

Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia

October 1996

*The preparation of this report was financed
in part by the Technical Assistance Center
"An EDA University Center" West Virginia Tech*



**NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION PLAN
BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA**

Prepared for the City of Bluefield, West Virginia

Prepared by Woolpert

October 1996

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ACKNOWLEDGMENTS

City of Bluefield Planning Commission:

Charles Carl Rutherford
Paige Woolridge
Martha Richardson
John White
John W. Tresch
Don Bury
James Godwin, Jr.
John Beckett, Jr.
Ted Curtis
Dave Shields
Thomas Vidovich

City of Bluefield Neighborhood Revitalization Plan Steering Committee:

Wm. Looney
James M. Godwin
Ted Curtis
Charles Weiss
Bob Buzzo
Butch Byrd
Beverly Wellman
J. Franklin Long
Greg Shrewsberry
Effie Brown

Beth Andrick
James Gibson
Rev. John Thompson
Alex Yazdani
Rebecca Perry
Max Kammer
Dora Moore
Harold Wells
Dr. Jean Gilbert
Patsy Malamisura

City of Bluefield Administration

Craig Hammond, Mayor
Joseph A. Long, Vice-Mayor
Webster Gilbreath, Director
J. Rudolph Brammer, Director
Dave H. Shields, Director
Thomas Vidovich, City Manager
Clifford Pannell, Jr., Administrative Assistant to City Manager

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INTRODUCTION

The Bluefield Neighborhood Revitalization Plan was initiated by the city of Bluefield, W.Va. with funding through a Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Small Cities Grant. This plan is intended to aid the city in the stabilization of key neighborhoods by providing a land use plan that will improve the quality of life within Bluefield's neighborhoods. This will be accomplished by improving housing conditions in the neighborhoods, providing opportunities for economic development that are compatible with the vision of neighborhood residents, and upgrading infrastructure within the neighborhoods.

The planning process that will be utilized to develop the Bluefield Neighborhood Revitalization Plan is community driven. There are several distinct steps to the planning process, which are summarized in Figure 1.

The first step is to identify the issues that the plan is intended to address. It was understood from the initiation of the planning effort that citizen involvement would be a key factor in the success of this project. To this end, both formal and informal citizen input was utilized to identify key issues facing the future of the community. Also aiding the development of this neighborhood revitalization plan was the formation of a Steering Committee. The Steering Committee was comprised of a cross-section of the residents of Bluefield. The role of the Steering Committee included ensuring that the plan reflected city resident's vision of the future and development of alternative land use scenarios. To identify issues important to the residents of the neighborhoods, a public meeting was held early in the process at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The results of this meeting were used to formulate the overall direction of the plan and are discussed later in this document. All the information gathered from the community was used to establish the goals and objectives.

Although the neighborhoods are the core of the city of Bluefield and many of the key issues overlap, each neighborhood has its own diverse and unique needs. These neighborhood issues must be addressed separately to fully understand the quality of life topics, economic conditions, and housing situations that prevail. Once the issues of the neighborhoods are established, development opportunities to accomplish specific improvements can be specified.

Over the years, the character of the Bluefield region has changed (see location map in Figure 2). The coal industry is no longer the cornerstone of the economy, existing infrastructure has deteriorated and is in need of upgrading, and the economic well-being of the city has decreased. Furthermore, as of 1990, approximately one-third of the population, or more than 4,000 persons within the city were considered to be of low or moderate income. Based on this information, the city of Bluefield determined the existing need for a neighborhood revitalization study. The neighborhoods included in this study were chosen by the city because they the grant criteria.

The Small Cities Grant is provided with the intent of helping to eliminate blight in low to moderate income neighborhoods. HUD defines low to moderate income persons for purposes

**Figure 1
Planning Process**

**PLANNING PROCESS
NEIGHBORHOOD REVITALIZATION STRATEGIES AND GENERAL LAND USE PLAN
CITY OF BLUEFIELD, WEST VIRGINIA**

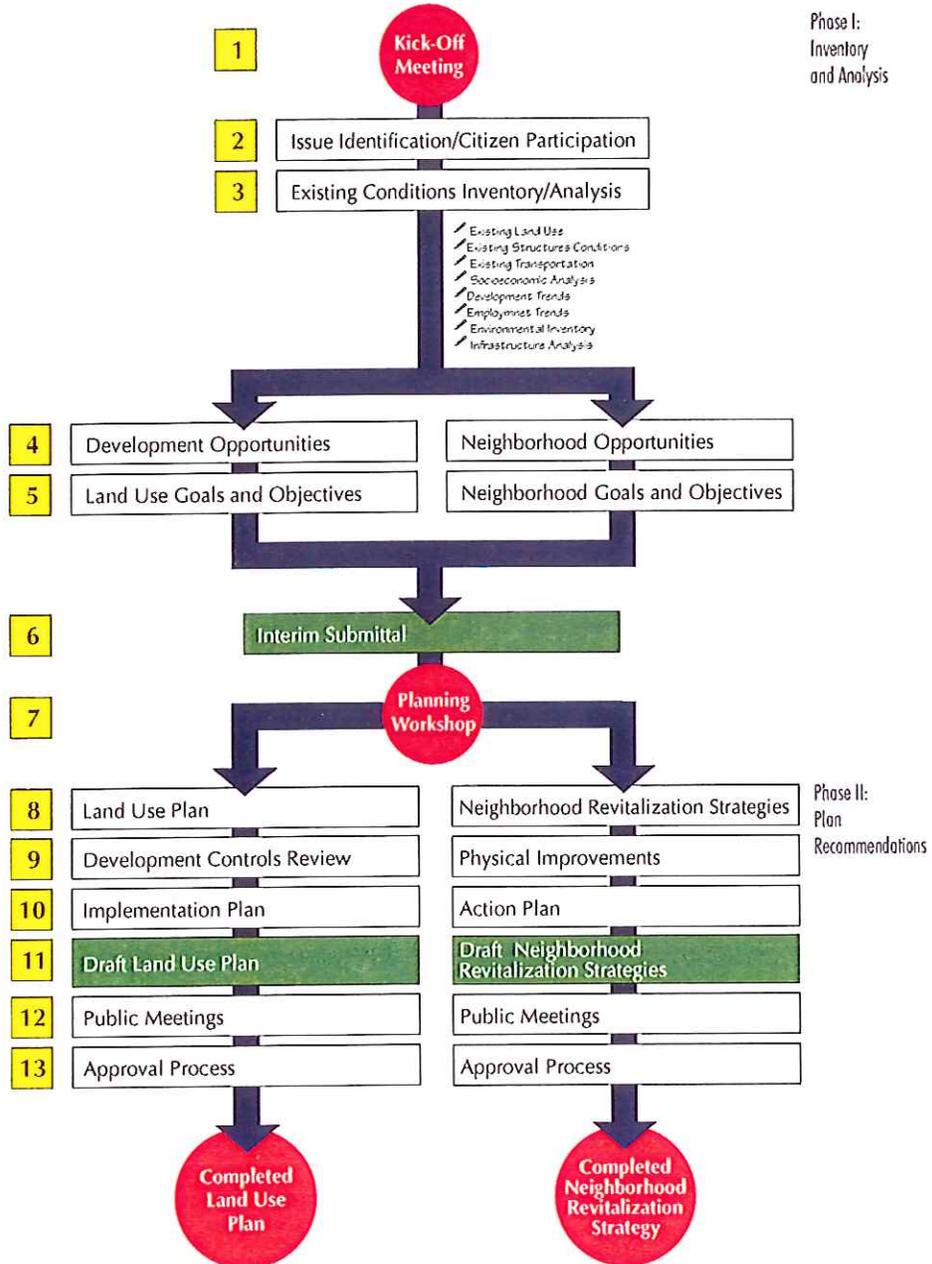
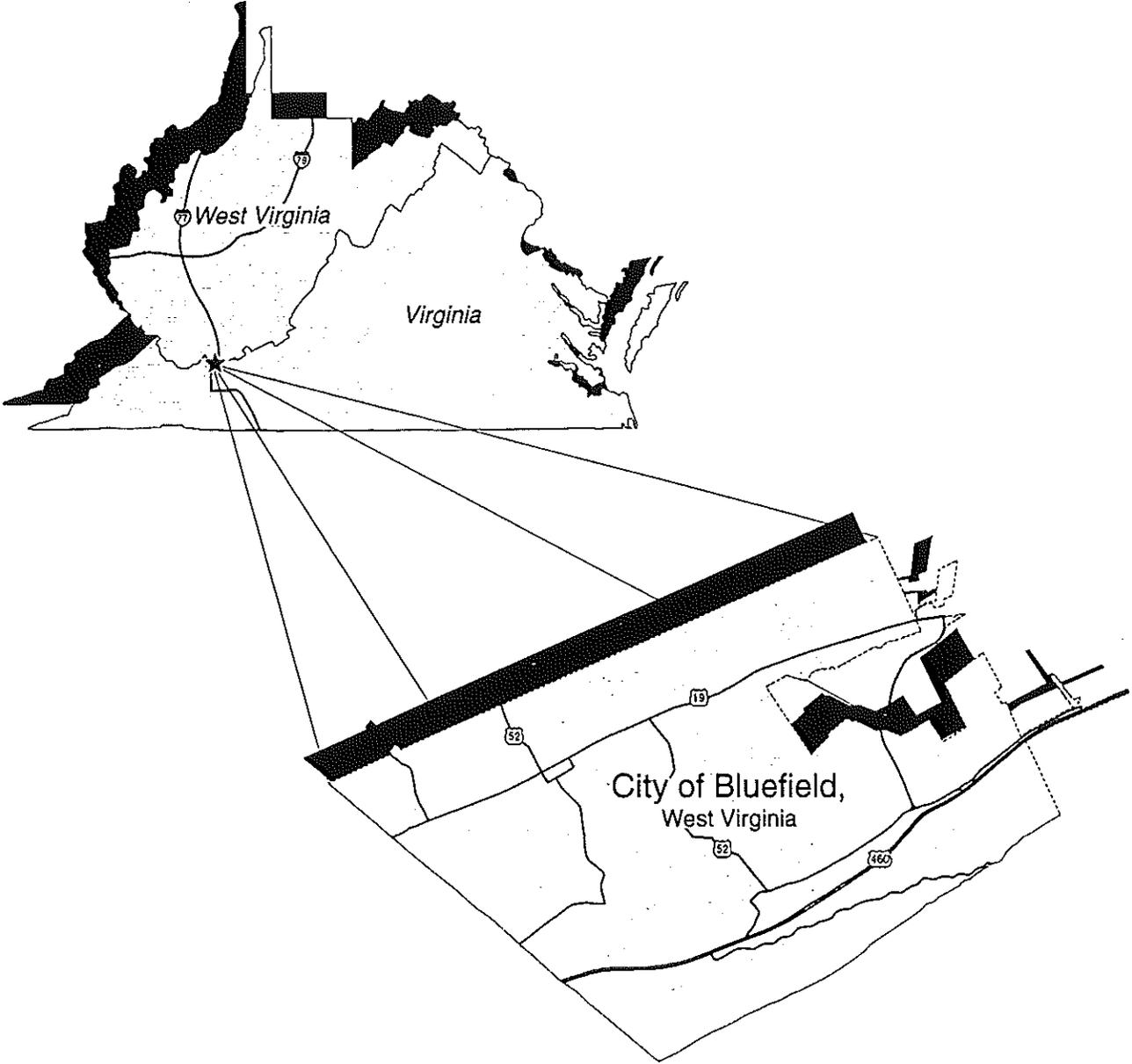


Figure 2
Regional Map



of this grant as those with an income less than 80 percent of the area median. Low to moderate income neighborhoods are those neighborhoods consisting of portions of census tracts in which at least 51 percent of the residents meet HUD's definition of low and moderate income persons. The specific neighborhoods chosen for the study are shown in Figure 3, and will be referred to throughout the text as the northern neighborhood and the southern neighborhood. There are three census tracts that make up the neighborhoods and the analyzed information throughout the report will reflect the data obtained for the different tracts.

SOCIOECONOMIC CONDITIONS

Population

The northern neighborhood, which is located in the north portion of Bluefield, W.Va., consists of two census tracts with a total population of 6,343 persons according to 1990 census information. This is down 9 percent from the 1980 census of 6,963 persons, see Table 1. This neighborhood comprises almost 50 percent of the total population for the city of Bluefield. The neighborhood is considered to be entirely urban, with no rural or farm populations located within the neighborhood boundaries. The southern neighborhood, which meets the same criteria but comprises a much smaller percentage of the total city population, is located in the southern portion of Bluefield, W.Va.. The total population for this area is 70 persons, according to 1990 census information. The population is further broken down into age and race characteristics as shown in Table 2.

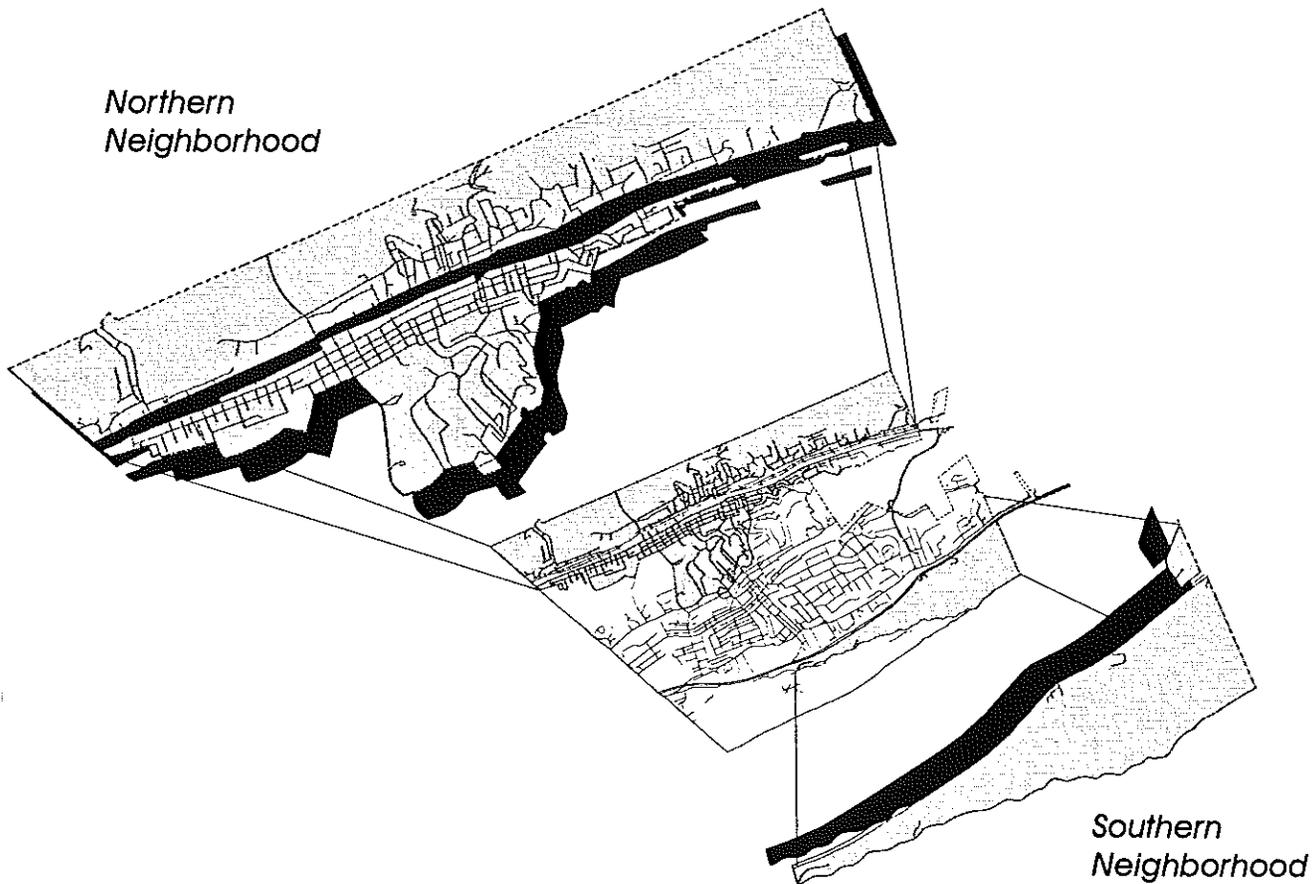
Family composition is shown in Table 3. The categories identify the various structures of a family unit. Although generalities can be stated about life stages, it is difficult to make accurate projections for this data.

Education

Often the lack of education within a neighborhood area will contribute to and help explain the level of poverty that exists throughout the neighborhood. The Bluefield region is considered to have a high quality educational system, often considered the best in the area. The quality of the school system contributes to the majority of residents within both the northern and southern neighborhood areas having at least graduated from high school. The education attainment levels for both of the individual neighborhoods, can be divided into various categories. Table 4 depicts the overall education levels of the neighborhood populations for both areas.

As this table shows, more than half of the residents over the age of 25, in both neighborhoods have at least graduated from high school. In addition, most persons, if they did not graduate, obtained at least a ninth-grade education. While these percentages may seem above average, the average percentage of persons for the city as a whole that have at least graduated from high school is higher. More than 70 percent of Bluefield residents over the age of 25, have obtained high school diplomas.

Figure 3
Neighborhoods



*The preparation of this map was financed
in part by a Small Cities Block Grant
from the West Virginia Development Office.*

**Table 1
Population**

Census Tract	1980
9901	2,786
9902	4,177
Totals	6,963
Source: West Virginia University Health Services Center, 1996.	

Census Tract	1990
9519	2,708
9520	3,635
Totals	6,343
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.	

**Table 2
Race by Age**

	Total		White		Black		Asian		American Indian/ Hispanic	
Under 5	496	390	242	202	246	188	2	0	0	4
5 to 17	1,468	1,249	828	724	630	524	8	0	0	2
18 to 64	3,689	3,459	2,292	2,356	1,376	1,091	7	7	0	8
65 and Over	1,310	1,245	796	810	505	433	2	0	0	3
Sources: Claritas, Inc., 1996. West Virginia University Health Services Center, 1996.										

**Table 3
Family Composition**

	1980	1990
1 Person Household—Male	213	234
1 Person Household—Female	56	576
Married Couple Family	1,186	1,103
Male Householder—No Wife Present	82	83
Female Householder—No Husband Present	444	462
Non-Family Household—Male Householder	30	31
Non-Family Household—Female Householder	31	31
Sources: Claritas, Inc., 1996. West Virginia University Health Services Center, 1996.		

Table 4
Educational Attainment

	Southern Neighborhood	Northern Neighborhood
Less than 9th Grade	0	624
%	0%	20%
9th-12th Grade—No Diploma	24	818
%	47%	26%
High School Graduate	18	866
%	35%	27%
Some College—No Degree	9	511
%	18%	16%
Associate's Degree	0	131
%	0%	4%
Bachelor's Degree	0	171
%	0%	5%
Graduate/Professional Degree	0	78
%	0%	2%
Total Persons	51	3,199
% Graduated from High School	52.9%	54%
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.		

Income

Median household incomes throughout the Bluefield region as a whole range between \$19,000 and \$25,000. These figures are high when compared to the two neighborhood areas. The median household incomes for the neighborhoods in 1990 range between \$9,311 and \$13,892, with the majority of residents on the lower end. These figures are up from the median household income in 1980 which ranged between \$8,333 and \$10,303. These figure vary according to census tract, and are reported in Table 5 accordingly.

Table 5
Median Household Income

Census Tract	1980
9901	\$8,333
9902	\$10,303
Totals	6,963
Source: West Virginia University Health Services Center, 1996.	

Census Tract	1990
9519	\$9,311
9520	\$13,892
Totals	6,343
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.	

The northern neighborhood, which makes up almost 50 percent of the entire population, has the lowest household incomes, ranging between \$9,000 and \$14,000. The southern neighborhood, while still below the city average household income, ranks higher than the northern neighborhood by at least \$4,000 per household. Table 6 further breaks down the household incomes for both the northern and southern neighborhoods. These household income figures directly correlate to the poverty status of the neighborhoods. Based on 1989 statistics, large portions of both neighborhoods are considered to be of poverty status. Table 7 shows the proportions of the neighborhood populations that are considered to rate well below the poverty level.

Employment

Unemployment statistics for the neighborhoods indicate that with the exception of the southern neighborhood, a higher percentage of persons are unemployed as compared to both the Bluefield region and the state of West Virginia. Unemployment rates for the northern neighborhood are above 12 percent, almost triple the unemployment rate of Mercer County, which, according to the most recent unemployment statistics, is at 4.8 percent. Of those persons employed, most work in trade, sales, or service-orientated occupations. Tables 8 and 9 divide the proportion of the employed population into the various occupation categories and also the industries that employ them.

Table 6
Household Income

	Northern Neighborhood	Southern Neighborhood
Less than \$5,000	356	15
%	18%	44%
\$5,000-\$9,999	453	0
%	23%	0%
\$10,000-\$14,999	331	0
%	17%	0%
\$15,000-\$24,999	352	9
%	18%	26%
\$25,000-\$34,999	198	10
%	10%	29%
\$35,000-\$49,999	160	0
%	8%	0%
\$50,000-\$74,999	63	0
%	3%	0%
\$75,000+	24	0
%	1%	0%
Total Households	1,937	34
Median Household Income	\$9,311/\$13,892	\$18,056
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.		

Table 7
Poverty Levels

	Northern Neighborhood	Southern Neighborhood
Number of Persons in Neighborhood	4,797	70
Number of Persons below the Poverty Level	1,697	42
% of Neighborhood Population	35%	60%
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.		

**Table 8
Occupations of Neighborhood Residents**

	Northern Neighborhood	Southern Neighborhood
Executive and Administrative	123	0
%	9%	0%
Professional Specialty	87	0
%	6%	0%
Technicians	51	0
%	3%	0%
Sales	244	17
%	17%	55%
Clerical/Administrative Support	111	9
%	8%	29%
Private Household	27	0
%	2%	0%
Protective Service	25	0
%	2%	0%
Service	334	5
%	24%	16%
Farming	32	0
%	2%	0%
Precision Production/Repair	150	0
%	11%	0%
Machine Operator/Assemblers	55	0
%	4%	0%
Transportation and Moving	110	0
%	8%	0%
Laborers	58	0
%	4%	0%
Employed Persons 16 and Older	1,407	31
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996 .		

Table 9
Industries in Which Neighborhood Residents Are Employed

	Northern Neighborhood	Southern Neighborhood
Agriculture	23	0
%	2%	0%
Mining	17	0
%	1%	0%
Construction	73	0
%	5%	0%
Manufacturing	87	0
%	6%	0%
Transportation	111	0
%	8%	0%
Communications	31	0
%	2%	0%
Wholesale Trade	46	0
%	3%	0%
Retail Trade	436	17
%	31%	55%
Finance	56	0
%	4%	0%
Business	64	0
%	5%	0%
Personal Services	65	5
%	5%	16%
Entertainment	34	0
%	3%	0%
Health Services	137	9
%	10%	29%
Educational Services	94	0
%	6%	0%
Professional Services	79	0
%	6%	0%
Public Administration	54	0
%	4%	0%
Employed Persons 16 and Older	1,407	31
Source:	Claritas, Inc., 1996.	

Service and sales are the occupations in which most employed residents work, which directly correlates to the fact that the most heavily employed industry is retail trade.

Housing

The housing stock that exists within the neighborhoods varies dramatically in age and size. All units in the southern neighborhood are less than 50 years old, and most are three bedrooms in size. Housing in the northern neighborhood is much older and ranges in size from no bedrooms to more than five bedrooms, and overall is considered to be in poor condition. Table 10 further breaks the housing stock down into age of the units (year built), and size of the units (number of bedrooms).

More than 50 percent of the homes located in the northern neighborhood are almost 60 years old, which contributes to the overall poor condition and amount of dilapidated homes in the area. In addition, a small percentage of the housing stock located in the northern neighborhood is lacking in certain facilities. A total of 20 units are lacking complete plumbing facilities, and an additional 75 units are lacking complete kitchen facilities, making the housing stock unsafe and less than adequate for living.

Infrastructure

Almost all housing units throughout the northern and southern neighborhoods have water service supplied through either the public water system or private wells. Of the 2,373 housing units in the northern and southern neighborhoods, 35 units, or approximately 1.5 percent, obtain their water from wells. Twenty-two of these units are located in the northern neighborhood. The majority of housing units throughout both neighborhoods also receive service through the public sewer system. Only a small percentage of housing units are not connected to the public sewer system. These use septic tanks, cesspools, or other means for sewage treatment. In addition, a small percentage of the housing units located in the northern neighborhood, approximately 13 percent, do not have phone service.

The northern and southern neighborhoods are linked to the city of Bluefield and the region through a network of roadways. This road network is designed in a typical grid pattern. Some streets, however, meander through the mountain valleys to avoid the steep mountain slopes. The major thoroughfares in the northern neighborhood are Bluefield Avenue, Pulaski, and Princeton Avenue, which provide east-west movement; and Bland, Mercer, U.S. 52, and Cherry Streets, which provide north-south movement. Major thoroughfares in the southern neighborhood include Scenic Drive, U.S. 460, and East Cumberland Road.

The level of street improvements varies throughout the northern and southern neighborhood. Some streets do not have curb, gutter, or sidewalk improvements. These deficiencies cause gaps in pedestrian circulation and drainage systems. A few streets are without any street

**Table 10
Age and Size of Housing Stock**

	Northern Neighborhood	Southern Neighborhood
Year Built		
1989-March 1990	22	0
%	1%	0%
1985-1988	43	4
%	2%	13%
1980-1984	53	0
%	2%	0%
1970-1979	349	8
%	15%	27%
1960-1969	133	0
%	6%	0%
1950-1959	161	18
%	7%	58%
1940-1949	375	0
%	16%	0%
Before 1939	1,207	0
%	52%	0%
Total Housing Units	2,343	30
Size of Housing Units		
0 Bedrooms	59	0
%	3%	0%
1 Bedroom	350	0
%	15%	0%
2 Bedrooms	704	4
%	30%	13%
3 Bedrooms	757	26
%	32%	87%
4 Bedrooms	362	0
%	15%	0%
More than 5 Bedrooms	111	0
%	5%	0%
Source: Claritas, Inc., 1996.		

improvements. These unimproved streets are generally located at the outer limits of the neighborhood.

The transportation infrastructure throughout the northern and southern neighborhoods is generally in poor condition. Many of the roadways are patched with asphalt fill to keep further deterioration to a minimum. Many curbs and sidewalks are also experiencing deterioration. Some retaining walls along street right-of-ways have broken and soil has spilled into the street corridor.

LAND USE

Existing Land Use

The purpose of analyzing existing land use patterns in the neighborhood is to determine historic patterns of development, identify land use conflicts, and provide a basis for future land use decisions. The existing land use patterns in the neighborhood were inventoried using aerial photography, field surveys, and city maps. Figure 4 is a general graphic representation of the land use patterns in the neighborhoods.

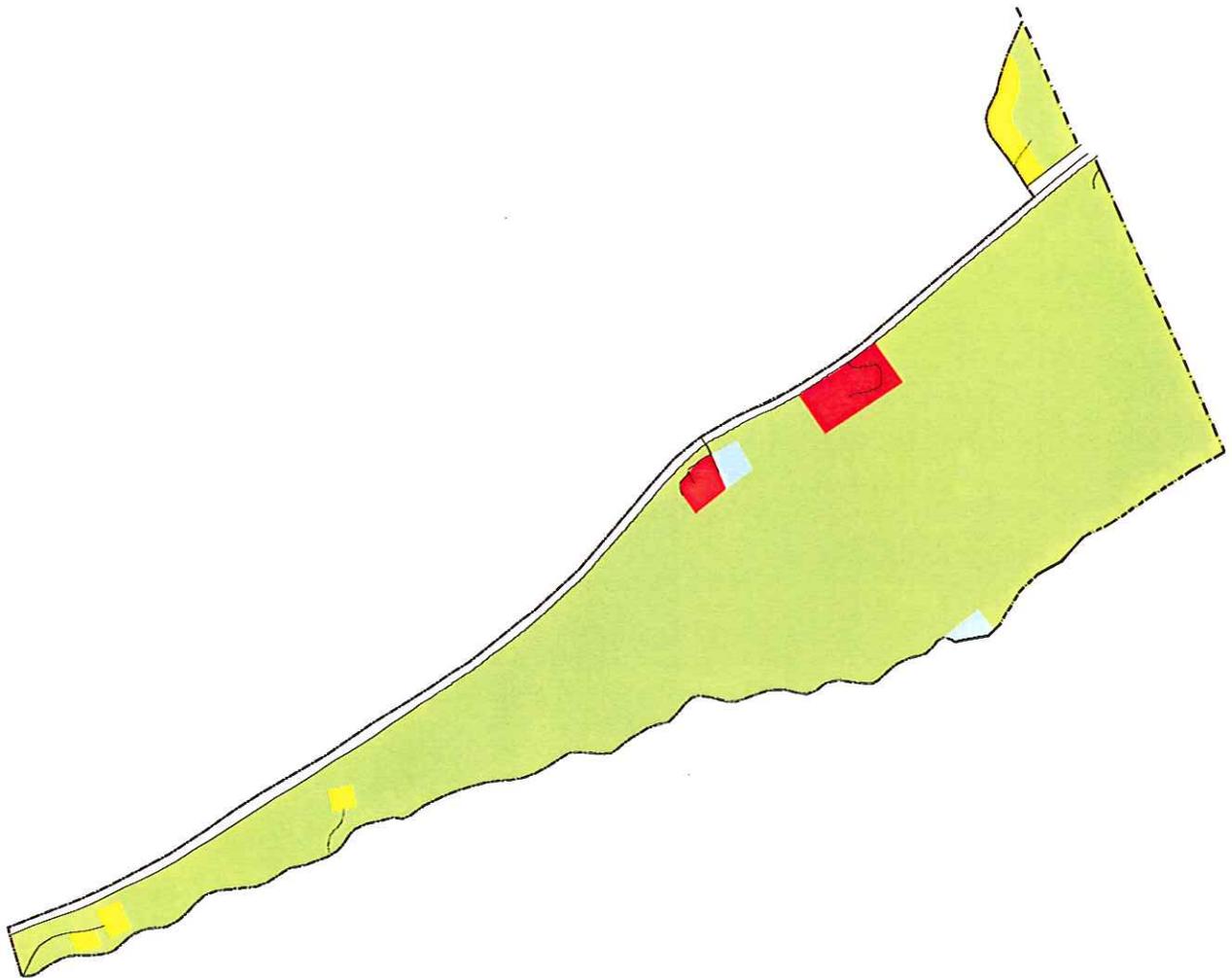
The survey identified eight land use categories in the neighborhoods. These land uses are single-family residential, multi-family residential, office, commercial, industrial, public/institutional, park and recreation, and open space. The following is a description of the land use categories.

Single-Family Residential

The single-family residential land use category accommodates one-family dwelling units as well as scattered areas with two-family dwellings. The single-family homes are the predominant character of the neighborhood. Many of these homes have been built on small, narrow lots, some as small as 4,000 square feet in size. The densities range from one to six dwelling units per acre.

Multi-Family Residential

The multi-family residential land use category accommodates apartments, town home and garden apartments, as well as assisted living facilities. The densities are seven or more dwelling units per acre. Two multiple complex apartment developments are located in the neighborhood: the Tiffany Manor Apartments and the Kings Bridge Apartments. A few multi-family conversions are intermixed in the neighborhood.



Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia

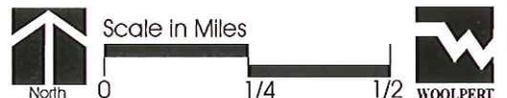
Legend

	Single-Family Residential		Industrial
	Multi-Family Residential		Public / Institutional
	Office		Recreation
	Commercial		Open Space

The preparation of this map was financed in part by a Small Cities Block Grant from the West Virginia Development Office.

**Existing
Land Use**

Figure 4



Office

The office land use category provides professional office type development including law offices, banks, insurance and real estate offices, and other professional offices. The office uses are concentrated in the downtown area. Multi-story buildings provide office space for larger institutions including 1st Century Bank, Flat Top Insurance, 1st Community Bank, Citizens Telecom.

Commercial

The commercial land use category provides for all general retail and service business. The commercial areas in the neighborhood are concentrated near Bluefield Avenue, the downtown area, Bland Street, and East Cumberland Road.

Bluefield Avenue west of downtown is an area of mixed commercial uses. Restaurants such as Wendy's, Shoney's, and Pizza Hut are located along Bluefield Avenue. Gas stations, car dealers, automotive part stores, convenience stores, and other general retail commercial uses, like the Dolly Madison Trift Shop, are characteristic of this corridor. Landmarks along this corridor include Grant's Supermarket, Ace Citizen's Building Supply, and the Bluefield Daily Telegraph.

Commercial uses in downtown Bluefield consist of a number of small service and retail businesses. These include the Land Mark Mini Mall, furniture stores including Kammer Furniture and State Side Furniture, barber shops, and other general merchandise stores.

Bland Street south of downtown is also an area of mixed commercial uses including car repair shops, tire sales, and other automobile-related uses. The commercial uses in the southern neighborhood consist of a large retail store, supermarket, motel, and an office use, all of which are located at the intersection of East Cumberland Road and U.S. 460.

Industrial

The industrial land use category consists of warehousing, machining, and production-related businesses associated with the railroad and mining industries. The presence of the railroad and U.S. 52 has encouraged industry to locate in close proximity to these transportation facilities. A number of industries including Lin Electric Company, Paper Supply Company, Texaco-Bluefield Lubricants Plant, Norfolk and Southern, and Consolidated Motor Express utilize this relationship.

A number of vacant industrial buildings are located along Roanoke and Clark Streets. These dilapidated buildings, once prosperous, are no longer economically viable. The grounds of these properties are not maintained and have become an eyesore to neighboring residences.

Public/Institutional

The public and institutional land use category consists of schools, government facilities, churches, hospitals, and other quasi-public uses. The Bluefield State College is the predominant public use in the neighborhood. A number of churches, including the Memorial Chapel Worship Center, Mt. Zion Baptist Church, and the Bluefield United Mission, are interspersed within the neighborhood, especially north of the railroad tracks.

Park/Recreation

The park and recreation land use category includes areas for neighborhood parks and community centers. There are five park sites in the neighborhood. They are located on Old Bromwell Road, the corner of Pulaski and Park Streets, on Hardy between Fairfax and Floyd Streets, on Bedford Street between Mercer and Carroll, and at the corner of Wayne and Lincoln Streets. Facilities in these neighborhood parks consist of basketball courts, tennis courts, various playground equipment, and community center facilities available for use by the residents of the neighborhood.

Open Space

The open space category is characterized by rugged mountain terrain. These open space areas have very limited development potential due to the steep slopes and heavily wooded landscape. Existing developments consist of large lot residential and recreational uses. The steep slopes of Stoney Ridge will limit the growth of the neighborhood to the north.

HOUSING CONDITIONS SURVEY

Evaluation of existing building conditions paints a picture of the general structural situation in an area. Once the conditions are determined, it is possible to identify concentrations of prosperity and depreciation within the neighborhoods. This is necessary in order to determine where revitalization funding and efforts should be concentrated.

An inventory of the existing buildings in the Bluefield neighborhoods was conducted in June 1996. All structures were included in the survey, including residential, commercial, and industrial units. The assessment was taken of only the exterior portion of the structure visible from the street. Each building was judged and assigned a housing condition category. Categories and criteria for each are shown below.

-
- **Sound**—Structures in this category are in solid condition, and are free of any visible exterior defects. Exterior maintenance of the structure is not necessary, and upkeep appears to be done on a continuous basis. The structure is considered to be safe and secure. An example of a sound structure is shown in Figure 5.
 - **Fair**—These structures are generally in average condition. They may be in need of minor repair or maintenance, but these defects do not endanger the health and safety of the occupants. However, if the defects are not given immediate attention, the building condition will decline further. Structures in fair condition merit revitalization effort and funding. See Figure 6 for an example of a fair structure.
 - **Poor**—These structures are considered to be inferior in condition. They have experienced a long history of deferred or substandard maintenance. They show numerous signs of structural defects and lack of maintenance, as well as evidence of inferior building materials. Potential safety hazards may exist for the building occupants. The structure is in a state of degeneration, but could be repaired and restored. While the time and dollars for rehabilitation may be high, the building is structurally worth the effort. Figure 7 is an example of a poor structure.
 - **Deteriorated**—Buildings in this category are dilapidated, with serious exterior decay. They appear to be unsafe and unfit for human occupancy. Major structural faults are generally beyond a state of repair, making the structure unsuitable for rehabilitation. Demolition of deteriorated structures is recommended. An example of a deteriorated structure is shown in Figure 8.

Once the conditions of all buildings were identified, the neighborhoods were divided into sections. The average section building condition was then calculated by assigning the following values to each category: Sound = 1; Fair = 2; Poor = 3; and Deteriorated = 4. For each section, the number of structures in each category was multiplied by the assigned value. These values were totaled for each section and then divided by the number of structures in the section. This resulted in an average building condition for each section of the neighborhood. The average building condition for the sections were classified into the following ranges:

- Sound = 0 - 1.0
- Fair = 1.1 - 2.0
- Poor = 2.1 - 3.0
- Deteriorated = 3.1 - 4.0

Figure 9 illustrates the building conditions for each section in the northern neighborhood. Over 1,900 buildings were surveyed in the northern neighborhood, and the overall average condition was found to be fair to poor. As was mentioned earlier in the report, over half of the housing stock in the northern neighborhood was built prior to 1939. The worst areas are Sections 4 and 5 in the northeastern portion of the neighborhood, both of which are primarily residential areas with some industry. Sections 7 and 8 along the railroad tracks are also in primarily poor condition, and the downtown area is included within these sections. These are the sections that would benefit most from revitalization efforts in the northern neighborhood. A more detailed

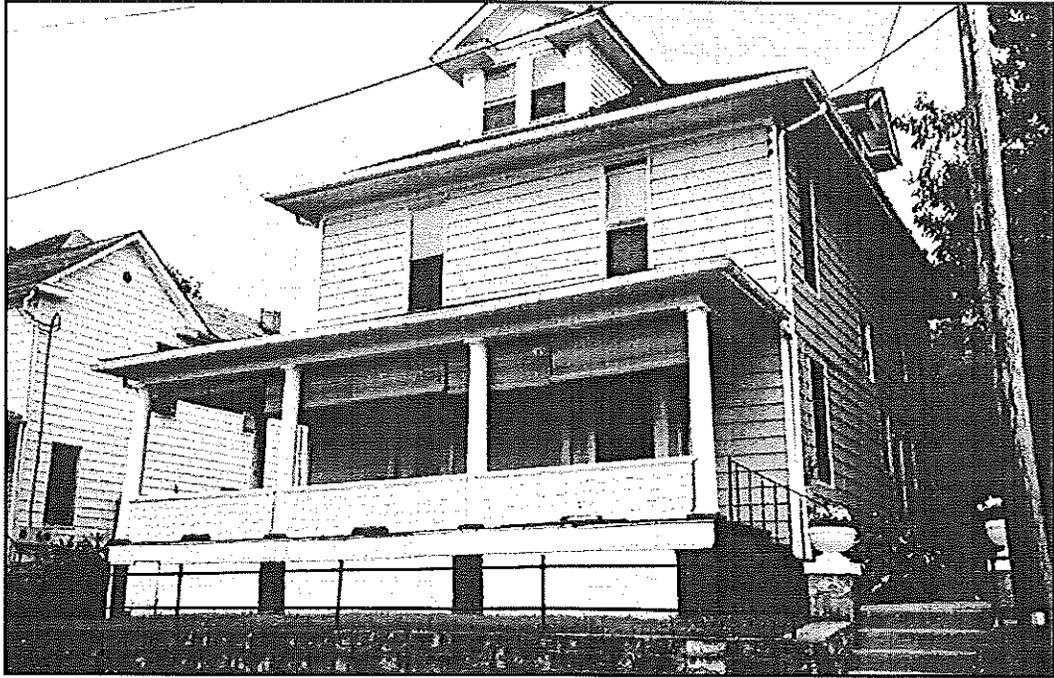


Figure 5 *Example of a Sound Structure*

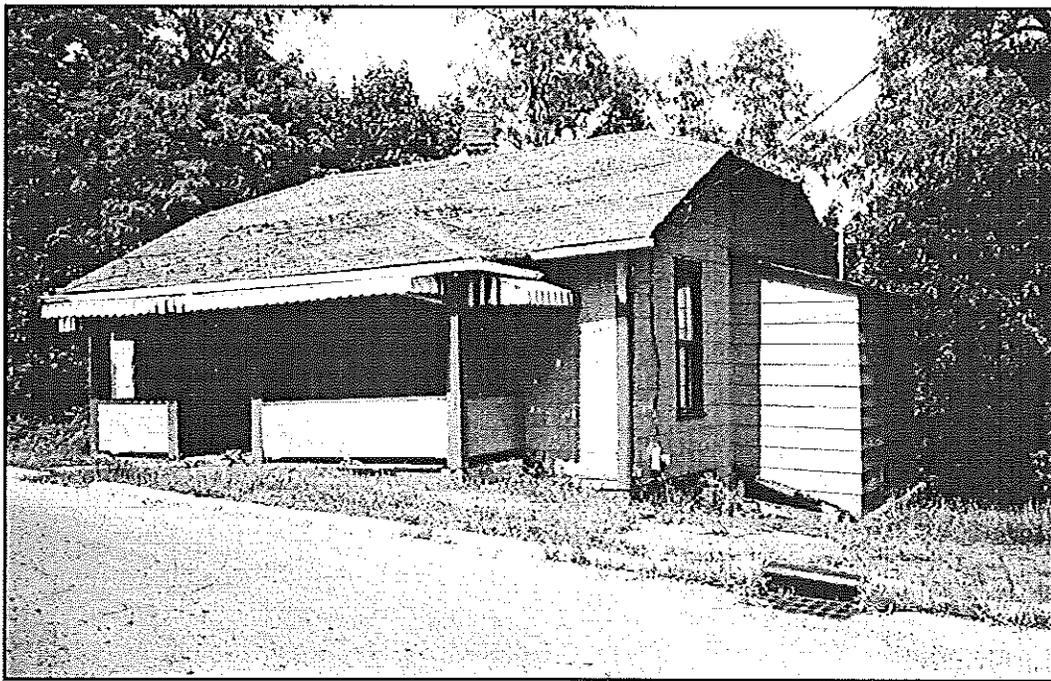


Figure 6 *Example of a Fair Structure*

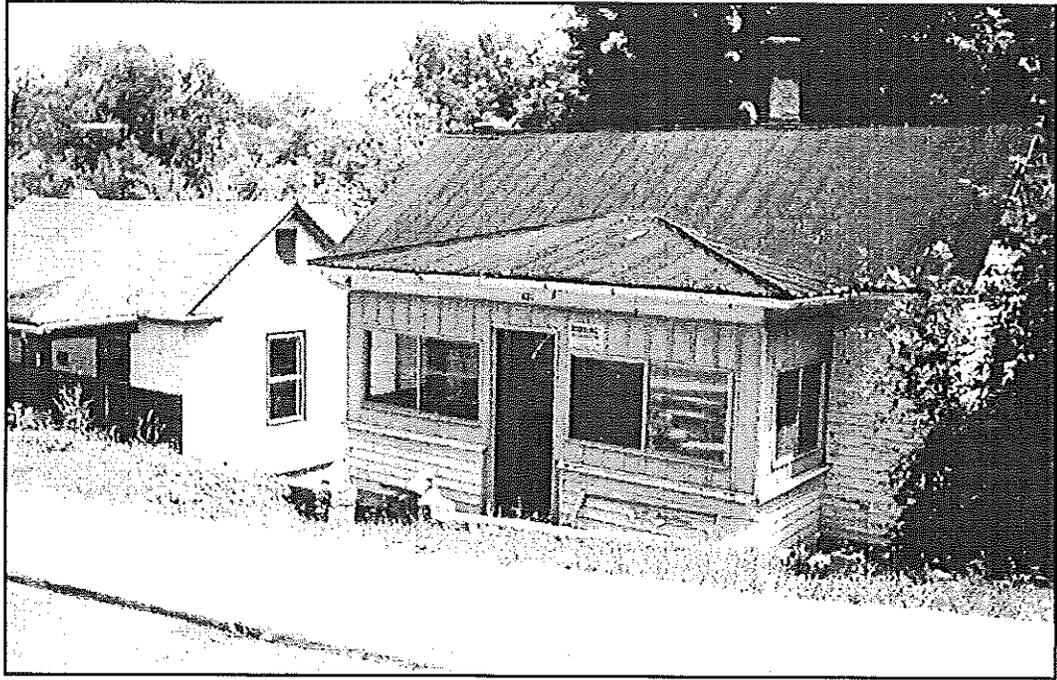


Figure 7 *Example of a Poor Structure*

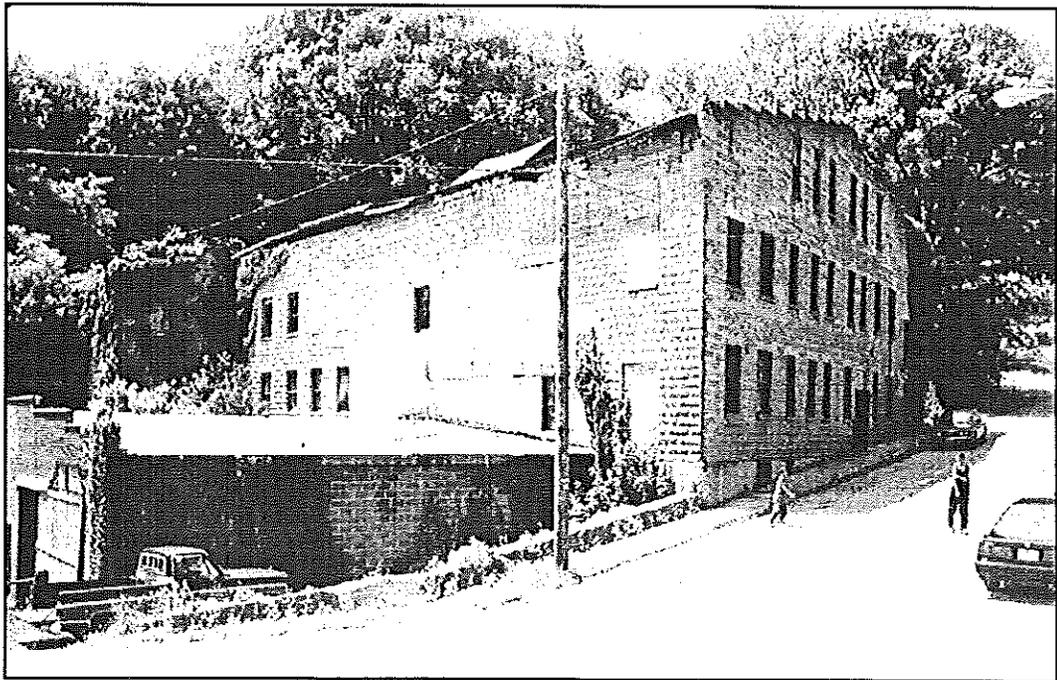


Figure 8 *Example of a Deteriorated Structure*



analysis of each section follows. A detail of the building conditions can be found in the appendix of the report.

In Section 1, there is a total of 90 structures with an average condition of fair. This is the northwest corner of the city of Bluefield. The structures in Section 1 are predominately single-family dwellings.

In Section 2, the overall building condition is rated as fair. There are approximately 40 structures in this section. The area is dominated by multi-family structures in the Tiffany Manor apartment complex. A small part of Bluefield State College is also located in this section.

Section 3 has an overall building condition of fair. The 140 structures in this section include Bluefield State College, where the buildings are all sound. The remainder of this section is comprised of single-family structures that range from sound to deteriorated.

The 273 structures in Section 4 are predominately single-family, but also include a number of industrial buildings. Several of these industrial structures are in deteriorated condition. The newly constructed apartments at Roanoke and Mercer Streets are located in this section. Generally the overall condition of the section is poor, with the exception of the newly constructed units.

As previously noted, Section 5 is one of the worst areas in the northern neighborhood. The overall building condition of this single-family area is poor. There are quite a few pockets of fair to poor homes in this section. However, the industrial area along the railroad tracks includes many poor and deteriorated buildings.

In Section 6, the overall building condition of the 276 structures is fair. The buildings in the commercial/industrial area along Bluefield Avenue range from sound to deteriorated. The single-family homes that dominate the rest of the section are in generally sound and fair condition.

The 303 structures in Section 7 have an overall rating of poor. Although the majority of businesses along Bluefield Avenue are in fair to sound condition, the single-family area behind these businesses is dominated by homes in poor condition. There are several public buildings in Section 7, including City Hall, the fire station, and Central Junior High School.

Section 8 is also one of the worst areas in the northern neighborhood. The 344 structures in the area rated poor overall. Downtown Bluefield, which is mainly office and commercial buildings, is included in Section 8. The remainder of this section is single-family homes. The worst of these structures are found in the Yadkin, High, and Jones Street area, while the homes in the eastern end of the section are predominately sound to fair.

In Section 9, the 306 structures have an overall rating of fair. Besides the commercial area along Bland Street, which is generally in fair to poor condition, the remainder of this section is single-family structures rated in fair to sound condition.

As shown in Figure 10, the overall building condition for the southern neighborhood is fair. (Since there are only 50 structures in this area, the entire southern neighborhood is one section.) The majority of these are single-family homes that are located in the Horton Road area, north of U.S. 460. There are also a few commercial and residential structures along U.S. 460 that are generally in sound condition.

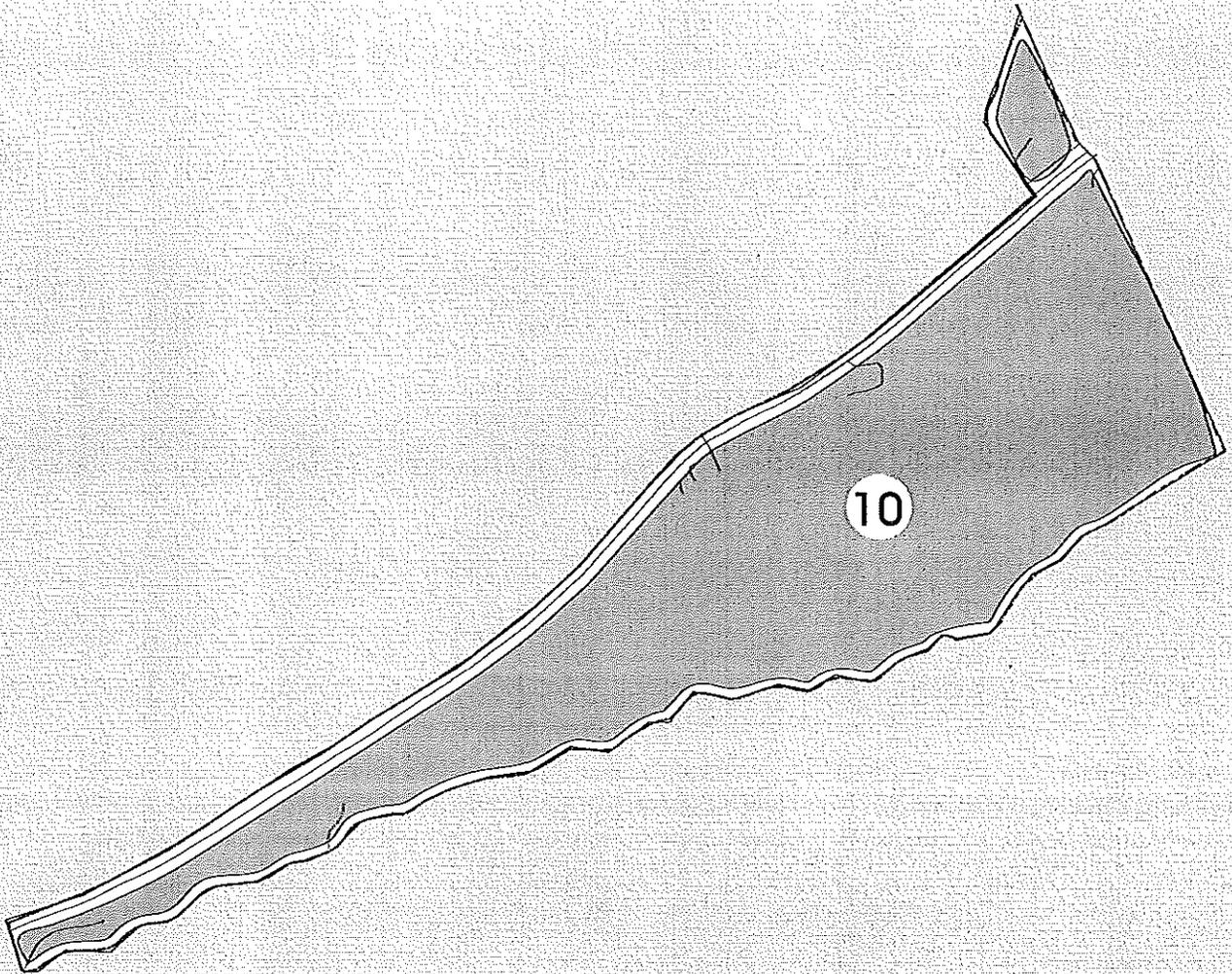
In addition to improving building conditions, revitalization efforts should focus on vacant lots. Vacant sites found in Bluefield neighborhoods tend to be unsightly and unsafe. For the most part, they are overgrown because they lack regular care and maintenance. Their unsightliness adds to the blight of the city, particularly in the northern neighborhood. Concentrations of vacant sites are found along Allen Street, and in the Davidson/Peck Street area.

PUBLIC INPUT

The neighborhood public meeting was held June 24, 1994, at the Mt. Zion Baptist Church. The meeting included an overview of the planning process and a discussion of the process to date. The key issues—housing, infrastructure, economic development, land use and quality of life—were explained and then the floor was opened for discussion. Each issue was addressed in terms of assets and liabilities, and a summary of the key points follows.

- Assets:
 - Most homes are owner occupied.
 - Plenty of multi-family housing is available.

- Concerns:
 - More sidewalks needed.
 - Not enough starter-homes.
 - Need better rental housing, better zoning regulation.
 - Commercial encroachment.
 - Property beside Shamrock Club.
 - Vacant houses.
 - Cars parked along the street - require driveways when possible.
 - Require that before taxes can be paid, lot must be cleaned of weeds, etc.
 - City should require that the lawn, yard be kept in better shape. City needs to enforce existing laws.
 - Need loan programs for low-income improvements.
 - Reclaim property values with quality materials and techniques.
 - City needs to invest in the north side with the quality housing.
 - Neighborhood amenities—parks.
 - Although residents are paying a street fee, they do not feel that they are receiving anything from it.
 - Poor storm water management leads to property damage.



Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia

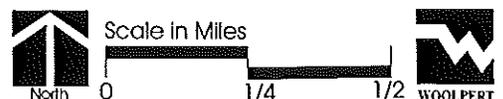
Legend

-  Sound
-  Fair
-  Poor
-  Deteriorated

The preparation of this map was financed in part by a Small Cities Block Grant from the West Virginia Development Office.

Building Conditions

Figure 10



-
- Poor storm water management regarding maintenance, Church Street, etc.—feel that the north side is being neglected.
 - Need a good comprehensive plan with incentives—requiring people to comply.
 - Allow upgrades at low costs.
 - Recreation centers are in disrepair—when city won't do it, allow citizens to do it.
 - Make funding available to all residents—do not exclude the north side.
 - Residents wonder why the city is spending money on major recreational development when there are so many problems.
 - Residents have been in planning process before and didn't see results—will they see results?
 - Maintenance, Maintenance, Maintenance—problems.
 - Use policemen on foot in the north side.
 - Sewer problems in the flat part of north side—you must call for a response to problems.
 - Zone residential area so industry will not interfere.
 - Add sidewalks where possible.
 - Pave all streets where buses run.
 - Could demolished houses in flat areas provide a future school site?
 - City needs to do small repairs in a timely fashion—is the north side being ignored?
 - Toxic, gassy odors from the railroad from the Grant Street Bridge to Belcher Street.
 - Cultural Center needed on the north side for a citywide benefit.
 - Fires in some areas are not addressed.
 - Dangerous buildings are left standing.
 - Swimming pool on the north side?
 - Industry is not benefit to the community—not employment—aesthetics.
 - Bring profitable industry to the area.
 - Make a better Community Center: emphasize African Americans.
 - Eliminate prejudices.
 - Need community to be aware of community pride.
 - Jobs are essential to the wellness of the community.
 - Need for grocery store, convenience store on the north side.
 - Address pedestrian issues.
 - Senior citizens do not have adequate transportation.
 - No bus stops provided for the people—provide schedules.
 - Provide more police protection.
 - Clinic within the north side with African American doctors.
 - The community is isolated from all amenities.
 - Street-facing homes.

DEVELOPMENT OPPORTUNITIES AND CONSTRAINTS

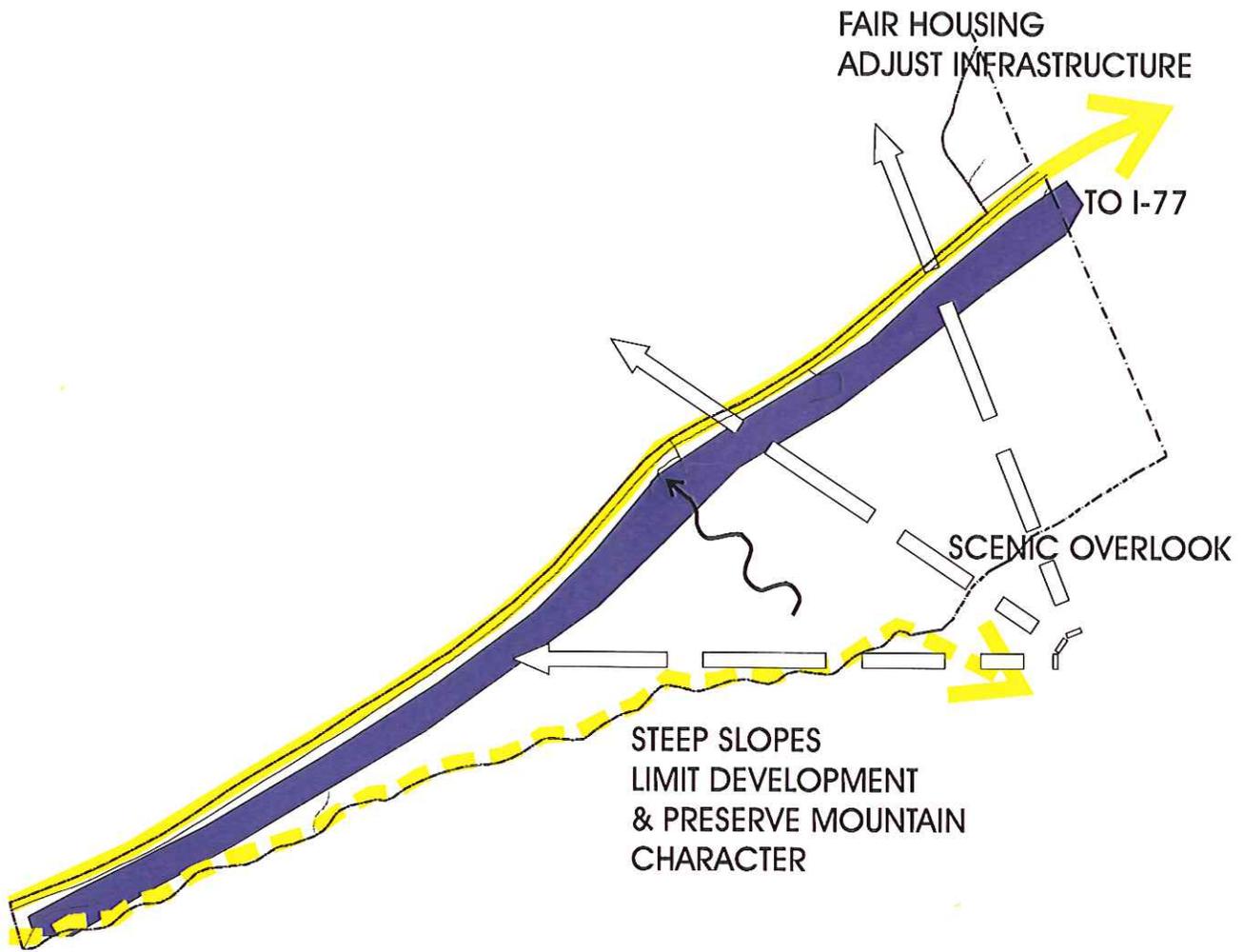
Based on all the information that has been evaluated—socioeconomic conditions, existing land use, a brief overview of environmental conditions, and public input—the opportunities and constraints to revitalization of the city's neighborhoods have been ascertained. Most of the buildable land area within the city limits has already been developed. Figures 11 and 12 illustrates the development opportunities and constraints that exist in the northern and southern neighborhoods. What land that has not been developed is generally constrained by steep slopes. Although steep slopes can be overcome by grading the site to an appropriate condition it is typically cost prohibitive. Another consideration related to steep slopes is retaining the visual character of this mountainous region. There are no flood plains in the city, however there are storm water drainage problems because of an aging storm water sewer system.

In the northern neighborhood which is the older portion of the city, many of the structures are require maintenance and rehabilitation. In addition to somewhat less than adequate housing conditions in the northern neighborhood, there are current land use conflicts between residential structures and industrial uses. Although the city's downtown is still the financial heart of the region, there are currently several vacant buildings and much fewer people working in the buildings that are not vacant. The vacant buildings provide opportunities for redevelopment and an increase in the number of jobs for city residents. Another area of the city where there is an opportunity for job development is along U.S. 460 in the southern neighborhood. The south frontage of the highway is currently underdeveloped. Although the proposed development of the I-73/74 is still being studied, if the alignment does go through the northern portion of the city there would be significant land use and traffic implications that the city will have to address.

Although there are several neighborhood parks in the northern neighborhoods that may not be utilized fully at present, they provide opportunities for recreation better suited for the current and future demographics of the neighborhood. These issues are to be considered when developing the framework for this planning effort, and all of these issues will be included in the analysis when preparing the strategies for revitalization of the city's neighborhoods.

GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

The goals and objectives of the Neighborhood Revitalization Plan provide the framework for the plan's recommendations. These goals and objectives are based on the analysis of the issues raised in the public participation process and the existing conditions in the Bluefield neighborhoods. Table 11 is provided to explain how the goals and objectives are intended to work within the context of the plan.



Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia

Legend

-  Views from Overlook
-  Major Thoroughfare
-  Rugged Mountain Terrain
-  Development Opportunities

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Neighborhood Opportunities and Constraints

Figure 12

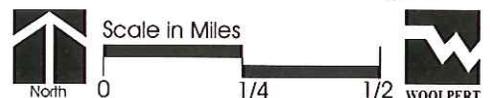


Table 11
Goals and Objectives

Goal	The long-term purpose toward which programs or activities are ultimately directed.	A "goal" as developed within the context of this plan should not be obtainable. No matter how much the conditions may improve in Bluefield, there should always be room for improvement.
Objective	A specific, measurable, or quantifiable intermediate end that is achievable and marks progress toward a goal.	A singular objective or series of objectives may be identified for each goal. Also, these objectives are not exclusive of the goal for which they are identified and may be used for focusing progress toward several goals.
Action	The manner in which programs, functions, and activities are conducted to achieve an identified objective and strive toward a goal. Actions must also be specific, quantifiable, measurable, and if possible, time-certain as to when the program, function, or activity is to be implemented.	The actions are the specific functions that a county, city, village, or township commits to accomplishing to implement the plan. If, for example, industrial development is targeted for a specific location, adequate utilities should be provided to that location.

Housing

Ensure a quality level of housing throughout the neighborhood:

- Enforce building codes, ensuring that new and existing structures are safe and meet codes.
- Demolish below standard and dilapidated structures.
- Identify funding sources and programs that are available for household improvements and maintenance.

Provide a variety of housing types throughout the neighborhood:

- Utilize in-fill housing opportunities that allow construction of new housing.
- Require off-street parking with all new housing construction.

-
- Encourage the development of home ownership programs.
 - Identify appropriate areas for multiple-family housing.

Economic Development

Provide an atmosphere in which employment opportunities and educational advancement will help promote a stable economic base throughout the neighborhood:

- Provide opportunities and encourage neighborhood entrepreneurial activities.
- Provide and ensure transportation means to and from educational facilities and employment centers.

Increase the awareness of the downtown area as an asset to the community:

- Encourage the development of a downtown area plan.
- Identify and reuse vacant and under-utilized buildings and sites located throughout the neighborhood.
- Establish enterprise zones to encourage new business creation and development.
- Identify financial programs and funding sources for the assemblage of sites and the demolition of dilapidated structures.
- Encourage a mix of activities to attract people to the downtown area.
- Encourage the creation of downtown business associations.
- Identify financial programs and funding sources for site preparation and demolition of dilapidated structures.

Infrastructure

Improve public utilities:

- Upgrade storm water drainage throughout the neighborhood to reduce the amount and frequency of street flooding.
- Develop a maintenance schedule for the upkeep of the utilities system.
- Identify funding sources and financial opportunities available for improving the existing utility systems.
- Develop a capital improvements program to upgrade and maintain utility systems.

Improve the existing roadways:

- Pave the unpaved roads located throughout the neighborhood.
- Develop a maintenance schedule for road upkeep.
- Identify inadequacies in the existing road signage and locate funding sources for replacement and improvements.
- Provide bus stop amenities at the existing bus stop locations.

Improve pedestrian circulation:

- Provide a more efficient pedestrian connection to the downtown area, allowing safe access and movement of people.
- Establish pedestrian linkages within and throughout the neighborhood.
- Encourage provision of sidewalks in future development efforts.
- Install sidewalks in areas that are deficient and in which construction is feasible.

Land Use

Maintain the existing residential character of the neighborhood:

- Resolve existing conflicts and avoid future conflicts between residential and industrial land uses.
- Review existing ordinance and regulations, ensuring proper mixes of uses and activities.
- Provide opportunities for small scale neighborhood commercial development that will blend and be compatible with the existing neighborhood character.

Re-establish the downtown district as the heart of the community:

- Promote the reuse of existing vacant buildings and sites located throughout the downtown.
- Offer a mix of land uses within the downtown region, incorporation housing, commercial, retail, office, and educational and cultural uses.
- Create an entertainment and cultural district within the downtown region, bringing people into the area.

Quality of Life

Continue to develop an environment throughout the neighborhood that is ideally suited for living, raising a family, and working.

- Create neighborhood identification programs to establish a sense of place for the residents.
- Establish a community center that will incorporate a cultural facility, health center, and day-care space for the benefit of the residents.
- Promote the creation of volunteer neighborhood associations to enhance, beautify, and maintain the area.
- Continue neighborhood public safety programs to help reduce crime rates throughout the neighborhood.
- Encourage the use of neighborhood parks, by up-grading existing facilities and performing continued maintenance.

RECOMMENDATIONS AND IMPLEMENTATION PLAN

Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies

Introduction

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a plan that is designed to be a cohesive document addressing the key issues, desires, and concerns that exist throughout the neighborhoods. The strategy is an in-depth analysis of relevant concepts regarding physical improvements, land use, zoning, infrastructure, public facilities, and employment opportunities, which have been formatted and presented as concepts, recommendations, and implementation steps. The document is an important first step in helping residents realize the desired results for their neighborhoods.

Neighborhoods are very specific places, comprised of defining features, distinctive landmarks, and similar people. Through the creation of a Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy, the specific vision and future directions of the neighborhoods can be conceptualized and implemented.

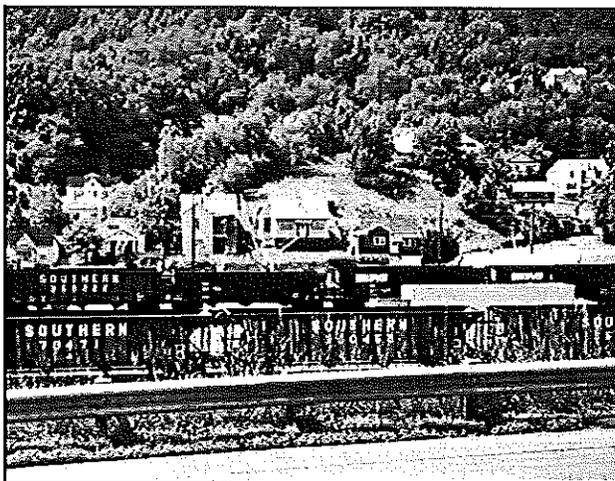


Figure 13 *Neighborhood Character*

The document investigates a comprehensive array of criteria affecting the neighborhoods. For example, Figure 13 depicts the north Bluefield neighborhood. For the strategy to be successful, it is vital that existing features that define the neighborhood be identified and incorporated. The defining features of this neighborhood are the railroad and the steep slopes. By understanding the effects of these features on the neighborhood, we are better equipped to create a plan that will address the specific issues of the community and be successful.

An analysis of the existing neighborhood conditions and issues generated at public meetings brought to light various issues that affect development in Bluefield. These issues were the source for the development of goals and objectives, which serve as the foundation for the following Neighborhood Revitalization recommendations. The recommendations in turn are the basis for the implementation of this strategy. This report focuses on Neighborhood Planning Concepts, and the Neighborhood Land Use Plan, which visualizes the planning concepts. Neighborhood Revitalization Recommendations, Code Review, and the Neighborhood Implementation Plan are also included.

Through the proper use and implementation of this neighborhood revitalization plan, the current problems plaguing the neighborhoods can begin to be rectified, and a bright, positive

future for the areas can be envisioned. This Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is a valuable tool for making this brighter future a reality for Bluefield's neighborhoods.

Neighborhood Planning Concepts

The Neighborhood Revitalization Strategy is an attempt to resolve the issues that have been negatively affecting the older Bluefield neighborhoods. The Neighborhood Planning Concepts respond to the previously identified goals and objectives, which are the results of the public participation process. The overriding concept identified for the revitalization strategy is the creation of an environment that is ripe for business and employment, and that is harmonious with the high quality of life desired by the residents. In addressing these concepts, the plan will provide economic opportunity for businesses and individuals, as it improves the neighborhoods housing conditions, infrastructure, quality of life, and livelihood potential.

Concept #1

Too often, when no growth management plans are utilized, development occurs in an indiscriminate matter. The location of development sites for commercial and industry is particularly important because of the jobs that result from these land uses.

Concept #1—Future economic development opportunities should be concentrated in the most viable locations.

The issues that affect the location of economic development sites include roadway access and visibility, the market and its economic forces, and the availability of land. These issues tend to direct development in the Bluefield neighborhoods to the U.S. 460 corridor, the west Bluefield Avenue corridor, and the downtown region.

In the southern neighborhood, the U.S. 460 corridor provides highway access, which is necessary to accommodate the high volumes of traffic that tend to be generated by regional business and industry. This is also the optimal location in Bluefield in terms of its market power; businesses located along the highway provide access to a larger regional market. In addition, the U.S. 460 corridor is the only location in Bluefield where there are tracts of unrestricted land sizable enough for any type of major commercial or industrial development.

White the west Bluefield Avenue corridor serves the commercial needs of most of the city, it particularly serves the neighborhoods to the south and those across the railroads to the north. As a gateway into and out of the city, this corridor provides roadway access to commercial and industrial uses located in the corridor, as well as provides high visibility necessary for viability of businesses. Due to the existing lot size, land may need to be assembled, i.e., the combining of lots to facilitate business development. However, the nature of the area lends itself to narrow lots with varying road frontages.

In addition to being the historic heart of the city, Downtown Bluefield is also the original commercial, industrial, and financial center of the city. The coal and railroad heritage of the

region is reflected in Downtown Bluefield, along with the accompanying entertainment culture. The downtown area is centrally located, and while access is available from all parts of the city, downtown is particularly accessible to the northern neighborhoods. This proximity allows downtown to meet the neighborhood need for goods and services, offering convenience to the northern neighborhood residents without having the uses affiliated with downtowns being sited within the neighborhood boundaries. Although there is not a lot of land available in Downtown Bluefield for new development, numerous stable structures remain available for reuse.

Small-scale neighborhood commercial development serves a specific need within neighborhoods. These types of commercial developments are generally recommended to have both pedestrian and roadway access, allowing the neighborhood commercial areas to serve primarily the immediate market needs. Convenience is a key to the success of neighborhood commercial areas, and intersections are the optimal location for this type of commercial development; however, there are also viable compact strip commercial sites along neighborhood streets. It is important to understand the scale of neighborhood commercial development to avoid creating nuisances and incompatible uses throughout the neighborhoods. Neighborhood commercial development is small scale, and due to the preferred scale of neighborhood commercial uses, minimal land is required.

Concept #2

The residents of Bluefield have generally characterized their community as a single-family residential community, and have maintained their desire for the city to continue as such. Therefore, it is important to emphasize the need for infill development in the Bluefield neighborhoods to be compatible with the existing development. Redevelopment of

vacant sites in predominantly single-family areas, such as the north Bluefield neighborhood, should be encouraged, with the stipulation of compatible design and character of the new structures with the old structures to maintain the desired existing character. Both the style and character of any new homes should complement the adjacent structures in size, scale, and use.

Concept #2—To maintain the existing small-town, single-family residential quality of Bluefield, the character of new development in the neighborhoods should be harmonious with the existing structures.

Although it is a predominantly single-family community, there are opportunities for the development of small pockets of higher density residential developments. To prevent adverse affects to the character of the area and to maintain the existing feel of the neighborhoods, higher density development should be restricted to transitional areas of the city. For example, the new rental units located at Mercer Street and Roanoke are directly across the bridge from the downtown commercial area and are surrounded by single family homes. This location serves as a buffer between the different uses, not adversely affecting the character of the area. In addition, this particular location serves to help meet the needs for higher density residential development without being obtrusively located in a single-family neighborhood. Additional

higher density development should continue in this manner, separating uses and serving as transitional development throughout the area.

Concept #3

Figure 14 illustrates industrial encroachment into the northern Bluefield residential neighborhood. When incompatible land uses, such as residential and industry, exist side by side, negative impacts are created for the occupants of the homes. Businesses create traffic, noise, and environmental impacts that are uncharacteristic of normal residential development, thus generating adverse effects on the character of a neighborhood.

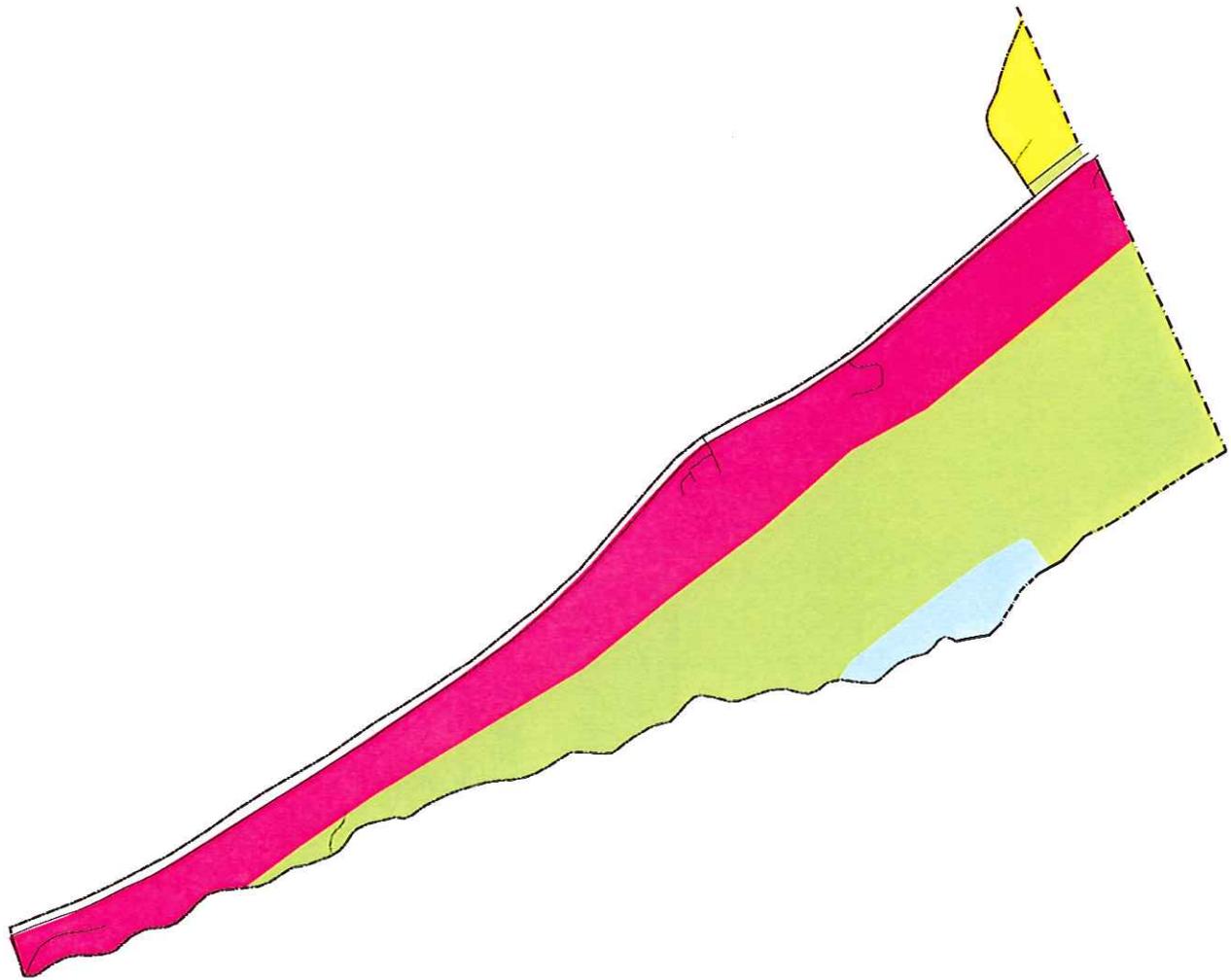
Concept #3—Incompatible land use patterns create adverse living situations in the Bluefield neighborhoods and should be minimized.

Ultimately and ideally, industry and commercial uses should be separated from residential uses. However, complete separation of such uses is not always feasible due to the lay of the land or existing development. In these cases it may be appropriate to site commercial uses adjacent to or in a residential area. One example would be the case of a small-scale neighborhood commercial center development. This type of development is specifically sited within the neighborhood, and is there to serve the needs of the residents. A general guideline to follow is that less intense commercial uses may be appropriate in neighborhoods, while higher intensity commercial and industry should be located away from residential areas, perhaps along regional roadways.



Figure 14 *Industrial Encroachment*

An important component of this plan is the recognition that there are instances in the Bluefield neighborhoods where incompatible land uses currently exist. The Neighborhood Land Use Plan attempts to address the cases of incompatible land uses, and offer remedies to these situations. Where incompatible uses, such as residential and industry, currently exist adjacent to one another, opportunities to convert the uses into complementary uses should be employed.



Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia

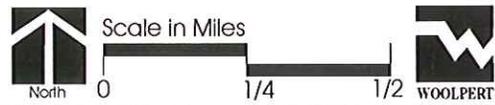
Legend

- | | |
|--|---|
|  Single-Family Residential |  Public / Institutional |
|  Multi-Family Residential |  Recreation |
|  Office |  Open Space |
|  Commercial |  Mixed Use |
|  Industrial |  Business Park |

The preparation of this map was financed in part by a Small Cities Block Grant from the West Virginia Development Office.

Future Land Use Plan

Figure 17



southern neighborhood are also larger than those in the older northern portion of the community.

Both the northern and southern Bluefield neighborhoods will continue to remain single-family neighborhoods. While there may not be many opportunities for additional new development due to slope and topography, many opportunities do exist within the neighborhoods for infill development. The northern neighborhoods have areas of vacant lots. The vacant lots that currently exist could be developed into single-family homes, following in the same established character that currently exists. Other areas within the neighborhoods have been identified as dilapidated, thus warranting opportunities for demolition of the existing structures. This will then create more opportunities and allow new development of single-family homes to occur.

While development opportunities for new single-family residential development are occurring within the northern neighborhood, it is important to focus this development towards affordable housing. Programs and funding opportunities are identified in the Funding Opportunities List, located in the appendix, that will allow for and aid in the development of affordable homes that still meet the same character that currently exists.

Higher Density Residential

The multifamily residential land use category accommodates apartments, town home and garden apartments, as well as assisted living facilities. The densities for these areas are seven or more dwelling units per acre. There are only a few higher-density sites located throughout the area.

Additional higher density residential development areas have been sited and proposed in the northern Bluefield neighborhood, on the north side of the railroad tracks and Bluefield Avenue. This location will follow the same criteria of the land use classification, and is also located in an area that will serve as a buffer between the existing industrial uses and single-family residential.

Higher-density development must be compatible to the existing development and not adversely affect the character of the area. This can be accomplished through the development of duplexes and quad-plexes, which provide a higher density of housing while still retaining a single-family home character. Large, complex-type development should be avoided, especially within the neighborhoods.

Office

The office land use category provides professional office type development. This category includes such uses as law offices, medical and dental practices, insurance and real estate offices, and other professional service offices. Currently, a concentration of professional offices exist within the downtown area.

The downtown area is considered to be the financial center of the region. Areas are established that accommodate a number of large financial institutions and insurance companies that employ a large number of people. In addition, the character of the office space in the downtown area is large in scale. The size of this office space lends itself well to housing larger businesses, larger offices, and more people. This type of space is different from the small office developments that exist elsewhere in the community. In addition, this type of office space will likely attract a certain type of tenant, often those types of tenant that require close proximity to the heart of all transactions and office/business dealings.

Commercial

The commercial land use category provides for all general retail and service business. The commercial areas in the community are concentrated in the downtown, along Bluefield Avenue and Princeton Avenue, and also along Bland Street in the north neighborhood. There are additional commercial land use spaces located along U.S. 52 and U.S. 460 in south Bluefield, the downtown area, in a commercial district south of downtown, and on U.S. 52 west of downtown.

Community commercial areas provide a mix of retail businesses, services, and office uses at the community level. Such commercial uses might include hardware stores, pharmacies, and grocery stores, as well as other smaller businesses that cater to the community as a whole, but not on a regional level. Since these types of commercial uses and businesses do not require regional accessibility, location on or near a highway or interstate is not essential. These uses are instead more likely to be located on city streets and roadways.

Neighborhood commercial areas are considered to be small in scale. They cater strictly to the surrounding neighborhoods, meeting the convenience needs of the residents. A neighborhood commercial business development may include uses such as a small gas station/convenience store, a small "mom and pop" shop, a barber, dry cleaners, or a movie rental shop. Figure 18 depicts the typical characteristics of a neighborhood commercial center on Roanoke Street.

This type of commercial development is generally located inside a neighborhood. Size of the structure and businesses must be small, so as not to diminish the character of the area, but it must also not be a type of business that will create nuisances. Often these businesses are centrally located within the neighborhoods, or are located on corners of well-traveled intersections throughout the neighborhoods. The clientele is limited, and the purpose of the commercial developments is to cater to and meet the immediate needs of the residents.

Mixed Use

Downtown

This land use category is intended to provide the city flexibility in redevelopment of the downtown area and along the north side of Bluefield Avenue. Because downtown will not

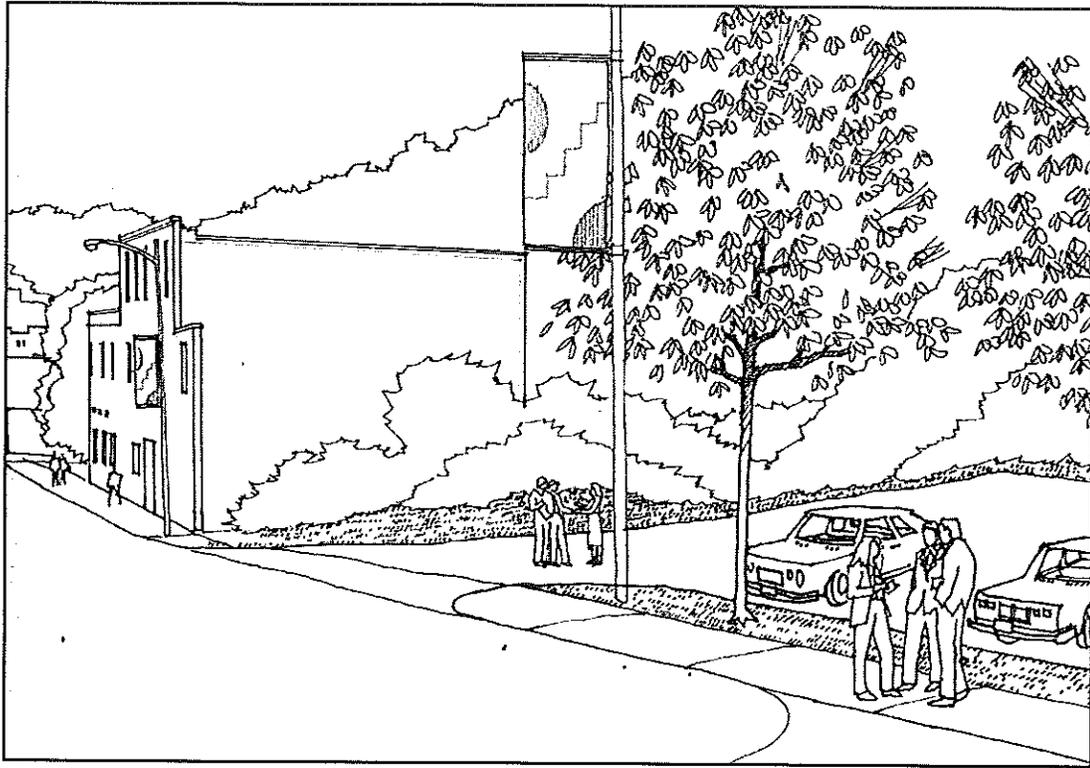


Figure 18 *Neighborhood Commercial Development*

likely be redeveloped in the same manner as during its most vibrant years, flexibility in redevelopment efforts will be a key factor in the future of this portion of the city. Although flexibility is important, there are several general concepts that will help guide redevelopment efforts. A mix of retail, office, cultural, residential, and institutional uses in the downtown area will provide a more stable economic situation than emphasizing just one or two uses. The distribution of these uses are an important.

Retail establishments should be concentrated to provide easy access for pedestrians. These retail establishments could include restaurants and specialty shops that serve weekday employees downtown and people going to cultural events, and businesses such as pharmacies to serve downtown residents. Because these retail establishments could also serve people attending cultural events they should be located in proximity to downtown a cultural district (see Figures 19 and 20). Institutional uses such as the Arts and Crafts Center provide the city with an economic boost from tourism and visitation from city residents. Additional residential development downtown should be encouraged particularly, as a reuse opportunity for an appropriate building. The main focus of employment should continue to be in offices located in the upper floors of downtown buildings.

This downtown revitalization effort, in all of its good intentions however, must be guided by a master plan. A downtown master plan will specifically address and channel revitalization efforts to build on the downtown's assets. A large part of the downtown master planning effort

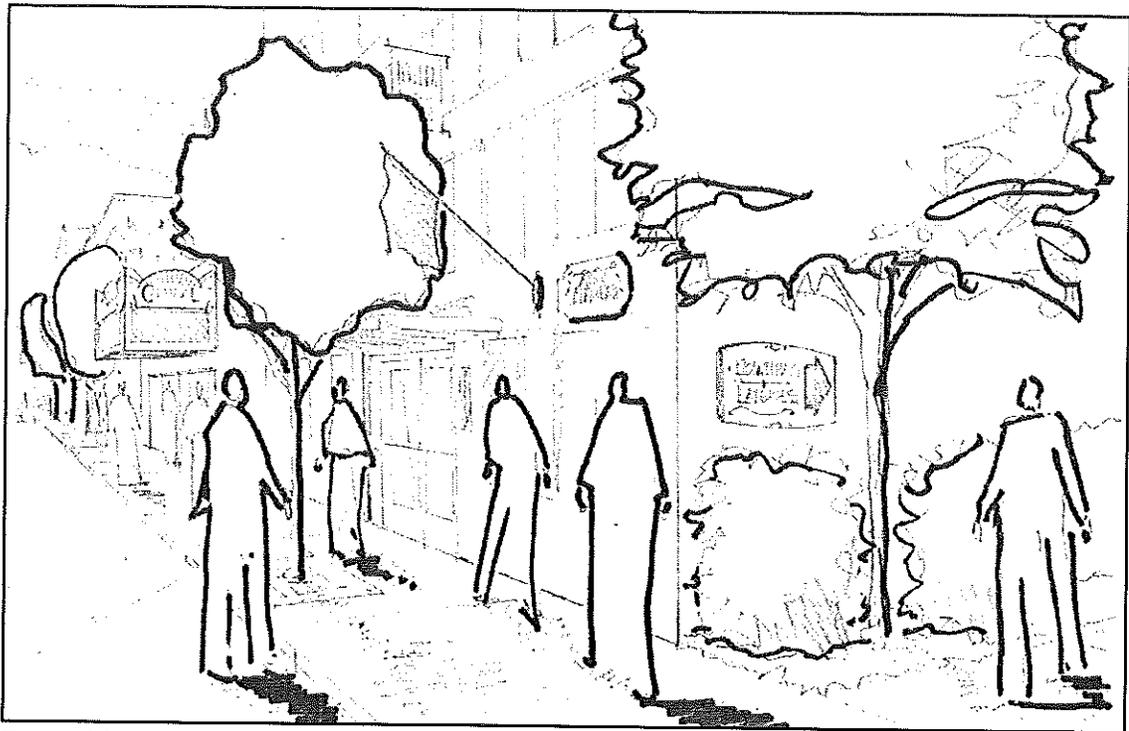


Figure 20 *Cultural District*

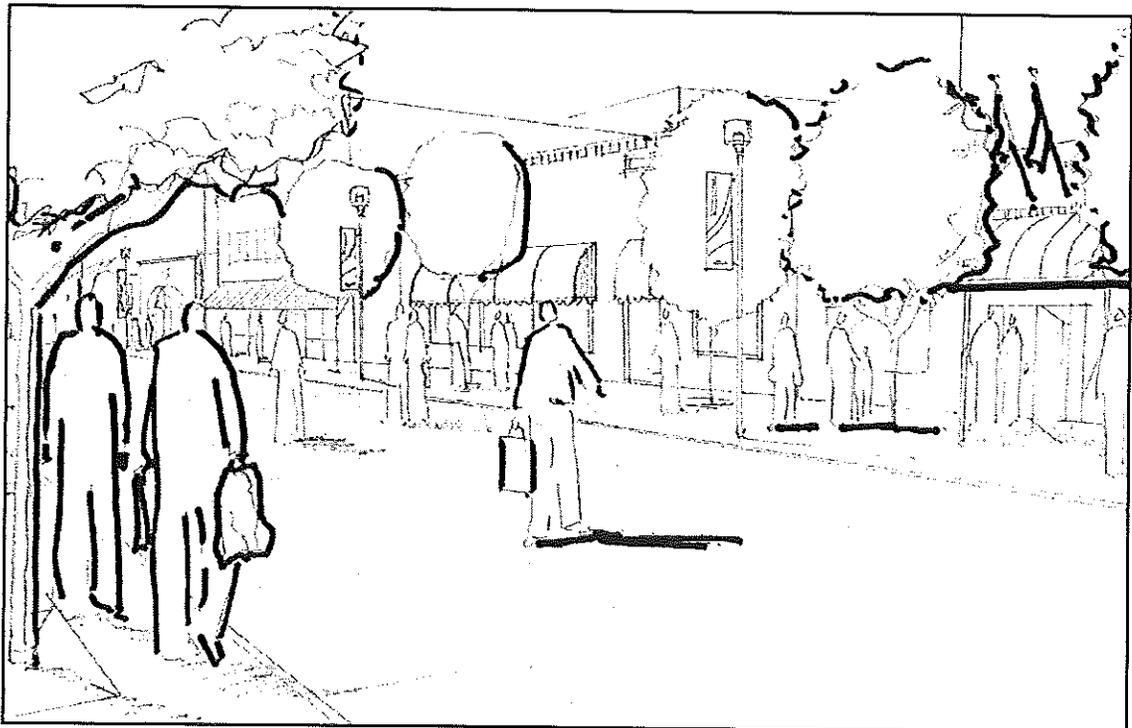


Figure 19 *Specialty Retail District*

for the downtown should focus on a market analysis that would include identification and targeting of appropriate commercial, retail, cultural, and institutional uses. Another important portion of the downtown plan would be an urban design plan. The urban design section would include a streetscape plan, analysis of pedestrian/vehicular circulation, parking, and identification of management and maintenance responsibilities. This effort should be guided by the city, Bluefield Mainstreet, the Greater Bluefield Chamber of Commerce, and other groups with an interest in the future of the community.

Bluefield Avenue

The mixed use designation for the north side of Bluefield Avenue also provide flexibility in redevelopment opportunities. Because this area borders the rail yard and Bluefield Avenue more intense commercial and industrial development would be appropriate. The uses could include warehouse/distribution, light manufacturing, and larger scale commercial. These types of businesses in this area would be a smaller scale than those along U.S. 460 because of the smaller amount of land available.

Business Park

The business park land use category accommodates a mix of commercial and light industrial businesses. Because of the high visibility of these business park locations along U.S. 460, throughout the southern Bluefield neighborhood, aesthetics are integral to the development of these areas.

The buildings intended for this land use are considered to be large in scale with all activities housed inside the building confines. Outdoor storage of products would not be permitted. This limits the types and kinds of businesses that will be likely to locate in the development. In addition, business and light industrial uses are appropriate for the business park land use designations. Generally, these uses do not create large nuisances upon one another, but instead mix well and work well together within a land use category.

The creation of a business park development category located in the southern neighborhood portion of Bluefield will accommodate mixed uses. The few small scattered business park designations in the northern Bluefield neighborhoods will serve as a buffer between the railroad and the surrounding neighborhood, limiting the adverse affects caused by the railroad.

Industrial

The industrial land use category consists of warehousing, machining, and production-related businesses associated with the railroad and mining industries.

Areas identified for future industrial uses should be located adjacent to the railroad because of the regional access. This provides the opportunity for multi-modal types of transportation.

There is the opportunity to utilize not only existing roadway networks but also the potential I-73/74 route through the community, the railroad, and the Mercer County Regional Airport.

Topography throughout the community limits the number of possible locations for future industrial development. Because of this, restricting development opportunities to the vicinity of the railroad will limit the opportunity for more negative impacts on the neighborhoods. While the railroad is in close proximity to the northern neighborhood, business park developments will need to be established to buffer the conflicting uses and limit the noise, pollution, and negative effects that accompany industrial development.

Public/Institutional

The public and institutional land use category consist of schools, government facilities, churches, hospitals, and other quasi-public uses. These uses are interspersed throughout the community to serve residential areas. Current uses are noted in the land use plan; these will continue to function and serve the community. As new facilities are built, potential associated impacts should be evaluated and mitigated.

The neighborhood land use plan identifies a few different public land uses throughout the neighborhood boundaries. These include Bluefield State College, the new Community Center on Roanoke Street, the community/recreation center on Bland Street, and the overlook on East River Mountain. The central location of the community center provides good access and serves an important purpose to the neighborhoods. This facility is further described in the recommendation section of the report. Bluefield State College has also planned for expansion in their campus plan document. This expansion involves growth occurring on the north, east, and south portions of campus. This will include acquiring land north of campus primarily for parking and for a physical linkage between the campus and the Bluefield State College Foundation property. Expansion in the easternly direction will account for the re-development of the main entrance to the college, a new site for the visitor center, realignment of Rorer Street, and development of student housing. The future southern growth continue down towards the railroad tracks, and accommodate upgrades to the campus road system.

Park/Recreation

The park and recreation land use category includes areas for parks, trail systems, recreation centers, and golf courses. The Bluefield Recreation complex, which consists of a swimming pool and physical training equipment, is located in the western portion of Bluefield on Stadium Drive. The complex, located outside of the Bluefield neighborhoods, offers a variety of recreational activities. The Bluefield Country Club is a private golf club located outside of the neighborhood boundaries along the western boundary of the community, it consists of an 18-hole course.

Within the Bluefield neighborhoods, smaller neighborhood parks exist. These parks serve the residential areas in the community, and are considered neighborhood parks, not citywide or

regional parks. Currently, the existing neighborhood parks offer a variety of different active and passive recreational opportunities. Some parks house play equipment, basketball courts, and picnic tables, while others are simply open areas utilized for recreational activities. In order to fully benefit the neighborhoods, maintenance and upgrading of the park facilities should continue, and scheduled activities and recreation should occur.

Open Space

Areas defined as open space should be preserved to maintain the mountain character of the area. The future development potential of these areas is limited and potential building sites would require extensive site improvements. For these reasons development of these areas should be limited to large-lot residential and recreational uses.

It is important to preserve the character of the Bluefield neighborhoods; therefore, uses associated with open space will not jeopardize the character of the area. Rather they will ensure the character of the area will be preserved.

Neighborhood Revitalization Recommendations

This Neighborhood Revitalization Plan represents the concerns, opinions, and needs of the residents. The recommendations offered through the plan are intended to be used to help stabilize the neighborhoods of Bluefield and contribute to maintaining a high quality of life for the residents. Stability of the neighborhoods will encourage the continuous growth of the city, and organizing the neighborhoods will foster the community. For this reason, the following recommendations are made relating to neighborhood associations, housing, and economic development.

Neighborhood Association Recommendations

The Neighborhood Revitalization Plan supports and recommends that neighborhood associations be established in Bluefield. Strong neighborhood associations, which are voluntary organizations, help to create a sense of identity that the residents can relate to, as well as provide the needed loyalty and commitment to the existing neighborhoods. Ideally, for such a neighborhood association to really work, there should be a partnership of sorts developed and maintained between the city and the neighborhood organization. A source for more information and guidance of establishing a grass-roots neighborhood association is as follows:

Community Information Exchange
1029 Vermont Avenue, NW, Suite 710
Washington, DC 20005
Phone—202.628.2981
Fax—202.783.1485
Contact—Kathy Desmond, President

The organization provides information , research assistance, and technical assistance to help build the capacity of community-based organizations. It services grass-roots groups in low-income neighborhoods with newsletters, periodicals, and data bases. There is a fee for some services.

The neighborhood association could serve a variety of functions, including acting as the support organization and sponsor for the neighborhood community center. The community center has been visualized as a center that would provide programs and services for all age groups. Through sponsoring the community center, the neighborhood association could hold meetings and events within the facility, take charge of voluntary cleaning and upkeep of the grounds, and promote the usage of the center for neighborhood residents.

Another recommendation for the neighborhood association is the organization of local enhancement and beautification programs throughout the neighborhoods. Figure 21 illustrates

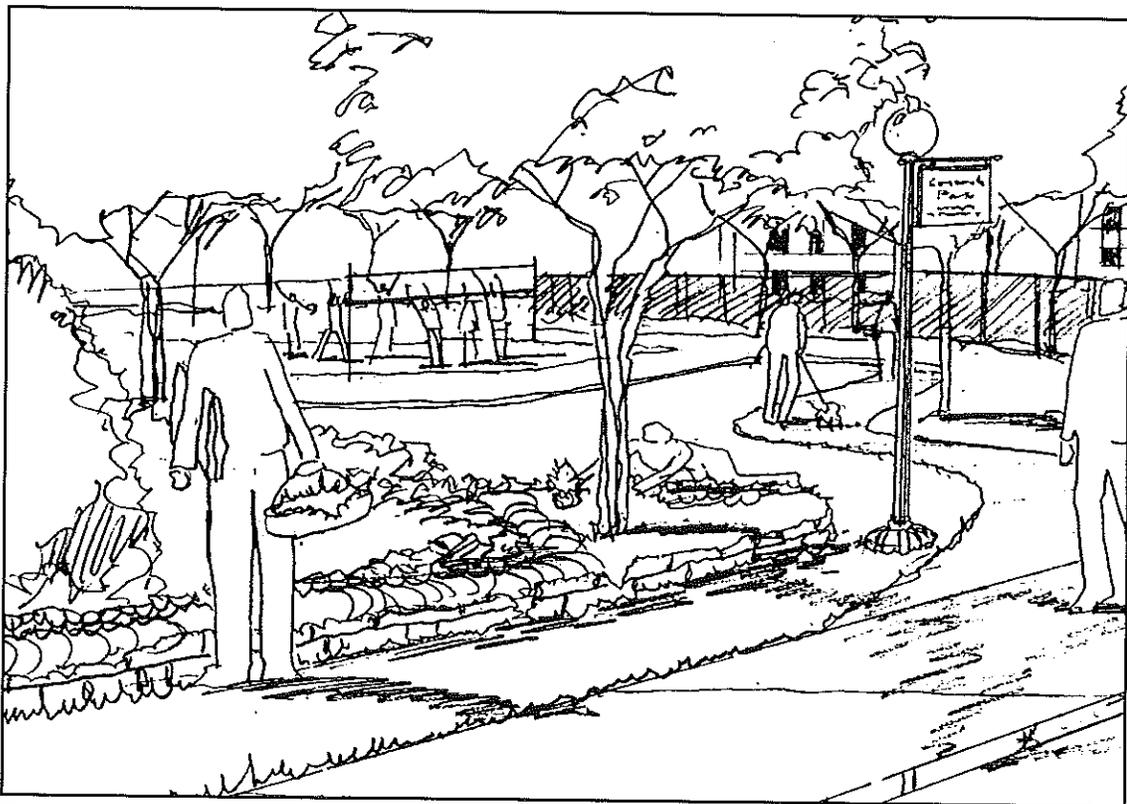


Figure 21 *Neighborhood Beautification Project*

how the organization of enhancement and beautification programs can benefit the community. Planting of flowers, mowing of lawns and common areas, picking up of trash, and general upkeep of the neighborhoods will greatly contribute to the overall positive feeling and atmosphere of the areas. When a neighborhood is in good condition, and is attractive, residents are more likely to want to keep up that image and to be proud of their neighborhood. The

enhancement and beautification programs and initiatives sponsored by the neighborhood association will likely spawn additional plantings and beautification efforts throughout the area.

The neighborhood association would also serve the functions of providing a strong voice and organizing the citizens of the area to lobby the city of Bluefield for needed public services. As an example, the neighborhood association would serve as a vital entity in encouraging the city to establish a Community Oriented Policing program (COPS). This program will aid in local crime control, making the neighborhoods safer places. The neighborhood association would also carry considerable influence with the city in the development of parks and recreational facilities. While certain facilities already exist within the neighborhoods, converting the spaces into more appropriate and user-friendly parks and recreational facilities will generate more use of the areas. Both of these issues (community policing and parks) have been identified as needs by the residents of the area, and with a neighborhood association spearheading the efforts, results will be more likely to occur, than if individual residents attempted the tasks. There are organizations available that offer assistance when negotiating for public services. For more information, contact:

National Association of Neighborhoods (NAN)
1651 Fuller Street, NW
Washington, DC 20009
202.332.7768
Contact: Ricardo Byrd, Executive Director

This association provides referral and information sharing services to ethnic and multiracial groups. NAN assists neighborhood organizations in negotiating and executing contracts with local governments for the delivery of public services.

An additional function of the neighborhood association would be the distribution of information regarding neighborhood and citywide events. Residents could be kept informed about issues and events affecting the neighborhood through the creation of a neighborhood newsletter. This publication would display the logo of the neighborhood, include current and upcoming events, and serve as an outlet for residents to voice opinions, concerns, or general information.

Neighborhood associations foster a sense of security and pride. These associations have the power to encourage all residents, businesses, and property owners to take an active role in decision making for their neighborhoods. They can also serve as a coordinator, allowing neighborhood groups to work together and promote interaction between residents. It is usually the neighborhood association that visualizes the unique aspects of the community and its residents, and enhances the desired qualities.

Housing Recommendations

The biggest concern about housing in Bluefield is the lack of code enforcement that leads to unsightly homes, dilapidated structures, and poorly maintained sidewalks. In order to secure quality housing throughout the neighborhoods of Bluefield, the primary recommendation is for the city to ensure better code enforcement. This would apply to both new and existing structures. By intensifying code enforcement as it relates to property maintenance, the city will be better able to guard against poor, unsightly building conditions. Building code enforcement of new structures will also protect against shoddy building and provide for the continuation of the existing neighborhood character.

According to the Building Conditions Survey, high concentrations of vacant sites are located in the north central part of the city (north of the railroad tracks). The highest concentrations of deteriorated structures are found in the northeast corner of Bluefield and the central part of the city, just south of the railroad. These areas need to be focused on to improve the condition of the housing. Stricter code enforcement within these areas will work toward the elimination of the poor living environment and encourage a safer and more pleasant, aesthetically pleasing living environment for the residents. Also, specific programs could be directed to these areas, spreading the funding programs and opportunities around.

An increase in the availability of affordable housing and the encouragement of participation in home ownership programs can also improve housing conditions in the Bluefield neighborhoods. When more affordable housing is available, more residents will be able to afford owning a home. Home ownership is an important tool in neighborhood revitalization. Through home ownership, a larger tax base is established for the city, and residents feel more connections to the area involving a deeper sense of responsibility to their living quarters. In addition, home ownership sparks pride. Owners are now able to participate in part of the American dream. Other advantages of home ownership involve the tax breaks that the owners will receive. Home ownership programs are identified in the funding sources list, located in the appendix.

Another housing recommendation is the establishment of technical and financial assistance programs for homeowners. A list of programs and financial opportunities has been compiled specifically relating to home ownership. This list, which is located in the appendix, outlines numerous programs that persons can take advantage of in order to achieve the goal of home ownership. In addition, enforcing the provisions of the Community Reinvestment Act to increase the housing financing available and encouraging the building of affordable residential building on residentially zoned property will also contribute to an increase in home ownership throughout the neighborhoods. The following is a list of programs available that deal directly with neighborhood housing issues. This list is in addition to the funding opportunities list located in the appendix.

Center for Community Change
1000 Wisconsin Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20007
202.342.0519

The Center for Community Change helps community development and block groups cultivate skills in the areas of program support, organization, public policy, research, and financial development. Expertise includes: housing (new and rehab), commercial enterprises, ED projects, reinvestment, redlining and credit issues, job training and employment, and public subsidy programs. The Center also sponsors a Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) monitoring project.

Community Revitalization Training Center
P.O. Box 02267
Columbus, OH 43202
Phone—614.262.6662
Fax—614.262.3282
Contact—Ann Zellars

The Community Revitalization Training Center is a national training and technical assistance program for housing and community development organizations. Training is available in construction management, housing quality standards, rehabilitation and more.

Habitat for Humanity
Mercer County Habitat for Humanity
Bluefield, WV
304.325.8181
Contact—Linda Melvin

Habitat for Humanity is an international, non-profit organization working to enable low-income residents to become home owners. Families are chosen on basis of need and commitment to the program; they are required to invest a certain amount of sweat equity, not only into their home, but also others. Support workshops are also available for those participating in the program on such topics as financing and repair.

Institute for Community Economics (ICE)
57 School Street
Springfield, MA 01105
Phone—413.746.8660
Fax—413.746.8862
Contact—Greg Ramm, Director of Development

The ICE is a non-profit organization providing loans and technical assistance to grass-roots groups working to create and provide affordable housing. The Institute promotes economic justice by providing fair access to land, housing and capital and by encouraging local control of economic development projects. Technical assistance, educational material, loans, workshops, and speakers are available through the Institute.

National Training and Information Center (NTIC)
810 North Milwaukee Avenue
Chicago, IL 60622
(312) 243-3035
Contact—Gale Cincotta, Executive Director

The Center offers information and assistance on issues of concern to low-income neighborhood organizations, such as community reinvestment, housing, and real estate lending.

Youthbuild USA
58 Day Street
P.O. Box 440322
Somerville, MA 02144
Phone—617.623.9900
Fax—617.623.4331

Youthbuild USA is a support center for a network of community-based agencies that are involved in the creation of affordable housing in their communities. The agencies recruit and train unemployed, school drop-outs in the construction skills necessary to rehabilitate abandoned buildings and build new homes. At the same time, the youths take classes in preparation for their high school equivalency test. Upon completion of the program, Youthbuild USA assists participants in finding jobs.

Economic Development Recommendations

A solid economic base is essential to the stability of the neighborhoods in Bluefield. In order to increase the employment opportunities, a number of strategies are recommended. These recommendations for economic development include the advancing of educational opportunities, and the promotion of downtown businesses through the sponsoring of various different projects. Together, these recommendations work toward improving the economic vitality of the Bluefield areas.

The first recommendation is to advance the educational opportunities in order to create a strong workforce in Bluefield. Bluefield State College has established a variety of training programs, which are described below. These programs are designed to respond to the training needs of all types of business and industry in the seven county Bluefield region. Offered through the community and technical component of the college, the programs extend somewhat beyond the traditional academic setting.

- The Center for Economic Enhancement and Educational Outreach provides customized training programs for businesses in a variety of areas. It also provides continuing education programs to the community.

-
- The Center for International Understanding was established to improve the global competitiveness of local business and industry through export assistance and international executive training.
 - The Veterans Upward Bound Program provides veterans the skills and motivation necessary to continue their education with GED and high school refresher courses.
 - The Creative Retirement Center provides an environment for lifelong learning to citizens over 50 years old. The program is driven by the needs and interests of seniors in the service region.
 - The Tech Prep Program combines on-the-job learning with technical and academic courses to Mercer County high school students. This Bluefield State program is guided by a needs assessment of area businesses to determine their workforce needs. The program also promotes college and continuous learning to its students.

These programs promote education as a tool for economic advancement throughout Bluefield. In addition to these, Bluefield State college is also working on the development of other programs that would enhance its interaction with the community members. These include:

- Development of a Micro-Business Development Center to serve as a business incubator for minorities, women, and low-to-moderate income residents.
- A civic and social leadership program for students.
- A tutoring and mentoring program that serves local children of minority and low-to-moderate income families with tutoring services offered by the college students and faculty.
- A summer intervention program for children in the Tiffany Manor housing complex.
- A workforce development and skill enhancement center serving both businesses and individuals in the Bluefield area.

It is recommended that Bluefield State College continue to develop programs like these that provide a vital tool for economic development. The college has developed strong associations with the Greater Bluefield Chamber of Commerce, Main Street Bluefield, and the City of Bluefield and these relationships should be continued to show and promote the economic development coordination within the community.

Other programs that will aid in economic development in the long run include the development of educational programs for young people. Educational opportunities could be offered to children at an early age with neighborhood preschools, Head Start programs, and summer school programs that keep children off of the streets. The encouragement of technical training at the high school level and the pursuit of higher education will contribute to the education attainment level of the residents, which in turn will further the economic condition of the

There are also areas in the neighborhood north of the railroad tracks where water volume is low, which poses some minor fire safety problems. These minor problems could be addressed either by purchasing larger hoses for the fire department or by upgrading the size of the water lines in this neighborhood.

It is recommended that a Capital Improvements Plan (CIP) be developed and implemented in order to identify all of the infrastructure deficiencies that threaten the neighborhoods, as well as provide recommendations and schedules for solutions. Furthermore, after analyzing the proposed improvements and infrastructure maps, most improvements are identified for areas outside of the neighborhood boundaries. It is recommended that once all deficiencies are identified, the infrastructure improvements maps and plans be updated to address all problems. The CIP will assist in setting priorities and identifying the need for improvements throughout the community.

An additional infrastructure recommendation is upgrading and improving traffic safety signage. Currently there are intersections, as illustrated in Figure 25, where signage is lacking.

The intersection shown in this photograph is completely lacking any directional signage. None of the four corners of the intersection has stop or yield signs, traffic controls are missing, and the problem is further compounded by the bridge and the lack of visibility at the corner. Without signage, traffic hazards are created, which should be avoided. Here and at other corners that are similar, traffic signals or stop signs should be added to reduce the possibility of fatal accidents occurring.

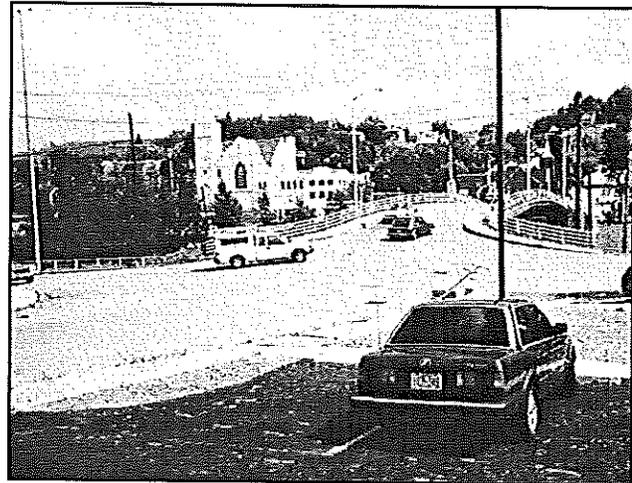


Figure 25 *Traffic Safety Signage*

Community Facilities Recommendations

The presence of community facilities contributes to the overall positive character of a neighborhood as it improves the area's physical appearance and usage. These facilities represent opportunities for neighborhood residents to join together and participate in activities, as well as provide shelter for gathering places. The development of a community center has been recommended for the northern Bluefield neighborhood. This center has the potential for housing numerous activities, including not only a satellite health center, a day-care, and meeting space, but also recreational, training, cultural, and arts programs.

Surrounding neighborhoods could be invited to use to facility for various activities. In addition, city departments could utilize portions of the space for certain functions. An example would be locating the COPS program in the community center. In this case, not only would the community center be providing a space for the program, but by locating the COPS program

within the neighborhood, it would be closer to the purpose, and be better able to serve the neighborhoods. Also, by locating a day care center in the facility, parents living throughout the neighborhoods will have the benefit of nearby day-care, with a reputable organization, right in their "backyards." This will allow parents to work, or find work, attend classes and functions held at the community center, participate in programs and training, and socialize.

By locating the community center within the northern neighborhood, not only will the residents be able to enjoy the facility, but also it will bring other community members into the neighborhood. This will help to foster better relationships between all people of Bluefield, and facilitate stronger linkages between the people. People will become familiar with the neighborhoods, thus resulting in better, more regular utilization of the center and parks located throughout the neighborhoods.

Another community facility recommendation involves locating a multi-cultural facility in the already existing Arts and Craft building located in the downtown area. This facility would involve the education and awareness of all racial and ethnic groups. Programs and activities could be held at this central location to allow city residents and visitors to the city to learn about different ethnic groups in the community and their historical contributions to the development of Bluefield. This will generate a greater understanding and acceptance of all people. The center would serve the purpose of educating all of the neighborhood residents on the history of the place and its people.

By utilizing an already existing facility, the need to procure land and build a structure is avoided. Additionally, the recommended structure is centrally located, so it will be easily accessible for all areas of the community, especially the northern neighborhood. The Arts and Crafts building is not fully utilized at this time; therefore, space is available if there proves to be a need for such a type of cultural facility.

Implementation Steps

Action steps have been identified for all aspects of the neighborhoods, including housing, economic development, infrastructure, and community facilities. These steps, when accompanied by the Funding Opportunities List (located in the appendix) will assist in meeting the needs of the neighborhoods, and in converting the existing neighborhoods into what has been envisioned for the area.

The implementation process has been broken down into three types of steps and processes: short-term, long-term, and ongoing. The short term steps are identified along with implementations that can be accomplished within a five year time period. These steps are essential to taking the Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies from the drawing board to reality. Long-term action steps may require more studies before they can be completed, or may be expensive to implement. These steps will generally take a longer period of time to complete, yet they are also important in meeting the goals of the neighborhood and fulfilling the vision. Ongoing steps are actions that should be implemented immediately, but should also be continuous. Often these steps require annual updating or periodic reviews to determine if they

are accomplishing what they were intended to accomplish. Also, changes in demand and/or need should be reflected in these steps to continue their effectiveness.

Table 12 outlines the various action steps required for the implementation of Neighborhood Revitalization Strategies. There have also been funding source and funding opportunities identified that will assist in the implementation of these steps as well as the implementation of the plan, which will make the Bluefield neighborhoods better places in which to work and live.

By implementing these various short-term, long-term, and ongoing action steps, the Bluefield neighborhoods will obtain the desired results they envision, and the futures of the neighborhoods will be brighter and more positive.

FUNDING OPPORTUNITIES

Funding projects and ideas is often the most difficult portion of any plan. Funds are often times limited, which can lead to unfinished projects or projects that cannot be implemented, resulting in hard work and good ideas going to waste. A comprehensive funding list has been compiled and is located in the appendix. This list is intended to help prevent the lack of funding from prohibiting the various neighborhoods, downtown, and city concepts and recommendations from being implemented throughout Bluefield. This list of funding sources and funding programs is intended to serve as a source for identifying funding opportunities that will aid in the funding and completion of numerous activities. Although this list was generated specifically for the implementation of the Bluefield Neighborhoods and city of Bluefield plans, it will be a resource that can be utilized in many ways for many projects well into the future.

Private funding organizations, state, federal, and public funding source have all been identified in the funding opportunities list. While this list may not be one-hundred percent complete, it does include a wide variety of funding opportunities that are relevant to housing, economic development, and infrastructure dilemmas that face the city of Bluefield as well as the Bluefield Neighborhoods.

This resource was compiled using various sources, including the *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance*, *The Appalachian Regional Commission Code*, *West Virginia Economic Development Authority's Program Information*, *West Virginia Housing Development Fund Program List*, as well as through contact with the different federal agencies, state agencies, and private charitable foundations. The *Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance* was the primary source for identification of federal funding opportunities. Although not all of the federal programs have been included in the list, the programs that have been selected are considered to be the most appropriate programs relevant to Bluefield and the needs of the area. The same holds true for the remainder of the funding source list as well. Only relevant programs have been included, to aid in the usefulness of the list.

This funding source list is a reference tool to aid in the revitalization of neighborhoods. Often the sources that the funding programs were obtained from did not provide the criteria for

**Table 12
Implementation Steps**

Short Term 1996-2001	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Organize neighborhood associations. • Establish a COPS program (Community-Orientated Policing program). • Establish a cultural center within an already existing building. • Site the location for the business incubator facility. • Place amenities at the bus stop locations. • Site the location of the community center within the northern Bluefield neighborhood. • Prepare a downtown plan that facilitates a complete inventory of the structures and generates a future plan for the area. • Extend water lines under U.S. 460. • Develop a Capital Improvements Plan. • Rehabilitate the freight station located on Bluefield Avenue.
Long-Term 2001-2016	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Infrastructure improvements.
Ongoing	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> • Code enforcement. • Rezoning/upzoning. • Seeking relevant grants for housing programs and infrastructure upgrades. • Coordinate training programs with the neighborhoods, involving the improvements of technical skills and leadership training. • Designate and create a neighborhood liaison.

selection or the specific application criteria. In order to obtain this information, the contacts have been listed, including phone numbers, where the specific information can be received. The list has also been divided not only according to source (private, public, state and federal), but also according to whether the program pertains to housing or economic development in order to aid in the organization format of the resource.

State of West Virginia Funding Sources—1996

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

Contact: Kenneth Ferguson
Address:
Telephone: 304.558.3165
Description: The ISTEA program is designed to allow states increased flexibility in making critical transportation choices, to encourage an ethic of

-
- environmental awareness, and to promote the development of an intermodal transportation system. Included in the program are a number of innovations such as transportation enhancements.
- Type of Support:** Grants require 20% non-federal matching funds, \$30,000 minimum project cost.
- Allowable Activities:** The following categories are considered transportation enhancements and may be eligible for funding:
- Scenic By-Way Projects:
 - Acquisition of scenic easements and scenic sites
 - Preservation of abandoned railway corridors including conversion for the use as bicycle or pedestrian trails
 - Rehabilitation and operation of historic transportation buildings, structures or facilities including historic railroad facilities and canals.
 - Transportation Enhancement:
 - Pedestrian or bicycle facilities
 - Scenic or historic highway programs
 - Landscaping and other scenic beautification
 - Control and removal of outdoor advertising
 - Mitigation of water pollution due to highway runoff
 - National Recreation Trails:
 - 30% of funding monies to non-motorized projects
 - 30% of funding monies to motorized projects
 - 40% of funding monies to other trail needs
 - Volunteer work can be a contribution to the 50% matching funding needed

Housing and Urban Development Small Cities Community Development Block Grant Program

- Contact:** Bill Spence, Staff Coordinator
- Address:** Community Development Division
Building 6, Room 553
Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
- Telephone:** 304.558.4010
- Description:** Used to benefit low and moderate income persons, prevent eliminated deteriorated areas, or to meet urgent needs of health and welfare issues.
- Type of Support:** Grant

Allowable Activities: 21.3 million dollars allocated in 1996 from HUD. Communities may apply for funding in the following amounts:

- \$50,000 for Planning projects
- \$500,000 to Community Development projects
- 1.25 million to Sewer and Water projects

Governor's Community Partnership Grant

Contact: Carolyn Milam, Staff Coordinator
Address: Community Development Division
Building 6, Room 553
Capitol Complex
Charleston, West Virginia 25305
Telephone: 304.558.4010
Description: Applications made directly to the West Virginia Development Office. Only state regulations apply to projects. Federal regulations do not apply.
Type of Support: Grants
Allowable Activities: Streets, sidewalks, parking, access roads, public utility system, public buildings, and other essential public facilities.

National Park Service Land and Water Conservation Fund (LWCF) Program

Funding no longer available.

Appalachian Regional Commission—Community Development Programs

Contact: Mark VanKirk, ARC Representative
Address:
Telephone: 304.558.2001
Description: The Community Development Program is designed to provide assistance in addressing priority needs in a community such as: water, sewer, solid waste, or other community facilities, industrial site development, and local government assistance. Local infrastructure projects generally must lead to the creation and/or retention of jobs in the local work force, or be essential to the implementation of an adopted statewide or regional strategic plan.
Type of Support: Grants requiring 50% non-federal matching funds.
Allowable Activities: Program activities may include, but are not limited to: industrial site development, local access roads, local industrial site development, local access roads, local government assistance, destination-based tourism, commercial area revitalization, and community facilities

infrastructure. Local infrastructure projects must generally lead to the creation of retention of employment in the local work force.

Appalachian Regional Commission—Human Resource Programs

Contact: Mark VanKirk, ARC Representative
Address:
Telephone: 304.558.2001
Description: Designed to provide assistance in addressing priority needs in a community such as: water, sewer, solid waste, or other community facilities, industrial site development, and local government assistance. Local infrastructure projects generally must lead to the creation and/or retention of jobs in the local work force, or be essential to the implementation of an adopted statewide or regional strategic plan.
Type of Support: Grants requiring 50% non-federal matching funds.
Allowable Activities: Specific child and elder care programs, basic skills programs for both adults and secondary level students, school dropout prevention programs, job-relevant skills training, youth leadership development, infant mortality reduction, rural health partnerships and health professional recruitment and retention.

Infrastructure Council

Sending information.

West Virginia Economic Development Authority Industrial Loan Program

Contact: David Warner
Address:
Telephone: 304.558.3650
Description: WVEDA is charged with the responsibility to develop and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State of West Virginia by providing financial assistance in the form of loans and direct financing and operating leases to industrial development agencies and enterprises for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. WVEDA is empowered to borrow money and insured bonds, notes, commercial paper and other debt instruments and to furnish money, credit, or credit enhancement for the promotion of business development projects.
Type of Support: Varies.

West Virginia Housing Development Fund

Contact: Joe W. Hatfield, Executive Director
Address: 814 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301
Telephone: 304.345.6475 or 1.800.933.9843
Description: Financing acquiring, developing, improving, and constructing housing and/or sites to meet the housing needs of West Virginia families.
Type of Support: Varies.

West Virginia Jobs Investment Trust Board

Contact:
Address: 814 Virginia Street east, Suite 202
Charleston, WV 25301
Telephone: 304.345.6200
Description: A \$10 million public venture capital fund created to develop, promote and expand West Virginia's economy by making investment funds available to eligible businesses, thus stimulating economic growth and providing or retaining jobs within the State.
Type of Support: Loans.

Private Funding Sources And Opportunities

This a listing of private funding sources which included endowment and grants from various different types of foundations. This listing of private funding sources is specific to the West Virginia and Virginia area, and information is included relating to the name of the source, application information, and the purpose of the funding.

Private Funding—Economic Development

Ethel N. Bowen Foundation

Contact—R. W. Wilkinson
c/o First Century Bank, N.A.
500 Federal Street
Bluefield, WV 24701
304.325.8181

This is an independent foundation that was established in 1968. The primary purpose of the offering scholarships to further the education of students in southern West Virginia. Application involves students writing a letter and submitting transcripts to the contact. The deadline is April 30, every year, and in 1994, \$31,500 was granted to organizations in Bluefield for a park project, band project, and Big Blue fund project.

John Mathew Gay Brown Family Foundation

Contact—Tom Rogers, John Sahey, Ed Skriner
c/o Huntington National Bank
P.O. Box 895
Morgantown, WV 26505

This is an operating foundation that offers general operating support for projects relating to higher education, human services, youth services, and family services. Grants are limited to the West Virginia area, are not available for individuals, and application forms can be obtained through the Huntington National Bank.

Clay Foundation, Inc.

Contact—Charles M. Avampato
1426 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25301
304.344.8656

This is an independent foundation that was incorporated in 1986. The primary purpose of the foundation is to offer grants to projects pertaining to secondary and higher education, social service organizations, and the arts. This foundation offers support in the forms of building and renovations, and research. Support is not provided for religious purposes or private functions, and grants are not available for individuals. There is no application form or deadline, but a letter should be sent to the contact (in triplicate) for review.

Lyell B. and Patricia K. Clay Foundation

Contact—Charles M. Avampato
1426 Kanawha Boulevard East
Charleston, WV 25301
304.344.8656

This is an independent foundation that has been newly established. For more information on the type of assistance and grants available, notify the contact.

George M. Cruise Charitable Foundation

Contact—Selection Committee
c/o First Community Bank, Inc.
P.O. Box 950
Bluefield, WV 24701

This foundation was established in 1988 and an independent foundation offering general support, endowment funds, and scholarships to individuals. The primary purpose of the foundation is to support higher education. An application is required and can be obtained through the selection committee.

Jamey Harless Foundation, Inc.

Contact—Sharon Murphy
P.O. Drawer D
Gilbert, WV 25621
304.664.3227

This is an independent foundation established in 1967. This foundation offers scholarships and grants to individuals for the purpose of supporting higher education and distressed families. An application form is required and can be obtained through the contact.

The H. P. and Anne S. Hunnicutt Foundation, Inc.

Contact—P.O. Box 309
Princeton, WV 24740

This foundation was established in 1987 for the primary purpose of offering financial assistance to civic affairs groups and high school foundations. Applicants are limited to those in the West Virginia area, and for initial information, a letter must be address to :

c/o Robert L. Schumacher
First Community Bank, Inc.
P.O. Box 950
Bluefield, WV 24701

The Huntington Foundation

Contact—C.H. McKown
P.O. Box 2548
Huntington, WV 25726

This is an independent foundation that offers general and operating support, equipment, and land acquisition to higher education and human services causes. No grants are offered to individuals, and an application form is required. For application, contact:

C. H. McKown
517 Ninth Street, Suites 207 and 208
Huntington, WV 25701
304.522.0611

Bernard H. Blanche E. Jacobson Foundation

Contact—John L. Ray, Trustee
c/o One Valley Bank, N.A.
P.O. Box 1793
Charleston, WV 25326

This foundation was established in 1954 for the purpose of giving support to education, social services, youth, cultural programs, and civic affairs. An application form is not required, bu for further information, contact:

John L. Ray
1210 One Valley Square
Charleston, WV 25301
304.342.1141

Sarah and Pauline Maier Foundation, Inc.

Contact—Edward H. Maier, President
P.O. Box 6190
Charleston, WV 25362
304.343.2201

This is an independent foundation that was established in 1958. The primary purpose of the foundation is giving support to higher education and educationally related pursuits, which is done through general and operating support, campaigns, building and renovations, equipment, program development and matching funds. The deadline for this is October 1, and an application form is required, but the initial approach must be started with a letter to the contact.

Bernard McDounough Foundation, Inc.

Contact—James T. Wakley, President
1000 Grand Central Mall
P.O. Box 1825
Parkersburg, WV 26102
304.485.4494

This independent foundation was incorporated in 1961 with the priority of offering support and assistance to programs with no other source of funding. This foundation supports the humanities, arts and cultural programs, education, hospitals, health care, youth development, human services, leadership development, and the economically disadvantaged. Grants are limited to the West Virginia area, and are not offered to individuals, religious organizations, or national health campaigns. An application form is not required, but a letter must be written to the contact as an initial approach.

James Sidney Peery Charitable Trust

Contact—c/o First Community Bank, Inc.
P.O. Box 950
Bluefield, WV 24701

This is an independent foundation interested in higher education and human services. This foundation offers general and operating support to individuals. An application form is required and can be obtained from the selection committee at the contact address.

Board of Trustees of Prichard School

Contact—c/o Bank One, WV N.A., Trust Department
P.O. Box 179
Huntington, WV 25706

This foundation was established in 1923 for the primary purpose of offering support to educational facilities, and churches. Applicants are limited to those in West Virginia and Virginia, there is no deadline, and an application form is not required. For application information, contact:

c/o Phyllis R. White
Five Cavalier Drive
Huntington, WV 25701

Hugh I. Shott Jr. Foundation
Contact—Richard W. Wilkinson
c/o First Century Bank, N.A.
500 Federal Street
P.O. Box 1559
Bluefield, WV 24701
304.325.8181

This is an independent foundation that was established in 1985. The primary purpose of the foundation is giving to educational sources, supporting historic preservation and the arts, supporting community development and health. Support is offered through annual campaigns, capital campaigns, and buildings and renovations. An application form is not required and there is no deadline for assistance.

Vecellio Family Foundation, Inc.
Contact—c/o United National Bank
P.O. Box 1269
Beckley, WV 25801

This foundation was established in 1972 and offers general and operating support as well as employee-related scholarships. This foundation has the purpose of offering grants for education, youth and social services, health services and churches. No grants are offered to individuals, and the foundation does not make loans. An application form is not required, but a proposal must be submitted to the contact for review by the November 15 deadline.

Bassett Furniture Industries Foundation
Contact—c/o Billy M. Brammer
245 Main Street
P.O. Box 626
Bassett, VA 24055

This is a relatively new company-sponsored foundation that offers grants to pre-selected organizations. The primary purpose of the foundation is to offer support to arts and cultural programs, higher education, and public administration. Applications are not accepted, and no grants are made to individuals. For more information, contact the contact.

SCOA Foundation, Inc.
Contact—Herbert Schiff
41 South High Street, Suite 3310
Columbus, OH 43215
614.461.4372

This is a company-sponsored foundation that was established in 1969. The primary purpose of the foundation is to offer support to Jewish welfare, child welfare, and community funds. No grants are offered to individuals, and for more information, a letter should be submitted to the contact.

Western and Southern Life Foundation, Inc.
Contact—Richard K. Taulbee
400 Broadway
Cincinnati, OH 45202
513.629.2121

This is a company-sponsored foundation that was established in 1988. They are primarily interested in supporting and offering assistance to programs supporting the arts, higher education, federal giving programs, and churches. There is no deadline, and for information, a letter can be written to the contact.

The Kettering Family Foundation
Contact—Charles F. Kettering III, President
1440 Kettering Tower
Dayton, OH 45423

This is a newly established independent foundation that is primarily interested in supporting arts, cultural programs, higher education, natural resource conservation and protection, and research. This foundation offers general and operating support, equipment, endowment funds, debt reduction, program development, seed money, research, technical assistance, and matching funds. It does not make grants to individuals, grants for capital construction, or loans. Unsolicited proposals are accepted that state purpose and amount requested, and the deadlines are March 1 and September 1.

Merck Family Fund
Contact—Betsy Taylor, Executive Director
6930 Carroll Avenue, Suite 500
Takoma Park, MD 20912
301.270.2970

This is an independent foundation that has the purpose of maintaining, restoring, and enhancing the natural environment, as well as providing support to programs that will sustain a healthy planet for future generation, and addressing the root problems faced by socially and economically disadvantaged people. This foundation offers support in the forms of program development and seed money, but grants are not made to individuals. A letter of inquiry can be

addresses to the contact and must be received at least twelve week prior to board meetings to be considered.

Marjorie Cook Foundation

Contact—Rose S. Zetzer, Trustee
3712 Fords Lane, Apt. No. C
Baltimore, MD 21215-2933
410.764.9130

This is an independent foundation which grants awards that are limited to the furtherance of women's equality with men under the law and in all relationships. For initial approach for more information, a letter should be written to the contact, and there is no deadline.

The Morton K. And Jane Blaustein Foundation, Inc.

Contact—Mary Jane Blaustein, President
Blaustein Building
P.O. Box 238
Baltimore, MD 21203

This independent foundation was established in 1988. The foundation is primarily interested in supporting museums, higher education, and hospitals. A letter can be written to the contact for further information.

W. E. Stone Foundation, Inc.

Contact—c/o Stone and Thomas
1030 Main Street
Wheeling, WV 26003-2710
304.232.3344

This foundation was established in 1948 with the purpose of awarding grants to museum projects, cultural programs, education, and charitable giving. Support is offered in the form of campaigns and emergency funds, and is limited to the West Virginia area. There is no deadline, and for more information, a letter can be written to the contact.

ARMCO Inc.

Contact—Colette M. Hucko
Community Relations Supervisor
Armco, Inc.
1 Oxford Center
301 Grant Street
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-1415
412.255.9800

This foundation offers grants in the forms of capital grants, challenge grants, general support, project grants, scholarships, and seed money. The foundation focuses their contributions to health and welfare projects, education, culture and arts, civil and public affairs, and

volunteerism projects. To contact and get more information, a brief letter should be sent to the contact including information on the project and the amount requested.

Ashland Oil, Inc.

Contact—Judy B. Thomas, President
The Ashland Oil Foundation, Inc.
1000 Ashland Drive
P.O. Box 391
Ashland, KY 41114
606.329.4920

This foundation offers general support and in-kind services to programs involving education, arts and culture, health and welfare, civic causes, and public policy. To apply, a brief letter should be submitted to the contact, including information describing the organization, amount requested, and purpose for which the funds are sought.

Circuit City Foundation

Contact—Cassandra O. Stoddart, Executive Director
Circuit City Foundation
9950 Maryland Drive
Richmond, VA 23233
804.527.4000

This foundation offers both monetary and non-monetary support to various different causes. Their giving priorities include civic and community causes, arts and humanities, social services, education, religion, international causes, and health causes. For more information contact the foundation office through a letter stating purpose and need, or contact the nearest store manager, through a letter written on letterhead.

Dollar General Corporation

Contact—Cabot Pyle
Director of Corporate Communications
Dollar General Corporation
104 Woodmont Boulevard, Suite 500
Nashville, TN 37205
615.783.2028

This foundation offers various types of grants, including capital, general, and support grants, operating expenses, and seed money. They also provide support through non-monetary contributions, including products and loaned employees. This foundation supports any organization with funding needs, except for political and lobbying groups. To apply, send a specific written proposal that includes an overview of the services provided by the submitting organization, mission statement, detailed description of proposed project, and description of how funds will be utilized.

EG&G Foundation

Contact—Kathleen M. Russo, Trustee
EG&G Foundation
45 William Street
Wellesley, MD 02181
617.431.4145

This foundation offers general support grants to various organizations nation wide. Their giving priority includes support to educational needs, health, civic and public affairs, social services, and arts and humanities. For further information, write a letter to the listed contact requesting an application.

USF&G Foundation

Contact—Sue Lovell, Corporate Foundation Administrator
USF&G Foundation
100 Light Street
Baltimore, MD 21202
410.547.3752

This foundation offers both monetary and non-monetary support to causes relating to education, health and social services, and arts and culture. Priority is given to special projects rather than on-going activities. To apply, send a letter or proposal to the contact including a description of the organization, amount requested, and the purpose for which the funds will be used.

Shoney's Inc.

Contact—Michael White
Assistant to the Vice President of Corporate and Community Affairs
Shoney's Inc.
1727 Elm Hill Pike
Nashville, TN 37210
615.231.2891

This foundation offers general support grants and scholarships, as well as donated products and in-kind services to educational causes, civic and public affairs, and the arts and humanities. For information, send a letter of inquiry to the contact including information on your organization, amount requested, and purpose of funds sought.

Aristech Foundation

Contact—David G. Hugh, Executive Director
Aristech Foundation
600 Grant Street, Room 1170
Pittsburgh, PA 15219-2704
412.433.7721

This foundation offers grants to social service causes, educational causes, arts and humanities, and civic and public affairs. To apply, send a precise (one to two page) proposal including information on need, objectives, plan of action, and amount requested. Grants are not made to individuals, religious organizations, hospitals, or political groups. The deadline for funding is November 30.

State Funding Sources And Opportunities

State Programs—Housing

- **West Virginia Housing Development Fund** **Mercer Co. Economic Opportunity**
Contact—814 Virginia Street Contact—Ms. Oretta Hubbard
East Charleston, WV 25301 212 Federal Street
304.345.6475 Bluefield, WV 24701
1.800.933.9843 304.327.3506

This state funding program was established to turn houses into homes, through the development of innovative financing opportunities. Relationships have been established between the non profit housing providers, local governments, financial lenders, builders, and real-estate brokers in order to provide West Virginia families the opportunity to live in safe, affordable homes. The West Virginia Housing Development Fund is a governmental program with the purpose of providing residential housing programs for low and moderate income families, elderly persons, and other eligible persons and families this funding program supports the following programs:

- **The Early Ownership program, EOP**—This program provides the opportunity to resolve credit problems through credit counseling as part of the mortgage process. It involves a 27-year, below market, fixed loan which includes closing costs and down payment assistance for those buyers who wouldn't typically qualify for financing.
- **Housing Development Fund Construction Assistance Program, CAP**—This program allows EOP applicants to become eligible to purchase a new homes. It further encourages builders to construct homes in the \$60,000-\$90,000 range, allowing more people the opportunity to purchase a home.
- **Housing Development Fund Closing Cost Assistance**—This program helps alleviate the burden of initial cash requirements at closing. It offers an eight-year loan that is deferred for three years with no payment of interest accrual.
- **Housing Development Fund Secondary Market Program**—This program supplies smaller banks with long-term fixed rate mortgage produce which is are compatible with larger banking institutions. The number of lending institutions in West Virginia has been increased.

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- **Housing Development Fund HOME Program**—This program improves opportunities for low income families throughout West Virginia through home purchasing or rehabilitation of existing homes. Money is provided to nonprofit housing providers for preliminary project development and towards certification as Community Housing Development Organizations.
 - **NewHome Program**—This program is designed to provide improved home ownership opportunities by providing purchase money for low-income homeowners, or substantial rehabilitation mortgages for low-income homeowners.
 - **Housing Development Fund LAMP Program**—This is a low income Assisted Mortgage program which provides home ownership to very low income families. Families participating in this program provide “sweat equity” towards the purchase of their homes, and are provided home ownership counseling to gain the basic tools for purchase and upkeep of their home.
 - **Housing Development Fund Land Development Program**—This program provides infrastructure financing to provide water, sewer lines, roads, and the development of new lots, thus reducing costs, making housing more affordable.
 - **Housing Development Fund Low Income Housing Tax Credit Program**—This program provides incentives to expand affordable rental units for moderate to low income families. It is expected to provide approximately 1,000 safe, decent and affordable rental units in 1996.

Appalachian Regional Commission

Contact—Mark VanKirk
1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20235
304.558.2001

The Appalachian Regional Commission has compiled a commission code book that has been periodically revised that lists programs for funding and assistance that the commission offers to qualifying entities for housing and home needs. For more information on the types of programs and for application and qualification information, contact Mark VanKirk at the number listed above, or contact the regional planning and development council in the area.

West Virginia Housing Development Fund

Contact—Joe W. Hatfield, Executive Director
814 Virginia Street East
Charleston, WV 25301
304.345.6475 or 1.800.933.9843

Financing acquiring, developing, improving, and constructing housing and/or sites to meet the housing needs of West Virginia families.

State Programs—Economic Development

West Virginia Housing Development Fund

Contact—814 Virginia Street
East Charleston, WV 25301
304.345.6475
1.800.933.9843

Mercer Co. Economic Opportunity

Contact—Ms. Oretta Hubbard
212 Federal Street
Bluefield, WV 24701
304.327.3506

- **Housing Development Fund Special Needs Program**—This program provides construction financing for such things as homeless shelters, community service centers, and the rehabilitation of existing shelters in need of repair. These projects serve the needs of victims of violence, AIDS individuals, and persons with physical and mental disabilities throughout the community.
- **Housing Development Fund Building Revitalization/Reutilization Program**—This program focuses on revitalization of downtown areas by rehabilitating old, vacant buildings into useable office, commercial, retail, or entertainment space.

West Virginia Economic Development Authority

Contact—1018 Kanawha Boulevard, East
Suite 501
Charleston, WV
304.558.3650

The West Virginia Economic Development Authority was developed in 1962 with the responsibilities of developing and advancing business proper and economic welfare within the state. This has been accomplished through providing financial assistance in the form of loans and direct financing and operating leases to industrial development agencies and enterprises for the promotion and retention of new and existing business development. For information regarding the various different programs they offer, contact the head office at the contact number listed above.

Appalachian Regional Commission

Contact—Mark VanKirk
1666 Connecticut Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20235
304.558.2001

The Appalachian Regional Commission has compiled a commission code book that has been periodically revised that lists programs for funding and assistance that the commission offers to qualifying entities for economic development. For more information on the types of programs and for application and qualification information, contact Mark VanKirk at the number listed above, or contact the regional planning and development council in the area.

West Virginia Job Investment Trust Board

Contact—814 Virginia Street, East
Suite 202
Charleston, WV 25301
304.345.6200

The West Virginia JobTrust is a public venture capital fund created to develop, promote, and expand the economy of the state. This is done through making investment funds available to eligible businesses, stimulating the economic growth of the state and providing and retaining jobs within the state. For more information regarding the application requirements and eligibility requirements, contact the Trust, at the number listed above.

**Housing and Urban Development Small Cities
Community Development Block Grant Program**

Contact—Bill Spence, Staff Coordinator
Community Development Division
Building 6, Room 553
Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
304.558.4010

This program is used to benefit low and moderate income persons, prevent eliminated deteriorated areas, or to meet urgent needs of health and welfare issues. Grants are awarded, and communities can apply for funding in the following amounts:

- \$50,000 for Planning projects
- \$500,000 to Community Development projects
- 1.25 million to Sewer and Water projects

Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA)

Contact—Kenneth Ferguson
304.558.3165

The ISTEA program is designed to allow states increased flexibility in making critical transportation choices, to encourage an ethic of environmental awareness, and to promote the development of an intermodal transportation system. Included in the program are a number of innovations such as transportation enhancements. Grants require 20% non-federal matching funds, \$30,000 minimum project cost.

Governor's Community Partnership Grant

Contact—Carolyn Milam, Staff Coordinator
Community Development Division
Building 6, Room 553
Capitol Complex
Charleston, WV 25305
304.558.4010

Applications made directly to the West Virginia Development Office. Only state regulations apply to projects. Federal regulations do not apply. These are grants that can be applied to streets, sidewalks, parking, access roads, public utility system, public buildings, and other essential public facilities.

Appalachian Regional Commission—Community Development Programs

Contact—Mark VanKirk, ARC Representative
304.558.2001

The Community Development Program is designed to provide assistance in addressing priority needs in a community such as: water, sewer, solid waste, or other community facilities, industrial site development, and local government assistance in the form of grants. Local infrastructure projects generally must lead to the creation and/or retention of jobs in the local work force, or be essential to the implementation of an adopted statewide or regional strategic plan.

Appalachian Regional Commission—Human Resource Programs

Contact—Mark VanKirk, ARC Representative
304.558.2001

Designed to provide assistance in addressing priority needs in a community such as: water, sewer, solid waste, or other community facilities, industrial site development, and local government assistance. Local infrastructure projects generally must lead to the creation and/or retention of jobs in the local work force, or be essential to the implementation of an adopted statewide or regional strategic plan. Assistance is offered in the form of grants that require 50% non-federal matching funds.

West Virginia Economic Development Authority Industrial Loan Program

Contact—David Warner
304.558.3650

WVEDA is charged with the responsibility to develop and advance the business prosperity and economic welfare of the State of West Virginia by providing financial assistance in the form of loans and direct financing and operating leases to industrial development agencies and enterprises for the promotion and retention of new and existing commercial and industrial development. WVDEA is empowered to borrow money and insured bonds, notes, commercial paper and other debt instruments and to furnish money, credit, or credit enhancement for the promotion of business development projects.

West Virginia Jobs Investment Trust Board

Contact—814 Virginia Street east, Suite 202
Charleston, WV 25301
304.345.6200

A \$10 million public venture capital fund created to develop, promote and expand West Virginia's economy by making investment funds available to eligible businesses, thus stimulating economic growth and providing or retaining jobs within the State, through loans.

Federal Funding Sources And Opportunities

Type of Assistance

There are fifteen different kinds of assistance offered through the various federal programs. These included both financial and nonfinancial types of assistance, and are described below based on descriptions by the Federal Domestic Assistance Catalog, as well as referenced in the description of each federal program.

- **Formula Grants**—Allocations of money to States or their subdivisions in accordance with a distribution formula prescribed by law or administrative regulation, for activities of a continuing nature not confined to a specific project.
- **Project Grants**—The funding for fixed or known periods, of specific projects or the delivery of specific services or products without liability for damages for failure to perform. Project grants include; fellowships, scholarships, research grants, training grants, traineeships, experimental and demonstration grants, evaluation grants, planning grants, technical assistance grants, survey grants, construction grants, and unsolicited contractual agreements.
- **Direct Payments for Specific Use**—Financial assistance from the federal government provided directly to individuals, private firms, and other private institutions to encourage or subsidize a particular activity by conditioning the receipt of the assistance on a particular performance by the recipient.
- **Direct Payment with Unrestricted Use**—Financial assistance from the federal government provided directly to the beneficiaries who satisfy federal eligibility requirements with no restrictions being imposed on the receipt as to how the money is spent.
- **Direct Loans**—Financial assistance provided through the lending of federal monies for a specific period of time, with a reasonable expectation of repayment. Such loans may or may not require the payment of interest.
- **Guaranteed/Insured Loans**—Programs in which the federal government makes an arrangement to indemnify a lender against part or all of any defaults by those responsible for repayment of loans.
- **Insurance**—Financial assistance provided to assure reimbursement for losses sustained under specified conditions. Coverage may be provided directly by the federal

government or through private carriers and may or may not involve the payment of premiums.

- **Sale, Exchange, or Donation of Property and Equipment**—Programs which provide for the sale, exchange, or donation of federal real property, personal property, commodities, and other goods.
- **Use of Property, Facilities, and Equipment**—Programs which provide for the loan of, use of, or access to federal facilities or property wherein the federally-owned facilities or property do not remain in the possession of the receipt of the assistance.
- **Provision of Specialized Services**—Programs which provide federal personnel to directly perform certain tasks for the benefit of communities or individuals. These services may be performed in conjunction with nonfederal personnel, but they involve more than consultation, advice, or counseling.
- **Advisory Services and Counseling**—Programs which provide federal specialist to consult, advise, or counsel communities or individuals, to include conferences, workshops, or personal contacts.
- **Dissemination of Technical Information**—Programs which provide for the publication and distribution of information or data of a specialized technical nature frequently through clearinghouses or libraries.
- **Training**—Programs which provide instructional activities conducted directly by a federal agency for individuals not employed by the federal government.
- **Investigation of Complaints**—Federal administrative agency activities that are initiated in response to requests, either formal or informal, to examine or investigate claims of violation of Federal statutes, policy, or procedure.
- **Federal Employment**—Programs which reflect the government-wide responsibilities of the Office of Personnel Management in the recruitment and hiring of federal civilian agency personnel.

Types of Applicants

Different federal programs are available for different sources. The following is a list of the different types of applicant, and their description based on the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance. Each program description includes what type of applicants are qualified for the various type of assistance.

- **Individual**—Any person or persons, as individuals, groups, or profit making organization. Such groups do not represent federally recognized Indian tribal governments.

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- **Local**—Agencies or instrumentalities of political subdivisions within a State, to include cities, towns, townships, parishes, municipalities, villages, counties, school districts, and other special local districts. This does not include institutions of higher education or hospitals.
 - **Nonprofit**—A public or private agency or organization established by charter to perform specialized functions or services for the benefit of all or part of the general public. Functions or services are provided without charge or at cost, and earn no profit.
 - **State**—Any agency or instrumentality of the fifty States of the United States, and the District of Columbia. This does include institutions of higher education and hospitals.
 - **U.S. Territories**—Any agency or instrumentality of the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, the Virgin Islands, Guam, American Samoa, the trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and Mariani Islands. Included are the political subdivisions of the territories, institutions of higher education, and hospitals.
 - **Federal Tribal Governments**—The governing body or a governmental agency of an Indian Tribe, nation, or other organized group or community recognized and certified by the secretary of the Interior.

Federal Programs—Housing

Department of Agriculture

Contact—Rural Economic and Community Development
75 High Street
P.O. Box 678
Morgantown, WV 26505
304.291.4791

- **10.405, Farm Labor Housing Loans and Grants**—During the fiscal year 1995, over 500 units were rehabilitated or developed as multifamily type housing and on-farm individual type housing. This program is based on project grants and guaranteed loans, and is available for individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, state entities, and U.S. territories.
- **10.410, Very Low to Moderate Income Housing Loans**—During the year 1994, 34,488 new direct loans and 11,570 guaranteed loans were made. This program is based on direct loans and guaranteed loans, and is available for individuals only.
- **10.417, Very Low Income Housing Repair Loans and Grants**—This program consists of project grants, and direct loans, and is available to individuals only.

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- **10.442, Housing Application Packaging Grants**—The housing application packaging grants are defined as project grants, and are available to local organizations, nonprofit organizations, and state entities.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Contact—West Virginia State Office

Frederick S. Roncaglione, acting West Virginia State Coordinator

Kanawha Valley Building

405 Capital Street, Suite 708

Charleston, WV 25301-1795

304.347.7000

The Federal Housing Commissioner directs housing programs including; mortgage insurance, rehabilitation, health facilities, and other financial and related assistance authorized by the National Housing Act. These include:

- **14.108, Rehabilitation Mortgage Insurance**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **203 (K), Rehabilitation of Homes**—This program sponsored by HUD is the primary program for the rehabilitation and repair of single family properties. Good tool for neighborhood revitalization, and works in partnership with state and local housing agencies, and non-profit organizations. More detailed information about the program, and for a list of participating lenders, contact the state office.
- **14.110, Manufactured Home Loan Insurance**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.117, Mortgage Insurance - Homes**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.120, Mortgage Insurance - Homes for Low and Moderate Income Families**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.122, Mortgage Insurance - Homes for Urban Renewal Areas**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.123, Mortgage Insurance - Homes in Older, Declining Areas**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.120, Mortgage Insurance - Purchase by Homeowners of Fee Simple Title from Lessors**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
- **14.134, Mortgage Insurance - Rental Housing**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals and nonprofit organizations.

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- **14.135, Mortgage Insurance - Rental and Cooperative Housing for Moderate Income Families and Elderly, Market Interest Rate**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.139, Mortgage Insurance - Rental Housing in Urban Renewal Areas**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.140, Mortgage Insurance - Special Credit Risks**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
 - **14.151, Supplemental Loan Insurance - Multifamily Rental Housing**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.157, Supportive Housing for the Elderly**—This program involves project grants made available to both individuals and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.159, Section 245 Graduated Payment Mortgage Program**—This program involves guaranteed loans for qualified individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.
 - **14.163, Mortgage Insurance - Single Family Cooperative Housing**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
 - **14.169, Housing Counseling Assistance Program**—This program involves project grants made available to individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, and states.
 - **14.170, Congregate Housing Service Program**—This program involves project grants made available to both individuals, and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.175, Adjustable Rate Mortgages**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
 - **14.179, Nehemiah Housing Opportunity Grant Program**—This program consists of project grants available for nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.181, Supportive Housing for Persons with Disabilities**—This program involved project grants issued to qualifying individuals.
 - **14.183, Home Equity Conversion Mortgages**—This program consists of guaranteed loans granted to individuals only.
 - **14.185, Home Ownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere**—This program is run based on project grants issued to qualifying nonprofit organizations.

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- **14.187, Preservation of Affordable Housing**—This program involves the distribution of project grants to qualifying individuals, local groups, and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.190, Section 8 Community Investment (Pension Fund) Demonstration Program**—This program involves the distribution of direct loans to qualifying individuals. The Community Planning and Development division is responsible for Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. This involves the development of viable urban communities, provision of decent housing and suitable living environments, and the expansion of economic opportunities especially for low and moderate income persons. This is done through the following programs:
 - **14.235, Supportive Housing Program**—This program involves the distribution of either/or project grants and direct payments to qualifying local groups and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.239, HOME Investment Partnership Program**—This program is based on formula grants issued to qualifying local groups, states, and federal tribal governments.
 - **14.240, HOPE for Home ownership of Single Family Homes**—The HOPE program involves the distribution of project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations. The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities is responsible for administering the fair housing programs authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1968. The purpose is to ensure that the programs operate affirmatively in order to further the goals of equal opportunity. This is done through the following programs:
 - **14.400, Equal Opportunity in Housing**—This program makes available investigations of complaint to individuals.
 - **14.401, Fair Housing Assistance Program -State and Local**—This program involves granting project grants to qualifying local and state entities.
 - **14.406, Non-Discrimination in Federally Assisted Programs (on the Basis of Race, Color, National Origin, Religion, Sex, Disability or Age)**—This program has the purpose of investigating complaints for individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.
 - **14.408, Fair Housing Initiatives Program - Administrative Enforcement Initiative**—This program involves granting project grants to qualifying local and state entities.
 - **14.409, Fair Housing Initiatives Program - Education and Outreach Initiative**—This program involves granting project grants to qualifying local and state entities and nonprofit organizations.
 - **14.410, Fair Housing Initiatives Program - Private Enforcement Initiative**—Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities - administers the fair housing programs

authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1968, ensuring that the programs operate affirmatively to further the goals of equal opportunity.

- **14.411, Public Housing Affirmative Compliance Actions Program**—This program offers advisory services to qualifying local groups. The Office of Policy Development and Research evaluates existing programs and policies and analyzes potential programs. They are also involved with the administration of the following programs:
- **14.509, Mortgage Insurance - Experimental Rental Housing**—This program involves issuing guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments. The Public and Indian Housing Division of HUD is responsible for both the departments of housing and Indian housing programs administered under the United States Housing Act of 1937. They direct insurance and bonding functions, slum clearance, and urban renewal programs. They are also in charge of the following programs:
- **14.851, Low Income Housing - Home ownership Opportunities for Low Income Families**—This program involves issuing direct payments and direct loans to qualifying local groups and nonprofit organizations.

Department of the Justice

Contact—Community Relations Service
Regional Office - Region III
U.S. Custom and Courthouse
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2902
215.597.2344

The Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice is responsible for the enforcement of civil rights laws which prohibit discrimination. Once such program that they administer is the following:

- **16.103, Fair Housing and Equal Credit Opportunity**—This program involves the provision of special services to individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

Department of Veterans Affairs

Contact—W. David Allen
VA Regional Office
4640 Fourth Avenue
Huntington, WV 25701
304.529.5726

The Veterans Benefit Administration, a division of the Department of Veterans Affairs, is responsible for conducting programs for the benefit of veterans. The following is a list of programs that they administer regarding housing:

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- **64.114, Veterans Housing - Guaranteed and Insured Loans**—This program involves granting guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals.
 - **64.118, Veterans Housing - Direct Loans for Disabled Veterans**—This program involves the issuing of direct loans to qualifying individuals.
 - **64.119, Veterans Housing -Manufactured Home Loans**—This program involves granting guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals.

Department of Energy
Contact—State Energy Office
John F. Herholdt, Jr.
Energy Efficiency Program, West Virginia Development Office
Capital Building 6, Room 553
Charleston, WV 25305-0311
304.558.4010

This department provides the framework for a comprehensive and balanced national energy plan through the coordination and administration of the energy functions of the Federal government. They are responsible for long-term, high-risk research and development of energy technologies, and the following programs:

- **81.042, Weatherization Assistance for Low-income Persons**—This program involves issuing formula grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities.

Department of Education
Contact—Federal Real Property Assistance Program
Northeastern Zone Regional Office
Peter Wieczorek
McCormack P.O. and Courthouse, Room 536
Boston, MA 02109
617.223.9321

The Office of the Secretary works at advising the President of the United States on education plans, policies, and programs of the federal government. They are also involved in the following programs:

- **84.169, Independent Living - State Grants**—This program involve issuing formula grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities.

Contact—Suzanne Choiser
Vocational Rehabilitation Program Specialist
202.205.8937

Office of the Assistant Secretary for Special Education and Rehabilitative Services
Department of Education
Office of Program Operations, Rehabilitation Services Administration
600 Independence Ave., SW
Washington, DC 20202

Department of Health and Human Services

Contact—Regional Office
Region III
James Mengel
3535 Market Street, Room 11480
Gateway Building
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215.596.6492

Energy assistance block grants are funds awarded to jurisdictions which then make payments directly to eligible low-income households or, on behalf of such households, to an energy supplier to assist in meeting the costs of home energy. This is done through:

- **93.568, Low Income Home Energy Assistance**—This program involves issuing formula grants and project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

For initial contact and further information:

Headquarters Office
Janet M. Fox, Director, Division of Energy Assistance
Office of Community Services
Administration for Children and Families
Department of Health and Human Services
370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW
Washington, DC 20447
202.401.9351

Federal Programs—Economic Development

Department of Agriculture
Contact—75 High Street
P.O. Box 678
Morgantown, WV 26505
304.291.4791

The Office of Civil Rights Enforcement, of the Department of Agriculture provides overall policy and program guidance, leadership, coordination, and direction for the department's civil rights and equal employment opportunity programs.

- **10.140, Special Emphasis Outreach Programs Grants**—This program offers project grants, advisory services, and counseling for both non-profit organizations and state entities.
- **10.212, Small Business Innovative Research**—The small businesses program offers project grants to qualifying individuals only.
- **10.218, Building and Facilities Program**—This program consists of project grants that are issued to qualifying local groups and state entities.
- **10.766, Community Facilities Loans**—This program offers direct loans and guaranteed loans to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, and U.S. territories.
- **10.768, Business and Industrial Loans**—This program offers direct loans and guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals, local groups, and nonprofit organizations.

Department of Commerce

Contact—Internal Trade Administration
Davis Coale, Jr., Director
405 Capital street, Suite 807
Charleston, WV 25301
304.347.5123

Contact—Economic Development Admin.
Philadelphia Regional Office
John Corrigan, Regional Dir.
Independence Square West
6th and Walnut Street, Suite 140 S
Philadelphia, PA 19106
215.597.4603

The Economic Development Administration is responsible for aiding in long-range economic development of areas with severe unemployment and low family income problems. They also assist in aiding the development of public facilities and private enterprises for the purpose of helping to create permanent new jobs. The administration is responsible for the following programs:

- **11.300, Economic Development - Grants for Public Works and Infrastructure Development**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities. Proposed projects must be located in an economically distressed area, an EDA designated area, and be in conformance with an Overall Economic Development Program for the eligible area. Projects must contribute to the long-term economic development of the area through the creation and retention of permanent jobs and positive increase in economic levels.

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- **11.303, Economic Development - Technical Assistance**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments. The proposed projects should have a relatively specific, realistic, and realizable effect on employment, and the project should also benefit groups disadvantaged in terms of low income and employment. Projects should help establish or expand a local organization that promotes economic growth

For initial contact and further information:

Headquarters Office
Lewis Podolske
Acting Director Technical Assistance and Research Division
Economic Development Administration, Room H7315
Herbert C. Hoover Building, Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
202.482.3373

- **11.304, Economic Development - Public Works Impact Program**—This program involve issuing project grants to qualifying local groups. The project area must be designated as a redevelopment area, and proposed projects must demonstrate how the project will have a positive impact on the community as well as how the project will provide immediate useful work for unemployed/underemployed residents in the area.
- **11.305, Economic Development - State and Local Economic Development Planning**—This economic development program issues project grants to qualifying local groups, states, and U.S. territories.

For initial contact and information:

Headquarters Office
Luis F. Bueso, Director Planning Division
Economic Development Administration, Room H7319
Herbert C. Hoover Building
Department of Commerce
Washington, DC 20230
202.482.3027

- **11.307, Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program - Sudden and Sever Economic Dislocation and Long-Term Economic Deterioration**—This economic development program offers project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and states. Proposed projects are selected based on; the degree to which the number of dislocated workers exceeds eligibility threshold, the proportion of total job loss by a single employer, need for grant funds, cost per job created, time, and creativity.

Minority Business Development Agency assists minority businesses in achieving effective and equitable participation in the American free enterprise system and in overcoming social and economic disadvantages. This organization is responsible for the following programs:

Contact—Minority Business Development Agency
Regional Office—New York
Heyward Davenport, Director
26 Federal Plaza, Room 3720
New York, NY 10278
212.264.3262

- **11.800, Minority Business Development Centers**—This program offers project grants to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

For initial contact and information:

Headquarters Office
Mr. Robert Hooks, Acting Assistant Director for Program Development
Room 5096, Minority Business Development Agency
Department of Commerce
14th and Constitutional Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20230
202.482.3261

- **11.802, Minority Business Resource Development**—This program consists of issuing project grants to qualifying individuals.

Department of Defense
Contact—Department of the Army
Col. Thomas Farewell
Huntington District
502 8th Street
Huntington, WV 25721
202.504.4950

- **12.106, Flood Control Projects**—The flood control project program involves providing special services to qualifying local groups and states.
- **12.600, Community Economic Adjustment**—This program involves offering and providing special services and advisory services to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and states.
- **12.610, Joint Land Use Studies**—This program is based on issuing project grants to qualifying local groups and state entities.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Contact—West Virginia State Office

Frederick S. Roncaglione, acting West Virginia State Coordinator

Kanawha Valley Building

405 Capital Street, Suite 708

Charleston, WV 25301-1795

304.347.7000

The Federal Housing Administrator is responsible for directing housing programs including; mortgage insurance, rehabilitation, health facilities, and other financial and related assistance authorized by the National Housing Act. The economic development efforts are accomplished through the following programs:

- **14.142, Property Improvement Loan Insurance for Improving All Existing Structures and Buildings of New Nonresidential Structures**—This program involves granting guaranteed loans to qualified individuals only.

The Community Planning and Development division of the Department of Housing and Urban Development is responsible for Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, the development of viable urban communities, provisions of decent housing and suitable living environments, and the expansion of economic opportunities especially for low and moderate income persons. These topics are accomplished through the following programs:

- **14.218, Community Development Block Grants/Entitlement Grant**—This program involves issuing formula grants to those local groups who meet the program requirements.
- **14.219, Community Development Block Grants/Small Cities Program**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying local groups.
- **14.227, Community Development Block Grants/Special Purpose Grants/Technical Assistance Program**—This program offers project grants and direct payments to local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, and federal tribal governments who meet the eligibility requirements.
- **14.238, Shelter Plus Care**—The shelter plus care program offers project grants to qualifying local and state agencies.
- **14.243, Opportunities for Youth - Youthbuild Program**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and, states.

The Office of Fair Housing and Equal Opportunities is responsible for administering the fair housing programs authorized by the Civil Rights Act of 1968, ensuring that the programs operate affirmatively to further the goals of equal opportunity. The following programs are also administered by this division of HUD:

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- **14.412, Employment Opportunities for Lower Income Persons and Businesses**—This program involves the investigation of complaints by individuals, local groups, nonprofit organization, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

The Office of Policy Development and Research is responsible for evaluating existing programs and policies as well as analyzing potential programs for the Department of Housing and Urban Development. The following programs are also administered by this division:

- **14.508, Mortgage Insurance - Experimental projects other than Housing**—This program offers guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, state entities, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.
- **14.510, Joint Community Development Program**—This program involves granting project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations only.
- **14.511, Community Outreach Partnership Center Program**—This program involves granting project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations only.

Department of the Interior

Contact—Branch of Procurement Management
1849 C Street, NW MS: 1075-LS
Washington, DC 20240
202.452.5170

The Bureau of Land Management is responsible for the management of millions of acres of public lands, with the objective of managing recreational resource values on the public lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management and increasing public awareness and appreciation of these values. This is accomplished through the following programs:

- **15.225, Recreation Resource Management**—This program involves issuing project grants, offering the use of property, provision of special services and advisory services, dissemination of technical information, and training to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

The National Park Service is responsible for administering and managing an extensive system of national parks, monuments, historic sites, and recreational areas. The goal of this division of the Department of the Interior is to administer and manage the properties as well as assist states, local governments, and citizen groups in the development of park areas, protection of the environment, and protection of historic sites. This is done through the following programs:

- **15.904, Historic Preservation Fund Grant - In-Aid**—This program involves issuing formula grants and project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations, states, and U.S. territories.

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- **15.916, Outdoor Recreation - Acquisition, Development, and Planning**—This program involves issuing project grants to the qualifying local groups, state entities, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.
 - **15.919, Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program**—This program involves granting project grants to local groups which meet the qualifying criteria.

Department of Justice

Contact—Community Relations Service
Regional Office - Region III
U.S. Custom and Courthouse
2nd and Chestnut Streets
Philadelphia, PA 19106-2902
215.597.2344

Civil Rights Division of the Department of Justice is responsible for enforcing civil rights laws which prohibits discrimination. They also are responsible for administering the following programs which relate to economic development:

- **16.101, Equal Employment Opportunity**—This program provides special services to qualifying individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments.

Department of Labor

Contact—Employment and Training Administration
Regional Office - Region III
Edwin G. Strong
P.O. Box 8796
Philadelphia, PA 19104
215.596.6336

The Employment and Training Administration division of the Department of Labor is responsible for administering and overseeing a number of basic programs designed to assist unemployed, unskilled, dislocated workers and the economically disadvantaged get the job training and other services needed to become fully productive members of society. This is accomplished through the following programs:

- **17.250, Job Training Partnership Act**—This program issues formula grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations.

For initial contact and information:

Headquarters Office
James M. Aaron, Director
Office of Employment and Training Programs
202.219.5580

Employment and Training Administration
Department of Labor
200 Constitution Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20210

Department of Transportation
Contact—Research and Special Programs Administration
Regional Office - Eastern Region
William H. Gute
400 7th Street, SW Room 2108
Washington, DC 20590
202.366.4580

The Federal Transit Administration division of the Department of Transportation assists in the development of improved mass transportation facilities, equipment, techniques, and methods with the cooperation of public and private mass transportation companies. This is done through the following programs:

- **20.513, Capital Assistance Program for Elderly Persons and Persons with Disabilities**—This program offers formula grants to local groups,, nonprofit organizations, and state entities which meet the qualifying criteria.

The Office of the Secretary is responsible for developing and evaluating public policy related to the transportation industries and their economic regulations. They are also responsible for the following programs:

- **20.903, Support Mechanisms for Disadvantaged Businesses**—This program offers project grants to individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state that meet the eligibility requirements.
- **20.904, Disadvantage Business Enterprise - Bonding Assistance Program**—This program grants insurance to qualifying individuals only.
- **20.905, Disadvantage Business Enterprise - Short-Term Lending Program**—This program offers direct loans to those individuals that meet the necessary requirements.
- **20.907, Entrepreneurial Training and Technical Assistance Program**—This program offers project grants to qualifying individuals and nonprofit organizations.

For initial contact and further information:

Headquarters Office
Yvonne Stowbridge, HBCU Program Manager
Office of Small and Disadvantaged Business Utilization
S-40, Office of the Secretary
400 Seventh Street, SW
Washington, DC 20590
1.800.532.1169

Office of Personnel Management
Contact—OPM Service Centers
Region II
U.S. Courthouse and Federal Building
200 West 2nd Street, Room 507
Dayton, Ohio 45402-1430
513.225.2576

The Office of Personnel Management administers a merit system for Federal employment, which includes recruiting, training, and promotion of people based on knowledge and skills. This office is also responsible for the following programs related to economic development:

- **27.001, Federal Civil Service Employment**—This program involves offering federal employment opportunities to qualifying individuals. Information about open examinations and forms for requesting applications are available without cost at OPM Service Centers and offices of State employment services.
- **27.003, Federal Employment for Disadvantaged Youth - Part-Time**—This program involves offering federal employment opportunities to qualifying individuals. This program gives students the opportunity for part-time temporary employment with federal agencies in order to allow them to finish their education without interruptions caused by financial pressures.

For initial contact and further information:

Headquarters Office
Staffing Re-invention Office, Karen Jacobs
Employment Service Office of Personnel Management
1900 E Street, NW
Washington, DC 20415
202.606.0830

- **27.006, Federal Summer Employment**—This program offers federal employment opportunities to individuals that meet the necessary requirements.

The General Services Administration division of the Office of Personnel Management establishes policy and provides the government an economical and efficient system for the management of property and records. They are also responsible for the following programs:

- **39.001, Business Services**—This program offers advisory services to individuals who meet the requirements and request the service.

National Foundation on the Arts and the Humanities

The National Endowment of the Arts are responsible for administering programs that are designed to foster institutional creativity and excellence, preserve the artistic birthright of people, ensure opportunity of arts, and provide leadership on behalf of the arts. The following are programs that the Endowment is responsible for:

- **45.013, Promotion of the Arts - Challenge Grants**—This program involves administering and issuing project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and states.
- **45.023, Promotion of the Arts - Local Arts Agencies Program**—This program involves issuing project grants to individuals, nonprofit organizations, and states which meet the necessary requirements.
- **45.113, Promotion of the Humanities - Special Projects**—This program involves issuing project grants to individuals, nonprofit organizations, states, U.S. territories, and federal tribal governments which meet the necessary requirements.

The National Endowment of the Humanities is an organization which promotes and supports the production and dissemination of knowledge of the humanities. They make grants to increase the understanding and appreciation of the humanities, and administer the following programs:

- **45.121, Promotion of the Humanities - Summer Stipend**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying individuals.
- **45.130, Promotion of the Humanities - Challenge Grants**—This program involves issuing project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, states, and U.S. territories.

Small Business Administration

Contact—Small Business Administration
Regional Office - Region III
475 Akkendale Road, Suite 201
King of Prussia, PA 19406
215.962.3700

The Small Business Administration aids, councils, assists, and protects the interest of small businesses, ensuring that small business concerns receive a fair portion of government purchases, sales, and loans. To accomplish their goals, they are responsible for the following programs:

- **59.003, Loans for Small Businesses**—This program involves offering direct loans and advisory services to qualifying individuals
- **59.005, Business Development Assistance to Small Businesses**—This program offers advisory services, provides the dissemination of technical information, and offers training to those individuals who meet the qualifying criteria.
- **59.006, Minority Business Development**—This program provides the provision of special services to qualifying individuals.
- **59.012, Small Business Loans**—This program provide guaranteed loans to small businesses which are unable to obtain financing in the private credit marketplace, but can demonstrate the ability to repay the granted loans. This is done through offering guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals.
- **59.013, Local Development Company Loans**—This program is designed to provide guaranteed loans to those individuals, local groups, and nonprofit organizations that qualify.
- **59.037, Small Business Development Center**—This program provides project grants, the provision of special services, advisory services, and the dissemination of technical information to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and states.
- **59.041, Certified Development Company Loans (504 Loans)**—This program offers guaranteed loans to nonprofit organizations that meet the qualifying criteria.
- **59.042, Business Loans for 8(a) Program Participants**—This program provides guaranteed loans to small business contractors receiving assistance under the subsection 7(j) 10 and section 8(a) of the Small Business Act, who are unable to obtain financing on reasonable terms in the private credit market place. This is done through offering guaranteed loans to qualifying individuals and nonprofit organizations.
- **59.043, Women's Business Ownership Assistance**—This program funds nonprofit economic development organizations to assist, through training and counseling, small business concerns owned and controlled by women, and remove any discriminatory barriers. This is accomplished through project grants offered to qualifying individuals and nonprofit organizations.
- **59.044, Veteran Entrepreneurial Training and Counseling**—This program provides project grants to those individuals and nonprofit organizations that meet the necessary qualifications.

Department of Health and Human Services

Contact—Region III

James Mengel

3535 Market Street, Room 11480

Gateway Building

Philadelphia, PA 19104

215.596.6492

The Public Health Service division of the Department of Health and Human Services works at promoting and ensuring the highest level of health attainable for everybody. They have also developed cooperation in health projects with other countries. The Public Health Service division is responsible for the following programs:

- **93.194, Community Partnership Demonstration Grants**—This program involves offering project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities.
- **93.224, Community Health Centers**—The main purpose of this program is to support Community Health Centers in urban and rural medically underserved areas. This is accomplished through offering project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities.
- **93.593, Job Opportunities for Low Income Individuals**—This program promotes the ability of families to be financially self-sufficient through granting awards to nonprofit and community development corporations that will create jobs, create business employment opportunities, and provide technical and financial assistance. This is done through offering project grants to qualifying nonprofit organizations.

For initial contact and further information:

Headquarters Office

Richard Saul, Director for the Division of Community Demonstration Programs

Office of Community Services

Administration for Children and Families

Department of Health and Human Services

370 L'Enfant Promenade, SW

Washington, DC 20477

202.401.9347

Corporation For National And Community Service

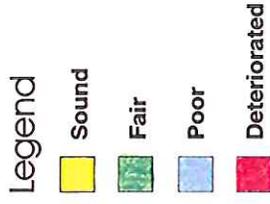
This corporation was established to engage Americans of all ages and backgrounds in community-based service. It supports a range of community service programs, and provides opportunities for participation. They are also responsible for the following programs:

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- **94.007, Planning and Program Development Grants**—This program involves offering project grants to qualifying local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state entities
 - **94.009, Training and Technical Assistance**—This program involves offering project grants to those individuals, local groups, nonprofit organizations, and state that meet the criteria.

APPENDIX—BUILDING CONDITIONS SURVEY

Neighborhood Revitalization Plan

Bluefield, West Virginia



Section 1 Building Conditions

