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Record Group/Collection: Donated Historical Materials
Collection/Office of Origin: Frieden, Lex, Collection
Series: Disability Rights Organizations
Subseries:

OA/ID Number: 52054
Folder ID Number: 52054-001

Folder Title:
CBFL [Coalition for Barrier Free Living] Funding [1976-1979] [1]

Stack:	Row:	Section:	Shelf:	Position:
	5	3	1	5

coalition for barrier free living post office box 20803 houston, texas 77025

October 28, 1979

M E M O

TO: Edwin Becnel, Director, Community Development Program

FROM: Lex Frieden, Chairman, Center Planning Committee

I would like to reiterate the report from our planning committee which I gave you over the telephone on October 11, 1979.

1. The Committee has agreed to endorse, with the following contingencies, the expenditure of CD funds reserved for Center activities to purchase approximately 6.2 acres of land near downtown Houston known as the Parker estate.

2. Based on information provided by architects at Rice University, the Committee feels it is necessary to insure that at least 2.5 - 3 acres of this site be reserved for construction of the Center.

3. The Committee believes that this reservation should be clearly stated in the land purchase agreement and associated ordinances or documents.

4. The Committee desires assurance and documentation via written communication and public announcement that the City is committed to building the Center and promises to provide at least $2 million (in addition to that already allocated) within the next twelve months for actual construction of the facility.

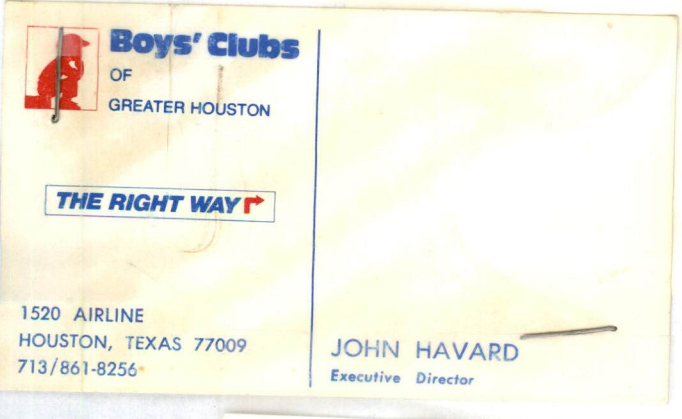
From the Desk of

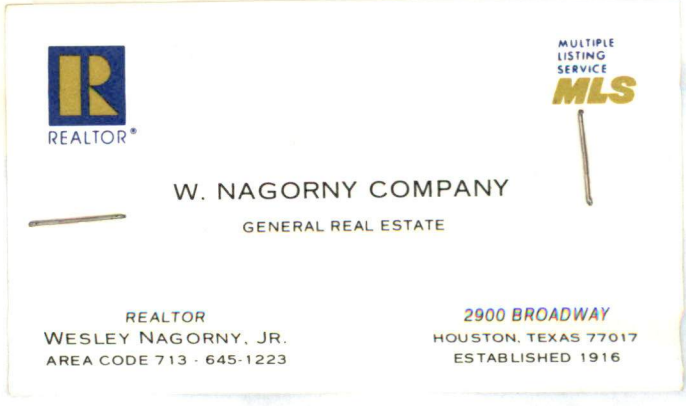
Jules Dedeaux
Administrator, Special Programs
Human Resources

Lex;

Here are the contact persons for the vacant boys club property off Broadway.

Dena is checking on the operating manual for you.





Mailed to committee 2-13-79

MEMO

Date: February 5, 1979

To: Planning Committe Members

From: Lex Frieden, Chairman

Please find enclosed a series of items for your information and action. Chairpersons for the respective subcommittees are: Dr. William Spencer, Legal; Mary Ann Board, Budget; Peter Weidemann, Site; Bob Kafka, Program. New subcommittee objectives are; Legal- Plan and draft corporate instruments; Budget- Draw up and annotate hypothetical budget; Site- Investigate and propose sites; Program- Refine and elaborate on proposed programs. I hope each subcommittee can meet before our March 7 meeting and be ready to report at that time.

On another matter, I hope each committee member will take the time to respond to the enclosed solicitation of letters of support. Also, it would be helpful if you could solicit letters from other organizations or individuals.

A final note-- City Council has scheduled hearings on the proposed Community Development plan to be held in Council Chambers on March 13 and 14. Please plan to be there on one of those dates to speak in behalf of the Center.

Thanks for all of your help with this exciting task.

CENTER PLANNING COMMITTEE
MINUTES 1-17-79

The fourth meeting of the Center Planning Committee was held at the Easter Seal Center on January 17, 1979, at 10:00.

Committee Chairman, Lex Frieden opened with a welcome to everyone.

Corrections for the last minutes were acknowledged. Mr. Frieden announced that on January 16 Community Development held a meeting to plan allocation of funds at which they were supportive of the Center.

Dr. Tony Santos was introduced from the Rice School of Architecture. His students worked on plans for the Center last semester. Twelve students developed schemes. Dr. Santos showed six of the twelve schemes. The proposed auditorium would hold 500 people. Indoor recreation facilities included a basketball court, swimming pool, and floor space. Also inside were a day care facility, a group of workshops and hobby rooms, a series of class and meeting rooms and offices. Outdoor facilities included a track. The main objective in those plans was to make the Center a social center that all handicapped people could identify with rather than an institution.

Dr. Santos said that the proposed overall costs of the Center would be $55 - $70 per square foot depending on the materials.

Following Dr. Santos' presentation, Mr. Frieden introduced Jim Veercamp, a lawyer, to report on site location. Accompanying him was Mr. Juan Salazar from First International Bank.

Next, Mr. Frieden passed out a draft version of the Interim report. The following questions were posed:

Q. Maybe the use of the Center should be mentioned?
A. The new proposal will include this and will come with it.

Q. Be careful of the Program mix?
A. We had in mind a Board as well as an advisory committee. The Executive Director would be responsible to a two-part Board, the first part would be consumers who would take care of the programs and the second part would be providers who mainly would be concerned with the budget.

Q. Look carefully at the two-part Board so there is not conflicting input to the Director, the operating board would make top level decisions and the trusteeship would take care of the public interest. If the two are mixed it will cause a mess because you would have people in authority, who do not have the experience to make the decisions. The legal committee could make recommendations of these descriptions of these boards with pros and cons.
A. Yes, the legal committee should be doing this.

Mr. Frieden reported on the prospects of getting an executive on loan from one of the corporations in the city. The outlook is very good.

The next meeting will be at 10:00 a.m., March 7 at the Easter Seal Center.

ATTENDANCE

NAME	PHONE	AGENCY	ADDRESS
Elizabeth Bowen	790-4681	Baylor Med. Illust.	1200 Moursund
Roberta Forbes	748-8450	D.H.R.	6118 Scott
Jim Veercamp	652-6570	1st International Bank, N.A.	
Terry Smith	526-8511	T.R.C.	1964 W. Gray
Bob Kafka	526-1952	Texas Paralyzed Veterans	3217 Montrose
Juan Salazar	652-6546	1st International Bank, N.A.	
Tom Hills	692-6221	Goodwill	5200 Jensen
Julie Allen	790-4977	f/t Hearing Impaired Gulf Coast Council	Baylor College
David Naumann	861-9442	Deaf Community	2522 Haverhill
William Spencer M.D.	790-9121	TIRR	1333 Moursund
Betty Webb	641-4111	Houston Parks Dept.	2999 S Wayside
Lex Frieden	797-1440	TIRR	Drew St.
Shirley Price	483-4918	NASA	
Carol Lustgarten	654-1207	C.B.F.L.	1209 Main St.
Debra Wymore (Jack White)	527-9892	United Fund	Waugh Dr.
Joyce Frieden	654-1207	C.B.F.L.	PO Box 20803 77025
Carol Taylor	528-4389	Deaf Community	
Deborah Stewart	669-0263	NCHDC, Inc.	PO 665 Bellaire 77401
Larry Rager	526-1651	Easter Seal	3630 W. Dallas
Jules Dedeaux	222-3814	City of Houston	1010 Louisiana
Ken Bitz	222-4005	City of Houston	PO 1562 77001

FACT SHEET:

CENTER FOR THE HANDICAPPED
Houston, Texas

WHAT IS THE CENTER FOR THE HANDICAPPED?

It is a centralized, multi-purpose facility designed to house educational, recreational and social service programs for people with disabilities.

WHO WILL BENEFIT FROM THE CENTER?

There are between 150,000 and 250,000 persons in Houston who are visually impaired (blind), hearing-impaired (deaf), mobility-impaired (use wheelchairs) or mentally retarded and who may benefit from the Center.

AREN'T THERE OTHER CENTERS LIKE THIS IN HOUSTON?

No, in spite of the fact that there are many fine training and rehabilitation centers for disabled people in our community, there are no facilities designed especially to meet the social and recreational needs of handicapped individuals. There are no completely barrier free public swimming pools, gymnasiums or auditoriums in Houston.

HOW LARGE WILL THIS FACILITY BE?

The Center will be approximately 60,000 square feet with a large outdoor park and recreation area on a three-to-four acre tract.

WHERE WILL THE CENTER BE LOCATED?

Several possible sites are under consideration, but no choice has been made.

WHEN WILL THE CENTER BE BUILT?

It is hoped that construction will begin during the last quarter of 1979.

HOW MUCH MONEY WILL THIS COST?

It is estimated that the Center and the land it rests on will cost between three and five million dollars.

WHO WILL PAY FOR IT?

Three million dollars in Community Development Block Grant funds have been allocated by the City to pay for the Center. Other funds will be solicited from charitable foundations, corporations and individuals who are interested in helping handicapped citizens be more active in our community.

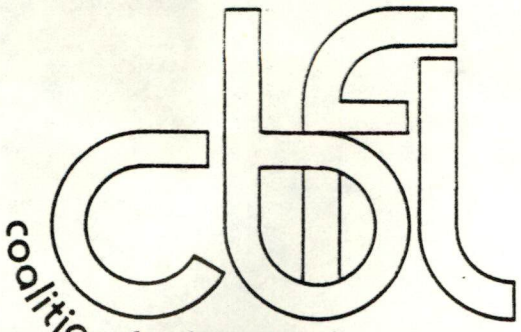
WHO HAS DONE ALL THE PLANNING AND WORK ON THE CENTER THUS FAR?

A committee of twenty-five individuals representing various elements

of the handicapped community and the community at large have been meeting voluntarily to advise the Coalition for Barrier Free Living (CBFL), a voluntary, non-profit organization, on plans for the Center.

HOW CAN I GET INFORMATION ABOUT THE CENTER AND WHAT I CAN DO TO HELP MAKE IT A REALITY?

Contact the CBFL at Box 20803, Houston, Texas 77025 or CALL 654-1207.



post office box 20803 houston, texas 77025

Dear Sir or Madam,

The Community Developement Division of the City of Houston is planning to fund construction or purchase of a Center for the Handicapped.

The Center was originally proposed by the CBFL, a Houston based private, non-profit organization of handicapped individuals. This Center will provide equipment and space for educational, recreational and social programs that do not exist for disabled people in Houston today. Among other things, the Center will house specially adapted facilities for swimming, playing basketball, exercising, performing arts, and meeting. The Center will be entirely designed and equipped to be used by people who are deaf, blind, mentally retarded, or in wheelchairs. Additionally, disabled people will be responsible for managing and directing the Center and its programs.

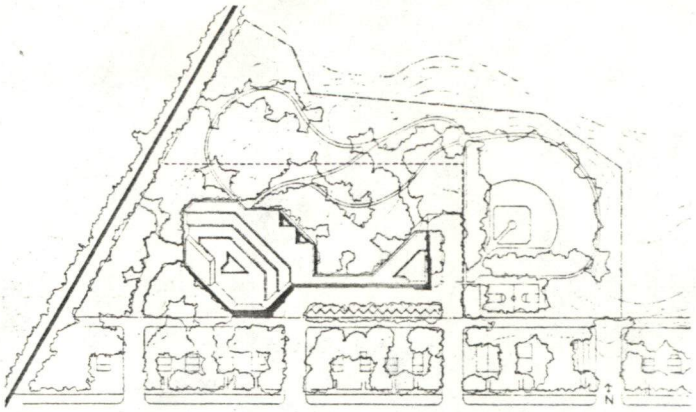
In order to complete the final proposal for the Center by March 15 so that funding will be available in August, 1979, the Center Planning Committee is soliciting general letters of support for the Center, letters of interest in funding programs at the Center, and letters of interest in renting space at the Center. Although these letters are prospective and do not indicate a le-

gal commitment, it is necessary for us to validate our contention and belief that the Houston community can and will support the on-going programs and costs of the Center. As Chairperson of the Center Planning Committee, and as a disabled person myself, I would appreciate it if you would write a letter of support for or intent to consider future funding of the Center. Please address your letter to me in care of the CBFL. If there is further information about the Center which I can provide, please feel free to contact me at my office (713) 797-1440 ext.504 or home (713) 781-8949. Thank you for your help.

Sincerely yours,

Lex Frieden, Chairperson
Center Planning Committee

A place in which the soul can dance



SITE PLAN

America's first public recreation center for the retarded and handicapped is now a magnet for therapists and architects. Kent Cooper's and William Lecky's design in our nation's capital is proving that barrier-free design has come of age.

Of all disabilities, mental retardation is by far the hardest to imagine for those not afflicted by it. Those of us who can see can blindfold ourselves, those of us who can hear can stuff our ears with cotton wool, those of us who can walk can roll ourselves about in wheelchairs. But how can one conceive—let alone simulate—what it is like to be retarded? Therefore, much of the architectural profession's planning for the needs of the mentally retarded has been based, of necessity, on observation alone. Institutions and schools for the retarded have existed for some time in this country, but save for one private facility in San Francisco, there had never been a public recreation center for the retarded and handicapped before the Joseph H. Cole Recreation Center opened last year in the Anacostia section of Washington, DC.

This building's significance lies not merely in its pioneering place in one municipal government's efforts to improve the lives of some of its most irredeemably deprived citizens, but also in that it should—indeed *must*—be studied by any architect involved in planning a similar facility. That imperative is clear enough if only in the uniqueness of this building and its program. But beyond that, the Cole Recreation Center is a virtual textbook for most of the issues inherent in barrier-free design, issues not limited to the specific disabilities to which many other buildings for the handicapped are confined.

The barriers implied in the phrase "barrier-free design" are generally, and not incorrectly, understood to be physical. But the psychological barriers most people have in approaching the subject are often just as much of a handicap as physical disabilities are to the handicapped. Perhaps that is why it has taken so astonishingly long for a building such

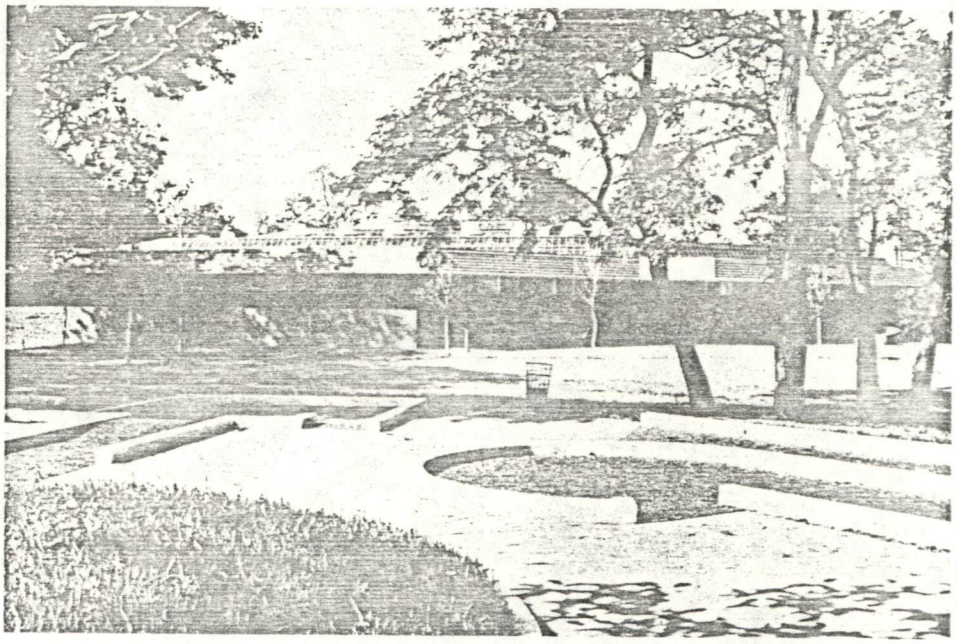
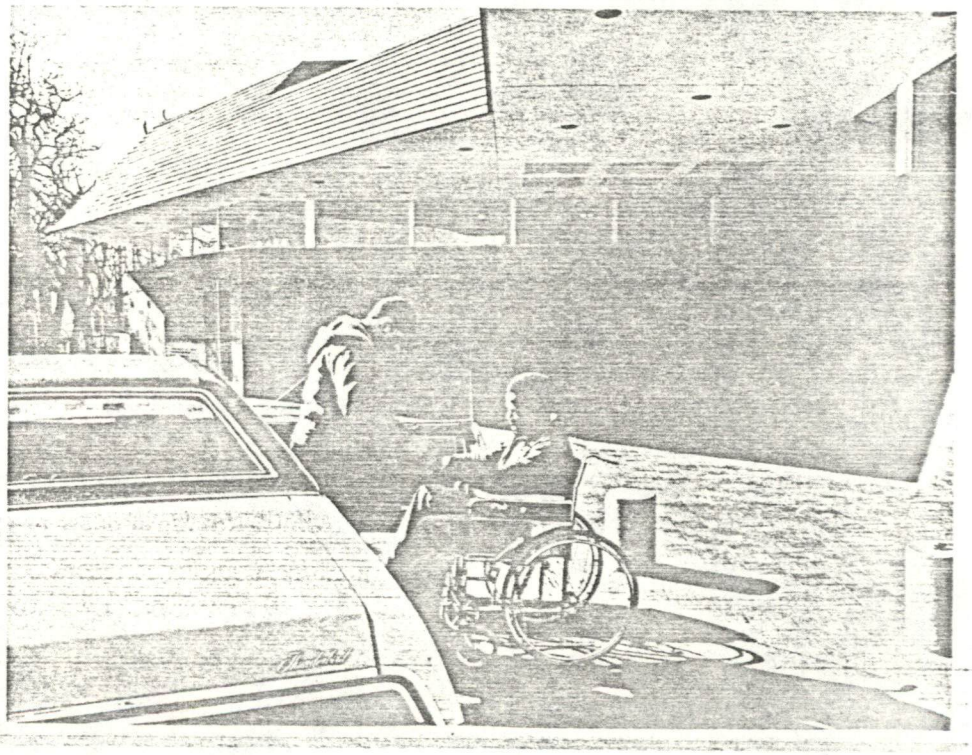


Photo: William Lecky

Exterior of center (above) with overhanging roof that protects arriving and departing users (below)

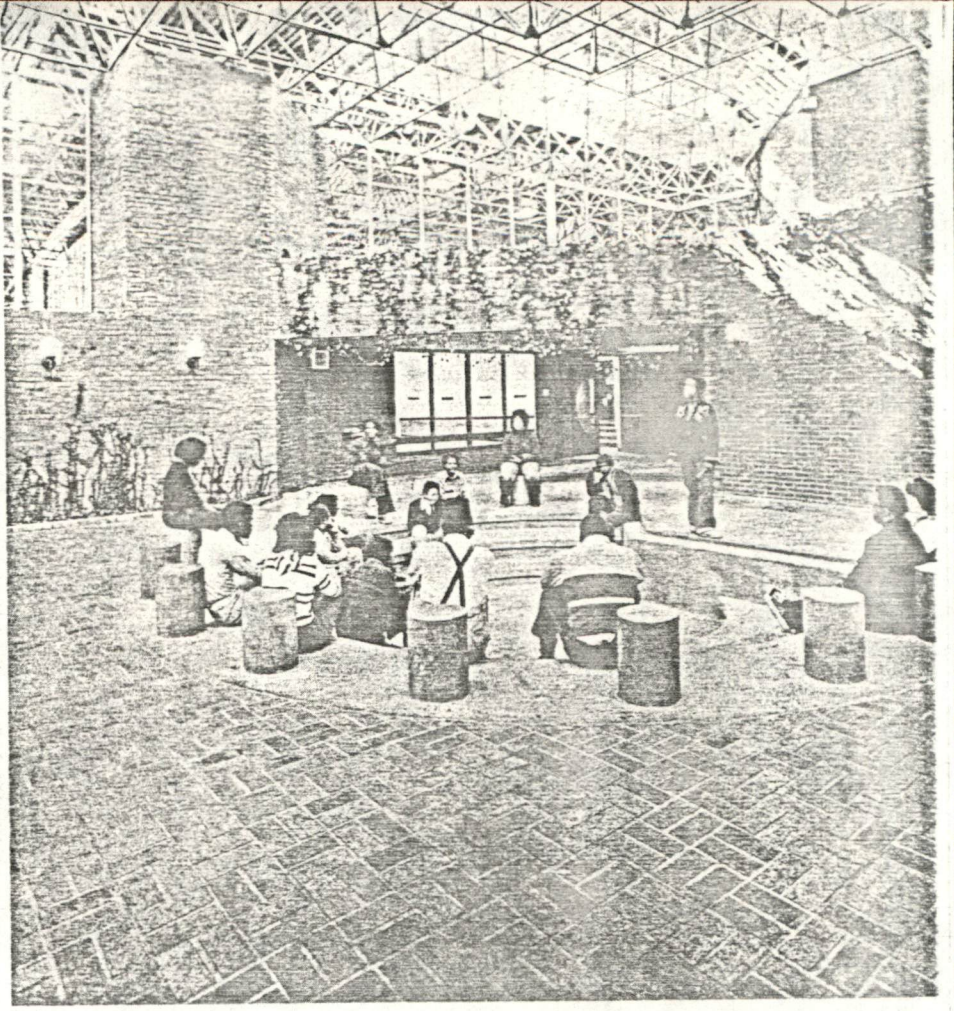


that reason the conception, execution, and successful operation of this inspiring project bring honor to all those involved in it.

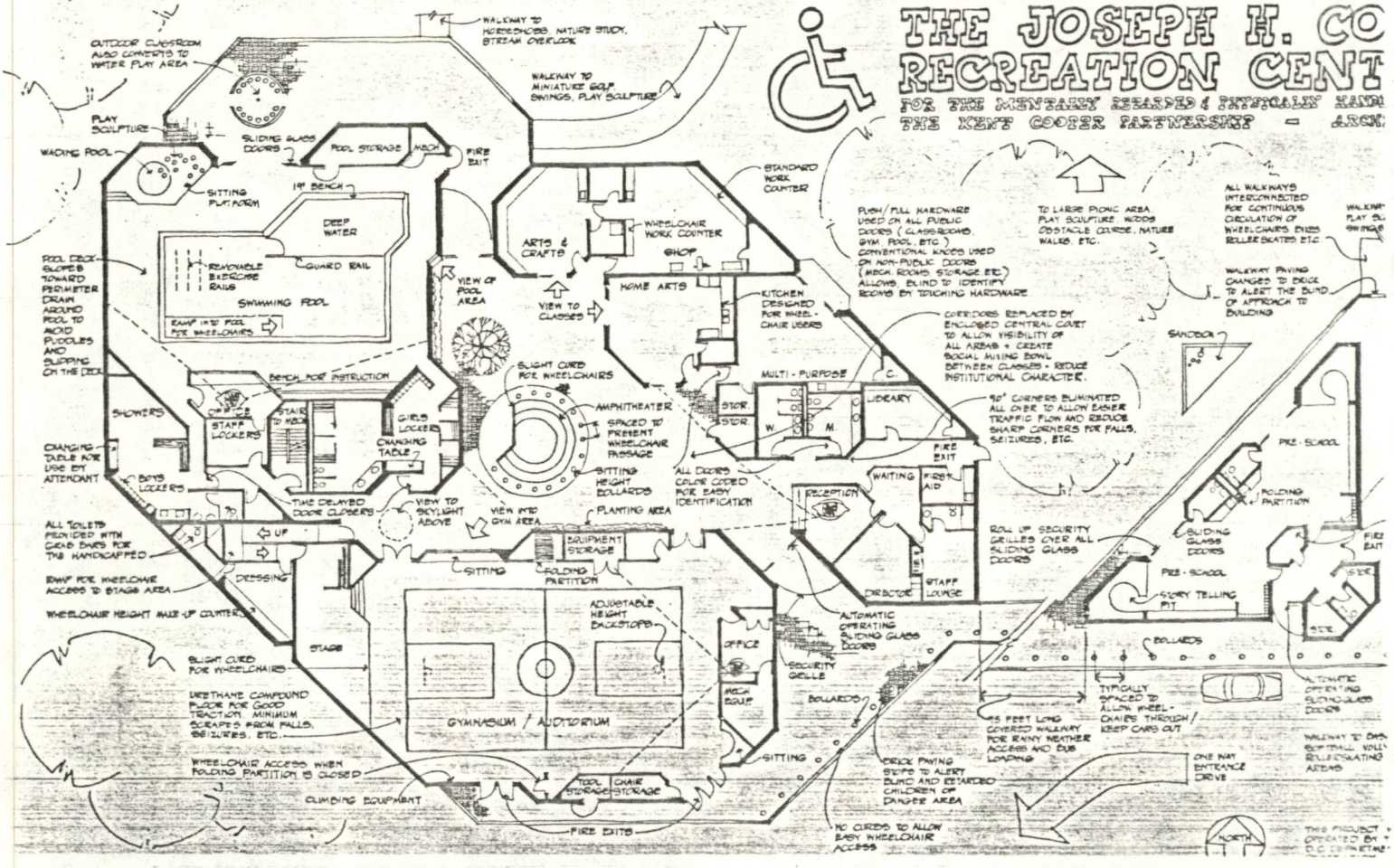
Good neighbor policy

Kent Cooper and William Lecky had previously worked on a variety of building types for the District of Columbia government, so when they were commissioned by the city to design a therapeutic recreation center for the retarded and handicapped, they were no strangers to some of the basic requirements for municipal construction in the nation's capital. At the top of the city's list of priorities was the need for the structure to be secure, Washington having one of the highest vandalism rates in the country. Therefore a minimum of exposed entrances and windows, a maximum of durable materials were necessary, and thus far the center has enjoyed that paradoxical reprieve that sometimes is granted when a thoughtfully designed building is placed in an area with no previous indications of respect for public property. The architects wanted this building to relate to the black working class community around it, and they correctly gauged the potential fear and suspicion that the introduction of a facility such as this could evoke in a residential neighborhood.

Accordingly, they devised a number of design solutions to accommodate and circumvent that anticipated community hostility. Cooper and Lecky planned the center's exterior to look as noninstitutional as possible. This they achieved by several



Courtyard with amphitheater (above), architects' plan (below) with barrier-free conceptions.



means in reducing the visual bulk of the structure. Among them were separating the center's day care facility into a smaller, adjacent pavilion, employing an angled plan that succeeds in cutting the building's mass, using recessive masonry cladding that lets the center blend in with the city park in which it is sited, and designing a deeply overhanging roof that further emphasizes the horizontal, domestic scale. (That overhang also serves as protection from the elements for those users who must be helped to and from vehicles and wheelchairs as they arrive at and leave the center.) Picnic tables that existed at this favorite neighborhood outing spot were kept intact, and a row of dilapidated abandoned houses adjacent to the center will soon be demolished to establish an open, landscaped link to the nearby streets.

So successful were the architects' efforts toward those ends that neighborhood residents who have visited the center have expressed astonishment that the building is actually so much larger on the inside than it seems on the outside. The general look of the Cole Recreation Center is not unlike a late copy of one of Frank Lloyd Wright's Usonian houses, not a startlingly innovative image, but one that serves the architects' purposes well. The 3-ft-high clerestory strip windows conform to the city's security requirements (as do the rollaway steel gates and roll-down steel tambour shutters that protect ground-level glass sliding doors), but a fortresslike feeling is happily avoided.

Heart of lightness

The interior does indeed come as a surprise after an examination of the exterior. A large central courtyard is dramatically topped by a structural space frame that proved to be a major contributing factor to the flexibility of the plan. Without that flexibility an architect is severely limited from the start in designing for the handicapped: for structural expediency is frequently the most serious obstacle to freedom of circulation. Here, the interplay of structural necessity and programmatic need was significantly enhanced by the use of this computer-designed structural system. And, in combination with skylights and the aforementioned clerestory windows, the space frame gives a feeling of lightness and loftiness that is at once comforting and uplifting.

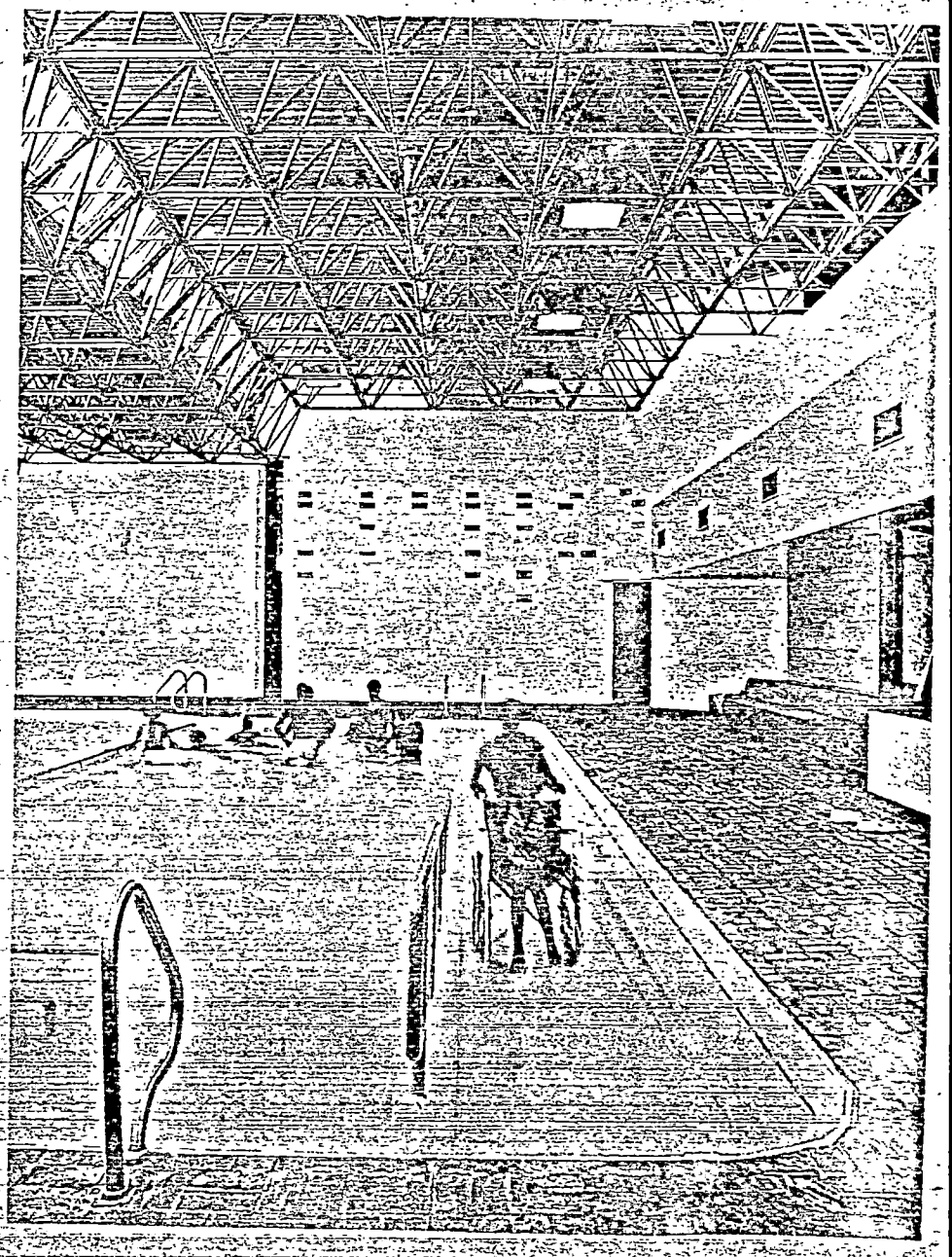
The courtyard performs the first of a sequence of acclimating functions that make the interior spaces of this building seem as homelike as the exterior leads one to believe. Carefully considered sight lines make it possible for the visitor to catch glimpses of the various activities going on in the spaces clustered around the central atrium. Since fear of unknown spaces is a special problem for the mentally retarded, this gradual revelation of what comes next is of great help in easing them from the reception area into the specific activity rooms. Sometimes, the transition is too great to be made in one step, so the architects have thoughtfully included several nichelike withdrawing areas into which the wary user can retreat until ready to face further exposure.

Little things mean a lot

Much of the designers' efforts, of course, were directed toward circulation, for while the center is used by the retarded, it is also open to the physically handicapped as well. Every conceivable detail of the building was evaluated for the different needs of both sets of users. Cooper and Lecky drew up a set of 18 design criteria, which ranged from steps (there are none except in mechanical areas) to hardware (push/pull bars, few knobs, automatic door closers on major entrances), from paving textures (varying to cue position for the blind) to color coding (enabling retarded users who can neither read nor count to "go to the blue door.")

There were literally hundreds of small,

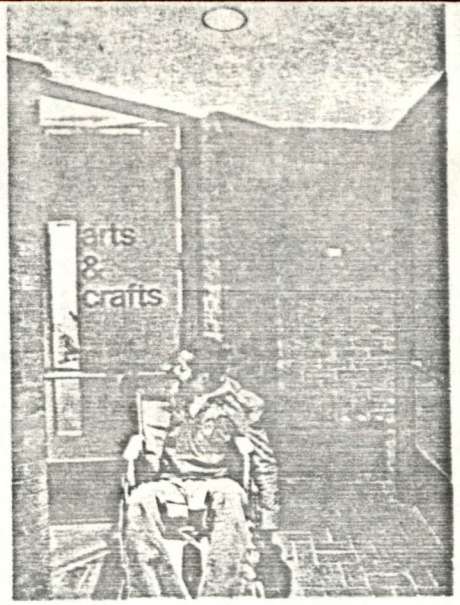
Wheelchair access to pool (above) is aided by inclined ramps. Pool (below) has ramp enabling wheelchairs to go directly into it, and railings for special physical therapy activities.

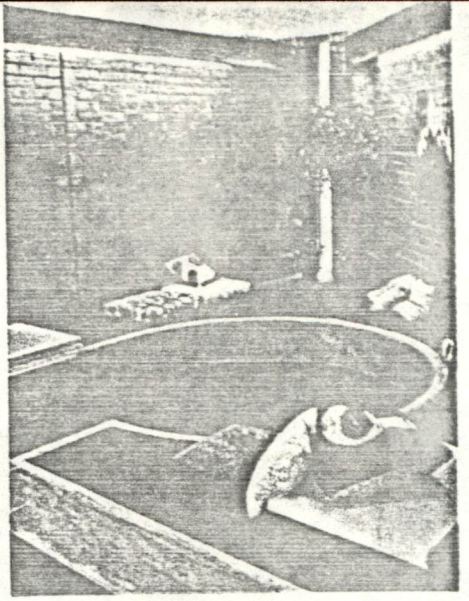


but extremely important, details that were so thoroughly worked out to anticipate every possible contingency that one feels the human presence behind this design far more palpably than in the vast majority of architectural design being done today. The swimming pool, the center's justifiable pride and joy, demonstrates the depth of attention given to this true example of total design. Since a great many of the center's users are confined to wheelchairs, a ramp was included to allow direct access into the pool for those vehicles. A common barrier to those in wheelchairs is the too-steep ramp, but this barrier becomes a hazard in a pool, where a steep incline could cause a paraplegic to roll, helpless, into water over his head. An easy 6-in. slope prevents that from happening.

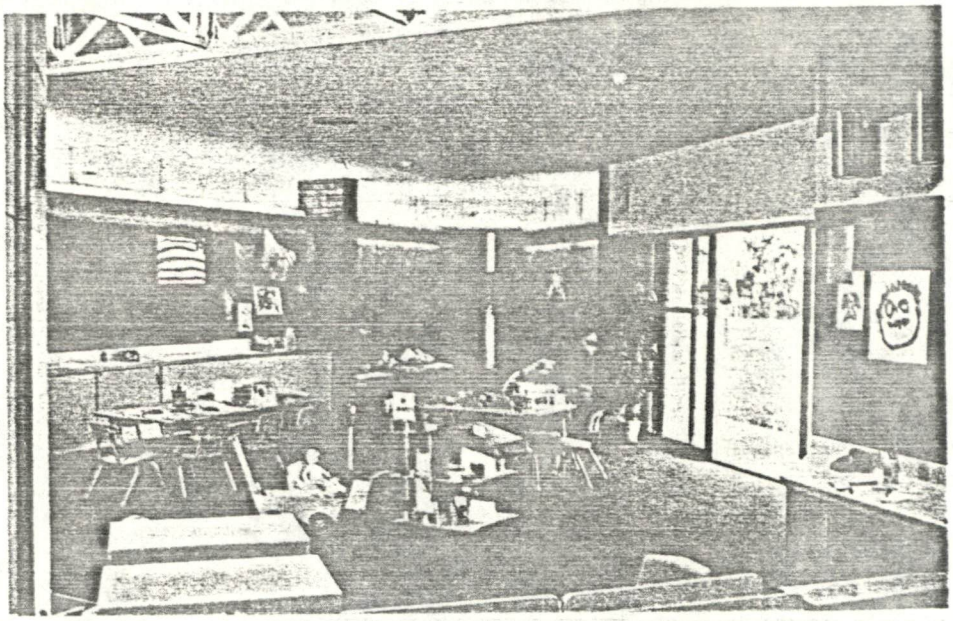
Adjustable railings in the pool allow the pool to be used for physical therapy, and underwater railings demarcate areas of the pool used for special training. Around the pool's perimeter a wide wooden bench permits wheelchair transfers to be made in cases where the chair itself need not be taken into the pool, and the deck that surrounds it is slightly inclined to minimize water retention, and thereby reduces slippage and skidding.

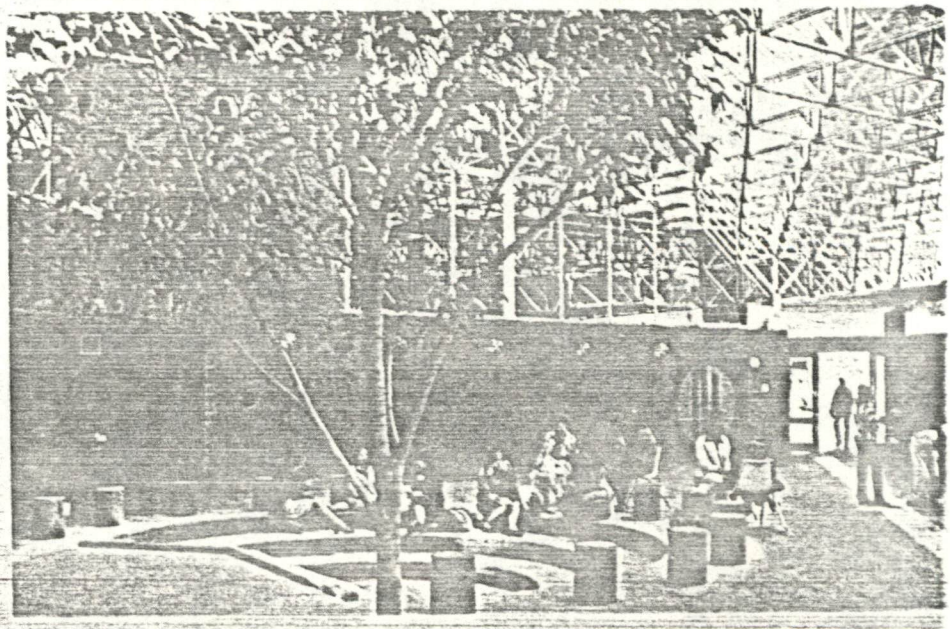
A sense of community is promoted at every turn at the center. Kent Cooper and William Lecky correctly felt that the one abnormality most frequently imposed by society on the retarded and the handicapped is that of isolation. The architects here have provided a place where people can reach beyond what other people see as their limited potential, but which they themselves experience as limited opportunity for the most basic of human impulses. This is a small, but very significant, beginning toward giving these people what is no more than their due, and no less than our duty. [Martin Filler]





Push/pull bars (above left) permit wheelchair users maximum independence in passing through doorways. Nook in day care center (above right) is one of several "retreat spaces." Day care classroom (below) has glass sliding doors leading to park outside. Central courtyard (bottom) has floor texture change from brick to concrete to cue blind to conversation pit.





Data

Project: Joseph E. Cole Recreation Center, Washington, DC.

Architects: The Kent Cooper Partnership (now The Cooper-Lecky Partnership). Rob Byrnes, Job captain.

Contractor: George C. Martin, Inc.

Program: municipal recreation center for the mentally retarded and handicapped, providing physical therapy, athletic, arts and crafts, and domestic skills facilities, and a day care center for preschool age children.

Site: a small, wooded public park in a low-rise, urban residential neighborhood.

Structural system: steel frame construction, metal space frame and steel joist roof.

Mechanical system: unit ventilators, chillers, and heaters.

Major materials: brick masonry exterior walls, brick masonry and mortar interior walls, concrete and brick floors, acoustic tile ceilings. (See building materials, p. 134.)

Consultant: KCE Structural Engineers.

Client: DC Department of Recreation.

Cost: approximately $2.3 million for construction and site work.

Photography: Robert Lautman, except as noted.

INTERIM PLANNING REPORT

FOR THE

HOUSTON CENTER FOR THE HANDICAPPED

JANUARY 17, 1979

INTRODUCTION

The Coalition for Barrier Free Living (CBFL) proposes to establish a Center for the Handicapped in Houston. This report describes the purpose and plans for the Center, and documents progress on the project to date.

HISTORY

The CBFL is a non-profit advocacy organization representing disabled people in Houston, Texas (a detailed description of CBFL is attached). Recognizing the need to have a multi-service center where handicapped people could meet, socialize, recreate, exchange information, obtain heretofore unavailable or difficult to access services, and develop new service delivery methods, representatives of CBFL met with representatives of the City of Houston Community Development Division on September 29,1977 to discuss the need for a Center for the Handicapped. Community Development Block Grant funds were authorized to establish Centers for the Handicapped under the U. S. Housing Authorization Act of 1976 (see attached notice and rules). On December 13, 1977, the Director of the Houston C. D. Division, Edwin Becnel, requested that CBFL submit a written proposal to his department by January 15, 1978. CBFL delivered the desired proposal (see attached proposal), and following approval by the C. D. Commissioners in early 1978, it was incorporated into the proposed long range C. D. plan for Houston.

Public hearings on the plan were conducted by City Council on March 14 and 15, 1978. Disabled citizens representing various organizations and directors of several local rehabilitation programs urged the Council to approve that section of the plan which would set aside $3 million for the Center (see attached clippings). On May 17, 1978, City Council approved the plan and sent it to the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development which granted it final approval on July 31, 1978.

PRESENT STATUS

Although the Center has been approved in long range plans, it must be approved again before funds can actually be spent on the project beginning August 1, 1979. In order to refine the proposal so that it may be approved for funding as soon as possible, CBFL suggested the appointment of a Center Planning Committee to make specific recommendations regarding the proposal. Mr. Becnel officially appointed this committee on August 16, 1978, and the committee has been working since then to sharpen plans for the Center. Meetings of the full committee were held on September 6, October 12, November 30, 1978 and January 17, 1979. Twenty persons representing various groups of handicapped people, several city departments, local rehabilitation agencies and centers, possible ongoing funding sources, and others have attended these meetings (see attached list). The full committee has appointed four sub committees to work on specific aspects of the project. These committees are: Site Selection, Program Mix, Legal Issues, and Budgeting and Finances. Each sub committee chairperson belongs to the

full committee and reports to that committee. In addition to the committee members, advice and consultation has frequently been sought from professionals in various fields including real estate, law, building management, engineering, construction, architecture, urban planning, sociology, government, and fundraising. Also, staff persons from both C. D. and CBFL have been assigned to support this planning effort and have contributed to the project by surveying other centers to gather pertinent information, by researching available literature, by documenting committee activities, and by maintaining liason between committee members and other interested persons. Faculty members and students from the Colleges of Architecture at both Rice University and the University of Houston have produced design models for the Center which will be used to shape final plans for construction of the building if that alternative is chosen (see attached design proposals).

RECOMMENDATIONS

The various committees have made several important recommendations relating to the proposed Center. These are summarized below.

A. Regarding the site

1. The location must be near METRO routes and easily accessible to existing freeway system.
2. A centralized location is preferred.
3. The location should be within walking distance of commercial establishments such as drug stores, restaurants, grocery stores, or convenience stores.

4. Renovation of suitable existing facilities would be an acceptable alternative to new construction.
5. Solicitation of grant funds or donations may be necessary to secure earnest money to purchase a site if one is located before August 1, 1979.

B. Regarding legal issues

1. An outright direct grant from C. D. to the operators of the Center for purchasing or building the Center is preferable to the other alternatives.
2. A trusteeship or board should be set up to operate the Center.
3. Letters of intent to use the facilities should be solicited from proposed provider agencies.
4. A new, non-profit, tax exempt corporation should be formed to secure C. D. funds to build on or buy and renovate the Center and to operate it.
5. An outright direct grant from C. D. would absolve the City of continued responsibility for operation and maintenance of the Center unless the grantee/operators failed to maintain the facilities.

C. Regarding programs and services

1. A mixture of services should be planned both to cut across several disability groups, and to meet individual needs of specific disability groups.
2. Scheduling of program activities must involve considerations related to mixing groups of people with different and possibly incompatible disablity types.
3. The Center board should be controlled by handicapped

individuals to insure maximum consumer participation and self direction.

D. Regarding budgeting and finances:

1. A well chosen board will be needed to insure continued operation of the Center.
2. Space rental fees charged to agencies and providers leasing space in the Center should be the primary source of income to offset operating and maintenance expenses.
3. Grants from public and private agencies and foundations should be sought to supplement income received from space rental fees, and to develop and support needed services or programs which are not available through other providers.
4. Donations may need to be sought to supplement income from other sources.
5. United Fund should be considered a primary source of continued funding for the Center.
6. A conservative evaluation of space needs should be made and used to avoid having unused space and high overhead expenses.
7. Public owned lands should seriously investigated as possible sites for the Center so that available funds may be conserved for construction.

NEXT STEPS

In order to obtain final approval of the Center by City Council and thus secure August 1, 1979 funding from C. D., the

existing proposal is being updated and refined according to the planning committee recommendations. CBFL representatives are presently in the process of forming a new non-profit, tax exempt corporation to receive funds for and manage the Center. This corporation shall be called Houston Independent Living Center, Inc. or HILCI. CBFL is also in the process of soliciting letters of intent to rent space in the Center and letters of intent to fund programs offered by the Center. The planning committee will continue to meet on an ad hoc basis as necessary, and the sub committees will continue the work they have begun. A site must be located as soon as possible. Services must be further defined and planned. Funding proposals must be developed and circulated. HILCI must begin functioning and should consider hiring an Executive Director to implement plans for the Center in an efficient, timely, and organized fashion.

Center for the Handicapped Planning Committee

Roster

name	committee
Dr. J. Allen Gulf Coast Council on the Hearing Impaired 1104 Waugh Dr. Houston, Texas 77019 790-4977	budget
Edwin Becnel City of Houston Community Development 1125 Brazos Houston, Texas 77002 222-5501	C-D staff
Lynn Borker City of Houston Human Resources Dept. 1125 Brazos Houston, Texas 77002 222-5501	C-D staff
Frank Borrecca Center for the Retarded 3550 W. Dallas Houston, Texas, 77019 528-6371	legal
Jules Dedeaux City of Houston Human Resources Dept. 1010 Louisiana Houston, Texas 77002 222-3814	legal
A.B. Bunk Goodrum Lighthouse for the Blind 3530 W. Dallas, Houston, Texas 527-9561	program
Roberta Forbes State of Texas Human Resources Dept. 5151 S. Willow Dr., #143 Houston, Texas 77035 721-3592	program

name	committee
Lex Frieden New Options 105 Drew Houston, Texas 77006 797-1440(504)	chairperson
Gene Hartin City of Houston Human Resources Dept. 1010 Louisiana Houston, Texas 77002 222-5689	legal
Mary Ellen Heitzer Coalition for Barrier Free Living 2809 Main Houston, Texas 77002 654-1207	CBFL staff
Andrew James City of Houston Health Dept. 901 Bagby Houston, Texas 77002 224-4331	site
Bob Kafka Paralyzed Veterans of America 3217 Montrose Houston, Texas 77006 526-1952	program
Ken Bitz City of Houston Citizens Assistance Division 901 Bagby Houston, Texas 77002 222-4005	program
Dr. W. Lufburrow Goodwill Industries 5200 Jensen Houston, Texas 77026 692-6221	program

name	committee
Carol Lustgarten Coalition for Barrier Free Living 2809 Main Houston, Texas 77002 654-1207	CBFL staff
David Naumann University of Houston student 2522 Haverhill Houston, Texas 77008 861-9442	program
Shirley Price NASA 2101 Nasa Rd., #1 Houston, Texas 77058 483-0123	site
Larry Rager Easter Seals Center 3630 W. Dallas Houston, Texas 77019 526-1651	program
Dr. Ron Rea U of H School of Social Work 4800 Calhoun Houston, Texas 77004 749-1548	program
Don Rossi The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research 1333 Moursund Houston, Texas 77030 797-1440	budget
Mark Sklan The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research 1333 Moursund Houston, Texas 77030 797-1440	legal

name	committee
Terry Smith Houston Area Rehabilitation Association and Texas Rehabilitation Commission 1964 W. Gray Houston, Texas 77019 526-8511	program
Dr. W. Spencer The Institute for Rehabilitation and Research 1333 Moursund Houston, Texas 77030 790-9121	legal
Debbie Stewart National Council for the Handicapped Box 665 Bellaire, Texas 77401 669-0263	program
Betty Webb City of Houston Parks Dept. 2999 S. Wayside Houston, Texas 77023 641-4111	program
Peter Wiedemann 5530 Fontenelle Houston, Texas 77035 721-1797 or 961-4381	site
Jack White United Fund 1010 Waugh Dr. Houston, Texas 77019 527-0222	budget
Jim Veerkamp Banyan Homeowners Association 1917 Augusta #16 Houston, Texas 77057 652-6570	site
Juan Salazar Trust Real Estate Department First International Bank Box 2555 - Houston, Texas 77001 652-6546	site

Jerry Andrew — budget
408 Longwoods
Houston, Texas
461-3867

Ken Vogel — budget
Texas Rehabilitation Commission
9525 Katy Freeway
Houston, Texas 77024
461-1850

Mary Ann Board — budget
New Options
105 Drew
Houston, Texas 77006
797-1440

PROPOSAL FOR A HOUSTON CENTER FOR BARRIER FREE LIVING

Prepared by the Coalition
for Barrier Free Living

CENTER FOR BARRIER FREE LIVING

STATEMENT OF NEED:

The U.S. Department of Health, Education, and Welfare estimates that one out of every eleven Americans has a substantial degree of mobility impairment due to physical or mental handicaps. U.S. Census figures for 1970 indicated that over 96,000 persons residing within Harris County and between the ages of 16 and 60 were classified as totally disabled.

This large population suffers from one of the highest unemployment rates of any job-ready group in the United States. Because current forms of mass transit (except the new and extremely limited PICK-ME-UP bus service) are inaccessible to severely handicapped people, a chronic lack of transport has helped create the high rate of joblessness. Social attitudes and physical barriers combine with lack of transport and unemployment to raise formidable obstacles for substantially handicapped people who hope to live in mainstream Houston society.

While there are a number of institutions and groups dealing with various aspects of this situation, there is no facility or agency that integrates social, psychological, legal, financial, and transport services for disabled people. There are no recreational centers in Houston designed for the disabled, no public pools in which they can swim, and no accessible public social center in which they can congregate.

In addition, we believe that the people who understand best the needs of the disabled are disabled people themselves. This proposed center, through a board of directors in which disabled people are in the majority, will be run by and for disabled people-the physically disabled, the deaf, and the blind. On the following pages we will detail proposed building features, services, preferred locations, and management arrangements for a center to serve the needs of the disabled citizens of Houston.

PROPOSED COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Attendant Referral and Training
   At present handicapped persons in Houston have no such resource for obtaining the services of qualified attendants. This will be a referral service that will match experienced and competant attendants with disabled persons who require this service in order to lead independent lives. This service will also include interpreter training and a referral center for the deaf.

2. Social Functions
   This facility will be available for meetings, social affairs, or recreation. One important aspect of the center would be its role as a social focus for the Houston handicapped community. Included will be special play facilities for children.

3. Financial Advocacy
   Counselors would provide information to disabled people concerning local, state, federal and private financial programs. This will also include counseling concerning public assistance programs for medical care. For example, medicaid.

4. Legal Advocacy
   Free legal aid and counseling concerning legislation in the areas of equal employment, the right to an appropriate education and the removal of architectural barriers. The director of such a program could be either a lawyer or a trained organizer who would organize volunteer legal services. Another alternative would be to have an existing legal advocacy program establish an office at the center dealing exclusively in legal counseling for the disabled. Special efforts will be made to secure medical and automoblie insurance for disabled persons.

5. Peer Counseling
   Counselors with the experience of living with a disability counsel other disabled persons. Discussions and consciousness raising groups allow disabled people, their mates and relatives to share experiences and discuss problems.

6. Health Maintenance
   Classes and peer groups emphasize personal health care. Preventive medicine has a high priority for disabled people because of their vulnerability to skin, respiratory infection, bowel and bladder complications. Babysitting classes to teach people how to care for handicapped children. Physician referral dealing with problems unique to different disabilities.

7. Vocational Sign Classes
   To assist professionals (lawyers, doctors) in communicating with the deaf community by conducting sign classes dealing specifically with practices and techniques unique to their profession.

8. Continuing Education for M.D.'s
   Classes would be conducted by T.I.R.R. or Baylor College of Medicine staff aimed at providing continuing education for area physicians on the most

recent developments in medical care for the disabled.

9. Housing
Free apartment and real estate locator service to assist in pinpointing accessible housing. This would include locator services for the deaf and the blind. For example, a light for the doorbell and a seeing-eye dog.

10. Transportation Services
Although this service could have almost unlimited possibilities (Berkeley Center for Independent Living has a van fleet) initially it will be a service to bring center activity participants to and from their places of work and residence. A van with a wheelchair lift and a simple two-way dispatching system could be the first aquisition.

11. Home Modification
Architectural assistance will be provided for disabled people in order to make their homes more accessible. For example, bathroom specifications.

12. Daycare Facility
A program to provide daycare for handicapped children and the children of handicapped parents. This facility will also be provided for the deaf and the blind.

13. Equipment Repair Classes
An instructor will teach disabled persons how to maintain their equipment and make minor repairs. A repair service could also be run from the center. This could include hearing aid and TTY repairs.

14. Job Bank
This will be an employment center where their are current job openings that will be matched with disabled persons.

15. Public Education Consciousness
This will include a resource library, a media collection and a speakers bureau designed to educate the general public on the rights of the handicapped and the advantages of mainstreaming the disabled into society.

16. Computer Terminal
The participants would operate this computer terminal like a television set. There would be an educational component and a recreational one. By interacting with the computer handicapped individuals could take courses in algebra, accounting,etc. or play computer games such as ping-pong.

PROPOSED BUILDING FEATURES

1. Recreational Facilities

Gymnasium

A. Swimming pool with lift and ramping
B. Basketball court (full length for wheelchair basketball, one of the most popular wheelchair team games.)
C. Self supervised physical therapy area with equipment.
D. Bowling alley, utilizing donated equipment and lanes.
E. Locker Rooms for wheelchairs

Outdoor Recreational Area

A. A play area for disabled children featu ring playground equipment designed for handicapped use.
B. Picnic area featuring tables high enough for wheelchairs to roll under and grills for cooking.
C. Outdoor track area for wheelchair track events.

Indoor Games Room

A games room to be fitted with computer games modified for use by severely handicapped persons.

2. Office Space

A. Six medium size offices for center director, CBFL, Freewheeling (with adjoining darkroom), and programs to be run out of the center.

3. Classrooms and meeting rooms.

A. At least four large classrooms which can be subdivided into smaller work and study areas by the use of sliding partitions.
B. A large room to be fitted out as a library-study area for center workers and participants.
C. A snack bar area outfitted with cafeteria tables. This should be adjacent to the kitchen area.

4. Auditorium

A 500 seat auditorium with sloping floor leading down to an accessible stage. A combination of fixed seating, temporary chairs, and open spaces for wheelchair occupancy should be built into the design. This facility will be used for concerts, movies, large meetings, and conventions. It, like many of the other features of this center, have never been available in Houston before.

5. Kitchen area- A totally accessible kitchen area with cooking, storage, and refrigeration equipment designed for use by the disabled.

6. Model living areas for use in programs to teach newly disabled persons to live in independent settings. (Optional)
Since the center already contains a totally accessible kitchen, these model living areas would consist of two bedrooms, two bathrooms, and perhaps a joint living room in a suite type arrangement. The living area would feature the most innovative furnishings and designs in barrier free living.

7. Equipment Repair Facilities

A. A self-service equipment room for repair of wheelchairs and other equipment. It would also be a service program area where disabled people could learn to work on their wheelchairs and other equipment. An instructor could make more complicated repairs on a cost-only basis.

B. Van Repair- This service, which would include classes in van and lift maintenance as well as repair, would be housed in a garage facility.

8. Garage

This facility could be built in stages. Initially it should include space for storage of two vans and work areas to accomodate at least two other vans. The design should also allow for substantial future expansion.

9. Covered Parking- This could be built into the facility design in a number of ways. It is a high priority for disabled persons who are exposed to the elements for substantial amounts of time while entering or leaving a vehicle.

PROPOSED BOARD OF DIRECTORS- HOUSTON CENTER FOR BARRIER FREE LIVING

The Houston Center for Barrier Free Living will be operated by a Board of Directors to consist of 11 individuals.

The Coalition for Barrier Free Living will appoint 6 members to this board who will meet the following criteria.

1. Active membership in the CBFL
2. Two appointees must be orthopedically impaired
3. One appointee must be visually impaired
4. One appointee must be hearing impaired

The other 5 board members will be selected from other community organizations who have provided services to the handicapped. They will be selected from the following groups:

1. Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research
2. Goodwill Industries
3. Easter Seals
4. United Cerebral Palsy
5. Lighthouse for the Blind
6. MH-MR
7. HARC
8. Muscular Dystrophy Society
9. Multiple Sclerosis
10. HCCR
11. HARA

The Board of Directors will be the body which determines all policies concerning the creation and operation of the Houston Center for Barrier Free Living. Each board member will serve for a term of one year. At least six members of the board must be physically disabled.

1.) Center management and organization

2.) Building cost, design and construction

3.) Programs, overhead and on-going funding

1.) Spencer

2.) Fifborrow

3.) Borrecca

CENTER FOR BARRIER FREE LIVING

STATEMENT OF NEED-

The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare estimates that one out of every eleven Americans has a substantial degree of mobility impairment due to physical or mental handicaps. U.S. Census figures for 1970 indicated that over 96,000 persons residing within Harris County and between the ages of 16 and 60 were classified as totally disabled.

This large population suffers from one of the highest unemployment rates of any job-ready group in the United States. Because current forms of mass transit in the Houston area (except the new and extremely limited PICK-ME-UP bus service) are inaccessible to severely handicapped people, a chronic lack of transport has helped create the high rate of joblessness. Social attitudes and physical barriers combine with lack of transport and unemployment to raise formidable obstacles for substantially handicapped people who hope to live in mainstream Houston society.

While there are a number of institutions and groups dealing with various aspects of this situation, there is no facility or agency that integrates social, pyschological, legal, financial, and transport services for disabled people. There are no recreational centers in Houston designed for the disabled, no public pools in which they can swim, and no accessible public social center in which they can congregate.

In addition, we believe that the people who understand best the needs of the disabled are disabled people themselves. This proposed center, through a board of directors in which disabled consumers are in the majority, will be run by and for disabled people- the physically disabled, the deaf, and the blind. On the following pages we will detail proposed building features, services, preferred locations, and management arrangements for a center to serve the needs of the disabled people of Houston.

PROPOSED COMMUNITY SERVICES

1. Attendant referral, training, and matching program to place trained, competent attendants with disabled persons who require attendant services in order to lead independent lives. At present handicapped persons in Houston have no such resource for obtaining the services of qualified attendants.

2. Social functions. At present handicapped people have no facility available for meetings, social affairs, or recreation. One important aspect of the center would be its role as a social focus for the Houston handicapped community.

3. Financial advocacy- Counselors would provide information to disabled people on the hows and wheres of local, state, federal and private financial and medical assistance programs.

4. Legal advocacy- Free legal aid and counseling concerning legislation in the areas of equal employment, the right to an appropriate education, and the removal of architectural barriers. The director of such a program could be either a lawyer or a trained organizer who would organize volunteer legal services. Another alternative would be to have an existing legal advocacy program establish an office at the center dealing exclusively in legal counseling for the disabled.

5. Peer counseling- Counselors with the experience of living with a disability counsel other disabled persons. Discussion and consciousness-raising groups allow disabled people, their mates and relatives to share experiences and discuss problems.

6. Health maintenance- Classes and peer groups emphasize personal health care. Preventive medicine has a high priority for disabled people because of their vulnerability to skin and respiratory infection and bowel and bladder complications.

7. Free apartment and real estate locator service to assist in pinpointing accessible housing.

8. Transport services- Although this service could have almost unlimited possibilities (Berkeley Center for Independent Living has a van fleet) initially it will be a service to bring center activity participants to and from their places of work and residence. A van with a wheel chair lift and a simple two-way dispatching system could be the first acquisition.

9. Daycare Facility- A program to provide daycare for handicapped children and the children of handicapped parents.

10. Equipment repair classes. An instructor will teach disabled persons how to maintain their equipment and make minor repairs. A costs only repair service could also be run out of the center.

PROPOSED BOARD OF DIRECTORS- HOUSTON CENTER FOR BARRIER FREE LIVING

The Houston Center for Barrier Free Living will be operated by a Board of Directors to consist of 9 individuals.

The Coalition for Barrier Free Living will appoint five members to this board who will meet the following criteria.

1. Active membership in the CBFL
2. Two appointees must be orthopedically impaired.
3. One appointee must be visually impaired.
4. One appointee must be hearing impaired.

The other 4 board members will be selected from other community organizations who have provided services to the handicapped. They will be selected from the following groups

1. Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research
2. Goodwill Industries
3. Easter Seals
4. United Cerebral Palsy
5. Lighthouse for the Blind
6. MH-MR
7. HARC
8. Muscular Dystrophy Society
9. Multiple Sclerosis

The Board of Directors will be the body which determines all policies concerning the creation and operation of the Houston Center for Barrier Free Living. Each board member will serve for a term of one year. At least five members of the board must be physically disabled.

PROPOSED BUILDING FEATURES

1. Recreational Facilities-

GYMNASIUM

A. Swimming pool with lift and ramping.
B. Basketball court (full length for wheelchair basketball, one of the most popular wheelchair team games.)
C. Self supervised Physical Therapy area with equipment.

OUTDOOR RECREATIONAL AREA

A. A play area for children featuring playground equipment designed for use by the disabled.
B. Picnic area- featuring tables high enough for wheelchairs to roll under and grills for cooking.
C. Outdoor track area for track and field events.

INDOOR GAMES ROOM

A. A games room to be outfitted with computer games (pong, etc.)

2. Office Space

A. Six medium size offices for center director, CBFL, FREEWHEELING, and programs to be run out of the center.

3. Classrooms and meeting rooms.
A. At least four large classrooms which can be subdivided by sliding partitions into smaller work and study areas.
B. A large room to be fitted out as a library-study area for center workers and participants.
C. A snack-bar area to be outfitted with cafeteria tables. This should be adjacent to the kitchen area.

4. Auditorium

A. 500 seat auditorium with sloping floor leading down to an accessible stage. A combination of fixed seating, temporary chairs, and open spaces for wheelchair occupancy should be built into the design. This facility will be used for concerts, movies, large meetings and conventions. It, like many of the other features of this center, have never been available in Houston before.

5. Kitchen area- A totally accessible kitchen area with cooking, storage, and refrigeration equipment designed for use by the disabled.

6. Model Living areas for use in programs to teach newly disabled persons to live in independent settings. (Optional)
Since the center already contains a totally accessible kitchen, these model living areas would consist of a bedroom, a bathroom, and perhaps a joint living room in a suite type arrangement. The living area would feature the most innovative furnishings and designs in barrier free living.

7. Equipment repair facilities
A. A self-service equipment room for repair of wheelchairs and other equipment. It would also be a service program area where disabled persons could learn how to work on their wheelchairs and make simpler repairs. An instructor could make more complicated repairs at nominal cost.

VAN REPAIR

B. This service, which would include classes in van and lift maintenance as well as repair, would be housed in a garage facility.

8. Garage
A. This facility could be built in stages. Initially it should include space for storage of two vans and work areas to accomodate at least two other vans. The design should also allow for substantial future expansion.

9. Covered Parking- This could be built into the facility design in a number of ways. It is a high priority for disabled people who are exposed to the elements for substantial amounts of time while entering or leaving a vehicle.

CENTER LOCATION

Preferred Location

The preferred center location is in an area bounded by Montrose- Bagby-West Gray-West Alabama. This location is located in a developing area just southwest of the downtown area. It is a central location highly accessible to the downtown area, the agency complex along West Dallas serving the handicapped, the Medical Center, the T.I.R.R. annex on Drew Street, and other facilities serving the disabled.

Land values in this area are estimated by local realtors in the $8-$10 a square foot range.

Alternate Locations

A. West Dallas near Shepherd - This location is near the complex of agencies serving the handicapped, including Easter Seals, Lighthouse for the Blind, Harris County Center for the Retarded, etc. This area would provide a central location similar to the preferred location. One drawback is that it would contribute to a "ghettoization" effect of clustering services for disabled people.

B. MacGregor in a strip from the Hermann Park area to the University of Houston. This location is near the Medical center, near UH, and offers a physically attractive setting along the bayou.

C. The Binz area just south of downtown and north of Hermann Park. This area is near downtown, the medical center, and with easy access to major freeways. Land values are also relatively inexpensive, with estimates running $4-$6 per square foot.

Send to Bill Wilcox - Fyi - Jay

MEMORANDUM

Copy Code Sent

NOV 4 1976

A.M. 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 P.M.

TO: ACRM and AAPM&R Mailing List

FROM: Dick Verville

DATE: November 1, 1976

RE: Centers for the Handicapped under the Community Development Act

The recently enacted Housing Law of 1976 - P.L. 94-375 - amends the Community Development Program ("CDP") (a $1.6 billion grant-in-aid program to cities, counties and under limited conditions, states) to provide for the construction, acquisition or other activity necessary to establish "centers for the handicapped". Local governments thus can use their share of CDP funds to establish such centers. The Department of Housing and Urban Development administers the program and is writing regulations defining centers. The CDP Act also allows localities to use CDP funds for health and social service activity in facilities that are eligible for support, i.e., centers for handicapped. While "centers" are not defined by regulation yet, it is likely that they will be defined in a similar way as senior citizen centers, i.e., local community facilities, which are non-residential, where the handicapped may come for recreation, information, and necessary health and social services.

Prior to regulations being written, you could find out more about the potential in this program by contacting your city or county government.

Jay - Do you know anything about this in Houston?

Welcome — thanks

mention Lily

mention last night

mention corrections in minutes / in hand

intro Dr. Tony Santos

intro Jim Veerkamp (no speech)

hand out reports — will be finished and bound for circulation

discuss recs:

- any synthesis of com. input, GSA input, and from mtgs w Bernel & Macey.
- will be used to rewrite proposal — help invited
- submit mid March
- any objections / assume endorsement

Jerry Smith
Betty Wells
Bob Kafka
Liz Trudeau
Gene Martin
Frank Borrica
Jules Dedeaux
William Spencer
Lynn Borker
Dr Lee Burrow
Dr Santoo
Larry Rager
Jack White
Dr Allen

all called

Andrew James 222-4331
Mike Loftin ~~222-4681~~ 222 4555 Jim Manly 222-4681 Ken Butz
Shirley Price 483-0123
Dr Ron Rhea ~~749~~ 1548
Don Rossi 797-1440 459
Pete Widemann 721-1797 961-4381
NA Jerry Andrews in memorial 461-3867
David Nauman 861-9442
Glen Hall ~~[illegible]~~-7043 W840 Kafka 749-4808 Don Kaphart

- Center to be operated by NNCI which will have a Board setting policy for director who will have advisory cons.

- bills pd. by CBFL so far
- executive on loan
- donations

Full Committee - Before March 15th

program - refine and elaborate objectives

Site - locate and justify (Santos) (Bank)

legal - review and assist with incorporation

Budget - investigate and document primary sources of support (U.F.) assist with budget projections, expected needs and revenue

Your participation in the institute is critical to its success and the improvement and expansion of vocational education opportunities for handicapped individuals. I hope that you will plan to attend.

Sincerely,

Edwin W. Martin
Deputy Commissioner for Education of the Handicapped

Enclosure

AGENDA 1-17-79

Planning Committee for
The Center for the Handicapped

Easter Seals Center 10 a.m.

1) Welcome and Introduction of Guests - Lex Frieden

2) Report of planning done by Rice School of Architecture - T. Santos

3) Report on site location research done by First International Bank - Jim Veerkamp

4) Review of Interim Planning Committee Report - Lex Frieden

5) Discussion of report and recommendations - Committee

6) Other - Committee

LF/ls
1/16/79

5TH YEAR PLANNING PROCESS SCHEDULE OF SIGNIFICANT DATES
Revised 12/7/78

- Performance Hearing.....December 13, 1978
- Public Announcement of the Planning Cycle.....December 13, 1978
  Commencement Hearing
- Notice to implementing departments, executive.....December 30, 1978
  assistants, HRCPC, by letter/memo seeking (not later than 1/5/79)
  priority changes and clarification. Indicating
  7th Year entitlement amount, with project list
  attached
- Planning Cycle Commencement Hearing.....January 15, 1979
- Community Meetings.....January 16 - ~~31, 1979~~ 7
- Project Feasibility Checks.....January 16 - February 15, 1979
- Draft Application.....February 16 - 28, 1979
- Draft Application Review/Approval HRCPC.....February 28, 1979
- Revise Draft Application.....March 1 - 11, 1979
- Review Draft Application - Mayor, City Council/.....March 5 - 12, 1979
  Executive Assistants
- Public Hearings.....March 13 & 14, 1979
- Submission of Draft Application to HGAC.....March 22, 1979
- Transmittal of Draft Application to Legal.....March 22, 1979
  Department
- Submission of Annual Performance Report.....March 31, 1979
- Council Agenda/Approval.....Not later than April 18, 1979
- Submit to HUD.....Not later than May 15, 1979

Board HLC!

3 yr. staggered terms

12 members

at least 1 handicapped

chairman votes to

break ties

members appointed

by CBFL

July 1 of each yr.

officers elected by

HLC Board

exec. com. = officers

chair, vice, sec, treas.

BOARD OF TRUSTEES

CHARLES R. RATHBUN
WILLIAM A. SPENCER, MD
WILLARD E. KEMP
MRS. S.M. McASHAN
CHARLES C. BEALL, JR.
HARRY I. BATTELSTEIN
RICHARD COLT
KRAFT W. EIDMAN
WILLIAM N. FINNEGAN
SAM W. LEVY
PEDER MONSEN
DEE S. OSBORNE
R. ALLAN SHIVERS, JR.
HENRY J.N. TAUB
JAMES A. WALSH
MRS. R.E. SMITH

December 29, 1978

Mr. Lex Frieden
Chairman, Center Planning Committee
c/o Coalition for Barrier Free Living
Houston TX

Dear Lex:

Enclosed is a copy of the Minutes of the October 30, 1978 meeting. Please note changes indicated. I suggest revised minutes be distributed at the January 17 meeting.

Thanks,

Sincerely,

Mark

Mark L. Sklan
Counsel to the President
TIRR

/kp
Enclosure

THE INSTITUTION FOR REHABILITATION AND RESEARCH
in the Texas Medical Center
1333 MOURSUND AVENUE, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77030
P.O. Box 20095, HOUSTON, TEXAS 77025 (713) 797-1440

A voluntary, not-for-profit hospital for restorative medicine serving the disabled through care, research and education.

SERVICES OFFERED: Early restorative medical care, comprehensive rehabilitation, surgical restoration, diagnostic evaluation and planning, independent living services, vocational evaluation, training, placement, sheltered employment.

Center Planning Committee
Meeting Minutes
10/30/78

The third meeting of the Planning Committee for the Center for the Handicapped was held October 30th at the Easter Seal Center. Chairman Lex Frieden made opening remarks about the history of the center. Sub-committee reports were given by Mr. Frieden. The Legal Sub-committee has worked on the questions of regulations and rules relating to the operation and maintenance of the center. The Site Selection Sub-committee is looking for sites for construction or renovation. The Service Mix Sub-committee is researching programs for the Center. Bob Geyer, Chairman of the Site Selection Sub-committee, has left Houston and there is a need of a new chairman. The position is open to volunteers. Suggestions made were 1) Dr. Ron Ray of the School of Social Work at the University of Houston. (he has done much work on multi-service centers in the city) 2) Debbie Stewart 3) Don Rossi. Rice School of Architecture is doing sketches for the center. Dr. T. Santos may be at the next meeting to present what they have done so far. At the second meeting it was suggested to put together a report of the history of the center. Plans are to have this for Council after the first of the year.

Lynn Borker apologized for Mr. Becnel's absence. She said money was originally appropriated for 1979 with the idea of the city owning the center. The three strategies now open to us in regard to ownership and operating the center are 1) a non-profit organization owns the center, runs and ~~upkeeps~~ maintains it on ~~their~~ its own, 2) the city could own and lease it at a nominal fee ($1. per year) to the non-profit ~~agency~~ corporation, 3) the city could own it and contract it out to the non-profit ~~agency~~ corporation who would run it with the provision that if it fails the city will take over. The money has to be approved again in Council for the 5th year. Although it is ~~a~~ in 3-5 year city plan, the second stage of the plan is to have each year's money approved seperately. Approval has to be on the Council agenda no later than April of 1979 to have funds released August 1, 1979.

Discussion followed relating to the issue of Center ownership. If the city builds it, fair market value of the space must be charged to the vendors of services. It is actually more viable for a non-profit organization to own the building (especially considering the ~~cities~~ city's time schedule).. The 3 million dollars is a guide line used by the city because of estimates of building and land space costs. However, we are not legally bound to 3 million. We can get money from other sources.

who

Many people assume that C.B.F.L. will be the sponsoring non-profit organization, but this has not been determined. If the money comes as an outright grant, there may not be any further commitments to the city, only the provision that if ~~it goes under~~ the Center becomes bankrupt, ~~the~~ ownership will go back to the city. In Boston and Berkeley, Centers for Independent Living are run by non-profit organizations. There is skepticism by the city, perhaps mainly because of the ~~on-going~~ continuing costs. Who owns the Center will be a consideration, but not the only one.

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Handicapped Center Planning Committee

Original Committee - Letters sent from Edwin R. Becnel to:

1. Shirley Price - NASAU
2. Frank Borreca - Center for the Retarded
3. Terry Smith - HARA and TRC
4. Larry Roger - Easter Seals
5. Bob Geyer - CBFL
6. Lex Frieden - CBFL
7. Bob Kafka - Texas Paralyzed Veterans
8. David Naumann - (Deaf Consumer)
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10. Dr. William Lufburrow - Goodwill
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16. Mike Loftin - City of Houston, Citizen's Assistance Division
17. Lynn Borker - City of Houston, Community Development Division
18. Robert Becnel - City of Houston, Community Development Division

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2. Joe Kramberg - TRC
3. Jules DeDeaux - City of Houston, Human Resources Department
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9. Mary Ellen Heitzer - CBFL
10. Carol Lustgarten - CBFL
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2. Terry Smith - HARA & TRC
3. Betty Webb - City of Houston, Parks Department
4. Bob Kafka - Texas Paralyzed Veterans
5. Bob Geyer - CBFL
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11. Edie Martin - City of Houston, Community Development Division
12. Mary Ellen Heitzer - CBFL

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1. Julius Allen - Gulf Coast Council of the Hearing Impaired
2. Larry Smith - TRC
3. Mary Ellen Heitzer - CBFL
4. Dr. William Lufburrow - Goodwill
5. Carol Lustgarten - CBFL
6. Jack White - United Fund Information Services
7. Darryn Fogee - United Fund Information Services
8. Betty Webb - City of Houston, Parks Department
9. Mark Sklan - TIRR
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1. Jim Beeson - Blind Consumer
2. Jerry Andrews - Lawyer for United Fund
3. Debby Stewart - National Council for the Handicapped
4. Dr. Ron Rhea - University of Houston, School of Social Work

Outline of Interim

Report on Center for the Handicapped

I. History of CBFL interest in Center
- Justification of need
- Review of Precedents

II. CD Legislation and Rules related to Center

III. Documentation of progress between CBFL and Houston CD

IV. Present Status of Project
- Committee reports
- Ongoing program funding resources
- Coordination of Effort with other groups and agencies

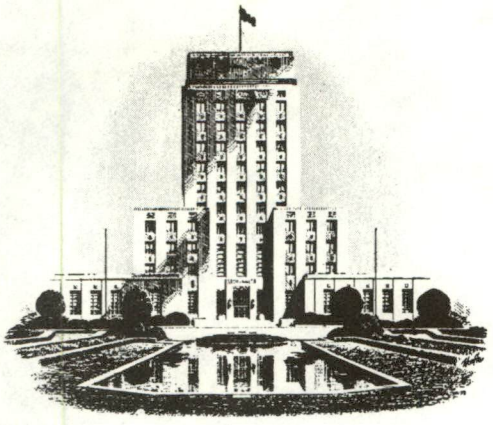
V. Future Steps
- Anticipated seed funding
- Incorporation

what is it? purpose (why)

Executive Summary

Slide Presentation

LF/lds
11/27/78



City of
HOUSTON

JIM McCONN, MAYOR
HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

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KATHRYN J. WHITMIRE

August 16, 1978

EDWIN R. BECNEL, *Director*
Community Development

Mr. Lex Frieden
9667 Meadowvale
Houston, Texas 77063

Dear Mr. Frieden,

The Community Development Division of the City of Houston in cooperation with the Coalition for Barrier Free Living would appreciate your willingness to serve on an interim committee to develop plans for a Center for the Disabled in Houston.

The Coalition for Barrier Free Living submitted a proposal for the Center for the Disabled (enclosed) in January, 1978. This proposal was accepted by the Community Development Division and incorporated into the City's 3-5 year application for Community Development entitlement funds which have been approved by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) as of July 31, 1978. The budgeted amount for the Center is $3 million.

The first meeting of this committee is scheduled for Wednesday, September 6 at 10:00 a.m. at the Easter Seals Society, 3630 W. Dallas.

As a leader affecting the lives of handicapped individuals in this community your participation on this committee will be sincerely appreciated.

Sincerely,

Edwin R. Becnel

Edwin R. Becnel, Director
Community Development Division

ERB/LB/cat

ARF FACILITIES

DATE: 4/10/78

BRIEFING

Analysis of New Legislation and Public Policy Affecting Rehabilitation Facilities
Editor: Charles S. Richman

RECEIVED
HOUSTON TEXAS
APR 17 1978
A.M. 7|8|9|10|11|12|1|2|3|4|5|6 P.M.

BRIEFING: 78-2

ELIGIBILITY OF CENTERS FOR THE HANDICAPPED UNDER THE NEW COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT BLOCK GRANT PROGRAM

• INTRODUCTION

For almost two years, ARF has actively sought clarification of the eligibility of centers for the handicapped, under the Community Development Block Grant Program. This Program was initiated in 1974, and is administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development. It is a major source of funding for a wide variety of physical improvement projects and community services. The community development program distributes some $3 billion a year through cities, counties, and to a limited extent, through state governments. It is important to recognize that the use of these funds are determined by local elected officials, and that no funds can go directly from H.U.D. to centers for the handicapped or to other community-based groups.

Among the basic purposes of the community development program, is the focus upon the improvement in the quality and quantity of community services. ARF has pursued full eligibility of centers for the handicapped to qualify as eligible activities under this program. During an extended period, ARF has prepared issue papers, position papers, comments on H.U.D. regulations, etc., and met with representatives of H.U.D. on numerous occasions. This intensive and long-term effort on behalf of the ARF membership has recently resulted in a significant break-through on full recognition of centers for the handicapped under the program. As detailed in this memorandum, the new eligibility of centers for the handicapped, under the Community Development Block Grant Program will provide an additional and supplementary source of funds for rehabilitation facility construction and improvement. This supplementary source of capital improvement funding should fill part of the gap that rehabilitation facilities are encountering in improvement and renovation. In order to actually obtain funding for their projects, rehabilitation facilities must deal with the development priorities of their own local community.

In defining centers for the handicapped, as eligible to participate, ARF has insured that all institutional members of the Association will be able to qualify under the Program definition. This includes facilities providing not only vocational rehabilitation services, but also health care, physical rehabilitation, social development, and other services for the handicapped. We are delighted to announce this clarification of the rehabilitation facility eligibility under the new Community Development Block Grant Program, and encourage all interested ARF members to pursue this new funding resource, in their own local communities.

ASSOCIATION OF REHABILITATION FACILITIES
5530 WISCONSIN AVENUE, SUITE 955, WASHINGTON, D.C. 20015 (301 654-5882)

- BACKGROUND

The Housing and Community Development Act of 1977 (P L. 95-128) reauthorized and amended the Community Block Grant Program. The amendments included changes in the list of eligible activities which are beneficial to rehabilitation facilities; under the Act, rehabilitation facilities are referred to as: "Centers for the Handicapped." The Act and the regulations issued on March 1, 1978, represent the culmination of a two-year effort by ARF to have the Community Development Block Grant Program acknowledge the eligibility of rehabilitation facilities for funding.

Eligibility of facilities under the Program was originally raised by H.U.D. Regulations issued on January 16, 1976, which specifically excluded sheltered workshops from participation in the Program. The Housing Authorization Act of 1976, amended Title I, Section 105(a) (2), of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974, to specifically include centers for the handicapped as eligible activities under the Community Development Program. This amendment was supported by ARF and other interested organizations, to allow for the "acquisition, construction, or installation of facilities and other site improvements including centers for the handicapped."

However, when a number of ARF member facilities applied to their local re-development authorities for construction or rehabilitation funds, they were deemed ineligible. The local re-development authorities, and in some cases, the H.U.D. Regional Offices, advised these facilities that they were ineligible because the property was privately owned or the proposed construction would be privately owned. In proposed regulations issued during October, 1976, and January, 1977, H.U.D. stipulated the requirement that eligible activities must be publically owned. ARF responded to these proposed regulations and commented on the public ownership issue and its effect on the eligibility of the majority of centers for the handicapped.

P.L. 95-128 has alleviated this problem. It reauthorized publically owned centers for the handicapped as eligible and included a new authority for the use of Community Development Block Grant funds for acquisition, construction, and rehabilitation projects by non-profit organizations. H.U.D. has administratively determined that this authority includes centers for the handicapped and has confirmed this interpretation in a letter from H.U.D. Assistant Secretary Robert C. Embry (see attachment).

- ARF ACTION

Since the passage of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1977, a number of steps have been taken by ARF to clarify the eligibility of centers for the handicapped under the Community Development Block Grant Program. These include:

- Extensive written comments on the proposed regulations issued on October 25, 1977.

- Meetings with the director of the Office of Independent Living, H.U.D.

- Meetings with the Office of Independent Living, H.U.D. Counsel, and Community Development staff, to discuss ARF's comments on the proposed rules.

- Follow-up meetings by ARF Counsel with the Office of Independent Living and Community Development staff.

- Final meetings with the Office of Independent Living and Community Development staff to confirm eligibility of centers for the handicapped, and discuss strategies for further informational exchange and cooperation.

As a result of these numerous discussions with H.U.D., the appended attachment is being circulated to clarify the current eligibility requirements for participation. The H.U.D. Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and Development, Mr. Embry, has thoroughly reviewed this attachment and has endorsed its accuracy.

- CURRENT ELIGIBILITY STATUS

The following is a brief summary of the current eligibility of centers for the handicapped under the Community Development Block Grant Program. The attached interpretation, confirmed by Assistant Secretary Embry, provides a more complete discussion of categories 3 through 6. An earlier ARF memorandum (April 20, 1977) outlined the eligibility categories, at that time, and before the Act was amended by P.L. 95-128. While some of the new eligibile activities are similar to those outlined in the April 20, 1977 memo, the earlier memorandum is no longer applicable to the Community Development Block Grant Program.

- Under definitions recommended by ARF and other organizations, "a center for the handicapped" has been defined as: "any single or multi-purpose facility which seeks to assist persons with physical, mental, developmental, and/or emotional impairments, to become more functional members of the community by providing programs or services which may include, but are not limited to recreation, education, health care, social development, independent living, physical rehabilitation, and vocational rehabilitation, but excluding any facility, the primary function of which is to provide residential care on a 24-hour basis (such as a group home or half-way house)." Under this definition, a center for the handicapped providing general health and rehabilitation services as a medical rehabilitation facility is deemed to be eligible.

- Special projects directed to the removal of material and architectural barriers which restrict the ability and accessibility of elderly and handicapped persons are possible. Such external construction as curb cuts, ramps, parking lot modifications, etc., designed to make privately owned properties (including centers for the handicapped) accessible, are allowable.

- Centers for the handicapped which are publically-owned may receive funds for acquisition, construction, renovation and rehabilitation.

- Public or private non-profit centers for the handicapped may receive funds to provide public services if certain special criteria are met. (This is a new eligibility activity not included in the earlier memo.)

- Private non-profit centers are eligible to receive funds for the cost of rehabilitation of facilities. This category is similar to the previous rehabilitation authority discussed in the April 20, 1977 memo, but the requirement that the rehabilitation of a property be: "incidental to other activities" is no longer required.

- Private non-profit centers for the handicapped which meet the regulatory definition of a "private, non-profit entity" may receive funds to acquire, construct, and rehabilitate facilities. (This is the major regulatory change in favor of centers for the handicapped .)

A FUNDING RESOURCE PROFILE, INCLUDING THE FINAL REGULATIONS, PROVIDING ADDITIONAL INFORMATION REGARDING THE COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM, IS NOW AVAILABLE TO ALL ARF MEMBERS. PLEASE SEND YOUR REQUEST AND A SELF-ADDRESSED LABEL TO:

Association of Rehabilitation Facilities
5530 Wisconsin Avenue, Suite 955
Washington, D. C. 20015
Attention: Funding Resource Profile

Attachment
Clarification of eligible activities under final rules published March 1, 1978;
Letter appended: Secretary Embry

Center Planning Committee
Meeting Minutes
10/30/78

The third meeting of the Planning Committee for the Center for the Handicapped was held October 30th at the Easter Seal Center. Chairman Lex Frieden made opening remarks about the history of the center. Sub-committee reports were given by Mr. Frieden. The Legal Sub-committee has worked on the questions of regulations and rules relating to the operation and maintenance of the center. The Site Selection Sub-committee is looking for sites for construction or renovation. The Service Mix Sub-committee is researching programs for the Center. Bob Geyer, Chairman of the Site Selection Sub-committee, has left Houston and there is a need of a new chairman. The position is open to volunteers. Suggestions made were 1) Dr. Ron Ray of the School of Social Work at the University of Houston. (he has done much work on multi-service centers in the city) 2) Debbie Stewart 3) Don Rossi. Rice School of Architecture is doing sketches for the center. Dr. T. Santos may be at the next meeting to present what they have done so far. At the second meeting it was suggested to put together a report of the history of the center. Plans are to have this for Council after the first of the year.

Lynn Borker apologized for Mr. Becnels absence. She said money was originally appropriated for 1979 with the idea of the city owning the center. The three strategies now open to us in regard to ownership and operating the center. are 1) a non-profit organization owns the center, runs and upkeeps it on their own, 2) the city could own and lease it at a nominal fee ($1. per year) to the non-profit agency, 3) the city could own it and contract it out to the non-profit agency who would run it with the provision that if it fails the city will take over. The money has to be approved again in Council for the 5th year. Although it is a 3-5 year city plan, the second stage of the plan is to have each year's money approved seperately. Approval has to be on the Council agenda no later than April of 1979 to have funds released August 1, 1979.

Discussion followed relating to the issue of Center ownership. If the city builds it, fair market value of the space must be charged to the vendors of services. It is actually more viable for a non-profit organization to own the building (especially considering the cities time schedule).. The 3 million dollars is a guide line used by the city because of estimates of building and land space costs. However, we are not legally bound to 3 million. We can get money from other sources.

Many people assume that C.B.F.L. will be the sponsoring non-profit organization, but this has not been determined. If the money comes as an outright grant, there may not be any further commitments to the city, only the provision that if it goes under, the ownership will go back to the city. In Boston and Berkeley, Centers for Independent Living are run by non-profit organizations. There is skepticism by the city, perhaps mainly because of the on-going costs. Who owns the Center will be a consideration, but not the only one.

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2. Jerry Andrews - Lawyer for United Fund
3. Debby Stewart - National Council for the Handicapped
4. Dr. Ron Rhea - University of Houston, School of Social Work

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*Life Member

December 26, 1978

Mr. Lex Frieden
105 Drew
Houston, Texas 77006

Dear Lex:

I received the Center Planning Committee Meeting Minutes for October 30, 1978. I am a little surprised to see that I have been named to be on a sub-committee for Finances and Budgeting. I don't remember that being said, or maybe I was asleep. At any rate, there is surely someone who is more qualified that I to serve on that Committee, and I would like you to find such a person. I have more than I can say grace over at the moment, and to add a responsibility of that magnitude is simply impossible.

I also was looking over the list of people who attended the various meetings, and I was under the impression that Tom Hills represented us at the second meeting. At least, I think he attended one of the meetings, but I don't see his name on the record.

I hope that you had a great Christmas, and that your New Year will be a complete one.

Best wishes!

Cordially,

Bill Lufburrow

BL/srp
cc: Tom Hills

Goodwill also operates Independence Hall
293 luxury apartments for handicapped people

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Robert F. Strange • Tommie Vaughn • Dale Ware • Louis A. Waters
Wallace S. Wilson • Benjamin N. Woodson

coalition for barrier free living post office box 20803 houston, texas 77025

October 3, 1978

Dear Steve Hoffman

We are VISTA's (Volunteers In Service To America) working with the Coalition for Barrier Free Living. The Coalition is a consumer advocacy group fighting for the rights of handicapped individuals in the Houston community.

As of this year the Community Development Division has appropriated three million dollars for the building of a multi-service center for the handicapped.

We are researching approximate size, costs, ways of obtaining land and programs of existing multi-service centers. If you have any suggestions or information regarding the above, please send it to:

Coalition for Barrier Free Living
P.O. Box 20803
Houston, Texas 77025

We would appreciate anything you could do that will help us out. Thank you for your time.

Sincerely,

Carol Lustgarten
Mary Ellen Heitzer

Carol Lustgarten
Mary Ellen Heitzer

telephone: 526 – 1651

CITY OF HOUSTON

INTER OFFICE CORRESPONDENCE

TO Councilman Louis Macey

FROM Edwin R. Becnel, Director
Community Development Division

DATE 24 April 1978

SUBJECT Proposed Handicapped Center

In response to your question regarding the operation and maintenance of the proposed center for the handicapped, I am enclosing a copy of the proposal submitted by the Coalition for Barrier Free Living. In that proposal the Coalition requested Community Development Block Grant funds only to cover land and construction costs. The Coalition proposes that the center be operated by a Board of Directors consisting of nine individuals. Funding for operating and maintaining the center as well as for providing all services will be sought from the following sources:

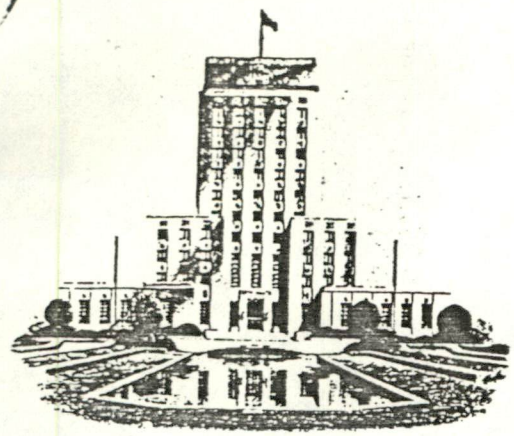
Texas Institute for Rehabilitation and Research
Easter Seals
Goodwill Industries
Texas Rehabilitation Commission
Foundation grants
Paralyzed Veterans Association
U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare
U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development
LEAA monies
National Association of the Deaf
Texas State Commission for the Blind
Urban Mass Transit Authority
City of Houston

The Coalition has not requested any operating or maintenance costs. However, for the project to be successful, the City of Houston will have to forego all rental charges and lease the building for $1/year. Another alternative would be to charge the service providers minimal rent to cover the administrative costs of the Human Resources Department which could then operate and maintain the building.

If you have any additional questions, please call me.

ERB:MAP:lme
Attachment

cc: Tim Fleck
Coalition for Barrier Free Living
Bob Geyer, CBFL
James Lemond, Executive Assistant to the Mayor



City of
HOUSTON

FRED HOFHEINZ, MAYOR

HOUSTON, TEXAS 77001

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JIM WESTMORELAND
FRANK E. MANN
JOHNNY GOYEN

CONTROLLER
HENRY E. KRIEGEL

13 December 1977

Mr. Bob Geyer
Coalition for Barrier
Free Living
P. O. Box 20803
Houston, Texas 77025

ATTN: Lex Frieden
Tim Fleck

Dear Mr. Geyer:

On October 7, 1977 I sent you a copy of the summary of the meeting held with Messieurs Frieden and Fleck, Lynn Wilson and Mary Anne Piacentini. This summary also included a list of questions regarding the feasibility and advisability of the City developing a center for the handicapped. It has been my experience that the various city departments respond to specific proposals rather than general, broad questions which do not relate to a concrete project. Consequently, it is my recommendation that the Coalition develop a specific proposal for a center which can then be reviewed by all city departments for feasibility. Such a proposal should include estimated cost, preferred location, (alternative locations), size and type of facilities required, land required, services which will be provided, funding requests and funding sources. The proposal should be submitted no later than January 15, 1978.

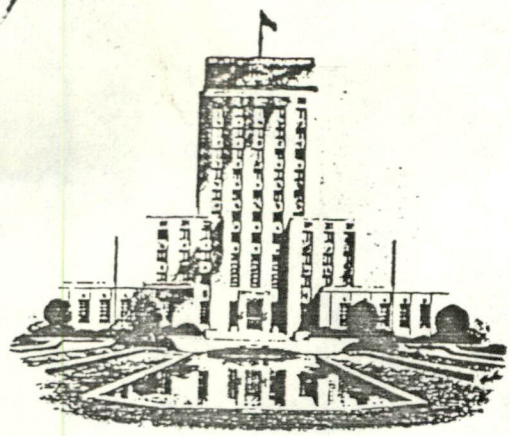
While the Division cannot firmly commit fourth year funds as of this date, I am interested in working with the Coalition to pursue this project. The Community Development Division hopes that the Coalition for Barrier Free Living will work with members of other handicapped groups throughout Houston in order to insure input and broad community support for this project. This Division, however, will not contact other handicapped groups individually but will instead rely on the Coalition.

If you have any additional questions, please call me at 222-5501.

Sincerely,

Edwin R. Becnel

ERB:MAP:pv



City of
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While the Division cannot firmly commit fourth year funds as of this date, I am interested in working with the Coalition to pursue this project. The Community Development Division hopes that the Coalition for Barrier Free Living will work with members of other handicapped groups throughout Houston in order to insure input and broad community support for this project. This Division, however, will not contact other handicapped groups individually but will instead rely on the Coalition.

If you have any additional questions, please call me at 222-5501.

Sincerely,

Edwin R. Becnel

ERB:MAP:pv

Center Planning Committee
Meeting Minutes
10/30/78

The third meeting of the Planning Committee for the Center for the Handicapped was held October 30th at the Easter Seal Center. Chairman Lex Frieden made opening remarks about the history of the center. Sub-committee reports were given by Mr. Frieden. The Legal Sub-committee has worked on the questions of regulations and rules relating to the operation and maintenance of the center. The Site Selection Sub-committee is looking for sites for construction or renovation. The Service Mix Sub-committee is researching programs for the Center. Bob Geyer, Chairman of the Site Selection Sub-committee, has left Houston and there is a need of a new chairman. The position is open to volunteers. Suggestions made were 1) Dr. Ron Ray of the School of Social Work at the University of Houston. (he has done much work on multi-service centers in the city) 2) Debbie Stewart 3) Don Rossi. Rice School of Architecture is doing sketches for the center. Dr. T. Santos may be at the next meeting to present what they have done so far. At the second meeting it was suggested to put together a report of the history of the center. Plans are to have this for Council after the first of the year.

Lynn Borker apologized for Mr. Becnel's absence. She said money was originally appropriated for 1979 with the idea of the city owning the center. The three strategies now open to us in regard to ownership and operating the center. are 1) a non-profit organization owns the center, runs and upkeeps it on their own, 2) the city could own and lease it at a nominal fee ($1. per year) to the non-profit agency, 3) the city could own it and contract it out to the non-profit agency who would run it with the provision that if it fails the city will take over. The money has to be approved again in Council for the 5th year. Although it is a 3-5 year city plan, the second stage of the plan is to have each year's money approved seperately. Approval has to be on the Council agenda no later than April of 1979 to have funds released August 1, 1979.

Discussion followed relating to the issue of Center ownership. If the city builds it, fair market value of the space must be charged to the vendors of services. It is actually more viable for a non-profit organization to own the building (especially considering the cities time schedule).. The 3 million dollars is a guide line used by the city because of estimates of building and land space costs. However, we are not legally bound to 3 million. We can get money from other sources.

Many people assume that C.B.F.L. will be the sponsoring non-profit organization, but this has not been determined. If the money comes as an outright grant, there may not be any further commitments to the city, only the provision that if it goes under, the ownership will go back to the city. In Boston and Berkeley, Centers for Independent Living are run by non-profit organizations. There is skepticism by the city, perhaps mainly because of the on-going costs. Who owns the Center will be a consideration, but not the only one.

An assignment was made to the Legal Sub-committee to develop the basic parameters of a non-profit organization to manage and direct the Center. Another sub-committee for finances and budgeting will be formed. Dr. Lufborrow, Larry Rager and Jack White will serve with a state or regional person from T.R.C. The chairperson will be named later. The next meeting of the Planning Committee will be 10:00 a.m., January 17, 1979, at Easter Seals Society Building, 3630 W. Dallas.

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Meeting Minutes
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1125 Brazos 4th Floor
Houston 77002

Lynn Booker
Com. Dist.

Jan. 17 Wed.

history - CBFL idea - CD support
present - Rice drawings - programs - group effort
plans - report - grant development / organizations

questions — practicality - need
~~spaces~~ — sponsor
direct grant
political choices

Approval process

Other questions?

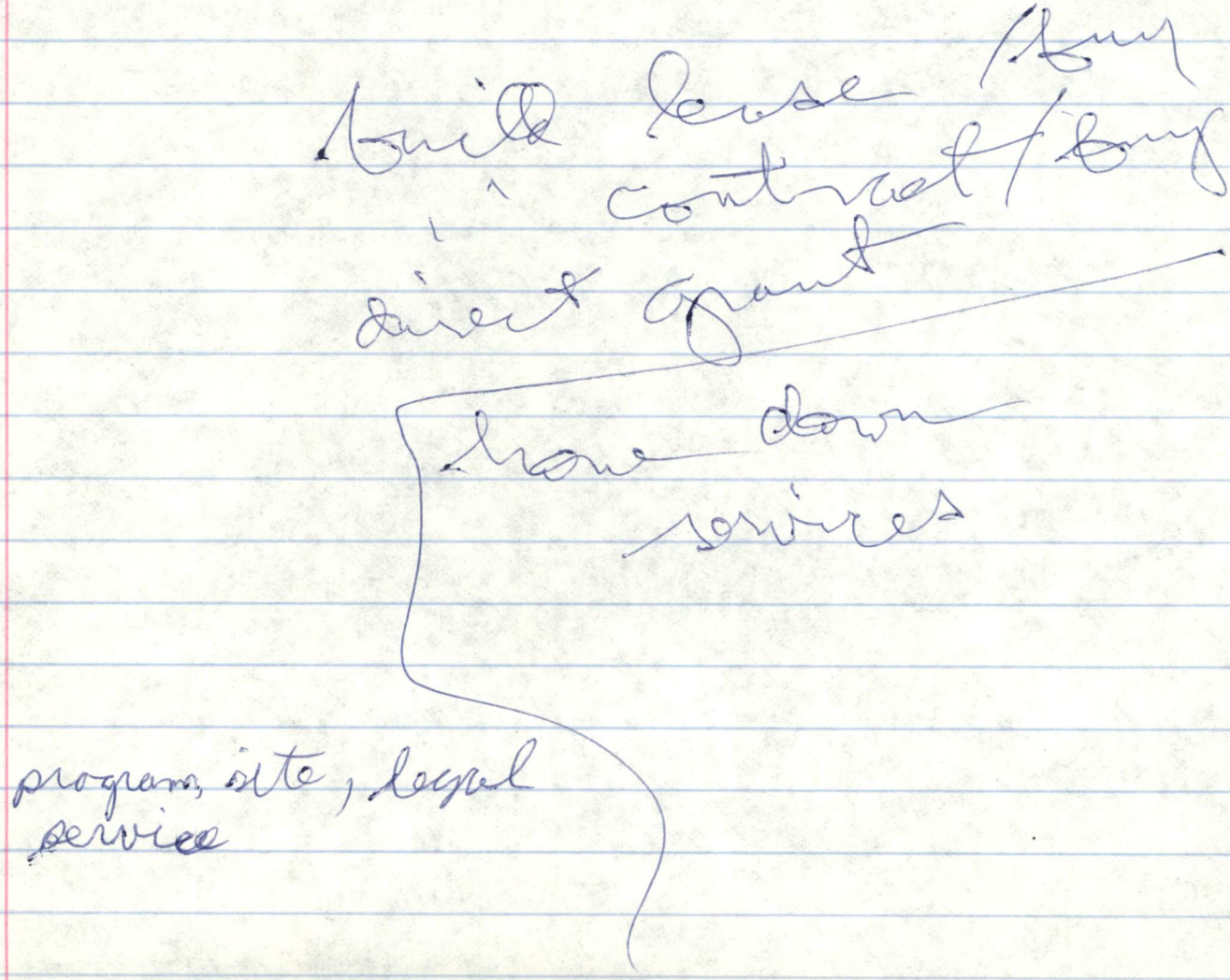
decisions — suggest organizational plan
plan political strategy

Dr Ray Gov.

Dr Ron Ray
SW Coll
Debbie Stewart
Dan Rossi

Gov.

get new chairman for site com
Assign legal comm. to organization development
create new grant comm.



Budget Com.

Terry Reed

Jack Wilkie

Reg. Officer TRC

Debby - Stewart wants to be involved with the Handicapped Center Planning Committee.