

# DOWNLOAD PDF H.R. 1691, THE HOMESTEADING AND NEIGHBORHOOD RESTORATION ACT

## Chapter 1 : Catalog Record: The Native American Housing Assistance and | Hathi Trust Digital Library

*H.R. , the Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act: hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, May 25,*

The iron and steel industry developed rapidly after and became one of the dominant factors in industrial America by the s. Scots Irish leadership[ edit ] Ingham examined the leadership of the industry in its most important center, Pittsburgh, as well as smaller cities. He concludes that the leadership of the iron and steel industry nationwide was "largely Scotch Irish". Ingham finds that the Scotch Irish held together cohesively throughout the 19th century and "developed their own sense of uniqueness. For example, Thomas Mellon b. Ulster â€” left northern Ireland in for the United States. He founded the powerful Mellon family , which played a central role in banking and industries such as aluminum and oil. As Barnhisel finds, industrialists such as James H. A milestone in steel production was achieved in , when the Edgar Thomson Works in Braddock began to make steel rail using the new Bessemer process. Mellon , and Charles M. Schwab built their fortunes in Pittsburgh. These smaller firms were built on a culture that valued local markets and the beneficial role of business in the local community. Small firms concentrated on specialized products, particularly structural steel, where the economies of scale of larger firms were no advantage. They embraced technological change more cautiously than larger firms. They also had less antagonistic relations with workers and employed a higher percentage of highly skilled workers than their mass-production counterparts. The new industrial Pittsburgh was based on integrated mills, mass production, and modern management organization in steel and other industries. Many manufacturers searched for large sites with railroad and river accessibility. They purchased land, designed modern plants, and sometimes built towns for workers. Other firms bought into new communities that began as speculative industrial real estate ventures. The rapid growth of steel, glass, railroad equipment, and coke industries resulted in both large mass-production plants and numerous smaller firms. As capital deepened and interdependence grew, participants multiplied, economies accrued, the division of labor increased, and localized production systems formed around these industries. Transportation, capital, labor markets, and the division of labor in production bound the scattered industrial plants and communities into a sprawling metropolitan district. By the Pittsburgh district was a complex urban landscape with a dominant central city, surrounded by proximate residential communities, mill towns, satellite cities, and hundreds of mining towns. McMurtry believed in what was later known as welfare capitalism , with the company going beyond paychecks to provide for the social needs of the workers; he believed that a benign physical environment made for happier and more productive workers. The Olmsted firm translated this agenda into an urban design that included a unique combination of social reform, comprehensive infrastructure planning, and private homeownership principles. Heinz , founded the H. Heinz Company in Heinz was at the forefront of reform efforts to improve food purity, working conditions, hours, and wages, [41] but the company bitterly opposed the formation of an independent labor union. During the Great Railroad Strike of , Pittsburgh workers protested and had massive demonstrations that erupted into widespread violence, known as the Pittsburgh Railway Riots. Forty men died, most of them workers, and more than 40 buildings were burned down, including the Union Depot of the Pennsylvania Railroad. Strikers also burned and destroyed rolling stock: It was the city with the most violence of any affected by the strikes. Labor strife continued into the years of the Great Depression , as workers sought to protect their jobs and improve working conditions. Heinz workers, with the assistance of the Catholic Radical Alliance. Carnegie[ edit ] Andrew Carnegie , an immigrant from Scotland, a former Pennsylvania Railroad executive turned steel magnate, founded the Carnegie Steel Company. He proceeded to play a key role in the development of the U. He became a philanthropist: In , he founded the Carnegie Institute. In , as the U. Steel Corporation formed, he sold his mills to J. Carnegie once wrote that a man who dies rich, dies disgraced. In , trolleys began operations. Early 20th

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century[ edit ] By , Pittsburgh had grown into an industrial and commercial powerhouse: Allegheny County cities did not stop discharging raw sewage into rivers until . Steel plants deposited mountains of slag until , especially in Nine Mile Run Valley. On March 17 and 18, , Pittsburgh suffered the worst flood in its history, with flood levels peaking at 46 feet. Many of the new residents were immigrants who sought employment on the railroads, and in the factories and mills, where the jobs did not require much English, and they introduced new traditions, languages, and cultures to the city. The years " marked the largest migration of African Americans to Pittsburgh, during the Great Migration from the rural South to industrial cities of the North and Midwest. Families came for industrial jobs and opportunities. The teams dominated the Negro National League in the s and s. The Democratic victory of meant an end to Republican patronage jobs and assistance. As the Depression worsened, Pittsburgh ethnics voted heavily for the Democrats, especially in , making the city a stronghold of the New Deal Coalition. By , Democratic programs for relief and jobs, especially the WPA , were so popular with the ethnics that a large majority voted for the Democrats. Guffey and Lawrence used the New Deal programs to increase their political power and build up a Democratic machine that superseded the decaying Republican machine. Guffey acknowledged that a high rate of people on relief was not only "a challenge" but also "an opportunity. One round of protests came from Italian-American organizations, which called for delay in enforcing it. Enforcement raised their cost of living and threatened the jobs of their relatives in nearby bituminous coal mines. Despite dislike of the smoke abatement program, Italian Americans strongly supported the reelection of Lawrence in , in part because many of them were on the city payroll.

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## Chapter 2 : DuPage County IL Official Website - Home

*Summary of H.R. - th Congress (): Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act of*

Legal Counsel 83 Exec. Specifically, Title VI provides that [n]o person in the United States shall, on the ground of race, color, or national origin, be excluded from participation in, be denied the benefits of, or be subjected to discrimination under any program or activity receiving Federal financial assistance. Title VI is the model for several subsequent statutes that prohibit discrimination on other grounds in federally assisted programs or activities, including Title IX discrimination in education programs prohibited on the basis of sex and Section discrimination prohibited on the basis of disability. Paralyzed Veterans, U. It is important to note, however, that not all issues are treated identically in the three statutes. For example, Title VI statutorily restricts claims of employment discrimination to instances where the "primary objective" of the financial assistance is to provide employment. No such restriction applies to Title IX or Section Accordingly, cases under these constitutional and statutory provisions may shed light on an analysis concerning the applicability of Title VI to a given situation. Synopsis of Legislative History and Purpose of Title VI The landmark Civil Rights Act of was a product of the growing demand during the early s for the Federal Government to launch a nationwide offensive against racial discrimination. In calling for its enactment, President John F. Kennedy identified "simple justice" as the justification for Title VI: Simple justice requires that public funds, to which all taxpayers of all races contribute, not be spent in any fashion which encourages, entrenches, subsidizes, or results in racial discrimination. Direct discrimination by Federal, State, or local governments is prohibited by the Constitution. But indirect discrimination, through the use of Federal funds, is just as invidious; and it should not be necessary to resort to the courts to prevent each individual violation. Title VI was not the first attempt to ensure that Federal monies not be used to finance discrimination on the basis of race, color, or national origin. For example, various prior Executive Orders prohibited racial discrimination in the armed forces, in employment by federally funded construction contractors, and in federally assisted housing. Senator Humphrey, the Senate manager of H. Board of Education, U. Second, Title VI would eliminate any doubts that some Federal agencies may have had about their authority to prohibit discrimination in their programs. Third, through Title VI, Congress would "insure the uniformity and permanence to the nondiscrimination policy" in all programs and activities involving Federal financial assistance. Thus, Title VI would eliminate the need for Congress to debate nondiscrimination amendments in each new piece of legislation authorizing Federal financial assistance. Title VI enables the Congress to consider the overall issue of racial discrimination separately from the issue of the desirability of particular Federal assistance programs. Its enactment would avoid for the future the occasion for further legislative maneuvers like the so-called Powell amendment. It was uncertain whether the courts consistently would declare that government funding to recipients that engaged in discriminatory practices was unconstitutional. Prior court decisions had demonstrated that litigation involving private discrimination would proceed slowly, and the adoption of Title VI was seen as an alternative to such an arduous route. Further, despite various remedial efforts, racial discrimination continued to be widely subsidized by Federal funds. For example, Senator Pastore addressed how North Carolina hospitals received substantial Federal monies for construction, that such hospitals discriminated against blacks as patients and as medical staff, and that, in the absence of legislation, judicial action was the only means to end these discriminatory practices. Title VI is sound; it is morally right; it is legally right; it is constitutionally right. What will it accomplish? It will guarantee that the money collected by colorblind tax collectors will be distributed by Federal and State administrators who are equally colorblind. Let me say it again: The title has a simple purpose - to eliminate discrimination in Federally financed programs. President Lyndon Johnson signed the Civil Rights Act of into law on July 2, , after more than a year of hearings, analyses, and debate. During the course of congressional consideration, Title VI was one of the most debated provisions of the Act. Title VI Applies to "Persons" Title VI states "no person" shall be discriminated against on the basis of race,

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color, or national origin. While the courts have not addressed the scope of "person" as that term is used in Title VI, the Supreme Court has addressed this term in the context of challenges brought under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. The Supreme Court has held that undocumented aliens are considered "persons" under the equal protection and due process clauses of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Since rights protected by Title VI, at a minimum, are analogous to such protections under the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments, these cases provide persuasive authority as to the scope of "persons" protected by Title VI. Related to the scope of coverage of Title VI is the issue of standing to challenge program operations as a violation of Title VI. Individuals may bring a cause of action under Title VI if they are excluded from participation in, denied the benefits of, or subjected to discrimination under, any Federal assistance program. At least two courts of appeal have ruled that a city or other instrumentality of a State does not have standing to bring suit against the State under Title VI. Based on its review of Title VI and its legislative history, the court concluded that neither the statute nor the legislative history of Title VI provided for a state instrumentality to be considered "a person" protected by Title VI, and the court "decline[d] to infer such a right of action by judicial fiat. University of Chicago, U. Cases interpreting the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments again provide guidance in this analysis. The Fourteenth Amendment only prohibits violations by the States, and does not encompass the territories. District of Columbia v. The Fifth Amendment equal protection guarantees, however, do apply to the territories. Puerto Rico, U. Thus, all areas under the sovereignty of the United States fall within the combined jurisdiction of the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments. Accordingly, since Title VI is at least coextensive with the Fifth and Fourteenth Amendments for purposes of intentional violations, to construe Title VI to apply to the States yet not to the territories would be inconsistent with its constitutional underpinnings, as well as congressional intent that Title VI be interpreted broadly to effectuate its purpose. Federal Financial Assistance Includes More Than Money Title VI states that no program or activity receiving "Federal financial assistance" shall discriminate against individuals based on their race, color, or national origin. The clearest example of Federal financial assistance is the award or grant of money. Federal financial assistance, however, also may be in nonmonetary form. As discussed below, Federal financial assistance may include the use or rent of Federal land or property at below market value, Federal training, a loan of Federal personnel, subsidies, and other arrangements with the intention of providing assistance. Federal financial assistance does not encompass contracts of guarantee or insurance, regulated programs, licenses, procurement contracts by the Federal government at market value, or programs that provide direct benefits. It is also important to remember that not only must a program receive Federal financial assistance to be subject to Title VI, but the entity also must receive Federal assistance at the time of the alleged discriminatory act. The funds constitute Federal financial assistance to the State health department as well as the private hospitals that are funded, and thus Title VI would apply to all of these entities. HealWell receives Medicare funds through its patients. Partial payments by Medicare funds constitute Federal financial assistance to HealWell. United States military veterans are enrolled at Holy University, a private, religious university. The veterans receive payments from the Federal government for educational pursuits and such monies are used by the veterans to pay a portion of their respective tuition payments at Holy University. Although Federal payments are direct to the veterans and indirect to Holy University, the university is receiving Federal financial assistance. As set forth in the regulations, Federal financial assistance may be in the form of a grant or donation of land or use rental of Federal property for the recipient at no or reduced cost. Since the recipient pays nothing or a lower amount for ownership of land or rental of property, the recipient is being assisted financially by the Federal agency. Typically, assurances state that this type of assistance is considered to be ongoing for as long as the land or property is being used for the original or a similar purpose for which such assistance was intended. Moreover, regulations bind the successors and transferees of this property, as long as the original purpose, or a similar objective, is pursued. Thus, if the recipient uses the land or rents property for the same purpose at the time of the alleged discriminatory act, the recipient is receiving Federal financial assistance, irrespective of when the land was granted or donated. Sixteen years ago, the Department of Defense DOD donated land from

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a closed military base to a State as the location for a new prison. Currently, the prison has been built and houses inmates. Black and Hispanic inmates complain that they tend to be in long-term segregation more often than white inmates, and allege racial discrimination by the prison administrators. Because the State still uses the land donated to it by the DOD for its original or similar purpose, the State is still receiving Federal financial assistance. A police department has a branch office located in a housing project built, subsidized, and operated with Housing and Urban Development HUD funds. The police department is not charged rent. Thus, the police department is receiving Federal financial assistance and is subject to Title VI. Under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1956, Federal agencies may allow a temporary assignment of personnel to State, local, and Indian tribal governments, institutions of higher education, Federally funded research and development centers, and certain other organizations for work of mutual concern and benefit. Two research scientists from the National Institute of Health NIH are detailed to a research organization for two years to help research treatments for cancer. NIH pays for three-fourths of the salary of the two detailed employees, while the organization pays the remaining portion. The research organization is considered to be receiving Federal financial assistance since the Federal government is paying a substantial portion of the salary of the detailed Federal employees. The research organization is thus now subject to Title VI. Another common form of Federal financial assistance provided by many agencies is training by Federal personnel. A city police department sends several police officers to training at the FBI Academy at Quantico without cost to the city. The police department is considered to have received Federal financial assistance. Direct and Indirect Receipt of Federal Assistance Federal financial assistance may be received directly or indirectly. *Grove City College v. Bell*. Thus, an entity may be deemed to have "received Federal financial assistance" even if the entity did not show a "financial gain, in the sense of a net increment in its assets. Aid such as this, and noncapital grants, are equally Federal financial assistance. For example, licenses impart a benefit since they entitle the licensee to engage in a particular activity, and they can be quite valuable. Licenses, however, are not Federal financial assistance. *Community Television of S. Savings of America, F.* Ohio Mortgage lender subject to Federal banking laws does not receive Federal financial assistance. Furthermore, programs "owned and operated" by the Federal government, such as the air traffic control system, do not constitute Federal financial assistance. *Delta Airlines, F. Croghan Colonial Bank, 89 F. Sun Bank, F.* Procurement contracts also are not considered Federal financial assistance. A distinction must be made between procurement contracts at fair market value and subsidies; the former is not Federal financial assistance although the latter is. DOD contracts with SpaceElec, a private aerospace company, to develop and manufacture parts for the space shuttle. Under the contract, full price is paid by the DOD for the goods and services to be provided by SpaceElec.

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## Chapter 3 : Obituaries - , - Your Life Moments

*H.R. , the Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act: hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, first session, May 25, Washington: U.S. G.P.O.*

In , Abraham married Bathsheba Herring c. While Abraham Lincoln and his three boys, Mordecai, Josiah and Thomas, were planting a cornfield on their new property, Indians attacked them. Abraham was killed instantly. Mordecai, at fifteen the oldest son, sent Josiah running to the settlement half a mile away for help while he raced to a nearby cabin. Drawn by George L. Frankenstein from nature, in , when tradition said it was the dwelling of Thomas Lincoln after his first marriage. He served in the state militia at the age of 19 and became a Cumberland County constable at Lincoln was also active in community and church affairs in Hardin Counties. Original is in the courthouse in Springfield, Kentucky. Nathaniel Grisby, a friend and neighbor, said that she was "superior" to her husband. Nancy taught young Abraham to read using the Bible, and modeled "sweetness and benevolence". Abraham said of her, "All that I am or hope ever to be I get from my mother". He was also known as a "wandering" laborer, shiftless and uneducated. A rover and drifter, he kept floating about from one place to another, taking any kind of job he could get when hunger drove him to it. Aside from making cabinets and other carpentry work, Lincoln also worked as a manual laborer. It was at Knob Hill that Abraham had some of his first memories. He also remembered the cultivation of corn and pumpkins and sometimes attending a limited, "A. It was while living at Knob Creek that Lincoln was made annual road surveyor and became 15th wealthiest of 98 property owners by In addition, as a farmer, Lincoln was unable to compete with those who had slaves to work their fields. Abraham recounted years later, in a discussion with homeless boys in New York, that he had been poor and could remember "when my toes stuck out through my broken shoes in the winter; when my arms were out at the elbows; when I shivered with the cold. Abraham Lincoln lived on this southern Indiana farm from to During that time, he grew from a 7-year-old boy to a year-old man. His mother, Nancy Hanks Lincoln, is buried here. There Thomas and Abraham set to work carving a home from the Indiana wilderness. Father and son worked side by side to clear the land, plant the crops and build a home. Thomas also found that his skills as a carpenter were in demand as the community grew. While Abraham was ten years younger than his second cousin Dennis, the boys were good friends. There was no cure for the poison and on October 5, , Nancy died. By , Lincoln had become the proud owner of acres of Indiana land. There were times that the only food in the house was potatoes, and the children did not have sufficient clothes to wear. Abraham was not invited to a wedding because he did not have appropriate clothes to wear. Sarah was taken in by a local family and earned her room and board by performing housekeeping chores. In the early s, Lincoln was under considerable financial pressure after his second marriage as he had to support a household of eight people. As Abraham became an adolescent, his father grew more and more to depend on him for the "farming, grubbing, hoeing, making fences" necessary to keep the family afloat. He also regularly hired his son out to work for other farmers in the vicinity, and by law he was entitled to everything the boy earned until he came of age. Lincoln, already in his fifties, remained a resident of the county for the rest of his life. In , at the age of 73, Lincoln died and was buried at nearby Shiloh Cemetery, which was 3 miles from his home. Sarah, his widow, remained at their home until her death in Due to his failing eyesight and likely poor health, Lincoln relied on Abraham to perform work needed to run the farm. He also sent Abraham to work for neighbors, generating money for Thomas. As Abraham got older, he eagerly awaited coming of age so that he could move away and have as little to do with his father as possible. It required an immense effort for Thomas, who earned three shillings a day for manual labor or made a little more when he did carpentry or cabinetmaking, to accumulate enough money to buy his first farm. Growing up in a nonconformist household, Abe developed on his own as a free-thinker. Lastly, some say that Thomas favored John Johnston, his stepson, over Abraham. His stepbrother, John D. Johnston, also made repeated

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requests for money. Sarah Bush Johnston is referred to but not seen. Daniel remarks, "He might even be President someday."

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## Chapter 4 : Thomas Lincoln - Wikipedia

*H.R. , the Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act., Volume 4 Hearing Before the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, House of Representatives, One Hundred Fourth Congress, First Session, May 25,*

Board member Dave Espy told the group that he thought a bike rally was a great idea to bring in people to Pecos. He told the group that they could have a bicycle rally that could take them from Pecos through the southern part of Reeves County. He added that they do two a year at Prude Ranch near Fort Davis, and that they get a good response. Espy added that he would put it on a website to create more interest and bring in more people. Espy said that the city has three new hotels and that this would be an excellent way to bring in people from out of town. The event was tentatively set for the first weekend in February. In other action, the members discussed the ribbon-cutting ceremony that was held this Monday at the new donut shop, Eagle Donuts, located at the site of the old Kentucky Fried Chicken on Eddy Street. Debbie Thomas said that the Good Neighbor cleanup day at the cemetery on Oct. Keese told the group that the Community Action Committee would be having a meeting at 7 p. Keese said that the main problem in bringing in people to Pecos, was the appearance of the town. The vet has agreed to come back in January. A drop in prices late last year led to cutbacks in drilling, and many area workers whose jobs had not been credited to Reeves County due to accounting and other procedures have filed for unemployment here, leading to a surge in the number of people counted in the local labor force and a jobless rate that has more than doubled from a year ago. Midland added 20 jobs, but saw its workforce increase by from August. The county lost 36 workers while the number of jobs was up by The number of workers was down 78 and the job total was fell by 75 for the month. The county added 19 workers and 17 jobs. Culberson County saw its rate rise from 4. The county lost 87 workers and jobs. Presidio County saw its jobless rate take the biggest overall drop in West Texas, falling from In Ward County, unemployment was down from 9 to 8. The number of workers fell by while the job total declined by The changes was due to the loss of two workers and two jobs. The mediation was approved in early May by administrative judge Wendy Harvel. She initially set a Sept. City Council members voted to increase water rates in December of in order to pay for state-mandated improvements to water and sewer lines in the city, and the construction of a new wastewater treatment plant on the east side of the city. Then- County Judge Jimmy Galindo said the increase violated the initial water rate agreement from between Pecos and Reeves County which included the county paying the first 10 years of the TWDB loan. The mediator will decide the case under the guidelines set down by Judge Harvel, unless the city and county can reach an agreement prior to the hearing. The application period will open on Oct. Christmas for Kids helps buy the essentials for the children in the community that would not otherwise receive as many gifts during the holiday. The group is comprised of volunteers who raise funds to provide the essentials for children in the community, who would otherwise lose out on having a Merry Christmas. Children who are eligible for the program must be registered in the Pecos-Barstow-Toyah ISD with the exception of babies and toddlers, according to Baeza. To raise funds to buy the items, a barbecue fundraiser is planned from In addition the group is planning a door-to-door drive from The meeting was called to order by President Margie Williamson. Vernon ranked third in her high school graduating class in , graduated also from Sam Houston University and has been with the Pecos PD for 12 years. She has two sons, 19 year-old Marine, Austin and year-old Cody who is in 7th grade. Her current duties include investigating felony cases such as murder, burglaries and sexual assaults. She takes statements from witnesses and also describes in detail the crime scene if there are not any witnesses. When officer Vernon first started her career in criminal justice she could not be a jailer because women were not allowed to be jailers. She has taught courses to the Police Academy. Her expertise has been requested in neighboring counties when they are conducting investigations. Members very surprised at how heavy all of this equipment was. Even the helmet was heavy. Pearl Gustafson also enjoyed trying on the helmet. In the absence of

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secretary Catherine Travland, Paula Fuller read the minutes of the two previous meetings and serves as secretary pro-tem for this meeting. Treasurer Betty Lee presented a statement of club finances. A card was read from Catherine Travland thanking club for dedicating the Yearbook to her. Also, a letter from Lila Cerna inviting the members to a meeting at 6 p. The purpose of the meeting is to get suggestions from the community in selecting a new superintendent of schools. The bill would require that health plans provide coverage for a minimum hospital stay for mastectomies, lumpectomies, and lymph node dissection for the treatment of breast cancer and coverage for secondary consultations. Roll call was answered by naming some things you would like to have the Police Department do that they are not already doing. Vernon said that one way we can help the PD is to be aware of anyone in your neighborhood who is not familiar to you or your neighbors and behaving in an unusual way. Write down their license number and report any criminal activities to the PD or to Crime Stoppers. Hostesses Pearl Gustafson and Margie Williamson served delicious refreshments to club members and one guest. Early voting on propositions underway Early voting for the November 3 state constitutional amendment elections began Monday morning at the Reeves County Courthouse lobby. Early voting will be held Monday through Friday, from 8 a. Applications for ballot by mail should be mailed to: Florez, Reeves County Clerk, E. Box , Pecos, Texas. Applications for ballots by mail must be received no later than the 5 p. Polls will be open from 7 a. Location of polling locations include: Voting boxes 1,2,3,7,8,10 and 12 at the Pecos Community Center, S. Eleven propositions are on the ballot for the Nov. Proposition 11 would prohibit governments from taking private property for private economic development to increase a tax base. Agriculture Commissioner Todd Staples and a long list of state officials are taking part in a campaign to win passage of the proposition, while opposition comes from Texans Uniting for Reform and Freedom, a property rights, anti-toll road group. The proposed amendment leaves loopholes for seizing property for economic development and does not address questions like diminished access to land that remains after an eminent domain seizure or relocation assistance for people displaced from their land, said Terri Hall, founder and director of TURF. The other 10 propositions are: Authorizes financing methods for municipalities and counties to acquire buffer zones or open spaces next to military bases. The proposal could prevent encroachment next to the base and allow construction of roads, utilities and other infrastructure to promote the mission of a military base. Provides for uniform standards and procedures for the appraisal of property for taxation. Texas lacks uniform standards, and proponents say this amendment would ensure that property in diverse parts of the state are valued using the same generally accepted practices. Establishes a national research university fund to help emerging research universities achieve national prominence as major research universities. Others question whether now is the time to spend such money. Permits the Texas Legislature to allow a single board of equalization for two or more adjoining appraisal entities. That means area appraisal boards can be consolidated if they choose. It would prevent the land board from continually having to seek legislative authorization. Allows an officer or enlisted member of the Texas State Guard or other state militia or military force to hold other civil offices. This would correct what some say is an oversight in the state constitution. Authorizes the state to contribute money, property and other resources to establish veterans hospital. Protects the right of the public to access and use the public beaches bordering the seaward shore of the Gulf of Mexico. This would block private developers from restricting beach access to the public, but some say it could infringe on private property rights.

### Chapter 5 : Title VI Legal Manual | CRT | Department of Justice

*(a) of this section) is amended by striking "Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act of " each place it appears and inserting "Housing Opportunity Program Extension Act of ".*

### Chapter 6 : Garn-St Germain Depository Institutions Act of | FRASER | St. Louis Fed

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*Shown Here: Introduced in Senate (11/02/) Homesteading and Neighborhood Restoration Act of - Directs the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to make grants to: (1) Habitat for Humanity International, whose headquarters are in Americus, Georgia; and (2) other national or regional organizations or consortia with experience in providing self-help housing homeownership opportunities.*

## Chapter 7 : Online Coupons: Thousands of Promo Codes & Printable Coupons | Groupon

*Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity: The aging crisis and H.R. preserving affordable housing for senior citizens into the 21st century: hearing before the Subcommittee on Housing and Community Opportunity of the Committee on Banking and Financial Services, U.S. House of Representatives, One Hundred Sixth Congress, first.*

## Chapter 8 : Archive, Pecos Enterprise, Pecos, Texas

*July 14, (House) H.R. - Religious Liberty Protection Act of (Canady (R) Florida and 39 cosponsors) The Administration strongly supports H.R. , the Religious Liberty Protection Act (RLPA), which would protect the religious liberty of all Americans.*

## Chapter 9 : History of Pittsburgh - Wikipedia

*H.R. will also protect religious gatherings and institutions against unjustified by action zonings boards and includes proceÂ- dural help for religiously motivate so thad peoplt theye will have.*