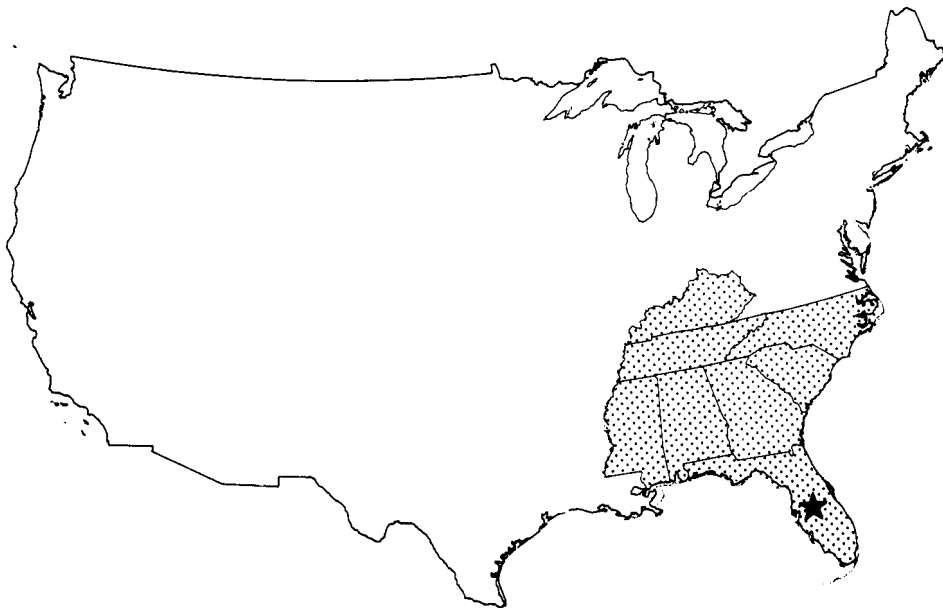


The original documents are located in Box 13, folder “White House Public Forums on Domestic Policy Report (2)” of the Richard B. Cheney Files at the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

Copyright Notice

The copyright law of the United States (Title 17, United States Code) governs the making of photocopies or other reproductions of copyrighted material. Gerald Ford donated to the United States of America his copyrights in all of his unpublished writings in National Archives collections. Works prepared by U.S. Government employees as part of their official duties are in the public domain. The copyrights to materials written by other individuals or organizations are presumed to remain with them. If you think any of the information displayed in the PDF is subject to a valid copyright claim, please contact the Gerald R. Ford Presidential Library.

WHITE HOUSE
PUBLIC FORUM
ON
DOMESTIC POLICY



TAMPA, FLORIDA
OCTOBER 29, 1975

Domestic Council
Executive Office of the President

TAMPA

PUBLIC FORUM ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Tampa

October 29, 1975

SUMMARY

for

DOMESTIC REVIEW PROCESS

Domestic Council

The White House

CONTENTS

PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY

A compendium of ideas presented at
the Forum on an issue-by-issue basis.

Economic Growth.....	PAGE	1
Resource Development.....	PAGE	15
Social Policy.....	PAGE	35
Community Building.....	PAGE	65

CRITICAL CONCERNS

A synopsis of critical public concern
based on the persistence and frequency
with which issues were raised at

Tampa.....	PAGE	93
------------	------	----

APPENDIX.....	PAGE	95
---------------	------	----

Economic Growth



PUBLIC FORUM SUMMARY

TAMPA

Part I. Economic Growth

In Tampa, the preponderant issue with regard to economic growth was job development. Some urged direct intervention by the Federal government to provide jobs; others called for incentives to the private sector. A substantial argument was made by construction-related industry spokesmen suggesting ways the Federal government could bolster the construction industry, thus improving the employment picture. In several instances -- especially with regard to Appalachia -- there were appeals for greater investment in regional economic development to help the overall economy. Closely following unemployment, inflation was most often cited as a major issue of concern.

On the broadly theoretical issues of economic recovery, a Professor of Economics at Georgia Institute of Technology told the Forum that an expansion, "almost classic in type, is now underway."

He believes that if the expansion is to be sustained over the next several quarters, "a reasonably generous increase in the quantity of money will be required."

He says that the other policy decisions necessary to encourage an orderly increase in spending is in the area of fiscal policy. He believes it is a mistake for the President to tie a condition to his tax cut proposal.

He explains his position this way:

While I have no trouble understanding the concern of a large number of people that the federal budget has been managed with insufficient discipline and that long-run priorities in government spending ought to be carefully examined, I feel it is a mistake to tie in this longer-run problem with a tax relief plan designed to provide short-run stimulus to an economy in the early stages of expansion.

Let me be quite explicit. I think that it would be a serious mistake for the President to veto a tax-cut bill passed by Congress if that cut is not accompanied by plans for an equal cut in expenditures. The country needs the tax relief now. The debate over spending priorities can wait a while longer.

He believes his suggestions would result in moderate expansion, without rekindling inflationary pressures, but without drastically reducing the unemployment rate.

An Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court says, "We need to practice self-restraint." This means, he says, "some programs may have to go." He believes, too, that taxes "especially those imposed on the middle class, should be reduced." He thinks consideration should be given to reducing income taxes and raising estate taxes" so that income producers could enjoy the benefits of their work while they are alive."

A businessman told the Forum: "The economic well being of this country... makes it imperative that action be taken to achieve a balanced budget in the shortest possible time." If necessary, he said, "social programs should be cut to do this."

Similarly, the President of the Mississippi Bankers Association called for "an amendment to the United States Constitution requiring a balanced Federal budget." Exceptions would be made for national emergencies, such as wars.

While not proposing a constitutional change, the President of the Mississippi Economic Council urges the Administration and Congress "to require economy in the Federal Government by reduction in spending requests which do not impair essential Federal Government functions, including national defense." He also believes that certain regulatory agencies are stifling sound economic growth." He also said his council supports "right to work" laws, as healthy to the free enterprise system.

According to the President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America, "the first order of business... should be to bring the Federal budget under control and to stop monetizing the Federal debt." He believes it is time "to acknowledge government's failure as an economic manager, and time to develop programs that can be achieved through the private market system."

He takes exception to the way FHA's insurance was "diverted to stimulate construction activity." He also said the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act has reduced the effectiveness of private investors in real estate development and finance. He concludes that "the function of government is not the administration of private markets," which he believes "brings the nation closer to economic totalitarianism."

There was considerable sentiment among those who testified at Tampa that Federal assistance to regional economic development was an answer to many economic problems in smaller communities.

The Chairman of the South Central Development Commission stated: "It is my opinion, and the record proves, that the assistance provided by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) has been uniquely successful in promoting such economic development." He praises the EDA for its assistance provided on a multi-county district basis. Without such a concept, he says, "no material gain would have been realized in any region."

To "improve an already effective agency," however, he says, a three-year extension of the Agency's authorization should be approved. He also believes that the funding levels for the program should be increased.

He also submitted substantive, detailed legislative changes which he said would make the EDA more effective.

Similarly, the Executive Director of the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission praised the programs of the Economic Development Administration and the Appalachian Regional Commission "in helping to alleviate the problems of my area." He believes the structure of the programs are balanced in a way that makes them responsive to local needs.

He added:

I feel that it is especially important to retain many programs with a federal to local relationship even as we try to bring about greater state involvement. Although more state involvement will bring problem solution closer to home, it does increase the size of the bureaucracy and decreases program efficiency. I would hope that the Administration would leave as many federal to local relationships in the system as possible since these programs seem to be able to offer results on a shorter timetable than those which require

the involvement of the state. In addition, states are so budgetarily strapped now that programs such as those dealing with environmental protection are bogged down at the state level in Georgia and show that even the best federal legislation can be emasculated by the budgetary limitations which are presently strangling many of our states.

The Administrator of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority believes that the completion of this project "will afford tremendous opportunities for economic expansion of the region."

According to the Administrator of the waterway project, authorized by Congress in 1974, some 28,000 new jobs will eventually be created as a result of the waterway with an annual payroll gain of almost \$400 million for the area. He hopes Congress and the Administration will accord higher priority to the project.

The Major of a small town in central Mississippi believes the Federal Government should take a hand in regional development for her area. This is how she describes the plight of West, Mississippi:

The economic growth in my area is at a standstill due to the closing or the cutback in production of the industrial plants in the area.

The small businessman can no longer keep his place of business open because his customers do not have money to buy his goods.

The small farmer and cattleman can no longer afford to farm and raise cattle. This area has always depended on agriculture for its main source of livelihood. Most of the people working in the industrial plants were only supplementing their farm income. Many of these people are now receiving some type of government assistance.

The small farmer, the small businessman, and the small citizen in our area are in need of help. When we help them we will be putting our economic growth on a firm foundation.

The Director of the Institute of Ecology at the University of Georgia, recognizing that "industrial development has been very uneven geographically in this country," says that to meet the regional and local needs of the people, "the federal government should shift, or decentralize, away from Washington to regional centers where somewhat different regional goals can be pursued, and where government bureaus can be smaller and more responsive to people."

The Senior Vice President of the Duke Power Company in Charlotte, North Carolina, believes that the region known as the "Piedmont Carolinas" is being hampered in economic recovery by excessive government regulation. He believes that "government's over-regulation of electric utilities and their supply industries is going a long way toward defeating our national goals of restoring a solid economy to our nation, of providing independence of energy resources, and of holding down costs to consumers."

The Chairman of a Jacksonville investment firm called for a more stable business climate by reducing government regulations and adopting policies to encourage savings and foster investment. He also called for "some form of guaranteed annual wage with work requirements and training opportunities."

The President of the Tennessee Bankers Association expressed deep concern over the "excessive burden of government regulation." He criticized the "burden of filing and reporting" in Small Business Administration programs. He was similarly concerned with some costs, reporting, and inspection problems with regard to truth in lending, occupational safety and health, and pension reform laws.

And he was severely critical of the Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act, Equal Credit Opportunity Act, and the proposed Credit Allocation legislation.

The Vice President of the Florida State Building and Construction Trades Council agreed with the head of a private planning firm that the construction industry has been severely hampered by environmental laws and agencies.

The emphasis of environmental agencies, said the planner, "should be to alter, not to stop the construction industry."

The union official was more blunt. Because of the environmental processes, he said, "we have all but destroyed free enterprise."

He said hundreds of men are idle and millions of dollars in wages are being lost to the working force of South Florida because of the "environmental process."

A Birmingham, Alabama, builder and developer said that the depressed housing industry, "with the largest unemployment rate of any industry," can be blamed on "the actions of the Federal Reserve Board by its constant manipulation of funds and to the mistaken and misdirected policies of the President's Economic Advisors."

He added: "The policies of high interest rates and tight money to control inflation have backfired, feeding the inflationary rate and depriving the American people of their jobs and homes."

Finally, a spokesman for the citrus industry criticized the Occupational Safety and Health Act for its "totally unnecessary requirements."

The Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, believes that "more people should be given the opportunity to develop businesses in a wide spectrum of areas." He said that "the Federal Government should devise a way of providing the necessary technical assistance to guarantee a larger degree of success. Each state should have a Department of Economic Development supported by the Federal Government to implement such assistance.

He added:

I contend that the work oriented programs such as those under CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973) that provide skill training, work experience and job opportunities have been very successful. However, I must stress the fact that it is of more value for one to be placed on a job that will provide some type of skill training to develop the potential of the individual in the labor market than to merely provide a job. When federal funds are unavailable, the individual who has mastered a marketable skill has a greater chance of securing a job than one who has not. As a result of these work oriented programs many have been taken off the welfare rolls and onto payrolls, as they have been provided a means to earn a living--yet there are many more on the welfare rolls who also want and need these opportunities, but the slots are unavailable. I am opposed to the healthy getting money from the government when he doesn't work. Such a practice removes pride and a feeling of responsibility resulting in his losing the desire to work and support his family. As not working can become a habit, so working

can become a habit. The Federal Government should help by further intervening in the current unemployment problem with such programs as the CC concept of the Roosevelt administration.

The Chairman of the Martin Luther King Boulevard Corporation in Miami believes that "The economic health of the nation is the number one problem of all the people of this nation today. Those of us who have toiled in the vineyard for so long have learned that the real key to social problem-solving is an economically healthy community. Jobs, employment, careers, business opportunity -- all of these are of prime necessity in a socially healthy society. Poverty for the many is emerging now out of the economic instability, rather than as the result of the racial disparity we observed for so long. It has clearly been proved to those of us who live in the sections of our towns where poverty is overwhelming that jobs are in fact the key to solving social problems. A job allows the individual to solve many of his own problems and to function in dignity and self-reliance.

"Therefore, we feel that the entire thrust of this nation today should be toward putting Americans back to work, assuring the under-employed some upward mobility, providing the entrepreneur with a market-place for his goods and services, providing the businessman with the capital necessary to expand, and giving all of us a new climate of hope, and a renewed atmosphere of great expectations."

She said she did not come to the Forum to ask for enormous sums of money for public employment programs.

But she did have the following proposals for Economic Development and full employment:

A. Economic development policy should provide opportunities for small neighborhood and minority entrepreneurs to recoup from the financial disasters they suffered in the recession. This could be helped by:

1. Tax incentives for the small, neighborhood and minority businessman.
2. Expanded credit guarantees.
3. Expanded technical assistance in book-keeping, market evaluation, data processing and other areas needed to keep the small concern competitive.
4. Expanded lease guarantee program to provide opportunity to get attractive rentals.

B. Employment as economic recovery begins to accelerate the nation should reiterate its goal of nothing short of full employment for every American ready and willing to work.

To establish equity during the recovery period care should be taken to insure that rights won by economically disadvantaged and minority groups should not be overlooked.

The following steps should be considered:

1. Tax incentives for the private sector for increased hiring of unemployed.
2. Expanded unemployment benefits to keep families off welfare.
3. Incentives to welfare recipients to get into the world of work.

4. Increased support of child day care centers to enable mothers to work.
5. Increased use of the Public sector to serve as the source of last resort to hire those still needing employment.
6. An increase in funds for manpower programs to provide training and retraining of persons in those skills that are needed in today's job market.
7. A support of innovative private programs such as Opportunities Industrialization (OIC), The Urban League and others that have proven their effectiveness in motivating and training the job seeker and in involving the private sector in providing job opportunities.
8. Consideration of raising the minimum wage level and shortening the work week.
9. Protection of the rights and improving the conditions of migrant workers.
10. Stimulating the construction industry.
11. Mobilizing community resources to provide jobs.

Similarly, the Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, called for business incentives.

And he added:

Public Service Employment should be continued and expanded. The emergency jobs program should be continued and expanded; and

the Summer Youth Programs are important for our young people in terms of providing them meaningful opportunities for personal development. In the final analysis, the CETA program should be continued and expanded.

The Executive Director of the Jasper, Alabama, Community Action Agency called for the creation of "public works jobs in lieu of supplemental unemployment and other direct payment programs."

While hopes were raised by the Comprehensive Employment Training Act, according to the Executive Director of the Tampa Urban League, "the enthusiasm has dwindled." Instead of Manpower Planning Boards which included the poor allowed to make manpower decisions, she charged, "decisions are made at City Hall and in the County Court House." Thus, she said, the needs of the most disadvantaged and most chronically unemployed are not being served.

The President of the Neuse River Council of Governments in Jacksonville, North Carolina, believes that more funds should be put into self-help programs like those administered by the Economic Development Administration, saying that "it is one of the few Federal programs that results in job development and employment at the local level."

He believes that Title X of the Emergency Jobs Program needs to be a permanent part of the EDA legislation, with amendments to make it more flexible in providing for public works and facilities of local governments.

The Assistant City Manager of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, is critical of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) program which,

at the Federal level, he says, "reflects interagency competition for the reduced funds and staff allocated, resulting in inefficient if not incomprehensible divisions of authority and responsibility." He says that administrative requirements almost "defy description." And he says federal agencies "appear out of touch with and seem to have little respect for the people for whom programs are designed."

On the other hand, an Atlanta City Commissioner, saying that CETA programs have resulted in "placing hundreds of unemployed people to work," stated that the approach has produced "satisfying results from all involved -- the unemployed person, the local government, and the Federal Government."

He is only concerned about the program termination in early 1976, believing it will cause "some problems."

A regional official of the National Alliance of Businessmen told the Tampa Forum that the CETA program had evidenced some deficiencies.

To correct them, he suggested:

1. Establish an on-going system of accountability to assure that CETA prime sponsors fund only programs that are both cost-effective and meet the enacted comprehensive employment as well as training objectives.
2. Revise the CETA guidelines as necessary to help assure adequate representation of business and industry on CETA Manpower Planning Councils. (Currently business representation is not required except on the State level, and on the local level one businessman cannot effectively represent varied business and industrial concerns.)

3. Provide more direction to CETA prime sponsors, including new guidelines if necessary, to assure that those "most in need" are served through CETA funded programs.
4. Establish CETA guidelines which will achieve a better balance between public sector funded jobs and OJT incentives for private sector employment.

The Executive Director of the Winston-Salem based Experiment in Self-Reliance, Inc., called for creating "permanent employment for every person physically and mentally able to work."

She says that public service employment has helped some, but that it is not the final answer. She called for the creation of new businesses and industries to provide employment and viable training that will lead to jobs.

The Chairman of the National Caucus for the Black Aged said the elderly have been disheartened by their experience with CETA. "Here again," he said, "state officials and local officials are not providing sufficient funds for older worker programs. On top of that, an examination of manpower programs operated by the Federal Government shows drastic budget changes which have adversely affected the elderly."

The Executive Director of the United States Eastern Tribes, Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee, spells out two specific regulations in Indian manpower programs which he believes to be detrimental to the interests of Indian employment.

The criticism (of Title III, Section 302) is as follows, in his own words:

Resource Development

One problem is that of On the Job Training (OJT) of which I quote directly from 97.133, Types of manpower programs available. The Federal Register states the following: (ii) Inducements to employers. Prime sponsors may provide payments or other inducements to public or private employers for bona fide training and related costs provided that payments to employers organized for profit are made only for recruiting, training and supportive services over and above those normally provided by the employer. Direct subsidization of wages for participants employed by private employers organized for profit is not an allowable expenditure.

We feel that this constitutes a problem in that Title III, Indian Manpower Programs are not getting the full benefit of use of OJT slots in the private sector. Second, drawn from 97.133, Types of manpower available. I would like to call your attention to the section under (4) Work experience. Here again, I quote directly which states: (v) Work experience in the private for profit sector is prohibited. Again I feel that because of this ruling, Indian Manpower Programs are not able to fully make use of employing people in the labor market from the private sector; it should be noted that employment in the private sector is one of the most concrete areas of full-time... subsidized employment. We recommend that the Labor Department in the future allow Indian Manpower Programs to facilitate work experience, OJT slots, and training in both public as well as the private sector.

A Georgia State Senator said he has tried to work out an agreement between county, state and federal units of government "to allow the use of county, state and federal inmates to provide the necessary manpower to manage these [Federal] lands and recreation areas." He suggests regulations prohibiting the use of inmates on Federal land be changed because, he believes their use "would benefit the local community by an increase of tourism and recreational area usage and would thus enable the community to have a larger and more secure financial base from which to operate."

And a South Carolina State Senator believes that better regional transportation would increase employment opportunities. He cited a survey of his area in which this question was put to area residents: "Would better transportation enable better employment?" to which 88 percent replied in the affirmative.

Finally, a retired Bureau of Labor statistics economist from Tampa contends that the raise in the minimum wage resulted in "a large number of jobs" lost to foreign countries. He said it also "destroyed the job start potential in small businesses and small town industry."

Part II. Resource Development

Considerable concern was evidenced at the Tampa Forum regarding Federal rules and regulations which, many believe, have hampered resource development. Of particular alarm to the construction industry were environmental constrictions which have postponed such development. Several long-range planners, however, insisted that environmental protection and conservation should play a major part in any planning for growth and development. And some conservationists proposed that environmental protection should receive top priority in any national growth policy.

While admitting that environmental regulations are "essential for the preservation of the quality of life in Florida" and that "Agencies charged with environmental control are attempting to do a good job," a private Coral Gables development planning firm spokesman fears that environmental laws have inadvertently put a stop to the construction industry.

He described the problem this way:

The Local State and Federal Agencies are undergoing extensive reorganization and have been issued powerful administrative and legislative guidelines which grant total authority over the use of areas designated of environmental concern. With the advent of this ever increasing authority, however, developers have been plunged into further quandries. On the Federal level, at least, the number of reviewing agencies is increasing. The processing of permits has become more lengthy. Developers, even though they may have purchased deed and title to a piece of property,

are now told that all or a goodly percentage is not theirs to develop. In waterfront areas, the line of development was to be the mean high water line. Yet, the determination of the line location, the means of surveying, the accepted criteria are not accepted as universal; with the Local State and Federal Agencies often differing on location. Yet, all are required to concur on the area of permissible development.

The problem is further compounded by the oftentime differences in the State and Federal definition of environmental planning and restoration. A developer may submit an acceptable plan to the State, but the Federal agencies may require design differences which negate the State plan (or vice-versa). Yet no development requiring permitting can go forth unless all State and Federal permits have been issued.

To partially alleviate the situation, he proposed the following recommendations:

1. A central computer bank should be established, with the pilot program being located at a major university in southeast Florida. Environmental regulations and planning criteria for each development area should be available. The model should be upgraded continuously as new planning criteria are adopted by the agencies.
2. A re-training program for all agency field personnel should be instituted. Inter-disciplinary courses, in the areas of urban

studies, land planning, public relations and development economics, should be presented to field personnel--most of whom are biologists and geologists, but who have been called upon to be experts in all the areas listed.

3. The Federal agencies should follow the lead of the State of Florida and the environmental reorganization which is now taking place. The consolidation of many environmental agencies into the Department of Environmental Regulations is still in its embryonic stages but provides for better processing.
4. The Federal agencies should be aware of whether or not their activities are duplicating each other (as in the case of environmental impact statements.)
5. Congress, before mandating environmental responsibilities and controls to the various agencies, should be quite sure that those agencies have the personnel skilled enough to write, interpret and administer the new environmental guidelines.
6. The building industries must be made aware of what their development limitations will be. A major Federal agency public relations effort must be made--initially through a series of seminars for key builders and agency heads to be held at, and sponsored by, a major urban university located in an environmentally pressed area.
7. Along with the consolidation and clarification of agency regulations, there must be legislation which mandates quality

control, architectural review and environmental master planning. For example: There is, perhaps, no other area of the United States as scenically beautiful and environmentally fragile as the Florida Keys. Perhaps also no other area has been so savagely over-built with structures which violate even the layman's definition of what should be tropical architecture.

The Assistant City Manager of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, said that an over reaction to environmental concerns presents "the potential for immobility" in community development. "Let us protect the environment," he said, "but not at the expense of planned and controlled and orderly urban growth policy."

An official of the Florida State Building and Construction Trades Council cited the example of a construction project held up for four years under environmental scrutiny. "Here is a classic example," he said, "of a good corporation becoming untangled by the red tape of our bureaucratic process and a definite example of workers getting hurt by its environmental process."

Saying that "we construct and operate our electric power system as efficiently and as consistent with environmental quality as any in the United States," the Senior Vice President of the Duke Power Company in Charlotte, contends "we are at present in serious difficulty."

He cites the "significant deterioration" amendments to the Clean Air Act, and its restrictions on coal use, which, he says, "will require customers to pay more for their energy without concomitant benefits to them." He calls the proposals "purely arbitrary" and urges attention to this problem.

He also is concerned about EPA guidelines regarding the Federal Water Pollution Control Act which "effectively prohibit the development of new cooling lakes but require cooling towers instead." The regulation, which he says is unnecessary, he estimated will add \$100 million in cost on new plants --assuring customers will pay an average of \$3 per month more on their electric bills "for many years to come."

He also cited the actions of Congress attempting to regulate the strip mining of coal, which he said, "has come perilously close to creating a crisis in the area Duke Power serves." The President's veto of HR-25 was sustained, he said, by "a frightening margin."

On the issue of regulating nuclear power, he pointed out the delays required in the licensing process. "Essentially the same plant that in Japan takes only 6 years to design, license and construct will require a ten-year period in this nation." Much of the difference, he said, is taken up in the licensing process.

Without compromising public health and safety and the environment, he proposes the following "streamlining" to save consumers millions of dollars.

1. Eliminate the public hearing at the operating phase. After public participation in the decision to construct the plant, normal regulatory surveillance can assure that it is built properly and ready to run.
2. Standardized nuclear units don't need repetitive reviews by the Advisory Committee on Reactor Safeguards, and their review should now be only upon request of the NRC.

3. Passage this session of a ten-year extension of the Price Anderson Act. This will continue insurance coverage for the public as well as give confidence to vendors and investors.

4. Rejection of proposals to give federal aid to intervenors in nuclear proceedings. Already, intervenors do not have to be responsible for their actions, nor accountable for the consequences such as delays that can cost consumers millions of dollars. It would seem ironic to use public money to encourage intervention that often results in costing the public more money. If federal support to intervenors is to be considered, it should be on a generic basis applicable to all Federal agencies and not exclusively applied to nuclear regulation.

He also urged measures designed to improve the extent to which nuclear energy can displace fossil fuels, through testing, licensing, and other means.

And finally, he called for revised rules in regulating electric utilities.

Similarly, the President of the Florida Gas Company called for the removal of cumbersome Federal regulations.

He said:

If companies such as ours are to do their part in solving the nation's energy problem and in serving the energy needs of their customers, we must have a complete rethinking of the purpose, scope and procedures of our regulatory agencies. At a minimum, procedural delays must be reduced drastically.

Statutes enacted for the protection of the consumer must be carefully weighed against the resulting costs to the consumer.

The ability of protagonists to utilize the regulatory process and the National Environmental Policy Act [NEPA] requirements for delay must be severely restricted.

Rules such as the ex parte rule at the Federal Power Commission which preclude staff members from speaking to company representatives about pending proceedings except in public hearings must be abandoned in order to expedite proceedings.

Regulation by an agency should not be permitted to breed more regulation to the point, where the FPC is presently, that Administrative Law Judges have more cases pending than they can possibly handle expeditiously.

He also believes that Congress should promptly consider the deregulation of the field price of new supplies of natural gas "as a part of a long-term solution to our energy problems, rather than to merely consider an emergency bill...."

The President of the Mississippi Economic Council also called for the "deregulation of natural gas prices at the wellhead," as well as economic incentives to encourage exploration for oil. His Council calls for the "adoption of a national energy policy which will encourage business to develop and utilize energy resources in an orderly fashion with less governmental interference and regulation."

He believes that the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway can be an excellent resource once it is completed.

And the Administrator of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority says "there is no question that the waterway will be a major coalway from the time it opens." He says the waterway will produce "major savings" in the movement of coal. And from the standpoint of energy conservation, he said, water transportation uses less energy and is cheaper than any other mode of transportation.

He urges the Federal Government give appropriate attention to the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway with regard to its importance "in helping the nation meet its energy goals of the 1980s."

The Director of South Carolina's Energy Management Office offered a plea for the establishment of a National Energy Policy, with the setting of priorities "implemented with the greatest speed possible."

He is concerned about future supplies of energy for his state. "We simply cannot afford the economic penalty that might be involved in energy supply being allocated on an historic use basis."

A Georgia State Senator called for better management of water resources--especially several lakes under Federal and TVA management. Such management, he said, has at times "penalized the local areas' economic growth in favor of providing service to the larger metropolitan areas." He suggested several ways to ameliorate the situation.

An Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court called for a sound energy policy. "If necessary," he said, "we need to divert funds from social programs (or give investment tax credit) to encourage a crash program for research and development of alternative sources of energy."

The President of the Tennessee Chapter of the American Institute of Planners called for the establishment of "mutually supportive National Development and Energy Policies."

A major goal behind these policies, he said, should be: "the protection and enhancement of the environment and reconciliation of competing energy demands."

Then, he said, a basic planning process can be established.

As part of such a planning process (in Northwest Florida) a high official of the Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council submitted the following guide:

1. The Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council, Inc., assumes and declares its responsibility to protect the land, air and water of Northwest Florida from destructive or wasteful use and to enhance and maintain the beauty and productivity of the natural environment.
2. The Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council, Inc., shall pursue a policy of optimum population for the region. It shall research into optimum population levels to determine how many people can live in existing settlements and how many should be planned for in new communities.
3. In order to effectively check unwise use of land and effectively plan for orderly development, the Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council, Inc., will recommend to elected officials the placement of all lands into one of three categories, those being: preservation, conservation and development.

4. It is the policy of the Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council, Inc., to develop regional land use standards which will promote orderly growth.

The Mayor of Durham, North Carolina, noted that his city is currently engaged in a long-range, area-wide water quality planning process under the Environmental Protection Agency's 208 program.

He also noted that "lack of energy demands that there be an alteration in our life style, possibly by the initiation of hard-nosed policies designed to curtail sprawl....."

The Director of the Institute of Ecology at the University of Georgia in Athens believes that Federal "growth-promoting policies must be curtailed and governmental efforts reoriented to assisting people and local governments to become more efficient in the use of energy and resources so as to maintain and improve quality of their environment."

He sees "frightening warnings that unplanned growth can overshoot the capacity of the environmental life support base."

He suggested shifting management of the "total environment" to the regional and called for the adopting of "comprehensive regional plans."

He is critical of the miscellaneous public works projects which he called "pork-barrel." He believes the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has been doing a "good job," but suggests EPA place "more emphasis on pollution control R&D and on teamwork with industry rather than concentrating on the regulatory approach as has so far been the case."

And he believes the Energy Research and Development Administration (ERDA) is spending too much for the "promotion of fission atomic energy."

The Atlanta Commissioner in the Department of Environment and Streets called for the adoption of a "dual environmental strategy: protecting man's environment from further degradation and improving the quality of the total environment."

In carrying out this "strategy" he made the following suggestions:

- A. Federal, State, and Local policies directed toward elimination of specific pollutants often have caused unexpected and adverse consequences in efforts to achieve broader environmental quality goals. The impact of specific programs must be evaluated in terms of the total environment and coordinated with local and area-wide planning efforts.
- B. The Federal government, through the Environmental Protection Agency and other appropriate agencies, must support a fully coordinated and expanded research effort, in cooperation with private industry, and state and local governments to develop standards for improvement of the environment, to study the effects of all social, physical and technological changes upon the environment, and to develop uniform data systems.
- C. The potential environmental degradation because of noise, sonic boom and air pollution resulting from operation of supersonic transport planes is a matter of grave concern. There should be firm assurances that environmental degradations do not occur from landings and overflights of supersonic aircraft.

D. Federal, state and local governments should give full support to urban and regional mass transit systems where feasible and desired by local governments. Transportation systems have a major effect on urban growth patterns and must be designed and developed to reduce traffic congestion, related air pollution and other adverse environmental factors. Regional agencies and local governments should expeditiously work toward establishing mass transit systems which are so convenient and efficient that most motorists would prefer to use them. The Federal government should limit automobile pollution and energy consumption through regulation based upon fuel efficiency or other factors that correlate with an air quality and/or energy conservation.

While saying that the Environmental Protection Agency "is one of our better agencies," the Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, believes that "the red tape should be trimmed."

He was, however, more critical of the Federal Energy Administration, contending that its goals do not appear to be the same as the President's. He explained his concern with this example:

The president of the United States has said that he has as a goal, to develop 30 new oil refineries over the next decade. I cannot understand why in the City of Tuskegee we are trying to develop a 250 million dollar oil refinery with 150,000 barrel per day capacity

which will pipe oil 200 miles from the Gulf of Mexico, and produce nine (9) petroleum products, and contribute to the economy as well as relieve the energy shortage in the Southeastern part of the United States, and we cannot get full support of this project from the Federal Energy Office. Further, on numerous occasions, this project, being developed by a black man, incidentally, has gotten unlimited support from the local government in Alabama, from the Governor of the State of Alabama, and all of his department heads; and it appears that because of the pressure from major oil companies we cannot get full support and cooperation from the Federal Energy Office, and at this point the Administration in general. On two occasions, I personally discussed this project with the President of the United States, and he has indicated his willingness to support it any way that he possibly could.

The Council of Neighborhood Associations of Florida's Pinellas County submitted a priorities paper to the Forum.

It included the following statement:

The resources of the State of Florida are peculiarly fragile and vulnerable to mistreatment. Much harm to land and water has already been done; it is imperative that the regulating agencies of the federal government follow policies which recognize current and long-range problems.

The shallow bays and wetlands of Florida's coastline hold the utmost importance in providing nursery grounds for fish and other marine life. Shallow water preservation is vital to the life processes of the sea. Many of these sources have been permanently lost through ill-advised dredging and filling of the sea bottom. The government of Florida has responsibilities in this matter. And on many occasions federal agencies are involved. Unfortunately, situations in public hearings have often arisen where the hearing officials appear to have secured information primarily from developers and have failed to recognize the importance of scientific opinion from citizen consumers.

We strongly urge the establishment of a policy requiring the closest scrutiny of all dredge and fill applications considering:

- a. the long-range impact the proposal will have on the marine ecosystem,
- b. the degree to which the natural environment in the area has been previously destroyed,
- c. the difficulty in denying similar applications in the future if the one at hand is approved.

It also called for an aggressive and positive program to develop solar energy, the promotion of mass transit, and for the recycling of solid waste. It also called for stringent controls on the export of natural resources, such as phosphate.

The Board of County Commissioners of Sarasota County, Florida, submitted a resolution calling for a study of the impact of phosphate mining, with environmental factors taken into account. The resolution reads, ". be it resolved."

. That the U. S. Environmental Protection Agency, the U. S. Corps of Engineers, the U. S. Department of the Interior, the Florida Department of Environmental Regulation, the Florida Department of Health, the Tampa Bay Regional Planning Council, the Florida Division of State Planning and the Southwest Florida Regional Planning Council immediately provide for or undertake a coordinated, interdisciplinary study of the potential environmental, economic, and public health impacts of phosphate mining on Southwest Florida.

An official of the Hillsborough County, Florida, League of Women Voters expressed concern that air emission standards "are being relaxed and deadlines for meeting implementation plans postponed."

She urged the commitment of funds for the development of solar power, rather than nuclear. She also urged continued efforts to clean up the water, develop waste recovery systems, Federal help for comprehensive land use programs.

The Director of Louisville, Kentucky, Housing Development Office called on the Federal Government to provide leadership in conserving natural resources.

Similarly, a Professor of Biology at the University of North Carolina at Greensboro said: "What is needed now as never before is a broadly-based, extensive, workable program by which conservation of natural

resources is both encouraged and mandated." He said the Federal Government should "provide fiscal support for any and every program whose primary objective is conservation of natural resources."

And he called for the establishment of a Department of Natural Resources.

The top official of Montgomery, Alabama's "Volunteers for Energy Conservation," outlined the extensive program it operates to encourage conservation practices, including work with public schools, seminars for business and industry representatives, cooperative efforts with Auburn University, a state energy fair, and county work shops.

In his "Blueprint for Democracy," the head of a Tupelo, Mississippi, consumer and environmental foundation proposed a "national Energy Conservation Act," which would raise the driving age limit, provide incentives for adding insulation to homes, limit the energy consumption of government owned or leased automobiles, among other proposals aimed at energy conservation.

The Mayor of West, Mississippi, is concerned that "good farmland lies idle" in her region. She proposes putting that land into food production, and suggests "tree farming on idle acres."

The President of the Florida International Agricultural Trade Council expressed concern at the "recent use of agricultural exports as a bargaining tool for obtaining results in other areas--often to the detriment of our country's agriculture."

He felt that agriculture should be "properly represented" in the planning of diplomatic moves. He said "the proper policy" in this period of world food shortage is one of maximum production. But he feared diplomatic policies interfered with this policy.

The President of the Mississippi Economic Council expressed concern "with the restriction placed on the exporting of farm commodities."

And the Executive Vice President of the Florida Citrus Mutual expressed concern over "the effects of Federal and state policy as they have contributed to the profit squeeze on the American farmer."

He was particularly concerned about the Environmental Protection Agency which, he said, has "stretched its tentacles into the very marrow of our existence."

He explained:

We are particularly concerned and have been the victim of arbitrary actions in terms of pesticide cancellation and suspension. We are concerned with the totally one sided position that has been taken by EPA in determining whether or not pesticides should be permitted for use. We are concerned with the stringent regulations which say that if a given pesticide is not registered for a specific insect, it is illegal to use it.

He also expressed some concern over Corps of Engineers definition of and authority over navigable waters.

Finally, the Executive Director of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives included the following proposal among suggestions for "a more sensible policy of balanced national growth....:"

Revise programs of US Department of Agriculture, to provide more research and extension services to small family farmers, in accordance with the GAO report ("Some Problems Impeding Economic Improvement of Small-Farm Operations: What USDA Could Do") which says "such programs could aid in meeting the world's food and fiber needs as well as increasing these farmers' incomes."

Social Policy

Part III. Social Policy

While the Tampa Forum found some evidence of resentment and concern over the growth of social programs, the overwhelming majority of those who expressed themselves on the subject of social policy proposed constructive alternatives to present policy -- mostly in terms of improving the social service delivery system. An issue which surfaced at this Forum was the close relationship between efficient rural transportation and effective social service delivery. This particularly applied to serving the aged. The concerns of Indians, blacks and Spanish-speaking minorities were spelled out in detail.

The small group of participants who voiced discontent over most social programs expressed themselves in the following terms:

"...if we could get some of the freeloaders off of the rolls," said the Mayor of West, Mississippi, "we would have the money" for the needy "aged and afflicted." She feels that too many people think the government "owes them a living and that they are not going to work as long as they can get assistance from the government... I feel these people should be made to work."

An Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court said simply: "many Federal social programs should be trimmed."

While saying he was impressed with the "enthusiasm, sense of urgency and articulateness" of those who propose greater Federal expenditure on social programs, the President of a chemical corporation said that "the most serious problem confronting our nation is not the solution of the social issues... but the need to put our country on a program that will ensure a balanced budget."

The Mayor of Ellijay, Georgia, agreeing some individuals with "uncontrollable physical and mental limitations" need care, said: "I do not believe that Uncle Sam is responsible for guaranteeing a minimum standard of living for the masses. Most people have close relatives who could lend a hand when times are hard. And they are better equipped to discontinue the aid when help is no longer warranted."

Finally, the Executive Vice President of the Florida Citrus Mutual inveighed against the Food Stamp Program:

It concerns us all when our wives return home to report the types of foods being purchased with food stamps, the quality of the automobiles that are driven to the store by the recipients of food stamps and the total inability of the program to do that for which it was designed: to provide an adequate diet for those below the poverty level. We still believe the work ethic is proper and irresponsible administration of programs such as the food stamp area does nothing to produce a more viable economy.

However, the sentiments reflected in the preceding comments did not predominate. Most comments proposed means to improve social service delivery system.

The Assistant City Manager of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, proposed applying three developing concepts of public administration to social policy.

He explained:

The first of these is the concept of localism, the recognition that social policy and decisions on local programs are best handled at the local level. The second recent development affecting the implementation of national social goals is the adaptation of modern management techniques to social programs throughout government. Program budgeting with its goal oriented analytical techniques is now in use within all levels of government. The third concept underlying much of the argument for decentralization of control of social programs concerns the necessity for political accountability. The concept is based on the premise that if governmental programs are to accomplish desired goals, it is necessary to place the ultimate responsibility on local elected officials. However, it is grossly unfair to those local elected officials and to recipients of available services to reduce funding allocations and ham-string both with unwieldy accounting and reporting systems.

Noting the proliferation of social welfare programs in recent decades, the Commissioner of the South Carolina Department of Social Services says that such programs have been poorly coordinated and planned "with respect to their functional relationship to each other." He says this problem is compounded by the fact that not only is there program overlap and duplication but also there is overlap and duplication among target groups of clientele whom the programs are designed to serve.

He sees no short term answer to the problem. However, he believes in the next five years efforts should be directed toward eliminating "significant but needless hurdles" to administration of them.

He suggests removing the responsibility for program coordination from the national level to the state service administration level.

This, he said, would serve to:

1. bring greater coordination among programs at the level at which the services are delivered;
2. allow a more effective tailoring of programs to meet human needs peculiar to a specific state or region;
3. free some resources on the national level to address the more long range problems with more long range solutions to social policy and social welfare programs;
4. and encourage states themselves to address their own priorities and assess their own desires in social welfare.

The Executive Director of the Walker County Community Action Agency, in Jasper, Alabama, believes that "the greatest single domestic problem confronting this Nation now. . . . is our miserable failure" in the effective delivery of human services to people who are eligible for those services.

He cites the following reasons for this failure:

1. Unreasonable delays in the implementation of programs after they are approved and funds appropriated by Congress;
2. Ambiguous and, oftentimes, too rigid guidelines by the administering agencies creating unnecessary delays and barriers to program implementation. Three-fourths of the guidelines writers should be reassigned to something more productive.
3. Disagreements between State, Federal and Local agencies as to the interpretation of various regulations. Millions of Americans are undergoing severe hardships because local service delivery agencies cannot obtain the necessary guidance from State administering agencies which, oftentimes, blame all the confusion and delay on their federal funding sources.
4. Failure of state and local governments to provide required matching funds in order to obtain federal program services. This is particularly true in the area of child care, health services and transportation for the elderly under such programs as Title XX of PL 93-647, Social Services Amendments of 1974.
5. Failure of State and Local governments to utilize effective service delivery systems put in place by Community Action Agencies in the operation of such programs as Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, Older Americans Act and Social Service Amendments of 1974.

A Representative in Florida's State House of Representatives, who is also Chairman of the Human Resources Task Force of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures, described some problems faced by state legislatures and state social service executive agencies in attempting to resolve problems associated with the delivery of social services to those segments of the population in need of those services.

He told the Forum:

Since the Florida reorganization resulting in the formation of the Department of Health & Rehabilitative Services in 1969 there has been an improving picture in regard to coordinated services, but nevertheless program identities and certain programmatic jealousies have made a true integration of services practically impossible. In spite of this, the Florida Legislature in 1975 passed legislation which regionalized its umbrella agency in eleven service delivery regions. These regions are designed as comprehensive service delivery regions, and it is anticipated these regions should deliver all social services within the geographic area designated. However, the implementation of this particular legislation is being made very difficult by the continued limitation upon state agencies in the utilization of federal funds which continue to have a programmatic and categorical identification.

And he concluded:

I would plead again that we encourage Congress and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to utilize federal funds which are designed to assist states in social service delivery in as broad context as possible allowing the states to design as many of their own programs as possible and simply to exercise control of those funds in the form of performance and audit review.

The Secretary of North Carolina's Department of Human Resources submitted comprehensive proposals for reforming welfare and improving service delivery.

With regard to welfare reform, he said "the problem is that too many people have developed a dependency on these programs and we have been unable, even with programs such as the Work Incentive program, to significantly reduce this dependency.

The basis for successful welfare reform, he said, is to "take the major responsibility of these programs from the Federal Government and place it with the states," adding that "states are in a better position to determine the needs of their people and to develop programs to meet their needs than the Federal Government."

Until such a sweeping reform of the whole welfare system could be undertaken, he proposed improvements in the current Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) programs, Day Care Services, Medicaid, and the Food Stamp Program. His proposals in these areas were detailed and comprehensive.

He also offered detailed suggestions for improved management of human services programs. He noted that "improvements in service delivery are being made as a result of states' efforts to consolidate, integrate and coordinate" programs under umbrella agencies.

The Executive Director of the Central Alabama Opportunities Industrialization Center said that "programs meeting needs of the poor should not be cut but rather scrutinized so they may meet the needs of the needy and not the 'greedy.' Administrators of welfare programs should seek to develop pride by leading, not ordering...."

The Executive Director of Experiment in Self-Reliance of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, called for "a more realistic allowance" for persons on fixed incomes. "The income should cover 90 percent of the cost of living, including food. You may call it guaranteed income, cash supplement payments or negative income tax."

The Chairman of the Community Improvement Projects Committee of the City Council of St. Petersburg, Florida, suggests that a percentage of Revenue Sharing Funds "should be earmarked to be set aside for social services," to "remove some of the pressure and political burden from council members."

The Board Chairman of Barnett Investment Services, Inc., of Jacksonville, Florida, believes that a major revision of the welfare system is needed. "The most logical approach," he says, "is some form of guaranteed annual wage with work requirements and training opportunities."

Calling the welfare program, "completely out of hand," the Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, contended, however, that it "has the potential of becoming a successful instrument to combat poverty."

He believes that the Food Stamp Program has demonstrated "a definitive degree of success as it has proven to become an economic cushion for those disadvantaged persons faced with financial hardships...."

The Director of Miami's Little Havana Center believes that the Food Stamp program may need correcting or modifying. But he says the benefits to the poor should never be cut.

The Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, argued that the Food Stamp Program "should be revitalized and additional resources should be made available.... It definitely should be continued in an expanded capacity."

An official of the Florida League of Women Voters favors "some income maintenance plan" with an emphasis on rehabilitation and training for employment. Expressing concern over the "damaging effects of poor nutrition," she believes that increased emphasis should be placed on locating the persons who could qualify for food stamps.

An individual Tampa woman wrote of her concern over the relocation of poor people in her city "and having their homes pushed over without any pay whatsoever." Saying that "America is not broke," she wrote further: "I dare say, we wouldn't treat the wealthy this way." She cited a specific Tampa case.

The Executive Director of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives expressed concern over the "urban bias" of existing programs and program administrators. He said that programs that do favor rural aid are "lacking in

appropriations, under-funded, or suffering from budgetary recissions and impoundments." He cited specific examples. He called for full funding and implementation of all sections of the Rural Development Act of 1972.

He was also particularly disturbed by what he saw as a trend toward the use of minority development and compensatory agencies, such as the Office of Minority Business Enterprise, the Office of Federal Contracts Compliance, and the Equal Employment Opportunity Commission, "as a diversionary screen to prevent minority people from access and influence with existing and more permanent Federal and state agencies."

He explained:

Hence, we as minority people are often sidetracked to fight over the miniscule resources available through OMBE, while other existing departments (USDA, DOL, HEW, DOD, HUD, DOT) are free to function without developing creative and effective programs for minorities."

The Executive Director of the Tampa Urban League called for "strong civil rights enforcement language" in the Revenue Sharing legislation when it comes up for renewal. She said civil rights assurances under the present law "represented mere pieces of paper...."

She added: "Civil rights assurances without enforcement only serve to reinforce the feeling of helplessness of those downtrodden persons who should benefit from revenue sharing."

The Executive Director of the Little Havana Center in Miami expressed concern that Cuban residents "are having their civil rights curtailed by the slowdown

of the naturalization process for Cuban Refugees." He strongly requests the Justice Department to speed up the process "so Cuban Americans will not be denied the right to vote." He also submitted a document on the plight of "political exiles" in Dade County, Florida, entitled, "A Community in Distress."

The Tribal Chief of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians told the Forum that the Federal program structure does not sufficiently recognize the unique status of Native American tribal groups.

He explained:

The delivery system of the program structure is the main area needing modification to reflect such status. The Federal Register system backed by letters of announcement is adequate insofar as notifying tribes of the availability of funding, but there is seldom enough consideration given to the time lag inevitable in dealing with a rural unit of local government such as a Tribal Council. Even mailing times are frequently inadequate to deliver a proposal by established deadlines, especially when information must be gathered at the local level, advice and concurrence sought from various units of the service community and tribal government, and a final draft developed.

Program guidelines do not, in many cases, recognize either the needs or the problems of tribal groups. It seems as if the guideline developers and program administrators feel that the mere inclusion of the phrase "...or Indian tribes or organized bodies of Indians living on reservation..." would be adequate to insure tribes have equal access to all available funds. This is far from true.

He cited several examples.

He said that funds are "wired in" on specific goals with little or no consideration for expressed tribal needs. Priorities are set, he said, and proposals not directly addressed to the Agency's priority area are not funded.

He offered some solutions:

One possible method of solving this problem would be to set aside a percentage of these funds for Indian proposals addressed to needs covered by the program's enabling legislation but not within the target area picked for that particular year. Another option would be the development of more discretionary funds within the various agencies wired for Indian groups. Either approach would make tribal planning and administrative decisions have more weight and give relevance to the concept of Self-Determination.

While conceding that there are many programs within the Federal Government to benefit Indians, a spokesman for the Seneca Nation of Indians complained of "the large amount of red tape involved" in applying for various programs.

He elaborated:

The paperwork involved is so overbearing that valuable time and expense is wasted. Many Indian tribes become discouraged and discontinue the program before the requested funds finally arrive to the tribe. We feel that one way to help solve some of the problem is to have contact people involved in these programs who are genuinely interested and concerned in helping Indians.

Another item is that when there are services provided by the federal government, there has to be proper technical assistance provided to those Indian tribes that do not have the necessary skills required to operate their own program successfully. What usually happens when a tribe lacks these capabilities is that the program becomes mismanaged and misuse of funds occurs.

An individual Florida woman expressed concern over discrimination against women in testing for Civil Service jobs.

She said:

I believe women are discriminated against on the grounds of bonus points awarded to people who are veterans. Most women have not had the opportunity as men have had to serve in the armed forces. This puts us at a distinct disadvantage when it comes to testing for jobs. The lead of the federal government has trickled down to local and state levels, and, on many tests, veterans receive preference there also.

Finally, an Associate Justice of the Alabama Supreme Court submitted the following statement on discrimination and "reverse discrimination" to the Tampa Forum:

We need to eliminate discrimination because of race or sex, and reverse discrimination. We need to establish a policy to eliminate the growing trend toward

hyphenated Americans -- Anglo-Americans, Afro-Americans, Mexican-Americans, etc. We need to become Americans. A person should not be excluded because of race, color or creed, and neither should he be included because of race, color or creed. Let individual merit be the standard. Also, many of the scholarship programs go to "disadvantaged" young people. When are we going to do something for the good kids who stay out of trouble and excel in school? We should consider making more scholarships available, based on merit.

Referring to the Older Americans Act as "the broadest piece of legislation articulating goals for services to older persons," the Director of Durham, North Carolina's Coordinating Council for Senior Citizens is critical of its confused service delivery procedures.

She suggested the following steps designed to improve services for older persons:

1. That States and Area Agencies be mandated to develop a comprehensive plan to meet the needs of older persons. That plans for Title III, VII, IX or any other appropriate Title of the Older Americans Act, as well as other funding sources such as Title XX of the Social Security Amendments, be included as appendices to the overall plan.
2. That area-wide agencies be given the review power over contracts in their area for not only Title III service funding, but also Title VII, and Title XX.

3. That Title III service funding be allocated on a grant basis rather than contract and that it be given as Community Development funds are given to be used if at all possible to match other federal funds.

The President of the Neuse River Council of Governments of New Bern, North Carolina, cited one problem his Council has encountered under the Older Americans Act concerning program guideline requirements for contracting with minority agencies. He noted that, in his area, "there are few minority agencies available with the capability to provide the required services" under Title III. He proposes a change in the existing regulations covering the Title III aging program to conform to the requirements in HEW regulations in Title VII which call for involvement of minority contractors "to the greatest extent practicable."

He suggested the following language be included in the regulations:

1. Establish a cooperative program at least at the state level and possibly at the Federal Regional Council area level to undertake a single program jointly developed by HEW, the Small Business Administration, other appropriate federal, the state(s) and regional aging agencies to formulate a program including technical assistance, training, demonstrations, community organization, and seed money to assist in development private and community agency capacity to participate in carrying out aging program services in their respective communities.

2. The state and regional aging units shall commit themselves to support and participate in this cooperative venture; and involve the resultant minority service agency in their program at such time as they have a functioning program and capability to provide services in the agency's area.
3. If a regional aging agency finds that a county or city government is the only public private agency available to carry out contract services in the region, the requirements of minority contracting are not an obstacle to using such local governments in the program.

The Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, believes that more attention and funding should be provided for senior citizens programs. "The elderly population," he said, "is increasing and with it the problems related to them. More funding and expanded services should be made available through currently existing local agencies.

An official of the Martin Luther King Boulevard Corporation in Miami (a county government entity), said that the "overwhelming need for the elderly is for more income."

She suggested two approaches to this problem: (1) the expansion of Federally funded employment programs for older Americans, with eligibility raised to include the "near poor," and (2) the expansion of federally funded income supplement programs such as Foster Grandparents and Senior Companions.

In a "Priorities Paper" presented to the Forum by The Council of Neighborhood Associations, of Pinellas County, Florida, the treatment of older citizens was called a "continuing and tragic waste of human resources." It concluded that "mandatory retirement must become voluntary and schools must become wide open for older adult studies."

The Executive Director of a Winston-Salem Community Action Agency singled out "transportation for the handicapped and the elderly" as one of the programs that have been proved "by Community Action Agencies all over the country to be most important to those we serve."

A member of the South Carolina State Senate also cited the need for transportation service for the elderly and handicapped. He believes that operating funds should be made available to assure the success of the program, perhaps on a low interest loan basis. Existing capital grant programs, he said, "are sufficient to begin providing transportation service for the elderly and handicapped, but too often the strain upon local government units and state agencies to provide operating funds limits the full potential of such programs."

The Executive Director of Miami's Little Havana Center is concerned about the elderly who are "forced to remain at home." He dispairs the fact that "there are no services geared to cover their needs" and, therefore, they "eventually end up in an institution."

The Chairman of the National Caucus for the Black Aged, while speaking for all older Americans, focused special attention on the black aging. "For the black aging," he said, "we must add to their misery, racial discrimination, premature death, and the lack of opportunity to prepare for old age."

He offered the following recommendations designed to alleviate the situation:

1. Prime Sponsors should be directed to serve older workers under CETA equitably, i. e. , to allocate funds for older worker programs equal to the proportion of need among older workers. In Chicago, for example, the older workers represent about 20 percent of the unemployed labor force and they receive about 20 percent of CETA funds. The Department of Labor should make this recommendation immediately. The Congress may have to amend CETA to write this equity of service into law.
2. The U. S. Department of Labor should immediately fund older worker programs under Title III of CETA, which is most likely the intent of Congress.
3. The amount of funds available for older worker programs must be increased substantially, by at least fivefold.
4. The proportion of black older workers served by Title IX must be raised substantially and perhaps doubled; and this can best be done by utilizing a black national aging organization able to work with local black host organizations.
5. Special older worker employment programs be started for 45 and over older workers, particularly blacks who have dropped out of the labor force at a disturbing rate.
6. Title IX national contractors and local host agencies in urban areas should design more jobs to attract and employ a greater proportion of males.

7. Title IX national contractors and local host agencies in rural areas should design more jobs to attract and employ a greater proportion of females.
8. Title IX local host agencies should be selected to serve minorities as equitably as whites. Because of the far greater proportion of disadvantaged blacks requiring social and health services, this suggests the need for a drastic shift in the population to be served by Title IX enrollees.
9. A strong educational enrichment program should be built into older worker employment programs.

The Chairman of the Southeast Association of Area Agencies on Aging in Huntsville, Alabama, sees no alternative to a stronger coordination of existing services to older persons, in light of the tightening of budgets and the vast array of social agencies involved in the delivery of services.

He believes that "Interagency agreements initiated by the Administration on Aging are a start in the right direction, but these must become stronger and result in systematic change that will effect program implementation in the local communities where the services meet the people."

He says that "a great barrier" to coordination is the variety and amount of record keeping required by Federal programs. He cited an example:

Transportation, for example, is the number one problem in the delivery of social services. We have been effective in developing a minimal social service transportation system for the elderly in our area that

utilizes a combination of private, local government and revenue sharing funds, resources from Titles III and VII of the Older Americans Act, Retired Senior Volunteer Program volunteers and buses, Community Action Agency and Comprehensive Employment and Training Act workers. This has been a beautiful example of coordination and joint efforts. We are now going to receive Title XX funds for reimbursement of transportation expenses for eligible persons, but the extensive record keeping imposed upon us by the Title XX agency is a horrible burden and endangers the participation of the local agencies around whom the system is built.

He called the nutrition program for the elderly "one of the greatest programs the Government has ever offered." He said that doctors have credited this program with improving the health of their patients.

Medicare and Medicaid programs are necessary, he said, but they need to be re-examined in terms of the amount of paperwork required and how they are administered. "We have counties," he said, "in which not one doctor will see a Medicaid patient because of the extensive record keeping and the difficulty in collecting his fee."

Again, an official of the Martin Luther King Boulevard Corporation of Miami suggested that "we should make it clear that our country has a commitment to make sure that no person should go hungry or suffer from malnutrition or go without health care due to ignorance, lack of funds or facilities."

She proposed an expansion of the hot meals for the elderly program and an expansion of the community-based "meals on wheels" programs to reach the home bound.

She said that prescription drugs need to be included in Medicare and called for the establishment of primary health care centers, not only for the elderly, but for all age groups.

She added:

Many elderly are forced into nursing homes prematurely or unnecessarily because they cannot afford home health and homemaker services thus greatly increasing the amount spent on Medicaid payments. Institutionalization is not the answer. It is not only tremendously costly but it is psychologically devastating. Provisions under Title III of the Older Americans Act to provide needed community medical care through transportation services, local out-patient clinics and home health care services need to be expanded. More funding is necessary. That increased funding for home services would decrease Medicaid costs cannot be disputed.

She also called for a National Health Program to provide "adequate medical care for all Americans."

The Executive Director of the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission is concerned about Medicaid. He said:

The Medicaid Program in Georgia is in serious trouble as it is in many other states. The tough financial solutions which have been necessary to retain the program at all in Georgia have made life much more burdensome for thousands of sick and elderly citizens. I would encourage the National Administration to recognize that the need for supportive social services for preschool children and senior

citizens especially is growing and must be provided lest our nation abandon the many strides which have been made during the past twenty years in improving the quality of life for our citizens.

He is also concerned that the implementation of the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act might threaten "the existence of all health facilities in rural areas."

A statement on "Health Care Delivery Systems" submitted by officials of the Borinquen Health Care Center in Miami called for "a single, comprehensive, efficient and effective health care system under the sole control of the Federal government funded through private insurance carriers by employers or tax revenues." The statement added that participation should be compulsory.

In establishing such a plan, the statement suggested that it should include the following:

1. A clearly defined health policy for the nation.
2. A National Advisory Board representing on an equal basis providers, consumers and government representatives. The definition of consumers and providers should be clearly defined.
3. The guidelines for the system must be stipulated in such a way that it will not be up to the state and local governments to interpret and apply them.
4. The entire system must have forceful compliance regulations in order to insure efficiency and accountability.

5. All laws and regulations dealing with the health of the population (such as emergency medical services, drug and alcoholism, mental health, etc.) should be integrated into the system.
6. Our present health care outlook is oriented to the care of the sick. This too, should be radically changed with preventive care as the primary goal.

The President of the Kentucky Medical Association applauds efforts to consolidate Federal health administering agencies and to reduce the administrative aspects of some program implementation.

However, he contends that there is "confusion and bitterness among professionals and institutions and often haphazard program provisions for patients." And he cited examples.

His Association strongly urges the establishment of a new cabinet position, that of Secretary of Health. The Association suggests that the primary concern of the new Secretary should be "to eliminate unnecessary administration from all Federal health programs, to review them in terms of their present operational modes and services provided in relation to original legislation, and to solicit the views of and provide liaison with the major elements of the health care community."

The President of Blue Cross and Blue Shield of South Carolina believes that both Medicare and Medicaid are effective, even though they "contribute to the escalation of health care costs."

But he believes the Waiver of Liability plan under Medicare will help to lessen the increase of program costs without diminishing the program's effectiveness.

He commends the Professional Standards Review Program. And he believes the regional Health Services Agency program established by the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 holds "great promise of dampening down the explosion of health care costs."

He proposes a solution to the health care cost problem by introducing competition within the hospital industry. An element of his plan would be the establishment of Health Care Facilities Review "to ensure that only the really necessary facilities were in operation, and that they engendered only the really necessary costs."

The Secretary of the North Carolina Department of Human Resources outlined the elements of his state's Medicaid which he said "provides for the best possible health care for the indigent people of our state with less expenditure of tax dollars."

Central to the state's system is a prepaid insured contract "developed around the premise that the prepaid arrangement would allow the state to have a fixed cost ceiling on the program."

He outlined the unique elements of the contract. The contractor, a division of a publicly held company listed on the American Stock Exchange, is given 25 percent of the savings realized by the state under the program as "the contractor's profit incentive to improve the program."

He outlined the following advantages of this contractual concept:

First, the advantages to the state. The contract provides for a ceiling on all program costs. It provides for adequate management data to assist the state of North Carolina in management decision making. The contract provides for maximum use of financial resources. The program has a number of safeguards in it for the North Carolina taxpayer. It insures proper use of the tax dollar.

It has numerous advantages for the Health Care professionals in that the program has improved responsiveness to their claims. It has pre-established payment cycles in a timely and orderly fashion. No longer does a health care provider simply receive a check for covered services but also receives a complete data summary outlining the services covered by individual claim listing. In the case of hospitals, weekly payment cycles are being established to increase and improve the cash flow. The program provides a speedy response to claim inquiries in that the system is preloaded with the claims as they are received and screened such that at any point during the process of the cycle it is possible to locate the claim, inquire about its process, and find out when it will be paid.

The program provides for hospital admission review. This will avoid the retro-active denials of payment to the hospitals. It provides a better utilization review program for long-term care facilities.

There are a number of spin-off advantages to the State of North Carolina. One of these is an improved eligibility system which is an automatic spinoff of this program. For the first

time, our Medicaid labels are fixed on the individual claims. A check against the eligibility tape which is supplied by the state to the contractor affirms the fact that the recipient is eligible for the services rendered.

The program provides for large reductions in administrative costs as well...

Through the computerization of this program, we can virtually eliminate the recipient shopper who goes from physician to physician or drugstore to drugstore filling like prescriptions or requesting like services. We can eliminate the provider or provider groups which abuse the program and charge for services which they do not administer. We can eliminate fraud in the program as it occurs rather than an after the fact basis. We can now address the total management of the total Medicaid Program as opposed to the constant shuffle-house of paperwork.

It was part of the shuffle of paperwork which perturbed a Tampa woman who wrote to the Domestic Council. "The nurses are very disturbed," she wrote, "that they have to fill all those papers and have a wage statement before a sick person can be served." She added, "please have these papers simplified."

The Dean of the College of Community Health Sciences at the University of Alabama expressed concern that "specific program objectives have not been visualized or articulated as part of an integrated, balanced system for the provision of health services." He discussed three types of resources -- manpower, facilities, and biomedical technology -- which he said must be focused through organization and financing mechanisms to provide services to people.

He believes there should be a gradual development of a national health insurance system, with the first step being to improve coverage in the present Medicaid system, finance comprehensive care for Medicaid patients with an emphasis on prevention, rehabilitation and coverage of catastrophic illness.

With regard to the administration of a National Health Insurance Plan, he said:

It is my opinion, although I know there is much disagreement, that National Health Insurance should be administered by the Social Security Administration with as much operating responsibility delegated to lower levels of government as possible. I have no quarrel with private companies or the Blue Cross serving as fiscal intermediaries, but I doubt that their performance can match the Social Security Administration in minimizing administrative costs and achieving uniformity of policy application.

In conclusion, he added:

There must be a national policy of health that clearly delineates overall goals and objectives as well as objectives for specific components of the health care system. Hopefully, the new Health Planning and Resource Development Act can provide some impetus for such a development but it will need statesman-like leadership.

A member of the Florida House of Representatives, who is also Chairman of the Human Resources Task Force of the Intergovernmental Relations Committee of the National Conference of State Legislatures is concerned about pending health manpower legislation. He fears it "would not produce the result for which the legislation is intended and likely would be a seriously descriptive influence on the present system of American medical education."

He elaborated:

The basic thrust of the legislation to encourage improved medical services in rural and ghetto areas is certainly worthy but to attempt to do this through the basic medical education process by committing students to a particular time of service in a particular geographic location is practically an impossibility. Several states have however designed programs to meet the needs of health manpower distribution in a way which has greater opportunity for success. In fact, considerable success has already been demonstrated.

I would invite the Department in working with the Congress on such legislation to examine these state programs carefully because the programs do seem to be approaching the problem of health manpower distribution in a very sensible and logical manner. These are programs which provide for public support for internships and residencies in those needed fields of primary care such as internal medicine, pediatrics, family practice and obstetrics, and gynecology. The program attempts to train physicians at the end point of their training in fields that are deemed to be most needed after careful census is taken of provider deficient areas, and also after an analysis is made on the basis of demographic projections of what needs will be in specific areas over an extended period of time. At the present time programs such as these exist in the states of Illinois, Indiana, Florida, South Carolina, Nebraska, Iowa and Minnesota.

He believes "administrative nightmares" would result from the passage of Federal legislation which does not properly identify administrative responsibility, funding responsibility and program goals.

He concluded:

My purpose then is to encourage the administration to work with the National Conference of State Legislatures and legislators in the state capitols throughout the United States in encouraging the Congress to allow the States to carry out the responsibility for which they were created and which is their basic constitutional responsibility.

The Executive Director of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives called for a national insurance plan "which would assist all citizens and contain incentives for better distribution of medical personnel between urban and rural areas."

Finally, the Executive Director of the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., of Nashville, Tennessee, urged passage of the Indian Health Care Improvement Act to implement the Federal responsibility for Indian health care. He explained:

The IHCLA would do this in two ways; first, through the infusion of funds to reduce the enormous contract care backlog, and second, through a comprehensive and orderly incremental plan to put into place a health care system having the capacity to bring Indian health up to parity with national health levels.

He urged passage of the legislation and recommended that the President sign the bill into law.

He added:

If this bill could become law during this Country's bi-centennial year, it would reassure Indians that they can look forward to the fulfilling of some of the commitments this Country has made to its Native American people during the past 200 years.

Community Building

Part IV. Community Building

Much of the concern related to community building focussed on the effectiveness of Federal legislation designed to meet the needs arising from urban growth. The Community Development Act was welcomed by many at the Tampa Forum, but certain inflexibilities and funding constraints were objects of discussion. A persistent concern was expressed that the built-in dependence on revenue sharing funds could prove severely disrupting to communities should funding levels be reduced or should the program itself fail to be renewed on expiration. Related issues of housing, transportation and education were discussed, often in the context of overall planning needs for community development.

The Commissioner of Atlanta's Department of Environment and Streets said his city had used Revenue Sharing Funds "to augment and offset on-going city activities which otherwise would have required a local tax increase." He added that if revenue sharing is not continued past the initial five-year period, "a substantial burden will be placed upon local tax payers or drastically reduced service levels will result."

He was also critical of "the annual decline in the level of funding" under the Community Development Act of 1974. He drew attention to the time involved to implement programs under this act as a result of the time required for environmental assessments.

The Director of Community Development of Memphis, Tennessee, said the concept of the Community Development block grant was a welcome one.

However, she said, "the program has become less flexible each day; new guidelines are released, a section at a time, and often changed within weeks; interpretations are often unclear and sometimes inconsistent, depending upon who makes them."

She criticized the HUD guidelines which require Federal approval of all third-party contracts. She also cited the three-day limitation on the expenditure of funds drawn as being too restrictive.

She concluded:

If the original intent of the legislation was to eliminate red tape and consolidate categorical grants into one block grant more easily administered at the local level, the administration needs to have a close look at these problems. It is not the first time that the congressional intent of a piece of legislation has been distorted by the department under whose jurisdiction it falls to administer the program.

The Mayor of Durham, North Carolina, said he found it difficult to imagine local governments today surviving without the assistance of many of the Federal programs that are now in existence. To take away General Revenue Sharing, the Community Development Program, and others, he said, "would create conditions for many cities in this nation that would drive them into bankruptcy."

He concluded:

Coping with the physical and human problems of an urban area cannot be done by Federal, state, or local government alone. It is obvious to me that there is an interdependence of these governments that must be recognized before we can make any real progress toward the conservation of urban America. There must evolve a national urban policy that directs itself toward urban conservation. Such a policy

must be the result of a partnership effort on the part of Federal, state, and local governments, along with business and institutional input. Shotgun approaches have alleviated many pressing urban problems; but, in too many cases, they have created other problems potentially more damaging than the ones being attacked. An all-out comprehensive approach is essential. In this regard, I think it would be appropriate for the Domestic Council to make a thorough evaluation of all Federal programs as they relate to local government. In addition to this, an evaluation needs to be made of local government structure and state laws that impact on local government. The solution to urban problems cannot be solved by money alone. This all-out effort needs to be taken now.

The Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, testified that "programs such as Community Development legislation need to be expanded and continued."

The Mayor of Ellijay, Georgia, called for an "extension of General Revenue Sharing and expansion of the concept of block grants which place the responsibility for wise use on local government." He added that he would like to see state and Federal funding for Area Planning and Development Commissions for additional planning and technical assistance to small cities.

"In a nutshell," he said, "I am suggesting that every effort be made to help us improve our abilities to help ourselves."

The President of the St. Petersburg Area League of Women Voters wished to go on record concerning General Revenue Sharing:

1. If this program is to be extended it is absolutely essential that there be a Citizens Advisory Committee built into the Act.
2. Congress should reenact the bill no later than January 1, 1976, primarily so that states and local governments will have adequate notice as to whether they can count on GRS Funds when they plan their 1977 budgets.
3. The concept of Federal money with few strings has wide appeal and, I must say, much merit and should be continued.

The Assistant City Manager of Winston-Salem, North Carolina, believes that public laws geared toward the General Revenue Sharing approaches "have placed squarely on the city's shoulders the onus once carried by the Federal structure."

His description of the effect on cities of this new onus was described in these items:

The retreat of the Federal Government has left cities with predetermined and fixed amounts of monies, block grants, some marginally greater flexibility in determining "how" the monies can be expended and a "guarantee" that the decision-making process would, in fact, be almost exclusively one of

local determination. The reality of the situation truly exposes and makes highly vulnerable local elected officials and managers because we are being asked, and it is the people's expectation, that with the advent of this new found freedom and "new" resources that more of the community's needs will be addressed and even satisfied. However, the equation is very much thrown out of balance because the Federal Government has transferred to local governments a most complex menagerie of new laws and their associated administrative guidelines which at times are even out of phase with one another and fewer fiscal resources than were available under the categorical scheme which preceded block grants and revenue sharing. This imbalance accentuates the situation on the local scene, i. e. , confrontation between what the average citizen has been told to expect and what the local unit of government can realistically deliver with this reduced capacity.

He said that local governments must design and implement modern management control processes to insure compliance with Federal mandates and simultaneously maximize the fiscal resources available. He cautioned against community "immobility" resulting from "an over-reaction" in favor of environmental concerns.

He concluded with what he described as "the bottom line."

The majority of the nation's cities are not shying away from their rightful responsibilities. In fact we are tackling them head on. However, we need, as absolutes, a little

understanding, varying amounts of professional and technical assistance, uniform Federal administrative guidelines, a hell-of-a-lot more money and almost as much room and opportunity to experiment as has been available at the Federal level.

The Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, said that Federal guidelines for programs under Revenue Sharing require "initial grass roots input."

He said that "elected officials have continuously channeled funds into capital programs; consequently, needs for services and programs in the human areas have continued to suffer. It is my belief," he added, "that new guidelines need to be developed including a broader representation on Advisory Boards which will insure a more equitable distribution in terms of program areas."

Disappointed that Revenue Sharing contained "civil rights assurances without enforcement," the Executive Director of the Tampa Urban League believes there is still "room for optimism" regarding Revenue Sharing.

"The bill is coming up for renewal," she said. "Let us hope that the new bill will carry the kind of strong civil rights enforcement language that will serve as a guidepost for governmental entities involved."

The Chairman of the Community Improvement Projects Committee of the St. Petersburg City Council said the Community Block Grant Program deals with many of the city's problems. But, he said, it "falls short due to lack of sufficient funds to carry out related minor programs to support the major projects under the block grant system."

The Secretary of North Carolina's Department of Administration, in a paper presented to the Tampa Forum, said that "the time has come to build upon already existing mechanisms to further the working concepts contained within New Federalism and to expand the approach to additional Federal programs."

He added:

I propose that the Administration renew its efforts to get enactment of a series of special revenue sharing programs following the format initially designed for this purpose.

A second area of great concern to North Carolina is the apparent eroding of federal support for the role of state and sub-state planning organizations. The Federal government led the way more than a decade ago in funding the creation of sub-state planning units. It also espoused the doctrine of a strong role for States in administering Federally assisted programs. These actions probably represent the most significant Federal efforts to improve the governmental mechanism in this century. There is no way the Federal government can deal directly with the thousands of local governments without using the States as a coordinating, administering, and evaluating entity. There is no way a state can deal directly with its hundreds of local governments without the planning, coordinating, and evaluating efforts of sub-state organizations of local governments.

The President of the Tennessee Chapter of the American Institute of Planners suggests that a basic planning process be established in support of major national programs. Should comprehensive planning become a commitment, he suggests the following:

Restructure Federal Programs. The conflicts, duplications and lack of coordination which now exist among national programs dealing with improvement of the nation's urban areas should be eliminated immediately. These programs should be restructured to insure logical administrative relationships with state and local governments and other recipient or action groups. The concept of continuous, comprehensive, coordinated planning should be strengthened as national policy. It should be a prerequisite at the state, regional and subregional levels of government for federal assistance grants related to urban and regional development and for development activities by federal agencies.

Strengthen State Role. Federal legislation, guidelines and administrative procedures should recognize that state government is the key entity for integration of statewide goals with adopted national and regional goals. Therefore, the role of state comprehensive planning should be supported in its role as coordinator of programs and program plans, including federal grants in aid. Special purpose aid programs should be consolidated into coordinated functional grant programs utilizing state priorities for expenditures. Supplementary grant allocations to the states, either directly or through regional groupings of states, should be used to innovate new approaches to problem solving and to provide technical assistance and training in the development of state planning capabilities.

Reexamine Local Government. Each state should reexamine its regional, metropolitan and local planning agencies, to assure that the final product of the planning process is comprehensive and integrated. States should promote restructuring of local government to the end that general purpose local government can be developed with an adequate geographic jurisdiction, legal authority and financial base to develop and implement comprehensive plans to address the problem of providing appropriate services to urban and rural areas within the framework of representative democracy.

Integrated Funding. The concept of integrated grants and joint funding by one or more federal agencies of state and local programs with a single application, review and administrative process, should be strengthened. At the same time, coordinated federal action should be taken to eliminate or reduce the proliferation of federally imposed reviews, rapidly changing program requirements, time consuming administration reorganization and other impediments to plan implementation.

Planning Requirement. To achieve the goals of continuous, comprehensive, coordinated planning, comprehensive plans should be adopted by governing bodies as a prerequisite to land use controls, capital improvements and federal assistance. Federal assistance should be based on the existence of such adopted plans and conformity to them.

Use All Resources. All government programs, taxation policies and other financial and regulatory powers at all levels of government should be designed to encourage private

capital investment, to provide additional employment and human development opportunities, offer services and otherwise contribute to an orderly community growth and development process in accordance with federal, state or substate policies, plans and programs.

Similarly, the Northwest Florida Planning and Advisory Council proposed the development of a National Growth Policy, which would incorporate the following recommendations:

1. The Federal government should make a concerted effort with States to review and consolidate various State and Federal programs that have overlapping functions or goals.
2. In that State and local governments are subjected to regressive tax structures for the generation of revenue, it is paramount that the Federal government continue to sustain programs that directly support the financial requirements as delineated by existing State and Federal policies.
3. The Federal government should review and establish methods and procedures that will insure fairness in the distribution of available Federal program dollars between urban and rural areas and communities.
4. The Federal government should continue with the funding of such programs as the Community Development Block Grant as administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development and the

Local Public and Capital Development and Investment Act of 1975 (HR 5247 & S 1704) with emphasis directed toward making these programs more flexible and compatible to the needs of the local government.

The Director of South Carolina's Energy Management Office believes the "concept" of Federal-state interaction and cooperation is excellent.

In practice, though, he has reservations:

Too often, we find the implementation of the concept suffers in the translation from the originating level to the working level. Frequently, the true objective of a given program is never achieved because of faulty interpretation of intent of law or regulation, or interpretation being slanted to maximize Federal control of programs. It has almost become axiomatic, that on the State level, when dealing with the Federal counterpart, you can expect to spend at least 50% of available working time, trying to unravel the Federal regulations dealing with your program.

He listed the following steps that, he said, could result in much more effective utilization of Federal and state efforts and funds:

1. Definition of the problems for which solutions are being sought in a concise fashion.
2. Hearings that would offer state and local governments maximum opportunity for constructive input.
3. Formulation of regulations to implement achievement of goals with state and local level input at the formulating table level.

4. Decentralization of Federal control on a regional level basis with authority to discharge responsibility at that level.
5. Review committee procedure, with state and local membership as appropriate, to "watch dog" operation of program, update program requirements and procedures to make sure they are consistent with goals of the program and are indeed working to achieve results desired.
6. Periodic review by above committee or separate committee to measure efficacy of continued operation of program, need for program and to recommend discontinuance if goal has been achieved.

Finally, the President of the Mortgage Bankers Association of America had these observations on the general issue of urban growth:

The problem of urban growth is too complex for a brief discussion. Clearly, a thorough review of all federal programs is overdue. As admitted in the President's 1974 report on urban growth: federal programs conflict, are often offsetting in impact, and programs designed to influence growth often have far less an impact on growth than programs designed for other purposes. Absence of coordination of the federal effort is a random force that private markets cannot adjust to and is, therefore, a disincentive to private development.

Urban programs must recognize the achievable and the time required for great undertakings. They will require a comprehensive commitment by the federal government,

not merely of dollars, or even more dollars, but a commitment to remove barriers to private involvement. They will require coordination, but not coercion, of similar commitments from local government officials, citizens, and business leaders. If agreement can be reached by these groups on targets and on the need to get the job done, private investment and urban growth will follow.

Running throughout much of the testimony related to community development was concern, even alarm, over the availability of housing -- not just for the poor, but for middle and upper-middle income families as well.

Solutions to the housing problem generally reflected a sense of urgency, with many proposing "emergency" measures.

For instance, the Executive Director of the Federation of Southern Cooperatives proposed the "development of an emergency national housing program in which the government would actively participate in financing decent rural and urban housing for low and moderate income families at compensatory interest rates."

A member of the St. Petersburg City Council noted that "our city is unique in that it is a mecca for retired persons of low to moderate income, many of whom have difficulty finding adequate housing in today's inflationary market."

And a Jasper, Alabama, Community Action Agency director stated that "decent housing for low and middle income Americans should be given a high priority in community development planning."

The President of the Florida Association of Housing and Redevelopment Officials noted the "hollowness" of these words in the Housing Act of 1949: "...the goal of a decent home and a suitable living environment for every American family."

He discussed the debate over Section 8 housing assistance, saying that it only helps "a given segment of the population."

He suggested this restructuring of Section 8 so that it will provide broader help:

- a. Section 8 must be structured to produce new housing. The short term use of existing housing units in low-vacancy rate areas will soon result in a disastrous tightening in the market place to the frustration of the many moderate-income families now paying market-rate rents for near marginal housing.
- b. There is adequate experience available now from the Federal Housing Allowance Experiment to know that Section 8 will not aid the lowest income non-elderly, the large family, nor the multi-problem family. Income maintenance or additional low-rent public housing must be provided to meet this need.

A Birmingham, Alabama, builder and developer called for the "immediate release of the funds provided for in the Emergency Housing Act of 1975 and the reallocation of all funds recaptured by the Administration from publicly announced programs to assist residential mortgages since January 1, 1974."

He believes this will be of immediate help because it will assure the builder that the buyer will have available mortgages to purchase his houses.

He added:

These are emergency actions, but we must also work on ways and means of creating a stable flow of mortgage funds in order that the home

building industry may provide good housing at the most efficient and lowest cost possible for the American citizens. We builders have been used by the modern economic planners consistently to attempt to control inflation. The result is a loss of our skilled labor to other industries which requires constant retraining of men to produce homes of better quality using new methods and achieving lower prices.

The head of a Coral Gables planning firm said that there exists in Florida "not a recession, but a hard depression in the housing and construction industries...."

He noted that there are counties in Florida where the "majority of all housing developments under construction have been shuttered because of a state or Federal cease and desist order."

He believes these unfinished apartment buildings represent a "potential vast asset" in the fight to end the depression in the housing and construction industries.

He proposed that the Federal government, in conjunction with primary lenders who hold legal title to these properties, should establish a Public Housing Bank to do the following:

1. Where feasible, purchase those unsold, unoccupied units.
2. The acquired finished units should be utilized as government assisted or public housing. County and State funds programmed for matching dollars, for yet to be constructed public housing, should be incorporated into the Public Housing Bank. More than enough units exist to eliminate most of the waiting list for public housing.

3. The unfinished units should be completed, thereby spurring the construction industry and reducing unemployment.
4. Shells of other units acquired, but unfit for completion, should be torn down and the land revert as a continuing asset to the Public Housing Bank.
5. The primary lenders will be returned a substantial portion of their initial investment from the Public Housing Bank. They then will issue mortgages to purchasers of the Public Housing Bank units.

According to the League of Women Voters of Hillsborough County, Florida, Community Development block grant funds are spent "too generously in areas other than rehabilitation." The League recommended that "more restrictions be placed on the grants, with guaranteed sums for rehabilitation."

The League also called for new construction for low and moderate income families, and suggested that Federal or state guarantees are desperately needed to facilitate this type of construction.

"Neighborhood conservation is an idea whose time has come in Louisville," according to that city's Housing Development Office Director.

Community Development block grants have been used to begin this effort, but she said it is just a drop in the bucket compared to what is needed. She said that a steady and dependable flow of either 312 funds or other Federally subsidized rehabilitation program over the next six years is "essential" for these areas as well as other inner city areas where leading institutions and FHA "simply refuse to take the risk."

She noted that housing authorities are caught between rising operating costs and level or dropping incomes. She said that operating subsidies must continue and increase. She said that the different approaches now being tried in handling defaults is a welcome change from the past.

And she concluded: "I would like to see a unified and rational approach -- a Federal policy -- toward conservation of our existing housing resources."

Winston-Salem's City Manager believes that "the paucity of funding allocated to housing programs and their associated social service support requirements is appalling."

The Mayor of Durham, North Carolina, believes the Federal Government "was making some progress" in housing with the 235 and 236 programs before they were curtailed. He questions whether the new Section 8 program can be implemented because of problems with mortgage financing, lack of developer interest, and the continued rise in the cost of housing.

Calling on the Department of Housing and Urban Development to adopt a "sense of urgency" in solving the nation's housing problems, the Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, said HUD should "make special efforts to increase its programs designed to stimulate the housing market...."

The Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, praised the intent of the 235 housing program. But he criticized the lack of Federal coordination and guidance in administering this program. Consequently, he said, deficiencies in the program resulted in improperly cared for homes and, ultimately, to mortgage foreclosures.

"Our elderly in need of public housing have to wait 4-1/2 years after the date of application in order to get into public housing," according to the Director of Miami's Little Havana Center. That is, if they are still living, he said. "We consider it to be detrimental to our elderly, who have contributed so much to our great country, to be

denied the opportunity to spend the last years of their lives in decent shelter."

The Executive Director of the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., of Nashville, believes that the American dream of a decent, safe and sanitary dwelling can become a reality for Indians if commitments are made in the following areas:

1. Better coordination among the federal agencies of IHS, HUD, BIA, National Park Service and the Corps of Engineers towards the common goal of adequate and proper housing for American Indians.
2. An increase of funds for new housing on Indian reservations. The present allotment does not satisfy needed replacements, let alone trying to gain on unmet needed units. See staff report on the Indian housing prepared at the request of Henry M. Jackson, Chairman, Committee on Interior and Insular Affairs.
3. Allocation of additional funds to guarantee loans made by individual Indians for housing other than low cost or rental housing. This would encourage investment from the private sector of finance.
4. The allocation of funds for upkeep and maintenance of housing with an expanded program of maintenance for grounds, driveways, walks etc. This should be concurrent with a program of instruction on house maintenance.

Finally, the Executive Director of the Tampa Urban League believes there should be a "grievance procedure" for Federal programs, and cited housing and HUD programs especially. She related the following experience which formed the basis of her concern:

The Community Development Act brought renewed hope of grass roots participation in the development of local housing and community development programs. Feeling the responsibility for raising the level of consciousness of local city officials, the Tampa Urban League placed under public scrutiny, the City's proposed use of DHUD Community Development Funds. The response of city officials was simply a cordial letter that explained that they expected to allocate the funds as planned prior to receipt of our studied statements of concern and recommendations. We later corresponded with the Secretary of DHUD, sharing a copy of our recommendations, and raising questions as to whether the City of Tampa is in violation of civil rights guidelines. Our response from DHUD was less than enthusiastic. We were simply apprised of the fact that a copy of our correspondence had been forwarded to the Mayor. The Mayor later thanked us for our concern.

Questions raised at the Tampa Forum on the issue of transportation as an element of community building were varied. But most centered on cost factors and the Federal, state and local roles.

The Commissioner of Atlanta's Department of Environment and Streets believes that Federal, state and local governments should give full support to urban and regional mass transit systems where feasible and desired by local governments. "Transportation systems," he said, "have a major effect on urban growth patterns and must be designed and developed to reduce traffic congestion, related air pollution and other adverse environmental factors."

He added that mass transit systems should be designed to be so convenient and efficient that they will attract motorists from their automobiles.

"Clearly, it is possible to modernize and unify the various public laws which authorize Federal involvement in transportation," according to Florida's Dade County Transportation Coordinator, "and thus move toward a unified national transportation policy and program."

He was delighted by the September 1975 statement of National Transportation Policy issued by the Secretary of Transportation. And he commented:

A careful reading of that statement reveals the existence of inconsistencies in Federal transportation laws and programs and recommends changes to rationalize the Federal Government's role in transportation. This clearly is a first step and is a valuable contribution to the modernization of the Federal Government's role in transportation and can serve as the basis for constructive discussions of national transportation goals and priorities.

He also proposed some guidelines for the development of a "truly comprehensive planning" process for transportation.

In a detailed submission to the Public Forum, the Director of the University of Tennessee's Transportation Center set forth an evaluation process for defining the problems and arriving at "appropriate solutions" in the transportation field. He suggested ways to define "clear, concise, quantifiable goals and objectives."

He also provided the Forum with his papers: "Some Marketing Concepts and Public Transportation," and "Some Comments on Federal Transportation Programs, Policy and Issues."

Officials of Chapel Hill, North Carolina, with transportation responsibilities, suggested the following "special needs" in the area of transportation:

1. The Administration's support of S662 amending the UMTA Act to, among other things, provide operating assistance to cities under 50,000 in population.
2. A desire that a Federal Transportation Policy be enacted at an early date along the lines recommended by the American Public Transit Association.
3. A desire that the general revenue sharing act be extended and transformed into an ongoing program as one of the most cost effective of all funding programs, particularly when considering the minimized administrative overhead requirements.
4. A recommendation that the Administration encourage state Departments of Transportation to set up programs of technical assistance for local transit systems in areas of operations and, more importantly, in administrative matters, including intergovernmental coordination.

The Director of Road Operations in Florida's Department of Transportation is concerned, under the categorical program, with changes in annual apportionments, changes in program scope and limitation, and changes in available funding.

He put his concerns in these terms:

Rigid restrictions in the use of federal-aid highway funds presently prohibit us from meeting pressing needs to resurface deteriorating highways and to repair bridges which are woefully inadequate for today's traffic and often are structurally unsafe. We favor expansion of the federal definition of "construction" to include replacement, reconstruction and rehabilitation of existing facilities.

While we recognize the desperate need for completion of the Interstate system, we also recognize the diverse needs of each state.

As each of us at the federal and state level attempts to bring about the transportation system which most fulfills the needs of our local constituents, it is becoming more and more evident our difficulties in making this transition can be made easier at the state level. With this in mind, I would like to take this opportunity to indicate our support for a proposal which amends Title 23, U. S. Code, the Federal-Aid Highway Program, to retain one cent of the existing gas tax to assist the funding of our Interstate Program.

The remaining three cents of the federal four cent gas tax would be returned directly to the states so they may make more efficient use of these funds in responding to our local, regional and inter-regional needs. This would prove especially beneficial to Florida, since we are a "donor state" receiving only 59% of our contributions to the Highway Trust Fund. This would provide us flexibility in developing our highway and mass transit program in such a way we could more adequately deal with our urban and rural transportation needs.

The President of the St. Petersburg Area Chamber of Commerce cited illustrations of "the confusion and costly delays resulting from the void between legislation and implementation" of transportation-related laws. He was especially concerned about delays in completing the Interstate Highway System.

The Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama urged the "Off-Systems Roads" program be made available "to small communities up to 50,000." He also said that funds for urban mass transit should be increased and that "those programs should also be made available to small rural communities."

A South Carolina State Senator favors the creation of Rural Mass Transportation legislation. He believes that only a "major effort" can address the "Social, geographic, economic and political nature of the problems besetting rural transportation."

Also appealing for Federal help for rural transportation, the Executive Director of the Georgia Mountains Planning and Development Commission stated his concern in these terms:

In our area, one of the two major private carriers has announced that it will abandon its lines as of November 15, 1975. We know full well that private carriers are not making money in many rural areas while the burden of providing individual transportation continues to worsen on our residents. The lack of transportation causes a proven personal hardship in our area and will be both a personal and a business hardship in the months to come.

The Executive Director of the Multi-State Transportation Corridor Advisory Board urges the adoption of the multi-mode transportation system concept in all transportation planning. His Board represents the joint efforts of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, and Missouri. Florida is expected to join the other states.

The Board requests that the following be adopted as national policy and incorporated into current legislative programs:

1. Recognize the Multi-Mode Concept as a National Need.
2. For the Secretary of Transportation in cooperation with other federal officials to develop policy and procedure for nationwide implementation of Multi-Mode Concept.

3. Recognize the need for Multi-Mode services on the route between Brunswick, Georgia, and Kansas City, Missouri.
4. Provide funding, to make an adequate determination of the appropriate modal mix and preliminary alignment for each mode to be developed in the Brunswick to Kansas City route. The states of Georgia, Alabama, Mississippi, Tennessee, Arkansas, Missouri, and Florida will collectively and jointly administer the determination with one of these state highway or Transportation Departments selected to serve as recipient of funding and act as prime contractor for third party contracts.
5. To conduct preliminary environmental impact studies on Multi-Mode System for Brunswick, Georgia, to Kansas City, Missouri route.

The request continued:

Additionally the Multi-State Advisory Board respectfully request the establishment of a Multi-State Commission to plan, finance, construct, operate and maintain a multi-purpose multi-mode communication, energy and transportation facility between Kansas City, Missouri, and Brunswick, Georgia; authorizing the Commission to expend Federal funds in order to accomplish its objectives; authorizing the Commission, in conjunction with the states in the regions, to provide means for financing the cost of the facility on a self-liquidating basis, empowering the Commission to exercise all necessary powers relative to construction and operation of the system; sponsoring of federally funded research of a Multi-State Multi-Mode Research Evaluation Board; and for other purposes.

Finally, the Administrator of the Tennessee-Tombigbee Waterway Development Authority asked that the Federal Government place the Waterway higher on its priority list, as a legitimate long-term transportation investment.

In the area of education, the superintendent of the Memphis City Schools submitted detailed recommendations for reducing, consolidating and improving the administration of federally funded education programs.

His proposals included ways to reduce Federal paperwork, the gradual transference to states of administrative control of federally funded education programs, the elevation of the office of the U. S. Commissioner of Education to cabinet rank.

A Jacksonville businessman proposed aiming the education of children directly toward careers, so that their training would guarantee a job on graduation.

A U. S. Representative from Kentucky urged the Domestic Council to endorse a Constitutional amendment to stop forced busing.

The Mayor of Tuskegee, Alabama, testified that "funds for desegregation and busing should be made available to those trouble-ridden school systems throughout our nation, in an effort to assist them in obtaining quality education for our children.

He also called for additional aid to black colleges throughout the country.

The Mayor of Durham, North Carolina, said that "national policy demands that there be total integration of minorities in the public school systems throughout the country."

The Chairman of the Richmond County Commission in Augusta, Georgia, supports "pre-school programs for all children, not just the disadvantaged."

The Tribal Chief of the Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians believes that educational programs for Indians "do not adequately provide services so desperately needed for individual advancement and furtherance of tribal goals."

He proposed the following:

President Ford should reemphasize that portion of the Nixon message of 1970 that deals with Indian Education.

Better monitoring and contract auditing is needed for Johnson-O'Malley programs.

Indian tribes which have School Boards should be allowed to consolidate some of the large number of Parent Committees required by federal legislation and regulations.

There is much need for non-categorical money in the Education sector on the reservation to allow us to exercise some flexibility in meeting our priorities from year to year.

Formal training for Indians holding middle management positions on the reservation is badly needed.

Library legislation has not been written to assist Indian tribes in developing community libraries and resource centers.

The Executive Director of the United Southeastern Tribes, Inc., of Nashville believes the administration "has a proven track record of trying to assist Indian people in this country to achieve an optimum level of education."

He added:

However, more money is needed in the above areas in order to continue assisting Indian people in this country to complete the educational endeavors initiated by this Administration.

Critical Concerns

CRITICAL CONCERNS

TAMPA

The participants at the Tampa Forum exhibited a clear understanding of the ways in which the area's chief problems are interrelated and mutually reinforcing. Unemployment, especially in construction-related jobs, was the principal concern. High interest rates and layoffs in the construction industry have aggravated the poor housing situation in the entire southeastern region. The shortage is particularly acute in Florida, where population growth over the past two decades has been tremendous. The recession has also caused suspension of housing projects actually underway. One environmental planner urged that the large number of unfinished and/or finished but unoccupied housing units not be ignored as potentially providing housing and jobs.

A corollary to the economic problem is that of welfare, unemployment compensation, and medical and nutritional programs. The area's large retirement population is particularly affected by inadequacies in these programs. The area's transportation networks are of low quality, especially in rural areas; many witnesses noted the futility of improving social services that clients cannot physically reach.

There was considerable concentration on environmental issues in this region. Builders expressed a desire for coordinated environmental-economic planning so as not to hinder economic recovery by the filing or implementation of impact statements. Many witnesses, especially those residing in coastal states, emphasized the need for land-use policies with attention to the problems of water supplies, wetlands and flood plains.

Appendix

CONTENTS

Agenda for Tampa Public Forum 97

Forum Participants103

Southeast Federal Regional Council 109

AGENDA

PUBLIC FORUM ON DOMESTIC POLICY

Morning Session

**Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller
Presiding**

Curtis Hixon Convention Hall, Tampa

- 9:00 am** **Opening of Forum** — James M. Cannon,
Special Assistant to the President and
Executive Director of the Domestic Council
- Welcome** — The Honorable James H. Williams,
Lt. Governor, *State of Florida*
- Welcome** — The Honorable William Poe,
Mayor, *Tampa, Florida*.
- Welcome** — The Honorable Charles Schuh,
Mayor, *St. Petersburg, Florida**
- 9:10 am** **Introductions and Remarks**
Vice President Nelson A. Rockefeller
- 9:30 am** **Community Building**
Carla A. Hills, Secretary,
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Witnesses:
The Honorable James Williams,
Lt. Governor, *State of Florida*
James Hawkins,
Mayor, *Durham, North Carolina*
- 9:50 am** **Discussion**
- 10:05 am** **Economic Recovery**
William E. Simon, Secretary
Department of the Treasury
- 10:15 am** **Witnesses:**
Johnny Ford,
Mayor, *Tuskegee, Alabama*
Frederick R. Schultz,
Chairman, *Barnett Investment Services, Inc.*
Jacksonville, Florida
- 10:25 am** **Discussion**

*Represented by Don L. Poindexter, City Council,
St. Petersburg, Fla.

- 10:40 am Social Policy**
David Mathews, Secretary,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
- 10:50 am Witnesses:**
William D. Willard, M.D.,
Dean, *College of Community Health Services,*
University of Alabama.
Athalie Range,
Vice Chairman, *Martin Luther King Boulevard*
Development Corporation, Miami, Florida
Raphael Villaverde,
Director, *Little Havana Center, Miami, Florida*
- 11:05 am Discussion**
- 11:20 am Resource Development and the Environment**
Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary,
Department of Commerce
Russell W. Peterson, Chairman
Council on Environmental Quality
- 11:30 am Witnesses:**
Eugene P. Odum,
Professor of Zoology, *University of Georgia*
William Lee,
Vice President, *Duke Power Company,*
Charlotte, North Carolina
- 11:40 am Discussion**
- 12:30 pm Adjournment**

**AFTERNOON SESSION
ECONOMIC RECOVERY**

Holiday Inn Central, Tampa

**2:00 pm Rogers C. B. Morton, Secretary,
Department of Commerce**

**2:10 pm Capital Requirements and Jobs
Witnesses:**

Jack Weatherford,
President, *Tennessee Bankers Association,*
Murfreesboro

Leslie Lampton,
President, *Ergon, Inc., Jackson, Mississippi*

Dr. J. Blitstein,
President, *Environmental Planners,*
Coral Gables, Florida

Hugh L. Gordon,
Regional Executive,
National Alliance of Businessmen,
Marietta, Georgia

2:30 pm Discussion

Employment/Unemployment

3:25 pm Witnesses:

William E. Allen,
Secretary-Treasurer, *AFL-CIO, Florida*

W. Carl Biven,
Professor, *Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta*

C. J. Hall,
Vice President, *Florida State Building Trades Council,*
Lavelle

Barney Weeks,
President, *Alabama Labor Council, Birmingham*

Discussion

5:00 pm Adjournment

AFTERNOON SESSION

RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT AND THE ENVIRONMENT

Holiday Inn Central, Tampa

2:00 pm **Russell W. Peterson, Chairman,**
Council on Environmental Quality
Royston C. Hughes, Assistant Secretary
Department of Interior

Resource Development/Energy

2:10 pm Witnesses:
Virginia Garrett,
Energy Consultant, Montgomery, Alabama
Tom Osborne,
Executive Vice President, Florida Citrus Mutual,
Lakeland, Florida
David S. Harter,
Director, State Energy Management Office,
Columbia, South Carolina

2:25 pm **Discussion**
Environment

3:20 pm Witnesses:
Calvin Isaac,
Chief, Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians,
Philadelphia, Mississippi
Pelham Williams,
Director of Public Works, Atlanta, Georgia
Dr. Paul Lutz,
Professor of Biology, University of North Carolina
Selby Sullivan,
President, Florida Gas Company, Winter Park

3:40 pm **Discussion**

5:00 pm **Adjournment**

AFTERNOON SESSION

SOCIAL PROGRAMS

Holiday Inn Central, Tampa

2:00 pm David Mathews, Secretary,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
William Morrill, Assistant Secretary,
Department of Health, Education and Welfare
James B. Cardwell, Commissioner
Social Security Administration

Health Services and Delivery

2:10 pm Witnesses:
Representative Richard S. Hodes,
State of Florida, Tampa
Emilio Lopez,
Director, *Borinquen Health Care Center,*
Miami, Florida
Joe F. Sullivan,
President, *Blue Cross/Blue Shield,*
Columbia, South Carolina

2:25 pm Discussion
Income Transfer and Aging Program

3:30 pm Witnesses:
Robert Gonia,
Chairman, *Southeast Area Agency on Aging*
Association, Huntsville, Alabama
Aaron E. Henry,
Chairman, *National Caucus of Black Aged,*
Clarksdale, Mississippi
David T. Flaherty,
Secretary, *North Carolina Department of*
Human Resources, Raleigh
Susie LaBord,
President, *Grady Homes Tenant Association,*
Atlanta, Georgia
Louise Wilson,
Director, *Experiment in Self-Reliance,*
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

3:55 pm Discussion

5:00 pm Adjournment

AFTERNOON SESSION

COMMUNITY BUILDING

Holiday Inn Central, Tampa

2:00 pm **Carla A. Hills, Secretary,**
Department of Housing and Urban Development
Robert Binder, Assistant Secretary,
Department of Transportation

Community Development and Housing

2:10 pm Witnesses:
John P. Bond, III,
Assistant City Manager,
Winston-Salem, North Carolina
Vondal Gravlee,
Builder, *Birmingham, Alabama*
Jane Lollis,
Director, *Housing Development Office,*
Louisville, Kentucky
William Ezelle,
President, *Mortgage Bankers Association,*
Lexington, Kentucky

2:30 pm **Discussion**
Transportation

3:25 pm Witnesses: *
Senator Isadore E. Lurie,
Columbia, South Carolina
Kenneth Heathington,
Transportation Center,
University of Tennessee, Knoxville
Shirley Marshall,
Alderman, *Town of Chapel Hill,*
North Carolina

3:40 pm **Discussion**
5:00 pm **Adjournment**

*Add John A. Dyer, Executive Director, Dade County
Regional Transit Authority to Witnesses.

TAMPA FORUM PARTICIPANTS

The following is a listing of persons who contributed statements -- oral, written, or both -- to the Public Forum on Domestic Policy in Tampa, Florida. The list includes invited witnesses and observers, and the general public.

Isaac Allen
Northwest Florida Planning and
Advisory Council
Sopchoppy, Florida

William E. Allen
Secretary-Treasurer
AFL-CIO
Tallahassee, Florida

David Anthony
University of Florida
Gainesville, Florida

Gwen Awsumb
Director of Community Development
Memphis, Tennessee

L. A. Bafalis
Member of Congress
Fort Pierce, Florida

Catherine Barja
Tampa City Council
Tampa, Florida

Eugene Begay
Executive Director
United Southeastern Tribes
Nashville, Tennessee

Jack Benney
NAACP and Pollution and
Consumers Protection Foundation
Tupelo, Mississippi

Diane Bernard
Dean and Professor of School of
Social Work
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

W. Carl Biven
Professor
Georgia Institute of Technology
Atlanta, Georgia

Kermit Blaney
Multi-State Transportation Board
Columbus, Georgia

J. Blitstein
President
Environmental Planners
Coral Gables, Florida

John P. Bond III
Assistant City Manager
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

Carl Brown
Tampa, Florida

Jay W. Brown
Director
Florida Department of Transportation
Tallahassee, Florida

Wallace Brown
Project Administrator
Beaufort-Jasper
Comprehensive Health Services, Inc.
Ridgeland, South Carolina

Floyd Bucktooth
Salamanca, New York

Pauline Carman
League of Women Voters of Florida
North Ft. Myers, Florida

Gabriel Cazares
Mayor
Clearwater, Florida

Lewis Cenker
Atlanta, Georgia

Marilyn Chamberlain
Nashville Urban League
Nashville, Tennessee

Beverly Clay
County Commissioner
Sarasota, Florida

Percy A. Clayton
Commissioner
Tennessee Wildlife Resources
Commission
Memphis, Tennessee

A. J. Cooper
Mayor
Prichard, Alabama

John B. Daymont
Tampa, Florida

Sam F. Dayton
Gainesville, Georgia

John J. Denson
Ocala, Florida

Beverly Dick-Garnage
Advisory Librarian
Orlando, Florida

William L. Dickenson
Member of Congress
Montgomery, Alabama

Lorraine Dusenbury
Jekyll Island, Georgia

John A. Dyer
Executive Director
Dade County Regional Transit Authority
Miami, Florida

Betty Easley
Florida State Legislature
Clearwater, Florida

Mary C. Edwards
Oliver Springs, Tennessee

R. Archie Ellis
Commissioner
Department of Social Services
Columbia, South Carolina

William Ezelle
President
Mortgage Bankers Association
Lexington, Kentucky

David T. Flaherty
Secretary
North Carolina Department of
Human Resources
Raleigh, North Carolina

Johnny Ford
Mayor
Tuskegee, Alabama

John C. Foster
Georgia State Legislature
Cornelia, Georgia

Corinne Freeman
President
League of Women Voters of
St. Petersburg Area
St. Petersburg, Florida

Derrie Frost
Orlando, Florida

Beverly Dick Gamage
Orlando, Florida

Virginia Garrett
Montgomery, Alabama

Rebecca V. Gilman
President
League of Women Voters of
Hillsborough County
Tampa, Florida

Robert Gonia
Chairman
Southeast Area Agency on Aging
Association
Huntsville, Alabama

Hugh L. Gordon
Regional Executive
National Alliance of Businessmen
Marietta, Georgia

Vondal Gravlee
Birmingham, Alabama

C. J. Hall
Vice President
Florida State Building Trades Council
Lavelle, Georgia

Ken Harley
Executive Director
Florida State Association of Builders
Tallahassee, Florida

Connie Harper
Vice Chairman
Macon County School Board
Shorter, Alabama

Robert C. Harris
Department of Oceanography
Florida State University
Tallahassee, Florida

David S. Harter
Director
State Energy Management Office
Columbia, South Carolina

James Hawkins
Mayor
Durham, North Carolina

Israel Heard
President
Dean Mohr Plaza
St. Petersburg, Florida

Kenneth Heathington
Transportation Center
University of Tennessee
Knoxville, Tennessee

Aaron E. Henry
Chairman
National Caucus of Black Aged
Clarksdale, Mississippi

Richard S. Hodes
State Representative
Tampa, Florida

William E. Howard, Jr.
President
Mississippi Bankers Association
Laurel, Mississippi

David A. Hull
Lexington, Kentucky

Calvin Isaac
Chief
Mississippi Band of Choctaw Indians
Philadelphia, Mississippi

Ann M. Johnson
Director
Coordinating Council for Senior
Citizens
Durham, North Carolina

Wallace E. Johnson
Vice Chairman of the Board
Holiday Inns, Inc.
Memphis, Tennessee

John C. Jones
Executive Director
Florida Wildlife Federation
West Palm Beach, Florida

Susie LaBord
President
Grady Homes Tenant Association
Atlanta, Georgia

Leslie Lampton
President
Ergon, Inc.
Jackson, Mississippi

William Lee
Vice President
Duke Power Company
Charlotte, North Carolina

Bruce A. Lentz
Secretary
North Carolina Department of
Administration
Raleigh, North Carolina

Jane Lollis
Director
Housing Development Office
Louisville, Kentucky

Isadore E. Lourie
State Senator
Columbia, South Carolina

Emilio Lopez
Director
Borinquen Health Care Center
Miami, Florida

Haja Lubbe
North Petersburg, Florida

Paul Lutz
Professor of Biology
University of North Carolina
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Cecil Mackey
President
University of South Florida
Tampa, Florida

Shirley Marshall
Alderman
Chapel Hill, North Carolina

Dennis McDonald
Florida House of Representatives
St. Petersburg, Florida

Ed McIntyre
Augusta, Georgia

Douglas McKelvy
Research Associate
Transportation Institute
A & T State University
Greensboro, North Carolina

Thomas E. McLean
President
St. Petersburg Area Chamber of
Commerce
St. Petersburg, Florida

David J. Mears
President
Gold Coast Chapter
Associated Builders and Contractors
of Florida, Inc.
Margate, Florida

Queen Ellis Miller
Tampa, Florida

Robert H. Miller
Director
Solid Waste Control
Hillsborough County
Tampa, Florida

Eddie Mills
St. Petersburg, Florida

Eugene P. Odum
Professor of Zoology
University of Georgia
Athens, Georgia

Dorothy Orr
County Judge
Bedford County, Tennessee

Tom Osborne
Executive Vice President
Florida Citrus Mutual
Lakeland, Florida

William Poe
Mayor
Tampa, Florida

Don L. Poindexter
City Council
St. Petersburg, Florida

Charles O. PreJean
Executive Director
Federation of Southern Cooperatives
Epes, Alabama

Athalie Range
Vice Chairman
Martin Luther King Boulevard
Development Corporation
Miami, Florida

Harold Reddick
Human Resources Development
Institute
Tampa, Florida

L. W. Renn
Jacksonville, North Carolina

John Schuh
Gulfport, Florida

Diann G. Schultz
Clearwater, Florida

Frederick R. Schultz
Chairman
Barnett Investment Services, Inc.
Jacksonville, Florida

Ronald J. Schultz
Clearwater, Florida

Bob Sheppard
Council of Governments
Ashville, North Carolina

George M. Siler
President
Tennessee Chapter
American Institute of Planners
Knoxville, Tennessee

Carrie Smith
Venice, Florida

Eldra Solomon
Environmental Quality Chairwoman
League of Women Voters of Hillsborough
County
Tampa, Florida

Don Steger
Clearwater, Florida

Matthew Stewart
Executive Vice President
Upper Pinellas Association for
Retarded Children
Clearwater, Florida

Joe F. Sullivan
President
Blue Cross/Blue Shield
Columbia, South Carolina

Selby Sullivan
President
Florida Gas Company
Winter Park, Florida

William H. Taft
Tampa, Florida

R. Douglas Taylor
Executive Director
Regional Planning Council
Hickory, North Carolina

Augusta E. Thomas
Executive Director
The Tampa Urban League, Inc.
Tampa, Florida

Mr. Tyler's Political Science Class
Tampa College, Kennedy Campus
Tampa, Florida

John Van Ness
Florida Association of Housing and
Redevelopment Officials
Jacksonville, Florida

Raphael Villaverde
Director
Little Havana Center
Miami, Florida

Letchwich Watkins
Mayor
Ellijay, Georgia

John D. Watson, Jr.
Columbus, Georgia

Jack Weatherford
President
Tennessee Bankers Association
Murfreesboro, Tennessee

Barney Weeks
President
Alabama Labor Council
Birmingham, Alabama

Ernie Weeks
President
Alabama Labor Council
AFL-CIO
Birmingham, Alabama

Arthur M. Weimer
Economic Consultant
United States League of Savings
Associations
Washington, DC

William D. Willard
Dean
College of Community Health
Services
University of Alabama
University, Alabama

James H. Williams
Lt. Governor of Florida
Tallahassee, Florida

Pelham Williams
Director of Public Works
Atlanta, Georgia

Vincent Wills
President
The Council of Neighborhood
Association
Pinellas County
St. Petersburg, Florida

Louise Wilson
Director
Experiment in Self-Reliance
Winston-Salem, North Carolina

SOUTHEAST FEDERAL REGIONAL COUNCIL

The Federal Regional Councils were established by Presidential Executive Order in 1972 for the purpose of coordinating Federal Domestic Programs on the regional level.

Members of the Southeast Federal Regional Council

Environmental Protection Agency — Jack E. Ravan, Chairman

**Department of Housing and Urban Development —
Lamar Seals, Vice Chairman**

Department of Labor — Robert M. Burns

Department of Transportation — Glenn L. Jermstad

Department of Health, Education and Welfare — Frank J. Groschelle

Federal Energy Administration — Fredric E. Johnson

Department of Agriculture — Michael W. Kageorge

Law Enforcement Assistance Administration — Charles Rinkevich

Community Services Administration — William Walker

Department of the Interior — June Whelan