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RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

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HEARING

BEFORE THE

SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT,
SOIL CONSERVATION, AND FORESTRY

OF THE

COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE,
NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY

UNITED STATES SENATE

NINETY-SIXTH CONGRESS

SECOND SESSION

ON

S. 1942

A BILL TO PROVIDE FOR A RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM IN THE DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE, AND FOR OTHER PURPOSES

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1980

Printed for the use of the Committee on
Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry



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RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT

TUESDAY, JULY 29, 1980

U.S. SENATE,
SUBCOMMITTEE ON ENVIRONMENT, SOIL
CONSERVATION, AND FORESTRY OF THE
COMMITTEE ON AGRICULTURE, NUTRITION, AND FORESTRY,
Washington, D.C.

The subcommittee met, pursuant to notice, at 9:30 a.m., in room 457, Russell Senate Office Building, Hon. John Melcher (chairman of the subcommittee) presiding.

Present: Senators Melcher, McGovern, and Jepsen.

STATEMENT OF HON. JOHN MELCHER, A U.S. SENATOR FROM MONTANA

Senator MELCHER. The subcommittee will come to order.

The subcommittee is meeting this morning to hold a hearing on S. 1942. It would establish a resource conservation and development program in the Department of Agriculture. The R.C. & D. program has had a varied and perilous existence that was created administratively by Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman following the enactment of general farm legislation in 1962, that called upon him to create a resource conservation and utilization program using its existing soil and water conservation authorities.

From its onset, the R.C. & D. program has proven very successful in rural communities throughout the United States, until at present there are 190 multicounty districts established to allow cooperation between local governments in resolving mutual problems of resource conservation and rural development.

Generally the appeal of the R.C. & D. program has been that program initiatives are made based on the desires and needs established by local leaders, and not by persons at the State and Federal level. However, the 1970's were marked by several efforts to reduce Federal spending, and among the early victims of these efforts was the R.C. & D. program. Nearly every year since 1970, the Federal budgeters have included the R.C. & D. program in the list of those to be eliminated. And every year Congress has seen to it that the program was funded at some level.

The present administration has indicated that it also wants to get rid of the program. Fiscal 1981 is the second year of a projected 3-year phaseout of the program. The 1981 budget has no money in it for the R.C. & D. coordinators who provide the staff and technical assistance and holds together the voluntary local efforts.

There is no doubt in my mind that without these coordinators most of the R.C. & D. projects would collapse. Fortunately, the

House Appropriations Committee has seen fit to provide \$30 million for the program in fiscal 1981, and I hope that the Senate will do the same. I trust the Senate will.

Under the current tenuous circumstances under which the program exists, I think it is appropriate that we give consideration to a bill that would be an organic act for the program. And for 10 years of battling to keep the program alive, it is time to decide once and for all whether the R.C. & D. program should live or die.

From my experience with the program and in keeping with the congressional responsibility for conservation and resource management, I believe we should firmly entrench the program and strengthen it. Passage of the bill S. 1942 would help to do just that.

Senator McGovern has been a long advocate, staunch defender and one of the real fathers of the R.C. & D. program. He is here and, Senator, I hope we can have your comments right now.

**STATEMENT OF HON. GEORGE McGOVERN, A U.S. SENATOR
FROM SOUTH DAKOTA**

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

I want, first of all, to thank you as chairman of this subcommittee for giving me an opportunity to chair this hearing with you. As you know, I am not a member of this particular subcommittee. I also want this morning's witnesses to know that within 15 minutes after I introduced the bill on which these hearings are based, S. 1942, Senator Melcher hastened to join me in the cosponsorship of the Resource Conservation and Development Act.

I was especially pleased he made that decision, and I want everyone here to know that the R.C. & D. program has a great friend in Senator Melcher and the other members of this subcommittee.

Since I mentioned Senator Melcher's cosponsorship, I think it worthwhile to note that my colleagues Senator Pressler, of South Dakota, Senator Baucus, of Montana, Senator Church, of Idaho, Senator Domenici, of New Mexico, Senator Williams, of New Jersey, Senator Hollings, of South Carolina, and Senator Durkin, of New Hampshire are also cosponsors of the legislation.

Knowing that many of you in this hearing room have taken time within the last 24 hours to visit other of our colleagues here in the Senate, I expect that we will be adding more cosponsors before this bill is debated in the Senate.

In a sense, this morning's hearing is a continuation of one that Senator Melcher convened in March of 1979. At that point the R.C. & D. program was faced with administration efforts to phase the program out of existence. The situation, unfortunately, has not greatly changed. However, in our last hearing, we took a look at the common denominators of R.C. & D.'s around the country. This morning I think we will be taking a slightly different tack.

Since I began to really focus on this program about 3 years ago, my staff and I have come to learn a great deal more about it. I have had an opportunity to address both the western and southwestern R.C. & D. associations and to get a better feeling of what the program is doing in other parts of the country. My personal familiarity with R.C. & D., comes initially through Mark Goldhammer and the R.C. & D. activists in my State of South Dakota. My staff has visited an R.C. & D. in Massachusetts and visited at great

length with R.C. & D. program chairmen, presidents and coordinators in virtually every part of the country. What we've come to learn is that R.C. & D. is readily able to adapt itself to a variety of circumstances in different parts of the country.

It is these differences or adaptations that I hope this hearing will focus on this morning. I am personally convinced that the program's strength rests in its flexibility and its capacity to meet rural resource development and conservation needs in widely divergent parts of the country.

I think R.C. & D. is, in essence, a USDA constituent service, a way for the Department of Agriculture to better serve rural people all across the country. It helps local, unpaid volunteers become more familiar with the wide range of programs—not only of R.C. & D. as it relates to USDA—but other Federal programs they may use to tackle needs in their own areas.

In this way, R.C. & D. almost becomes a practical lesson in applied government for the people who become involved in it. Instead of waiting for the Federal Government to figure out how to help implement rural renewal efforts, the local councils seize the initiative at the grassroots and put government to work for them in a way they believe it can be most effective.

Let me make clear that when I say "government," I am not talking simply about "Uncle Sam." R.C. & D., unlike any other program I am familiar with, levers in all manner of assistance. Many times R.C. & D. works in a way that brings the free enterprise system into a more active application on local problems along with local and State government programs.

I think the roster of witnesses we have this morning will make it clear in their presentations that R.C. & D. works with local government in individual towns and villages. It works with county boards and commissions, with multicounty planning and development organizations, and hand in hand with State government.

R.C. & D. acts as a clearinghouse or a traffic cop directing available assistance to points of need and in a way that local people can support because they are participating at every stage of their development.

In other words, R.C. & D. councils don't necessarily run to Washington first. They only seek assistance at the Federal level if that is where the best possible assistance can be found for the work local people have decided needs to be done in their area.

This is the fundamental reason that when you look at R.C. & D. in Georgia or Massachusetts, it may look vastly different from R.C. & D. in Montana or South Dakota or New Jersey or Louisiana, because the program adapts itself to the local situation in a way that works best.

Now, Mr. Chairman, since I introduced this legislation in October of 1979, with your cosponsorship, it has received a great deal of critical review, both formally and informally, within the Department of Agriculture and among the various R.C. & D. local, State, and regional associations. I think many of you know that R.C. & D. has its roots in the efforts of the late President Kennedy to stimulate programs of rural renewal back in the early 1960's. It started with the administrative initiative of then Secretary of Agriculture, Orville Freeman, and since that time has evolved partly under its

own steam. But over the last few years, there have been efforts administratively to phase this program out of existence. Every witness in this room is familiar with that situation.

Frankly, Senator Melcher and I have become weary of not only fighting to keep the R.C. & D. budget in place, but of having to justify the program's very existence every time we go through that process. It is for this reason that I began work last year to put legislation together placing the congressional stamp of approval on this very valuable, constructive program. We are not talking about a new program. We are talking about the continuation of a program, the justification of which far outstrips the modest fiscal investment we make in it.

I think everyone in this room is familiar with the details of S. 1942. I won't go into them here. But I do want to make clear that I have several amendments that can be offered to the legislation. I would like to request the subcommittee's consideration of these amendments. I won't go into them right now, Mr. Chairman, but I will be prepared as the hearing develops to provide them to you. I have already had an opportunity to discuss them informally with some of the witnesses, and I know that some of them intend to comment on them in the course of their testimony.

I do want to thank you again for not only chairing this hearing, but joining in strong support of this important program.

Senator MELCHER. Thank you very much, George. I am going to call the first witnesses, and I will do it to accommodate my schedule this morning. I will be leaving at 10 o'clock for another hearing, which I cannot avoid, but I do want to call first Mary Seccombe, president of the Western Resource Conservation & Development Association.

Mary, would you come to the witness table?

I would also like to have Ruth Daniels from Montana, the Bitter Root of Ravalli County appear in the first panel. The rest of the panel that we have got set out for panel No. 1 is Jeanette Jamieson, the Rev. John E. Evans and Noel Stallings. So all of the other three of you will please take chairs there too and we will have everybody in gear for the first panel.

Mary, I have gone through your testimony already, but I would like you to give it now and then Ruth Daniels, if you will give yours. I am sure you are going to emphasize very emphatically what George McGovern has just been saying, about the diversity and the broad scope of projects that R.C. & D.'s perform throughout the country. Please proceed; Mary.

**STATEMENT OF MARY SECCOMBE, PRESIDENT, WESTERN
R.C. & D. ASSOCIATION, BUTTE, MONT.**

Ms. SECCOMBE. Thank you Senator Melcher.

As the Senator stated, I am Mary Seccombe, president of the Western R.C. & D. Association, which consists of 15 Western States. I am also the chairman of the Headwaters Resource Conservation and Development Area, which consists of seven counties.¹

I am here this morning to testify in support of S. 1942, the Resource Conservation and Development Act.

¹ See p. 48 for the prepared statement of Ms. Seccombe.

This legislation is very, very important to us, and something that most of us who have been involved in this program feel is very much needed in order to put this program on a firm basis. The administration keeps putting phaseout language in the R.C. & D. program budget, as Senator McGovern stated recently, and we have been fighting this year after year. It has been clearly and overwhelmingly cited time and time again by the constituents across this great Nation that it is extremely needed and it is a popular program that they wish to continue.

The task force that was set up 2 years ago to study this program found that out when they held the hearings across the Nation.

There are many, many misconceptions that still exist today about this program, and there are still hundreds who do not understand it and the way it operates.

The R.C. & D. is a local people's program, although there are Federal funds involved. The Federal moneys are used, of course, to pay for the salaries of the coordinators and the clerks in the offices, operating expenses, and cost-sharing moneys for water-based projects.

Please note that I said "water-based projects." That is the only type of project that can be cost shared with federally funded moneys.

One large project that we lost in Montana was a gravity flow sprinkler system. This project was finally funded through the Small Projects Act under the Bureau of Reclamation. So it became a reality and I feel was a successful R.C. & D. project. These types of measures are important because they are energy related. And that is something we all realize is very important today with the energy crisis we have been experiencing.

We are presently working on another gravity flow sprinkler system and, hopefully, we will have the funds to be able to put this one into operation.

However, going in another direction, we have many, many associated measures, and this is what people cannot seem to understand. We have people come into the R.C. & D. offices across the Nation who are looking for assistance. They may be looking for funding, but the funding is usually from State moneys, from private and public grants, and many of it is from private moneys.

These are called associated measures. Some of them that I am familiar with was a hospital in a small local community; there was the location of a clinic in a small community; there was an ambulance service for a small town; there was a learning center for children that could not qualify under Head Start, who had disability and learning problems; and this became a reality. We have an ambassador program that acquaints persons when they are relocating in new places, and we disseminate information to these people so that they know about the schools, the churches, the type of cultural activities and what not in the area that they would be interested in.

We work with the councils of governments across the country. And in the Bitter Root Valley they have helped the Hmong people, which you will hear more about later.

They have helped to start up small industries, such as log homes, a dairy industry, a hunter's safety kit; and various and sundry

types of small industries. They were all helped through the R.C. & D. concept.

These types of measures do not use Federal funding. The communities and the citizens are all helped by these types of measures.

I have heard the comment on numerous occasions that if the program is so good, why is it not taken over with local funding?

My answer to this is, first, we need the constancy of the same coordinator year in and year out who is knowledgeable about their areas, who knows the types of proposals that we receive in those areas, and, of course, they are paid through Federal funding.

If we had to come up with State and private funding, many of them, I am sure, would not be permanent. We would have to go through a training process to keep replacing these people.

Second, many of us who have been involved in the R.C. & D. program have spent thousands and thousands of hours working on it, because we are vitally interested in it.

What is your time worth, gentlemen? I feel that my time is worth a very great deal. As I sit here today, I am using vacation time to be here to testify on legislation that I would like to see enacted, because that is my dedication to this program. And there are many thousands of others across this country who feel the same way, that dedicate many, many hours. And I feel that this is in-kind services that is not even thought about when it comes to funding these programs.

Third, local governments do not have the funds to be able to do this because they would have to increase the taxes, and we all know the tax situation and how many people are not able to have their taxes increased. Therefore, I feel it is imperative that the Federal Government continue funding the R.C. & D. program and maintain their role in it.

I am also aware that there has been talk of putting a cap on the R.C. & D.'s of 200. Let me say now that I am adamantly opposed to the capping of R.C. & D.'s. Many R.C. & D.'s have had the benefit of working with this program before the funding problems arose and the movement to eliminate it. Many did not, however.

My own R.C. & D. area was just getting started when all these problems arose. I believe that the R.C. & D.'s can be kept going indefinitely by assisting in conservation measures as well as the associated measures that I talked about previously.

I believe that those areas of the country who are interested in having an R.C. & D. should be allowed to do so. I know that there are 50 or more applications on hand at this moment waiting for approval to become an R.C. & D. area. And there would be more forthcoming if they thought these problems would be solved. In other words, gentlemen, those who have R.C. & D.'s should not be penalized and those wishing to have an R.C. & D. area should be able to do so, and derive the benefits from them as other R.C. & D.'s have done. With the economy as it is today, I think that the R.C. & D.'s could be a great help in areas across this Nation.

President Carter has come up with a program entitled "the Small Community and Rural Development." There is no need to institute a new program to implement this because you already have the vehicle in place to do so—the R.C. & D. program—because we have been working in these areas for years.

There are currently six R.C. & D. associations covering the United States. These associations more or less grew out of all the problems that kept recurring year after year for the R.C. & D. program, and the decision was made to organize the association in order to have a communications network, to be able to reach the R.C. & D.'s in those areas quickly, if need be.

It also made for a better communications tool for the NACD. The associations are used for much more than a communications tool, however. They have gathered strength and unity through their associations; they meet to discuss mutual problems, to invite persons to their meetings who wish to know more about the R.C. & D. concept and how it works; and to gain support from State and Federal agency persons; to give direction for legislation for this program. These are some of the things that have been accomplished through the R.C. & D. associations. However, the strength and the unity we have gained by gathering together, I think, is the greatest thing to come out of this, in my opinion.

I would like to say that I would like to see an advisory board of R.C. & D. people and NACD people included in this bill. I believe it is fine for the Secretary to be the one to make judgments and to see if the program should continue, but I feel that local people who work on this program are the ones who know what is going on at the local level and should have some input into it as well as the NACD.

I am sure by now that you realize that I am a staunch supporter of this program. In closing, I would like to say that I wholeheartedly support S. 1492, and I would urge each and every member of the committee to give a "do pass" recommendation for this legislation in order to put this program on a firm basis, and to give it a continuity, so that we do not have to keep coming back year after year to keep the program alive.

I would like to thank you for inviting me here today to testify at this hearing for a program which I believe in.

Thank you.

Senator MELCHER. Thank you very much, Mary.

Ruth, we would like to hear from you.

STATEMENT OF RUTH DANIELS, CHAIRPERSON, BITTER ROOT R.C. & D. AREA, HAMILTON, MONT.

Ms. DANIELS. Thank you, Mr. Chairman, ladies and gentlemen: I am Ruth Daniels of Hamilton, Mont. I am here as a volunteer supporter of this program. It is my opinion that when a volunteer sticks with a program for years and years and years, it is because its worth has been proven.

I would like to digress from my printed testimony to condense it for you.¹ I would draw your attention to a graph in the middle of my prepared text. This graph shows the projects that have been filed with the Bitter Root R.C. & D. area, since January 1, 1966. The cross-hatched area at the bottom of the graph shows the project measures. The tall columns are the associated measures. Now, these are the ones that Mary mentioned.

The one, specifically, that I want to tell you of today are three or four that are ongoing. I do feel that the strength of the R.C. & D.

¹ See p. 49 for the prepared statement of Ms. Daniels.

program lies in the diversity of the individuals drawn together as volunteers. Through our efforts, large and small communities define their goals, and their goals are realized.

One example going on is our work with the Hmong refugees. Arriving from the highlands of Laos, some 900 Hmong live in our R.C. & D. area. When they began to arrive some 5 years ago, our volunteers and the local schools quietly accepted them, and tried to make up for the lack of programs. Because these people are very shy and have no written language of their own, our R.C. & D. efforts have been in the low profile.

For example, in our little town of Corvallis, there will be 47 refugee children in school this fall. That is over 10 percent of the school population. Few of these children have basic skills in English and the new arrivals have had to be oriented to electricity, plumbing, use of pencils and books, and then helped to overcome illiteracy. They excell in school and are seldom a discipline problem.

The school is also being helped to apply for bilingual training funds for 50 to 100 adults who are not employable until they learn basic English. The role of the R.C. & D. is intertwined in the daily give and take of dealing with these refugees and their relations with State, local, and Federal agencies.

Meeting this educational need means refugees will leave welfare sooner. It is their fervent wish to become independent.

Because some county officials and school board members are also active in our R.C. & D., we facilitate solutions to these problems.

The Hmong wish to establish their own cemetery, in order to bury their people in a manner suitable to their customs.

The R.C. & D. committees are now engaged in the delicate negotiations to work between the local population and the Lao family community to establish a cemetery.

The local ministerial association in Ravalli County realized that many people were resentful and lacked understanding of the refugees. At the association's request, a short slide series was developed, explaining who the refugees are, how they have served the United States, and their present situation in Montana. This slide series was shown on television throughout western Montana, to schools and churches in all refugee affected areas in the State and has now been modified to be used at the Job Corps centers across the Nation.

Since no material of this type was available in Washington, D.C., a contract refugee agency was also provided with this slide program, for copying and national distribution.

The Bitter Root R.C. & D., in conjunction with volunteer television professionals, equipment, and time, has created a program about refugees adapting to life in America.

Another film is planned to view refugee problems on a nationwide scale, as well as an effort to develop forums to discuss the whole refugee-immigrant question in relationship to our population and resources.

Assistance in finding employment is necessary. The highly developed forestry and agricultural skills of the Hmong refugees have already allowed us to help them find places in gardening, farming, and in the logging economics.

The Bitter Root has had a close association with the Job Corps program, particularly the Trapper Creek Center at Darby. At present, nearly 50 refugees, including Vietnamese, Lao, Hmong, and Cambodians are enrolled at the center.

R.C. & D. committees work as clearinghouses to enhance communications among refugees and other members of the community.

Our attention to the refugee problem is but one of the hundreds of concerns which the broad-based citizen-controlled resource conservation and development program has allowed. We, as volunteers, have taken problems in our area and solved them through R.C. & D.

If Government programs can help, or if civil servants have a place in a project, we incorporate them, but the program is ours. Citizens use R.C. & D. as a vehicle to organize and accomplish goals. For we believe, "Give a man a fish, he eats for a day; teach him to fish, and he eats for a lifetime."

R.C. & D. is viewed as our program. We direct it; we manage it, and we get the job done.

May I ask for your "do pass" recommendation.

Thank you very much.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much, Ms. Daniels. I understand you are a judge.

Ms. DANIELS. Yes.

Senator MCGOVERN. I wish we could get this bargraph printed in the record, because what it shows is a little hatch-marked portion of the various projects representing the Federal money, with the greater portion of the graphs representing what the program accomplishes through associated measures not involving a dime of Federal money. I don't know of any program in the U.S. Government stimulating more local, county, State, and private enterprise money for such a small investment of Federal funds. I understand that is part of the problem. It is difficult for a Federal agency to evaluate and monitor a program that they are not funding directly.

But I am wondering, Judge Daniels, and I direct the same question to Mary Seccombe, who has been one of the great friends of this program, if you think it practical, having worked in this program now for a number of years, to develop a Federal monitoring and evaluation system in the Department of Agriculture where they could get an evaluation handle on these associated measures involving no Federal funds?

It seems to me that is one of the reasons the Federal Government has been dragging its feet on this program is they have not developed a capacity to monitor programs they don't directly finance.

I am wondering if you could comment on that, either Judge Daniels or Ms. Seccombe.

Ms. SECCOMBE. Senator, I wholeheartedly agree. They do not understand the associated measures proposals that we receive. And if they could get a monitoring system, I think they would have a better understanding of the program. There is much more that goes on at the local level with associated measures than on cost-sharing proposals that we receive.

Senator MCGOVERN. I have always been impressed with the pump priming principle, where you use modest investment of Fed-

eral funds to stimulate programs that are much larger. We have done this, for example, on the child nutrition program. We provide about 50 cents per year per child in a child nutrition educational program. That is not very much money, but the idea is to stimulate the States and local school districts to put in a program to educate children on what they ought to be eating to stay healthy. We found that it was a very small investment accomplishing a lot in stimulating the States to do more. It seems to me this is exactly how R.C. & D. works. You make a very modest investment of Federal funding and out of that comes huge private initiative programs that cost the Federal Government almost nothing.

What I hope we can get at in this hearing, and I want to question Mr. Berg and Mr. Boothby about this later on, is why the Department cannot develop a formula and set of mechanisms for evaluating these associated measures enabling the Federal Government to feel more comfortable with the program. What we need to develop is a way of evaluating programs that are stimulated by R.C. & D., but which are not primarily R.C. & D. financial investments as far as the Federal Government is concerned.

I think this graph makes that point dramatically and I am assured by the staff that we can reprint this.

Ms. SECCOMBE. That is just one R.C. & D. area, Senator. I am sure if the rest of the R.C. & D. areas had done that, I am sure they would be very similar, although the Bitter Root has been going for sometime, while others have not been going that long. Nevertheless, they do have many, many associated measures, and I am sure if the rest of them made up graphs, they would show the same picture.

Senator MCGOVERN. I did not want to leave the impression that this is unique to the Bitter Root R.C. & D., because I know the same thing is going on in my State, and other parts of the country. As you say this is just one illustration of how the program has a multiplier effect. I think we could demonstrate the same kind of triggering effect in all the R.C. & D.'s.

I would like to resume the testimony with the person who is listed first in panel 1, Jeanette Jamieson, president of the Southeast R.C. & D. Association, Georgia.

Ms. JAMIESON. Thank you, Senator.

Before I begin my statement and on behalf of the Southeastern Association of Resource Conservation and Development, I would like to express to you our appreciation for the friendship that you have extended to the R.C. & D. program through Senate bill 1942.

It is indeed gratifying to find a friend.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much, Ms. Jamieson.

STATEMENT OF JEANETTE JAMIESON, PRESIDENT, SOUTHEAST R.C. & D. ASSOCIATION, TECCOA, GA.

Ms. JAMIESON. The Southeastern Association is a relatively new association. We elected our officers on a permanent basis in June of this year. But our No. 1 priority in the Southeastern Association is to support Senate bill 1942 in any way that we possibly can.

Our program, as you know, the R.C. & D. program, began in 1962 and has realized a static funding of approximately \$30 million since that time.

Our Southeastern Association is made up of 10 Southeastern States, encompassing some 377 counties and 40 R.C. & D. areas. These R.C. & D. areas have local citizens who address rural problems, provide opportunities for rural people to be productively employed, meet our basic human needs, provide a favorable climate for business and economic development.

I am not as familiar with some of the successful projects that have gone on in other Southeastern States as I am with some of the ones we have had in Georgia—and I do not mean to single Georgia out intentionally. But because we are a new association, I would like to deal with three measures that I feel like not only show the economic impact that is possible with the R.C. & D. program, but will also show you how valuable the R.C. & D. program can be in meeting the needs of people.

One of our more successful projects has been a wood energy program. The wood energy program stemmed from the Limestone Valley R.C. & D. area and began in 1975. The Limestone Valley R.C. & D. area encompasses a six-county area. In that six-county area, we have some 1,341,000 acres of property, 75 percent of which is forested.

Because of the increase in pulpwood and timber harvesting, a considerable amount of waste material began resulting from the harvest. Elvin Farrer, who is the general manager of the North Georgia Electric Membership Cooperative and is also a resource conservation and development council member, came up with an excellent idea, and that was putting the waste material to use for the benefit of people who needed it; those people being, ideally, elderly people who were living on a fixed income and could use any financial assistance they could gather in the payment of their utility bills.

Mr. Farrer's idea was to use the waste material in a heater program—wood heater program. The North Georgia Electric Membership Cooperative purchases their power from the Tennessee Valley Authority. The Tennessee Valley Authority quickly was brought into the picture due to the fact that because the Tennessee Valley Authority was interested in reducing long-run costs of their system, as well as lessening peak power demands, the general plan by the TVA was to provide a list of wood stove manufacturers to develop safe installation manuals and to transfer funds to the North Georgia Electric Membership Cooperative for loans to customers at low or no interest rates.

The EMC, on the other hand, would inform the public, make the loans, provide a backup supply of wood, collect the low repayments through monthly power bills. Data and other work was performed by the Georgia Forestry Commission, APCD's and R.C. & D.

The first project began on February 8, 1979, and by that spring they had 240 signed agreements and 165 requests waiting in the wings. The result of this program was a 50 percent reduction in utility bills. In a 5-month period of time, ranging from November through March, the North Georgia Electric Membership Cooperative realized a savings of approximately \$40,000 a month.

A result of that program brought an inquiry from NBC's Today Show. They did an interview with Mr. Farrer and, as a result of

that interview, there has been an outpouring of requests for information on these programs from different areas of the country.

The program is ongoing today. It is, once again, an indication of R.C. & D.'s involvement in finding a need and filling it to the benefit of local people.

One of our other projects which has been an extremely successful program, and one which we consider to be the showcase measure for the Southeast is our Towns County Park in Hiawassee, Ga. Towns County Park is a recreational, camping and music hall facility. We feel like the Towns County Park, more than any other measure that I have personal knowledge of, is an indication of the economic impact into, not only a community, but a region, be brought about with some seed money through R.C. & D.

This Park in Hiawassee, Ga. involves over a million people a year. This is a county, mind you, that has an ongoing population of approximately 6,000 people. Based on registration of vehicles that are coming into this park during the year, it can be proven that there have been vehicles there from every State in the Continental United States.

The income which is generated from activities in the park benefit the entire community. This income is put back into the community in worthwhile programs, and I will give you a rundown of some of the programs in a few minutes.

The economic impact, like I said before, is based on information that leads us to believe that at least a 50-mile radius of Hiawassee, Ga. is affected in a very positive manner by the ongoings in the Towns County Park.

The one figure that just put my lights out, so to speak, when I was given this information, was that in a 12-day period of time in which the Georgia Mountain Fair is conducted in Hiawassee, Ga., bank deposits in one bank—I repeat one bank increased \$800,000 to \$900,000. The total economic impact is impossible to measure because there are restaurants; there are motels and there are businesses that receive the benefit of the activities that are conducted in this park.

During the 12-day period of time in which the Georgia Mountain Fair is conducted at the Towns County Park, we have been told by management personnel at the park that 75 percent of the families in Towns County have at least one of their members in park activities. The income that is generated from the park—the park, by the way, was funded by R.C. & D., ARC, local government and the Lion's Club—the income that is generated by the activities held in the park are used by the Lion's Club and the Lighthouse for the Blind; it has been used to pay for projects to benefit the Towns County Hospital, Towns County schools, Young Harris College and a considerable number of day care facilities in that area.

I feel like these two measures that I addressed myself to bring about a point of considerable value in this program; that is, that local people realize the need and make every effort to meet it; that R.C. & D. seed money certainly does have an economic impact on the area.

I think the Towns County Park is a shining example of that fact.

Mr. Chairman, I have additional prepared material with support and I would ask that you accept and include it in the recordings of this hearing.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Ms. Jamieson.

Ms. JAMIESON. Thank you.

Senator McGOVERN. We will see that your supporting data will be printed.¹

I might say to the remaining members of the panel that if you have additional prepared statements, please understand that they will be printed in the record as though read. We are trying to hold our opening statements here to about 5 minutes apiece so that we have time for all of the witnesses wishing to be heard.

We will turn now to Reverend Evans and then we will hear from Noel Stallings.

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN E. EVANS, CHAIRMAN, ARKANSAS RIVER VALLEY R.C. & D. AREA, FORT SMITH, ARK.

Reverend EVANS. Mr. Chairman, other members of the panel, and our friends:

It is a privilege for me to come to our Capital and have the opportunity to talk to you about a subject that is very close to my heart. I do not hesitate to quote you just a little bit of our bible. I read it again last evening.

The children had gotten very wicked. That may sound natural. They had gotten very wicked and God brought a flood upon the Earth and destroyed them. And then he said unto Noah and his wife, "Be fruitful and multiply and replenish the Earth."

Now, I think we have multiplied enough. I think we have been doing very well thus far. But I am of the opinion that we have not done so well in replenishing the Earth. And "replenishing" there, I am sure, means to take care of it and use it, instead of destroying what we have.

It is a distinct privilege for me to be on this panel with such lovely ladies. I am enjoying the whole thing.

I will not use my prepared statement, but you will get it.² But there are some things that I want to say to you.

First, we do not have a permanent authority to do our work. We have had to spend a lot of our time in talking to you, writing to you, and asking that our program be continued. I want to say to you, without any hesitation, that I doubt very seriously if there is another program in our Nation that does as much good, as much needed things, as the R.C. & D. program does and spend as little money.

We are talking about the money that R.C. & D. gives to us. The R.C. & D., as all of you know, was designed for small towns and rural areas. There is not any other agency authorized anywhere in our government that does the things that our R.C. & D. is doing.

In my narrative, I mentioned just three or four of the projects that we have had in our area in west central Arkansas. We have 11 counties in the Arkansas River Valley area. And in that narrative I have mentioned just a few things that we have accomplished,

¹ See p. 70 for the prepared statement of Ms. Jamieson with accompanying attachments 1-3a, attachments B-J have been retained in committee files.

² See p. 74 for the prepared statement of Reverend Evans.

and I believe, that we have completed about 140 out of 330 projects that we have on our books.

I was privileged to be in the organization. I believe that our R.C. & D. was one of the first 10 that was funded and from that day in 1966 until now, I have had the privilege of working with that group of people. There are 11 counties. And we have completed at least one project in each of the 11 counties.

My understanding is that President Carter is interested in a small community and rural development program. I submit to you that the R.C. & D. people are already tuned up and we can accomplish everything that he is suggesting. I am sure it is also a good program. But I think you can see the amount of money that it would entail to phase out one program that is successful and then put another one, even if it is as successful, in operation. It will cost too much money. This may have been mentioned, but I want to say it again: For every dollar of R.C. & D. money that the Arkansas River Valley area has spent, we have spent \$40 of somebody else's money. And I want to just mention one example.

In one project in my county, of Scott, County, we needed 600 loads of topsoil. There were three farmers in the community that donated 600 loads of topsoil that came out of the river bottoms and it enabled us to, in 5 weeks, cover that land with tufcote Bermuda grass. And that is just one example of the money that we count. They could have sold the soil if they had so wanted to.

I do not think there is any way of considering R.C. & D. apart from soil conservation. And I think that you very likely, already know that we are losing 3 million acres of topsoil every year—3 million acres. One million acres of that is our prime farmland.

The R.C. & D. people have a good staff, we have access to the soil conservation technicians, and they are trained for the very things that we need to do.

For instance, in my narrative, I mentioned that one boy's club, Hunt's Park, where 7,400 children play ball every year. They were having to play in the mud that was coming down from a cemetery that was on top of the hill. And we, the R.C. & D. and soil conservation people, made that where those boys can play without the water coming from the cemetery. That is local people helping themselves. We are of the opinion that we need to get back to more local people doing things that, maybe, our Federal Government is trying to do for us today.

I do not know whether I should mention funding. We know that this bill does not fund. But we do hope that there will be an adequate amount of money given to us. I am hearing so many of your own people right here in Washington talking about the money that is wasted.

Let me mention just one. Some Government agency offered Arkansas, if I remember the figures correctly, \$450,000 to teach some men how to take a chain saw and cut wood so that the wood could be burned by the elderly people. Now, if I understand correctly, they used \$69,000 of that money and cut 12 cords of wood, and the other is still waiting there. And our Governor's face is red because of a program like that.

I want to mention one more. My son-in-law and our pastor went to Nicaragua a little more than a year ago on a preaching mission.

My son-in-law is a businessman. And they went to Nicaragua something like a year ago and lived with the natives, and conducted the services. They slept in the home and ate in the home of the natives and those natives said something like this: "Mr. Carter has sent Mr. Minosa \$60 million this week, and he will use all of it to buy more guns and more ammunition to kill us."

I am just simply suggesting that we need to conserve money. But I am sure that we could balance the budget and we could fund these things that we think are worthwhile.

Thank you so much. Arkansas people appreciate what you are doing for us.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much, Reverend Evans for your testimony. Senator Bumpers told me that he was going to be here to present you to the committee today, but he has been tied up.

Reverend Evans. He is probably elsewhere.

Senator MCGOVERN. He is tied up in another committee, but he wanted me to welcome you on his behalf.

We will now hear from Noel Stallings.

Senator Jepsen has to go to another hearing. So I think what we will do after we hear from Ms. Stallings is defer any questioning of the panel until we have heard from Mr. Berg and Mr. Boothby. We will then proceed with the other panels and then if we have time at the end, maybe we can have a general question period.

STATEMENT OF NOEL STALLINGS, CHAIRWOMAN, SHAWNEE R.C. & D. LAND UTILIZATION-WATER CONSERVATION COMMITTEE, MARION, ILL.

Ms. STALLINGS. Thank you, Senator.

Ladies and gentlemen, I am Noel Stallings, another volunteer, working with R.C. & D. I am a member of the Shawnee R.C. & D. in southern Illinois.

There is no way I can top all of the wonderful words that have been said this morning, so I will make my remarks very brief since you already have a written statement.¹ But I did want to underscore the fact that many of us are working to form regional units.

We in Illinois are working with our sister States, with five others, to form a north central or midwestern regional association of R.C. & D.'s, the original impetus being to have a network, as Mary has pointed out, for fighting for survival here in Washington. But what we have come to find out is that regionalizing has also provided us with better information among ourselves and how to relate our individual programs to national issues, and how to perhaps document them better for purposes here in Washington.

I realize that quantitating programs is very difficult because many, if maybe most, of our associated measures are directed toward quality of life, you cannot measure this in dollars and cents—or at least it is extremely difficult. But I am here in support of Senator McGovern's bill and our newly formed or newly to be formed regional association certainly does support this bill.

I want to point out also that some of the associated measures that are being done at the local R.C. & D. areas are not only geared to solving problems after they have happened, but we have taken

¹ See p. 75 for the prepared statement of Ms. Stallings.

on a measure to, hopefully, prevent problems, or at least correct them in the future, by attempting to do some public education. And we have chosen a vehicle of a motion picture film to do this. We have approximately 40 sponsors for this film, none of which comes from Federal funds. And I wanted to reiterate the idea that we are doing things at the local level with local money, not just using Federal funds to survive.

Thank you very much for allowing me to be here today, and we do urge you to vote a do pass on Senator McGovern's bill.

Thank you.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much for your testimony.

I want to thank all the members of this panel for an excellent overview of the issues we are concerned with. As I say, we may, if time permits, have some further questions later on.

I would like now to call Mr. Norman Berg, the Administrator of the Soil Conservation Service of the Department of Agriculture and also Mr. Charles Boothby, the executive secretary of the National Association of Conservation Districts.

Mr. Boothby, what is your time schedule? It is necessary for you to leave at 11, isn't it?

Mr. BOOTHBY. Yes.

Senator MCGOVERN. Mr. Berg, are you under any time constraints? Should we hear from Mr. Boothby first so he can keep his 11 o'clock commitments? If you want to proceed, Mr. Boothby, we will hear from Mr. Berg immediately after your statement.

You may wish to just summarize and highlight your statement as I know Senator Jepsen has some questions he wants to direct to both of you.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES L. BOOTHBY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. BOOTHBY. Mr. Chairman, members of the committee, I am Charles Boothby, executive secretary of the National Association of Conservation Districts. Our association represents the 2,950 conservation districts in the 50 States, Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands. Conservation districts are managed by over 17,000 locally elected or appointed public officials providing assistance to over 2.5 million cooperating landowners.

Conservation districts and NACD have been supportive of the R.C. & D. program since its inception. All of the 190 R.C. & D. projects are sponsored by one or more conservation districts and districts have been instrumental in the implementation of many measures through this program.

R.C. & D. has given conservation districts an additional means of getting a conservation program established on the land.

At its national convention, the council of our association passed a resolution in support of the R.C. & D. program, and I will read just one sentence of it.

"NACD will support the passage of S. 1942 or similar legislation and work closely with the other organizations and Congress in that effort."

Senator McGovern, we appreciate your interest in the R.C. & D. program, and in the introduction of S. 1942, along with the cosponsors of this legislation.

We are here today to support S. 1942 and many of the suggested amendments which are under discussion to that bill.

On December 20, 1979, President Carter issued a small community and rural development policy. And that has been mentioned earlier this morning. The basic intent of this policy is to provide a process within which the Federal Government in cooperation with State and local governments and the private sector can provide the greatest degree of support for local efforts, solve problems, and improve the quality of rural life. That is a direct quote.

We agree with the intent of this policy statement and with many of the initiatives outlined in the rest of the document. Many of these issues are already being addressed through the R.C. & D. program in many areas of this Nation.

It is our opinion that if the R.C. & D. program were not in existence, we would be attempting to invent one. We believe the time has come to put this program on a sound legislative basis.

The R.C. & D. program and the concepts on which it has grown has strong support throughout the Nation, both in rural and urban areas. It has served as a catalyst for problem solving and for attracting private, State, local and other Federal funds for natural resource and community development.

I am sure that other witnesses here today will provide many specific instances of this. For the balance of our testimony, we wish to address the specific provisions of the bill itself.

Normally, applications for R.C. & D. projects are sent by project areas to the Governor of the State for his review, comment and approval prior to submission to the Secretary. In many instances, the Governor will designate some State agency to act on these matters for him.

We believe that this State review is appropriate and should be formalized within the legislation. It could be accomplished by amending section 3, paragraph (3) to read, "or States and approved by the Governor or his or her designee, which has been developed through a planning process" and so forth. That language is in my written testimony.

Like other federally assisted programs, the amount of local support and interest may change over time because of changing local priorities. In the R.C. & D. program, I suspect that diminution of local interest is a direct result of the instability and fluctuation of Federal support of the program.

In any case, the local support and interest should be measured periodically, and where lack of local interest warrants it, the project should be deauthorized, thus freeing the financial and technical assistance for areas with stronger local interest. A deauthorization process was recommended by the USDA task force on R.C. & D. in October 1978.

We concur with the recommendation and believe that this can be appropriately handled in this legislation, perhaps in section 6, which is the agreement section of the bill, rather than in the authorities of the Secretary.

The last phrase in paragraph (5) of section 6 should be stricken as it refers to a section of the bill which has been deleted from the present draft. We have suggested some changes there.

Section 13 places an annual limit on the program of 200 active designated areas. Since this entire program is designed as a multiyear planning and implementation program, the term "annually" seems somewhat confusing. There are already 190 R.C. & D. areas approved, with six new starts proposed for fiscal 1981. This certainly does not leave much room for expansion of the program. If expansion is not contemplated or desired, at least strike the word "annually", which seems, as I mentioned, somewhat confusing when you are thinking of a multiyear program.

The present bill does not give the Secretary specific authority to promulgate rules and regulations in implementation of the program. We suggest that such authority should be included. This could be accomplished by adding a section 14, which I have included in my formal testimony.

With these amendments, NACD strongly supports the passage of S. 1942 and encourages this committee to recommend passage.

I would appreciate it, Senator, if my written testimony could be included in the whole record.¹ And this completes my testimony.

Senator McGOVERN. All right.

We will now hear from Mr. Berg.

Mr. Berg, we are happy to welcome you to the committee. You have been up here on the Hill many times. It has been my privilege to work with you over the years and we appreciate many of the contributions you have made to the benefit of conservation and rural people everywhere. So we are glad to have you here as a witness.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN A. BERG, CHIEF, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Mr. BERG. Mr. Chairman, Senator McGovern, I appreciate your kind words and it has been my pleasure to respond to the requests of the Congress over the many years that I have been associated with the Soil Conservation Service.

Senator Jepsen, I am pleased to be able to be with this committee today. We will be up more frequently in the future as we present our findings from our study on soil and water conservation programs, which we are doing under the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act (RCA).

I am reminded, as your chairman pointed out earlier in the session, that the hearing this subcommittee conducted in March of 1979 is still very pertinent to us as we try to address what should be done about resource conservation and development.

I would suggest, Mr. Chairman, that my written statement be placed in the record.²

Senator McGOVERN. The statement will be printed as though read.

Mr. BERG. I have enjoyed listening to the distinguished members of the panels. Many of these people I have worked with personally

¹ See p. 76 for the prepared statement of Mr. Boothby.

² See p. 78 for the prepared statement of Mr. Berg.

over the years concerning their interests at their particular R.C. & D. level.

We are talking about Senate bill 1942 and its relationship to the Department's resource conservation and development program, and that bill, if it were enacted, would provide specific legislative authority to the Secretary of Agriculture for establishing a resource conservation and development program.

The Department does have a program at this time that is similar to that called for in the act.

The R.C. & D. program was established by administrative action of the Secretary of Agriculture on November 2, 1962. I had the good fortune to be with Secretary Freeman when he testified in the House and in the Senate regarding the need. At that time it was one of several USDA efforts to assist rural areas that needed additional attention. The statement in the record will show what we have used as the authority for this program.

The first R.C. & D. applications were received in fiscal year 1963. The first 10 areas were authorized for planning in 1964, and 10 areas were authorized for operations, full technical and financial assistance, in 1965. I do think that one of those first ones included the project in Arkansas.

I can very well remember the first appropriation for this work was \$1.5 million in fiscal year 1964. It is now increased until presently we are operating at the fiscal 1980 level of \$32 million. I remember that first appropriation because the House subcommittee had recommended \$500,000 and the Senate added \$1 million to get that program underway.

The bill at hand, Senate 1942, would establish into law many of the R.C. & D. program policies that have been developed administratively over these past 18 years. Especially section 4 which provides that the Secretary shall establish an R.C. & D. program which shall be made available to the States, local units of government, et cetera, the technical and financial assistance necessary to permit them to operate and maintain a planning process, and for various purposes cited in the act.

The program assistance that we are now providing does supply some assistance to 190 multijurisdictional areas that have been designated by the Secretaries of Agriculture over the last 18 years.

Applications for program assistance, of course, come through a very well-formed route, developing at the local level, passing all of the necessary clearances, coming through the State agencies that are concerned, and on to the Secretary.

Generally, these units of government have an interest in the proper conservation, development, and utilization of our natural resources. And the major sponsoring groups include many types of governments, including the soil and water conservation districts. In each area a council is formed to serve as a governing body and guide the local program. The council includes representatives from the sponsoring organizations and many other local citizens.

These 190 areas now include 1,295 counties, and they also cover 1,278 conservation districts. R.C. & D's are active in all the States except Alaska plus one in Puerto Rico. The first task, is to prepare a long-range plan for conservation, development, and use of the natural resources in that particular area. They get assistance from

a variety of technical experts and specialists in this effort. In 130 of these 190 areas we have a full-time R.C. & D, coordinator. These coordinators usually have come from a previous work service in agencies of the Department of Agriculture.

The plan, of course, consists of a variety of goals and objectives, and then the council and sponsors move on to the implementation of the plan.

The R.C. & D. coordinator does play a key role in helping the local people carry out, not only the measures in the plan, but the associated measures.

Between 1964 and May 1980, over \$2 billion have been spent on measures of all kinds. Only 3 percent, or about \$64 million has been Federal money, appropriated specifically for the R.C. & D. activities. Just under \$1 billion has come from other ongoing Federal programs and that has been matched by about \$1 billion from non-Federal sources.

Over the years, as this committee well knows, a number of questions regarding the effectiveness of this program have been raised. The questions include concern that the program objectives, in the beginning, may have been too broad, and it is difficult to measure accomplishments. Questions increasingly had been raised in the last decade about the relationships between these R.C. & D. areas, multicounty areas, and what eventually came into being as substate districts. The R.C. & D.'s were in many States the first multicounty activity, and now we have a more formal arrangement in most of the States.

There has been a concern that our agency has assumed an increasingly dominant role, thus lessening the intended departmentwide participation in the program.

Still another question concerned the proper role of a Federal R.C. & D. coordinator, and how they should properly relate to the local councils, the substate officials and even other USDA officials.

My present associate chief, Dave Unger, chaired a task force set up by the Department and led the effort that resulted in a report which was included in the record last year. That report has become the basis for looking at what we can do more effectively.

The special task force report indicated that, in addition to providing benefits from financially assisted and associated measures, the councils do serve as catalysts to bring sponsors and others together to develop ideas, have public discussion, and reach decisions on solutions to problems.

The program was perceived to be successful at the local level, but the report did point out that progress toward attaining program objectives was difficult to measure, especially from a national perspective.

The congressional conferees, acting on our present appropriation for fiscal 1980, the agricultural appropriation bill, called for the General Accounting Office to review this program. This review is underway, and the report, although we have absolutely no information as to what it will say, will have influence on the future of this work.

The program is again being reviewed along with other USDA soil conservation activities to fulfill the requirements of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (RCA). The R.C. & D.

program, with almost two decades of experience, provided a sample for one of the alternative strategies of the seven we offered for public comment under RCA. It is called a regional resource program approach, and the public comments have given us some valuable insights into how they view that approach.

The total R.C. & D. program is undergoing further analysis as a means for achieving one or more of the national conservation objectives that are identified in the RCA process.

Reference has been made to the administration's small community and rural development policy, announced in December of last year, stating goals, principles, and implementation mechanisms to address needs in rural America. These principles are valuable and, they seem to have come from the experience, at least partly, that we have had in R.C. & D. work. Because the programs that we are talking about here have long operated in accordance with such principles, and some of the program's accomplishments were even cited in that policy document.

I do not know whether that is part of the record or not.

Senator MCGOVERN. We will see that it is done.¹

Mr. BERG. However, based on the results of earlier studies in the task force report and the fact that we have not yet been able to show convincingly that an R.C. & D. program has made significant progress in achieving program objectives, a decision was made to terminate the program in its present form.

In making this decision, the administration did recognize its outstanding commitments to the public and intends to honor them. Our fiscal year 1981 budget request is \$34 million. That amount is needed to meet our commitments for the second year of a 3-year phaseout of the present program to be completed by the end of fiscal 1982.

Earlier this year, a number of task forces were established to develop detailed plans as to what we should do for the future regarding all soil and water conservation programs of the Department. Two of these task forces, capacity building and natural resources and environment, have made a recommendation that the program that we are talking about today could well be an element of the small community and rural development policy implementation.

It could serve to develop and improve the capability of local government serving rural areas in planning and decisionmaking for the full utilization and protection of the natural resources in that area.

We do recognize that the program concepts that have developed over the last two decades are valuable. Local control of decisions, the catalytic effect of bringing together Federal, State, and local interests, a multiplier effect of Federal seed money, the development of local leadership, the Federal coordination that is needed to focus assistance at the local level and flexibility to deal with a wide variety of conditions that we cannot possibly conceive of at the national level.

The Department will continue to look at these concepts for possible use in the national soil conservation program being developed

¹ See p. 81 for a reprint of the Carter administration's small community and rural development policy.

under RCA. We are considering the possibility of using these concepts, and perhaps some redirected program incorporating what we have learned through the operation of the R.C. & D. in order to carry out our policies for small communities and rural development.

Let the record show, however, that since evaluations to date have been unable to demonstrate the effectiveness of R.C. & D. in achieving the program objectives, as now defined, and since the Secretary has the authority currently needed to operate the present program, we recommend against enactment of Senate 1942.

There is clearly lack of agreement within the Federal Government over continuation of this program. The uncertainty of funding from year to year has hampered efforts of local R.C. & D. leaders to pursue their objectives and to make efficient use of R.C. & D. technical and financial help.

Program management in my agency has been further burdened by the dual tasks of preparing operational plans for program phaseout and providing technical and financial help to newly authorized R.C. & D.'s. Since you had your hearing last time, when we had 178 projects, we now have 190, and Mr. Whitten's subcommittee recommends that we establish another 6 in 1981.

I am reminded of one of the other administrators of our Department who was testifying and was asked the question, "If you were under no constraints from the administration, what would be your personal view?" And he answered, "If I gave you my personal views, I would be under no constraints."

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Berg.

I want to ask that a statement by Congressman Ed Jenkins of Georgia, who has introduced a companion bill in the House, be entered in the record.¹

I yield now to my colleague Senator Jepsen.

STATEMENT OF HON. ROGER W. JEPSEN, A U.S. SENATOR FROM IOWA

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you, Mr. Chairman. It appears to me that we are all in agreement concerning the tremendous support which has been generated for the USDA's resource conservation and development program by those persons at the State and local levels, who are concerned with natural resource conservation and soil and water conservation in particular.

I very candidly and thankfully admit that I have not heard an unkind word about R.C. & D. from anyone outside of Washington, especially not from those most familiar with the program in my home State of Iowa.

In Iowa, there are five projects in operation now with one application pending. Our State conservationist, Mr. Bill Brune, firmly states that it is the most popular program, as far as local involvement is concerned, that the Soil Conservation Service has going.

When a resource conservation problem has been identified and an R.C. & D. application is approved, conservation goals have been accomplished within a year in many cases. To those generally fed

¹ See p. 47 for the prepared statement of Representative Jenkins.

up with the slow movement of most government programs, such action is heartily supported and endorsed.

A 1978 USDA task force report confirms this local enthusiasm. In the report a point was made that while R.C. & D. is a Federal program, it is viewed by local people as a local program because they initiate it and direct it.

By my way of thinking where Federal programs are concerned, we can hardly ask for anything more.

Now, despite the wide degree of local support for the R.C. & D. program, it seems to me that whenever the budget axe falls, R.C. & D. moneys are either the first to go or, at least, the first not to be increased. As others have pointed out, soil and water conservation is not a glamorous issue. It is not one that directly touches the pocketbooks of large numbers of people. Therefore, it seems to get pushed aside year after year.

I have noted that one of the reasons the administration has given for phaseout of the program is because they have not been able to prove—and here I will quote a USDA representative who appeared before this subcommittee last March—

Statistically significant differences in the achievement of program objectives between counties receiving R.C. & D. assistance and similar counties that do not receive such assistance.

It was further noted that a 1975 SCS report concluded that in terms of employment, median income and per capita income, there was no statistically significant differences attributable to R.C. & D. projects.

That may be true, but by my way of thinking, that should not in any way be a primary objective of the R.C. & D. program. If increased employment is a side benefit, fine, but it seems to me that a program located in the Department of Agriculture with the Soil Conservation Service the lead agency need not be measured on its ability to increase employment in a given community or county.

If the objectives of the program are what is causing part of the controversy then perhaps they should be changed. Perhaps we should be looking at other things that the program has accomplished; good conservation practices set up voluntarily by local community leaders with a maximum of public interest participation.

Do you have any comment on this, Mr. Berg? By what criteria should the success of the projects be measured, in your opinion?

Mr. BERG. The guidance that we gave in the early program years did relate to the orderly development, improvement, conservation, and utilization of natural resources in the project area, thereby providing employment and other economic opportunities to people of the area.

I personally have been in many of the areas, and I feel that it has contributed. But the ability to measure this has been very limited. And you raised the question, Mr. Chairman, earlier, does the Department, or does the total Federal Government have the ability to do that sort of thing?

I think we have a challenge there that we have not properly met. What we need to define are the criteria which local people working on this with us can relate to as we then try to measure the effectiveness of our particular Federal contribution.

The R.C. & D. program has been a mix of many things, not only USDA programs, but other Federal programs, State activity, local activity and, in some cases, activities involving no public funds at all.

The 190 areas we presently have throughout the country provide a very good basis to take a look at what has happened in the areas that we have worked with. Do they, in fact, show improvement over the areas that do not have R.C. & D?

This is a real tough job that I think we have got to do a better job of evaluating and reporting on.

Senator JEPSEN. The 1978 USDA task force report, which I mentioned earlier, listed certain objectives of some of the R.C. & D. projects. Some of these objectives were not exactly my idea of a natural resource development. They were, for example, encouraging existing industries to expand and new industries to locate in the R.C. & D. area; creating new jobs and new markets for local raw materials; improving local markets for handicraft products; building or improving new community facilities, such as hospitals, schools, solid waste disposal systems, and roads.

Now, while these all may be laudible goals, are they laudible goals for this program? Should the focus or the objectives of the R.C. & D. programs be narrowed, in your opinion? Would that help?

Mr. BERG. I think the local people would still want to keep these things as objectives that they would want to have accomplished. Our job is to define what the U.S. Department of Agriculture can contribute. And my job in my particular agency is to define what it is that SCS can contribute. Our job is especially related to the types of locally defined goals in that same report that pertain to improving land and water resources, to achieving better land use, protecting prime land and prime farmland, converting our poorly suited cropland to grassland, woodland, and wildlife habitat, reducing erosion and sedimentation, flood prevention, improving irrigation, that sort of thing.

That is what SCS can contribute and I would suggest that that is what we are doing with our funds and our technical assistance today.

Senator JEPSEN. But, at the same time, I heard you just say that you did not want to lose these other objectives, like improving local markets for handicraft products and so on. That is a far cry from preventing soil erosion.

Mr. BERG. Senator, I said I think the local people would like to keep those as objectives. And I think that the local community, the State and Nation will benefit by those types of things being done, but they are not the things that the Soil Conservation Service has to lend direct assistance to.

Senator JEPSEN. Can you tell me at this time what the distribution of project measures directed toward natural resource concerns and those toward economic development objectives, what the percentage is?

Mr. BERG. May I be able to place that in the record, Senator? I do think that most of those using USDA, SCS-appropriated funds are dedicated to the natural resource activity. But I would be much more satisfied with this answer if I could place that in the record.

Senator JEPSEN. I would appreciate that, if you would.

[The following information was subsequently received by the committee:]

For those measures receiving cost sharing through appropriated R.C. & D. funds, 100 percent is directed toward natural resources. The table below shows the measure purpose and the total number adopted by the Council and those completed.

Purpose	Adopted	Completed
Critical area treatment (erosion control).....	3,532	931
Flood prevention.....	2,473	307
Farm irrigation.....	661	75
Farm drainage.....	725	103
Soil and water management for ag-pollutant control.....	127	27
Public water-based recreation.....	1,301	55
Public water-based fish and wildlife.....	400	13
Total.....	9,219	1,511

Measures not receiving financial assistance funds through appropriated R.C. & D. funds are associated with the conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. These are referred to as associated measures. Again these are adopted by the local R.C. & D. Council and their efforts are devoted to getting the measures completed. Approximately 50 percent of these measures are directed toward economic development and are often carried out by the Council in concert with the State and Federal economic development agencies.

Senator JEPSEN. To what extent have the conservation, development and utilization of natural resources been accelerated in the project areas?

Mr. BERG. I think we would also be able to provide some evidence of that. But, again, I would like to have that in a more detailed answer for the record.

[The following information was subsequently received by the committee:]

In all of the 190 R.C. & D. areas there has been acceleration. The difficulty is in how to quantify the degree of acceleration. We know, for example, in the Wiregrass Area in Alabama the Council has accelerated erosion control activities on all public land in the area. Since August of 1967 it is estimated a total of \$2,100,000 of R.C. & D. funds has been used for acceleration. It is now difficult to find severe erosion on any school grounds, county parks, or on county roadways. In Iowa, acceleration has taken place in protecting 13 public water supplies from excessive erosion and associated pollutants. This has been done at an R.C. & D. cost of \$1,525,000 and local cost of \$538,000. These examples deal with erosion control. We can provide other examples for the other purposes cost-shared with R.C. & D. funds.

Each R.C. & D. area can point to its efforts to accelerate the conservation of natural resources. Again, the difficulty is in measuring or quantifying the degree of acceleration.

Senator JEPSEN. And, finally—thank you, Mr. Chairman, for your forbearance here.

To what extent has coordination among all levels of government in natural resources been improved in the project areas? Has there been a specific direction in that?

Mr. BERG. Senator Jepsen, I have had reports and have observed personally that the coordination at the local level is greatly improved. That was the testimony that came from the public sessions that we had leading to this task force report. I attended several of those sessions and I heard statements to that effect.

I could not answer as to whether or not it has helped at the State level in terms of how State agencies would view their activity in that particular area. At the national level, we have to work very diligently to achieve coordination.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you.

Mr. BERG. One of the recommendations of the task force was that we set up a USDA policy board. Better coordination is being achieved in terms of our total USDA approach to the RCA. We have a coordinating committee, and this may result in a spinoff that is badly needed for this particular program.

Senator JEPSEN. Thank you very much, Mr. Chairman.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thanks to you, Senator Jepsen.

Mr. Berg, I have been spending a lot of time in my State the last few months, for reasons that I think you are familiar with, and one of the good things about going home is that you look at the operation in some of these programs on the other end. I just have to tell you that I do not know of any Government program that stimulates more local initiative for less cost to the Federal Government than this one does.

Beyond that, I am very much troubled. It seems to me to be a lack of appreciation of the R.C. & D. program. Maybe you can help shed some light on this. Here at the Federal level, for what these R.C. & D. programs are accomplishing, I think, in many respects, they are doing what we say we want done. We would like to see Federal money used to stimulate greater local participation and local effort in these conservation and development programs. I hope maybe you will shed some light on that basic point.

In the President's Small Community and Rural Development policy on page 6, I read these words:

I am directing my Secretaries and heads of Departments and agencies to adhere to the maximum feasible extent to the following principles in the administration of Federal programs. Specifically, Federal administrators are directed to manage their programs in ways that recognize local priorities and facilitate local decision-making in rural America.

Now, is that not exactly what R.C. & D. does? And, if so, why is the administration seemingly intent on phasing the program out of existence, especially, when its administrators are directed by the President to implement his policy in this way?

Mr. BERG. Mr. Chairman, I had pointed out earlier that in reading these goals that are on page 6 that I think many of them came from the experiences that we have had, not only in R.C. & D., but in USDA in total, where most of our programs relate very specifically to the problems at the local level. We start, as you know, with the Soil Conservation Service dedicated to working with the conservation districts. And that has had nearly 45 years of history that I think we have built on for a variety of activities, including the small watershed program, the Great Plains conservation program, and, of course, the R.C. & D.'s.

I do feel that, based on what we heard from the people throughout the country when we had the hearings related to the task force report that they found that a key benefit of this program was the improved coordination and the cooperation among rural leaders. They believe this did lead to better local decisionmaking.

In regard to your earlier statement about your contact with the people at the local and problem level, I, too, feel the need that we

in SCS have our people understand what these real world problems and possibilities are. I just reorganized my national office, and my six new deputy chiefs are being asked to go and spend time at a local conservation district to find out how well our policies and procedures are operating. I think this will be most beneficial and I will lead the way on that to demonstrate that I really mean it.

I have heard from district conservationists throughout the country, and they tell me that we cannot be everything to everybody, as an agency, and we need to select our priorities very carefully, and we need to understand how well our policies and decisions relate to the real world at the local level.

This is one of the key objectives that I have; and I would think it would benefit other people who make decisions here in Washington.

Senator MCGOVERN. What I am trying to establish here is that this program deserves permanent authority. It deserves the kind of recognition, both at the executive branch level and congressional level, that avoids this constant talk about phasing it out. The reason for that is it is accomplishing exactly what the administration policymakers say they want to accomplish.

I read where administrators are, and I quote, "To make Federal investments in ways that complement State, local development plans and priorities."

Now, if R.C. & D. area plans are worked out, at the local level, to complement State and local management plans and priorities, doesn't R.C. & D. fall exactly within these policy guidelines that the President says he wants carried out?

Mr. BERG. R.C. & D. plans are coordinated with State and local planning and priorities. They are developed by local sponsors with input from State and local and Federal officials. With that sort of input they certainly should complement State and local plans.

Senator MCGOVERN. Let us go further into the President's policy. I see where administrators are directed to use Federal assistance to help leverage private sector investments in rural community and economic development projects and programs.

Anyone who has dealt with these R.C. & D.'s over the last few years knows that kind of work is often referred to as associated measures. They are part of the R.C. & D. program, but don't place any additional burden on the Federal taxpayer. I know USDA's problems in tracking or assessing these associated measures are doubtless real, but I can assure you that this is precisely what R.C. & D. does. It triggers coordinated private investment that we might not otherwise activate at the community level. So do you not think it is a matter of some urgency for the USDA to get a handle on this aspect of the program before it is terminated, especially if this policy would seemingly initiate precisely the same kind of programs that you are after?

It just does not seem to me insurmountable to develop a monitoring system to look at these associated measures even though they do not involve direct Federal money. Can't you develop monitoring capability to do that instead of looking at this as somehow outside of the purview of what the Federal Government ought to be doing?

Mr. BERG. May I suggest, Mr. Chairman, that this is one of the challenges that we count as a high priority. We do have a pretty

good record in our own agency about what has been done in the way of associated measures and contributions that even go beyond the public sector. But I do not think we have yet met the challenge that you are putting out that we be better able to monitor and report progress.

Senator McGOVERN. Well, along that line of trying to keep closer tab on the program, and also to throw the force of your agency behind a better administration of it, it is all well and good to talk about giving the program additional funding. I think you are talking about \$34 million in funding. But if you eliminate the R.C. & D. coordinators who work with the local people, it seems to me that is not a wise decision. It would seem to me that if we are going to put substantial Federal funds into this program that the same argument used to justify the funding ought to be used to justify the coordinators who are supposed to make the program work.

Why do you offer the funds and then recommend phasing out the coordinator?

Mr. BERG. When I took over as chief of the agency, we were down to about 106 or 108 project coordinators, and this was a bad situation that we found ourselves in, because we had people serving dual assignments.

In February of this year, I gave guidance to our leaders throughout the country that R.C. & D. coordinator positions will be filled with prior approval. We are now up to 130 coordinators.

There are a variety of ways that we can help local people beyond having a full-time project coordinator. Some of the States are finding ways in which this can be done. One of the things that we are looking at is the proper role of a Federal person serving either with an R.C. & D. council or even with a substate planning unit, as to whether it should be full time, part time, or whether we just let R.C. & D. coordination be part of the ongoing activity in a county or a group of counties or conservation districts.

This is still, I think, a good area for further exploration.

Senator McGOVERN. Just one final question, Mr. Berg, as I am anxious to get on with the other panels.

One of the phrases that the President uses in the policy statements is the importance of capacity building at the local level. I assume what he is talking about there is bolstering local leadership in carrying out programs to meet local needs.

The President's statement reads:

Federal administrators are directed to make special efforts to provide local citizens and their leaders with the assistance needed for effective community decision-making development effort.

Now, that is fine rhetoric, and I do not question for one minute that you and your associates have taken some steps to assist this program, but what concerns me is repeated talk about phasing out the R.C. & D. program. Such an approach is not capacity building. It is capacity destroying. It keeps local people uncertain as to whether the support they need is going to be in place. It is a demoralizing atmosphere for them to work in.

You have some of the most dedicated people in this country volunteering their time and energy to make this program work—working without pay, without compensation, with a very modest Federal investment. I think Reverend Evans is absolutely right, we

let more money fall between the cracks on other programs than this program involves entirely as far as Federal funds are concerned. I very much hope that this legislation will be accepted, that we can get permanent authority for this program and have an end to this business of talking about phasing it out.

Mr. BERG. Mr. Chairman, the capacity building cited in the President's policy is an item that is getting additional review and, as I mentioned earlier in the testimony, the Department does have a special task force under the leadership of the Director of the Science Education Administration. Obviously, capacity building relates to several agencies, but especially it relates to the motivation and leadership capability training activities of extension through the universities and so forth. We are finding this experience very valuable in relating our particular ability to the knowledge and skills of extension people that would encourage the local leaders to seek the kinds of help that they would want.

Senator McGOVERN. Mr. Berg, I have been here a long time, as you know, and I know that sometimes Government officials have to follow the official line. But I know about your personal commitment to conservation in all of its forms. I just hope you will use all the influence and eloquence you have personally to move the administration into a very strong commitment to the R.C. & D. program. It is an excellent program, and one that I am confident is personally compatible with your own philosophy.

Thank you for your appearance here today. I may have some followup questions which I will submit in writing.

Mr. BERG. We will be pleased to answer any further questions of the subcommittee. I want to express my appreciation for being able to join the group that has been assembled here, and these people that are doing the kind of work that they have testified to here which is very much needed throughout the country. We will do our best to carry out the Soil Conservation Service authorities and the appropriations that Congress provides.

Thank you.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much.

We will now hear from the members of another panel, J. B. Jones, chairman, Chestatee-Chattahoochee R.C. & D. project, Gainesville, Ga.; Peggy McNeill, first vice chairperson, South Jersey R.C. & D. Council, Hammonton, N.J.; Michael Shay, Berkshire-Franklin R.C. & D. Area, Adams, Mass.; and Clem Weindorf, South Central Mountain R.C. & D. Area, Carrizozo, N. Mex.

I am sorry for the constraints we are operating under here, but if each person could hold their statement to about 5 minutes, that will give us a chance not only to hear this panel, but to hear the third and final panel.

We will begin with Mr. Jones.

**STATEMENT OF J. B. JONES, CHAIRMAN, STATE OF GEORGIA
R.C. & D. COUNCIL, GAINESVILLE, GA.**

Mr. JONES. Thank you, Mr. Senator.

First off, let me say that I wear several hats. I am an Appalachian and I will speak different from any southerner you ever saw and maybe a little faster. I am from the mountains and if you have

ever read the book "Foxfire", I am one of the characters in it—or my people are.

I come from a rural setting. First of all, I serve on the board of directors of the National Association of Counties. I am president of the Georgia County Commissioners' Association; and I also serve as chairman of the substate planning district for 13 counties, and also as chairman of the Georgia R.C. & D. Council and the Chestatee-Chattahoochee R.C. & D. area.

And I come from a different angle from the rest of the people present here today. I hadn't been in government too long and really had not been exposed to a lot of things in the modern world, being up in the mountains. But around in 1970 somebody came by one day and said, "J. B. why don't"—I was plowing my mules—"why don't you go with us out to a resource committee meeting and let's talk about some good things for Lumpkin County?"

Now, I am going to relate to Lumpkin County, and I think this relates to counties all over the United States. I can only talk where I saw the action put into play.

So, we met with the resource committee—and this is a sounding board—later I became the commissioner after this because of attending these meetings. And in our county we just have a sole commissioner, so you need a sounding board to see whether you are on the right road or not.

So, from this resource committee meeting, we decided that we would like to see some good things happen in Lumpkin County. And from sitting around and looking, I saw leadership surface that would not have surfaced. I saw some capacity to develop our county that was not there before. And we were talking about one critical area treatment project, which was grass on the road banks and keeping the water clear. We are in the headwaters of Chattahoochee-Chestatee, which is the headwaters of Lake Lanier, which provides water to about half of Georgia's population.

So I saw a need for all this and saw a need for these resource committee or sounding boards. None of these people receive 1 penny for any services they do. They just came and gave freely of their service. This impressed me, and from that I decided maybe to run for commissioner and got the job, and we identified the needs of Lumpkin County.

And from this, Senator, we created a hospital authority, which we had one doctor who was about to leave and we had one that was sick. The next county over had zero doctor; the next county just had one. And from that we built a hospital which now has a staff of eight doctors. That is an associate measure. It had nothing to do with R.C. & D. moneys; but there had to be a focal point for people to be there.

Then we got to thinking about jobs for us hillbillies and mountaineers, because when we go to Atlanta, we create problems in the ghettos. And we go to Chicago, we have a settlement of people up there, and we have some in Detroit. And from the resource group came an industrial authority. And during 8 years, we have added 500 jobs to our county. We had located an Ingersoll-Rand plant, a \$14 million plant, in our county to provide skilled jobs.

Then we started improving our transportation network and working with the Georgia Department of Transportation. And in

this project we always had an influence from the Soil Conservation Service to build according to the use of the land, to take care of the land, because we are very mountainous—less than 5 percent of Lumpkin County is prime farmland.

Then we got to thinking about some other things we would like to do to create and preserve our culture. Through R.C. & D., we are getting some canoe trails. Now, the guys in Atlanta are urban, but they understand white water and canoe trails. And we are working on a measure right now which is an associate measure that will develop some canoe trails in Lumpkin County. This money will come from the Georgia Heritage Fund, not from the Federal Government. But we had to have that R.C. & D. coordinator there as a focal point. We had to have that seed money to bring people there. And that operated as a catalyst to bring people together.

I do not know of any other way that you could do it. At the same time, we challenge anyone to come down and look at our land use. We are proud of our land. We work with the trees and nature; we work with the terrain. We practice good conservation.

Another thing I want to address from local governments' view is the difference between APDC and R.C. & D.'s. I serve as chairman of a substate planning district, Georgia Mountains Area Planning Development Commission. Substate planning districts are legislated by the State of Georgia. Eighty-five percent of our board are elected officials, which is great. But they only plan and give technical assistance.

R.C. & D. puts projects on the ground. And the APDC and R.C. & D. compliment each other instead of being overlapping in services. We have had no overlap at all. The APDC takes an administrative cut of the grants that come down to the area and R.C. & D. puts 100 percent of it on the ground.

OMB says there is no legal authority for R.C. & D. to exist, and that is the reason I am here today. I support Senate bill 1942, and I think it is one of the greatest tools of local government, because it gives local governments a chance to look at and listen to these sounding boards and hear what the people want who serve for no pay and with no special interest.

I could go on and just tell a lot of things that we have done in our county that related to it.

I represent 13 counties of upper Chattahoochee-Chestatee, and I heard a remark that you could not tell any difference between counties that had R.C. & D. and did not have. Our 13 counties are all increasing in population; they are all increasing in job opportunities. We are attracting people there for second homes. You have got to keep your environment good and clean to take care of your quality water to attract people from Florida, Atlanta. We even get a bunch of Yankees from Michigan. They are good neighbors. The snow does not bother them. It snows up where I am at, and it bothers the Floridians sometimes.

But we were able to do that in our counties because of R.C. & D. We can prove that we are progressing faster than the ones that do not have it.

Gwinnette County is an urban county right outside of Atlanta, one of the 10 fastest growing counties in the United States—the fastest growing in Georgia, in economics and in population. Gwin-

nette is one of the original pilot R.C. & D. projects. They deal in measures to make the quality of life better such as recreation measures and sediment control measures.

They have erosion and sediment control laws, one of the first in Georgia. And because of Gwinnette County's lead, all of Georgia now has an Erosion and Sediment Control Act. I cannot measure leadership; and I cannot measure integrity; I cannot measure initiative, but those are things you can see happen if you go look on the ground. And I am sure that the Secretary or somebody can figure out some way of measuring that, Mr. Senator.

I am not going to dominate the time, but this task force report, I did not get too much out of it because they did not use the right yardstick to measure with. I think we can develop one to measure. The R.C. & D. program is the only Federal program that I know which starts at the grassroots and works back up to whatever level of government is needed to furnish the services and complete the measures; it lets us people on the local level have a vision of what we want to do, and how we want to do it within a certain framework.

As the preacher quoted the Bible here awhile ago. I saw somewhere in the Bible, "Where there is no vision the people perish." We have a vision in these resource committees, and the things that we want. And I likened the Secretary of Agriculture or the administration to one of my neighbors who had a beautiful garden, and if there was one blade of grass out of place, it looked like you put it there. A guy came by and said, "What you need is a white mule to plow that garden with."

Sometimes I think we have the administration telling us what we need to do to cultivate our own resources, we think we should cultivate them and we should ask for our own program. Let us fit ourself in the program; do not come down and direct it to us.

Mr. Chairman, I have additional prepared materials, with support data, which I would request you accept and report as part of this hearing.

Senator MCGOVERN. All right, it will be made a part of the record.¹

Mr. JONES. As a representative of NACO, there are a couple of things that I would like to add to this. In the definition of local governments in Senate bill 1942, counties is not mentioned. And we would like the following language substituted in that, that the term "local government" means "city, town, township, parish, village, county, or any general purpose political subdivision of the State"; and I think that would save us some heartburn in the future.

And the other thing that I would like to address to in Senate bill 1942 is the approval of the Secretary of Agriculture on an areawide plan, under section 5, line 25, section (c). We think that a lot of these measures that we have in our county never got above the subsector level. They were accomplished right there in the county. So why should the Secretary have to approve these things. We would like to keep that on a local level.

¹See p. 125 for the prepared statement and supplemental material of Mr. Jones.

And the other one was we think that the State, as well as the Secretary of Agriculture should provide some assistance and have some authority.

And loan payments in this bill, I believe it says under here that the average rate may be set by the Secretary of Treasury. I am supporting some additional documents on this. Last year's interest rates were so high, local governments could not have borrowed money at that rate. It was too high, because Farmer's Home was something like about 13 percent and it floated all the way up to 20. So we think that maybe we should change the wording on that.

I thank you, Senator McGovern, for giving me an opportunity to be here. I am a strong supporter of R.C. & D. And, if it had not been for R.C. & D., I would never have been here today, because that one term I served on the resource committee gave me a chance for an insight of what we needed to do, and it is people at the first line, a first rate organization, serving with no pay, this I think is the American way of life, and I think this is what we should continue to do.

Thank you.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much for an excellent statement. We will also keep in mind the modifications you proposed in the program.

Our next witness is Ms. Peggy McNeill, who is first vice chairperson of the South Jersey R.C. & D. Council in Hammonton, N.J.

**STATEMENT OF PEGGY McNEILL, CHAIRPERSON, SOUTH
JERSEY R.C. & D. COUNCIL, HAMMONTON, N.J.**

Ms. McNEILL. Thank you, Senator McGovern.

Now I am the chairman of the South Jersey R.C. & D. Council. I have been promoted since the last time I was here.

I am also the acting chairman of the Proposed Middle Atlantic Association of R.C. & D. areas. We will be taking this up at our northeast regional NACD convention in August.

I am also the first vice president of the board of directors of the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts. I am here on behalf of the R.C. & D. development interests in the Middle Atlantic region to express our support. This, of course, is pending final approval of the association's stand Senate bill 1942, which will provide the legislative basis for the R.C. & D. program in the Department of Agriculture.

There are 26 R.C. & D. areas existing in the Middle Atlantic States, with 6 more being proposed. This contains one-sixth of the population of the United States. There is a real urban-rural mix in this part of the country.

We find that the R.C. & D. program is different than any others in the fact that it is a locally supported program where the local people initiate the activities, identify their problems, and seek Federal, local assistance, or State, for whatever special needs that they have.

Therefore, we think that the Department of Agriculture should be proud of itself that it has developed such a local grassroots approach. I think that there are many Department of Agriculture agencies with which we can work. Also, those outside the Depart-

ment of Agriculture have pledged their support through memorandums of agreement or cooperative agreements.

At this time I would like to just mention about a special project which I participated in in New Jersey, and that was working with the New Jersey Pinelands Commission. Many of you might be aware that over a year ago the Federal Government passed legislation which allowed the establishment of a Pinelands National Reserve, which is under the Department of Interior.

There is companion legislation in New Jersey which established a Pinelands Commission with persons from various parts of the State of New Jersey participating. The plan is to be finalized August 8 for the preservation area, and the protection area has been delayed for 6 months.

They needed basic natural resource information to develop their master plan. They wanted to base it on many other factors, but they first needed the basic natural resource data. I had been attending their meetings, and I have had experience with another Federal program, the 208 program, and saw that there was a great overuse of consultants, whereas public agencies' information and expertise could have been used in a better fashion. It would have been much less expensive to the public in general.

So with assistance from our coordinator, we developed a proposal which was accepted by our council and the Pinelands Commission, and we received a grant for \$25,000 to act as their consultant to gather all of the soils information. I think all of the counties had their soils mappings done at this time, so it was just a matter of gathering it together. They requested that all of this information be put on USGS quadmaps so that they were all at the same scale.

We produced 400 such maps. They are all in color, and we used the assistance of two of the soil conservation districts which are in our council area. They acted more or less as consultants to the council.

After the 400 maps were produced, they put some of them together and came up with 8 interpretative maps. These were submitted to the Pinelands Commission for use by another set of consultants who were going to make more composites, and, from these, develop their land use policy recommendations which were presented to the Pinelands Commission. So we provided the basic information to them, and from there, they built their plan.

I keep monitoring the progress of that commission, as there are many other proposals which are emerging which may be appropriate for our R.C. & D. council to help them on. In fact, a forestry program has been approved by our council which will enhance many of the programs and proposals of the Pinelands Commission. That will be a cooperative agreement between the Soil Conservation Service, the R.C. & D. council, the USDA Forestry Service, and the State foresters. So we spread out and get help and assistance from many other agencies.

In addition, we also have recently hired an extension specialist through the Cooperative Extension. In fact, she was very helpful in helping me prepare this information and contacted other R.C. & D.'s in the area with which I am not familiar.

One other area that I think can be helpful in the highly urban Middle Atlantic States is the protection of prime farmland. One of

the Delaware R.C. & D.'s has done a lot to enhance downtown Wilmington and other communities and, thereby, they feel they are taking pressure off the farmlands because the people will find the downtown areas much more attractive and will want to live there.

In New Jersey, we have farmland disappearing at an alarming rate. And the State has a program right now to determine how to alleviate that problem as well as the Pinelands Commission. The Pinelands Commission, of course, is a Department of Interior program, and they are proposing agricultural districts. I think it behooves the Department of Agriculture to take a strong interest in those proposals from another agency wherein their own programs will be impacted. Therefore, I plan to keep monitoring the progress of the Pinelands Commission.

One of the problems in New Jersey is that we are energy deficient and we are becoming more and more agriculture deficient, thereby, we are causing the loss of many dollars in our economy. I have them to make up these different areas.

Thereby, I submit that Senate 1942 is a very vital factor in enhancing the natural resource base and economic development of the Middle Atlantic areas. I have additional comments here which I will give you.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Ms. McNeill. We will see that your additional materials are printed in the record.¹

We move now to Mr. Michael Shay of the Berkshire-Franklin R.C. & D. areas in Adams, Mass. I am especially pleased to welcome you to the committee, Mr. Shay.

**STATEMENT OF MICHAEL SHAY, BERKSHIRE-FRANKLIN
R.C. & D. AREA, ADAMS, MASS.**

Mr. SHAY. Thank you, Senator.

As you mentioned, I am Michael Shay. In addition to representing the Berkshire-Franklin R.C. & D. areas, I represent the other Massachusetts R.C. & D. area, the Pilgrim area, as well as the New England R.C. & D. Association, which represents all R.C. & D. areas in the six New England States.

We wish to thank this committee and the absent members of the subcommittee, for their continual support of the R.C. & D. program. The proposed R.C. & D. legislation has kept us alive and, hopefully, it will put us on firm footing. But we especially want to thank you, Senator McGovern, for the strong leadership you have shown in not only proposing this legislation, but in providing your staff time to do work necessary to keep what we feel, and you obviously recognize, is a very important national program. We think without the leadership you have shown, this program would certainly be on harder times than it is right now.

I support many of the comments you have made. There is no point in my reiterating them. The commentary of all the witnesses demonstrates clearly that this is an important national program far beyond the dollars that the Federal Government has invested in the program.

¹See p. 132 for the prepared statement and accompanying attachments supplied by Ms. McNeill.

The leveraging factor is very clear. This has been documented not only by the work of you and your staff, it has been documented by USDA, and documented by the people who have testified not only this time but in previous times.

I am going to be submitting a package for the record, I have given you a copy, your staff a copy, and Senator Melcher a copy, which outlines some of the Berkshire-Franklin R.C. & D. area activities.¹ It provides additional documentation for you as to how this leveraging factor works, using a small amount of USDA money to leverage large amounts of other public and private capital into rural development areas.

I also have some project-specific information you might find interesting. I hope you will have time to read it, although I know what your schedule is like.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you for the material. We appreciate it.

Mr. SHAY. Without belaboring a point, without trying to inflate a point, it is our feeling that the situation facing rural America is at the crisis stage. I think the present administration has recognized this with its rural small community policy, and we agree that the R.C. & D. program, more than any other program, fits the bill for meeting the needs of this policy set out by the administration.

For that reason, we agree with you that the attempts to scuttle the program are foolish in light of the policy stated by the present administration.

We submitted last year the task force report and documented the value of the R.C. & D. program nationally. And we only wish the language USDA then submitted would be more carefully listened to by the administration.

We support S. 1942 as the single effort to corral the efforts of the Federal Government toward rural resource development and rural community development problems.

The language you have used over and over again, in which the commentary of the witnesses is used over and over again, addresses the flexibility of R.C. & D. programs to address these rural resource—rural community development problems. I think this is critical, and why this is such an important national program.

The problems with measurement, problems with the value of the program and so forth, I think, may be aided by looking at the R.C. & D. program not as just a natural resource program, albeit the Soil Conservation Service USDA project-related task is a natural resource task. The overall R.C. & D. program, as jelled by the legislation you have submitted, does address the entire complex of rural community development issues. And I think that the language in section (c) specifically calls that to our attention.

The questions of measurement, the question of providing USDA an opportunity to measure the effect of the program might be somewhat answered if they look at the clear intent of the Federal Government with the Housing Committee Development Act of 1974, recognizing that communities in an urbanized setting have to set their own priorities and have to use Federal money to address the needs of local priorities, of local needs.

¹ The above-referred to material has been retained in the committee files.

This R.C. & D. legislation does the same thing at the rural level. And I think some of the measurement devices put into place by HUD and other agencies in addressing the community development program in an urbanized setting might be beneficial to USDA and other agencies involved in measuring the value and success of the R.C. & D. program.

I could go on and on, but in many cases, I would just be reiterating what so many other people have aptly testified to and you are clearly aware of.

The only other point I would like to make I made last time when we testified, that we are from New England. New England is clearly different from Iowa; it is different from South Dakota; it is different from New Mexico. And the common strand we have in addressing our rural needs is the flexibility of this R.C. & D. program.

Once again, we thank you for your leadership in recognizing that the totality of rural America has to be recognized and its needs addressed, and that this is the piece of legislation that singly does that because of its wide flexibility and range of opportunity.

Thank you.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much for your testimony, Mr. Shay. We appreciate it.

The final witness on panel 2 is Mr. Clem Weindorf of the South Central Mountain R.C. & D. area, Carrizozo, N. Mex.¹

**STATEMENT OF CLEM WEINDORF, SOUTH CENTRAL MOUNTAIN
R.C. & D. AREA, CARRIZOZO, N. MEX.**

Mr. WEINDORF. Senator, in New Mexico we never address anybody without first shaking hands. We want to let you know we appreciate you.

Senator MCGOVERN. Well, thank you very much. That is nice.

Mr. WEINDORF. I am sure you are acquainted with New Mexico.

Senator MCGOVERN. I am indeed.

Mr. WEINDORF. We are neighbors to the south and a little bit to the west. We are a rural State. We are so rural in New Mexico that if anybody ever comes down the road past my house, everybody runs out quick and waves, because we do not see many people go by in one day.

Because we are a rural State, we experienced one of the first R.C. & D.'s to be approved in 1964. I am sure you are acquainted with the Northern Rio Grande R.C. & D. project.

In New Mexico, we have eight organized R.C. & D. areas. I have a prepared statement for you, Senator, that I will give you. In the interest of cutting down on time, I will not read the whole statement at this time.

In the South Central Mountain R.C. & D. area that I am chairman of—and, by the way, I am now chairman of the New Mexico Council of R.C. & D.'s, we meet regularly and discuss the problems of natural resource conservation and development in a two-county area.

People on our committees serve without compensation. They volunteer their time. At these meetings we all work together to try to

¹See p. 146 for the prepared statement of Mr. Weindorf.

find sources and other avenues to conserve our resources and solve our problems.

In the Hub R.C. & D. in Albuquerque—it is named the Hub, because Albuquerque is in the central part of New Mexico—they have a special project right now that involves a specialist that is being supported with R.C. & D. funds to assist the local units of government and the R.C. & D. council to provide housing in rural areas in the counties..

I am sure, Mr. Chairman, you are well aware, that government at all levels needs to strive to promote citizen participation. This is what R.C. & D. is, citizen participation, local people working together to solve their problems.

Now, the President and the administration have proposed a policy on small community and rural development. R.C. & D. fits it exactly. The only thing is R.C. & D. is not mentioned. We need not kid ourselves that continued development of the rural areas of our Nation, and also here in New Mexico, need a lot of just plain ole hard work—manpower. Senate bill 1942, which we are trying to get passed, provides just that.

Today the R.C. & D. authorization does not provide the necessary commitment for long-range planning. Senate bill 1942 would. We need this type of legislative mandate.

This policy describes major components of the R.C. & D. program. And, gentlemen, I am here to tell you that the R.C. & D. program does work, it can do the job. All we need is a permanent legislative mandate and a financial arrangement.

You see, R.C. & D. is a program operated by the people, for the people, and this is what the people want—a grassroots program.

Senator McGovern. Thank you very much for your excellent testimony and for the friendly handshake, Mr. Weindorf. We appreciate it.

I am going to move on now to the final panel. I do appreciate these excellent statements.

We will call now for the members of panel No. 3—Mr. Goldhammer, Mr. Ubelhor, Mr. Hunter, and Mr. Spuller—if they will come forward, please.

Mr. Goldhammer, I think we will begin with you. I know of your longtime involvement in the R.C. & D. program. Everyone in our part of the country is familiar with the conviction and passion you bring to this program. So we will ask you to be the leadoff man in this final panel.

**STATEMENT OF MARK GOLDHAMMER, RANDALL R.C. & D.,
WAGNER, S. DAK.**

Mr. GOLDHAMMER. Thank you, Senator McGovern. It is great sport for me to be here today—not because I am such a sporting character, but because of the R.C. & D. program which I enjoy so very much.

I also want you to give a special thanks to the rest of this committee because I am the kind of guy who has been writing letters, ringing the phone and putting the pressure on, and you and your staff have to put up with an awful lot when you have to put up with me.

But I am happy and I hope that a lot of people in this Nation can be happy when we get this thing finally in its final form, and we are looking forward to an early passage of 1942.

Senator MCGOVERN. I am very hopeful that this bill can pass in this session of the Congress because I think there is strong support for it. I am hopeful that we can pass it. If we do, you deserve a considerable part of the credit.

Mr. GOLDHAMMER. In our R.C. & D., we are not so concerned with who gets the credit just so we get the job done. And I really believe in that.

My testimony today, I would like to use an example. It is kind of like a chain. I am a farmer, and we use chains all the time and occasionally we get careless and we break it. And we lose a link every time we break the chain. I have developed a method that I can cut a link adjoining, open it up and splice the chain back together, but each time the chain becomes shorter. And I continually keep doing that until the chain is useless.

That could very well happen to R.C. & D. if we do not get things going. There is also another method, we can go to the hardware store and buy a special splicer and put the splicer link in the chain and the chain remains the same length.

My testimony today is going to concern how R.C. & D. relates directly to the Carter administration's small community and rural development policy.

I hope this testimony today is the splicer link that we need between R.C. & D.'s and the present administration to get things kind of straightened around. Because I think that is where our problems have been. The broken links have fallen apart between our local people and through the States and up into the USDA and to the Federal people that work with the programs. And I hope my testimony in some small way will contribute to a splicer link that will encourage the administration to work with and for the R.C. & D.'s.

The policy of the small community and rural development policy states as follows:

The basic intent is to provide a policy process within which the Federal Government, in cooperation with the State and local governments and the private sector, can provide the greatest degree of support for local efforts to solve problems and improve the quality of rural life.

We believe this is the R.C. & D. program all over again. This is the 1962 language that launched R.C. & D. and is written into all R.C. & D. plans. This gives the local citizen opportunity to express his ideas and formulate plans to solve the problems. We have no intention of trying to discredit the Carter administration policy, rather we hope they would realize the potential of the existing R.C. & D. program to implement the goals as set forth.

I would like to list the goals of the Carter policy, and they are as follows:

Meeting the basic human needs of rural America.

Providing opportunities for rural people to be fully and productively employed, and providing a favorable climate for business and economic development.

Addressing the rural problems of distance and size.

Then, finally, promoting the responsible use and stewardship of rural America's natural resources and environment while preserving the quality of rural life.

President Carter's policy speaks of advisory people from local sources and people from State and Federal agencies. Local R.C. & D. councils provide advice to USDA staff, and we strongly recommend that feature as good and sound for a better rural America. Federal agencies cannot keep up with the demands of rural America unless rural people keep them informed.

I would like to inform this committee and the Carter policy committee on rural development the 12 objectives of my local Randall R.C. & D., a pilot project of 1964, covering 2,920,320 acres. I will run through these very quickly and abbreviated.

No. 1, develop land and water resources for agriculture, municipal, or industrial use and provide soil and water resource information for a variety of land and water uses; provide conservation measures for watershed protection and flood prevention; provide for soil surveys on which to base conservation land use and treatment; reduce pollution of air and water; work toward full conservation land treatment on individual farms, ranches, other private holdings, and on public land; make needed adjustments in land use by converting surplus or poorly suited cropland to a more beneficial use; improve and expand recreation facilities; encourage existing industries to expand and new ones to locate in the area and thus create jobs; improve markets for crops, livestock, and forest products; improve or bring to the area needed community facilities such as hospitals, schools, sewage treatment plants, rural water systems and roads; encourage training and retraining programs to improve job skills.

All R.C. & D. projects have goals similar to these. We feel these goals are similar to the administration's small community and rural development goals.

The Carter administration's final statement as to the implementation of goals states, and I quote:

"A cornerstone of my administration's small community and rural development policy is the coordination of Federal, State, and local efforts to serve rural people and enhance their prospects for the future."

To help accomplish this important aim, Federal officials must be constantly exposed to a range of rural experiences and information; and brought into contact with those people who represent rural viewpoints and are working to meet rural concerns. The emphasis on ongoing, institutionalized followup and non-Federal involvement is intended to provide an environment conducive to the development and execution of policies and programs which are sensitive to rural needs and circumstances.

The Western R.C. & D. Association 15 State membership, along with the local councils and sponsors, sincerely endorse Senate bill 1942, and would offer the R.C. & D. program to the Carter administration to assist in implementing its rural development policy.

R.C. & D. has, and continues to work very well when properly funded and staffed. I hope that the administration would come up with additional manpower assigned to the Soil Conservation Service and USDA agencies as two-thirds of the land is owned by

private individuals, to help speed up the rural development. Present manpower ceilings are hampering the development of rural America. We have been unable to move forward in many areas because of lack of funding and staff and the administration's efforts to phase out R.C. & D.

The action agenda of the small community and rural development program lists key actions that are needed to meet the basic human needs of rural America; such as: Housing, health, water and sewer, education, job creation, economic development, energy, transportation and communication, community facilities, and, finally, promoting the responsible use and stewardship of America's natural resources and environment.

R.C. & D. projects throughout the Nation can provide success stories relating to these key actions. R.C. & D. areas throughout the Nation are ready and willing and able to carry out these key actions without loss of time resulting from rebuilding of a new program.

Rural America cannot stand phaseout and rebuilding. It is too costly and time consuming. So we respectfully ask for speedy passage of Senate bill 1942 and we will cooperate and achieve this administration's small community and rural development policy.

Thank you, Senator McGovern, very much for all your efforts, and for allowing me this time.

Remember R.C. & D.—the conservator and developer of the future.

Thank you.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much for your testimony, Mr. Goldhammer. It was very precise and powerful and right to the point.

Our next witness is Mr. Roman Ubelhor of the Indiana League of R.C. & D. Councils, at Cannelton, Ind.

STATEMENT OF ROMAN UBELHOR, CHAIRMAN, INDIANA LEAGUE OF R.C. & D. COUNCILS, CANNELTON, IND.

Mr. UBELHOR. Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

I am Roman Ubelhor, chairman of the Indiana League of R.C. & D. Councils. I have spoken to both the House and Senate Appropriations Subcommittees in the past and also the task force in Atlanta.¹

The individual councils in Indiana feel strongly that S. 1942 is a very good and appropriate bill. We support it enthusiastically. As chairman of the Indiana League, allow me to list a few of the reasons why we advocate passage of this bill.

In some council areas, unemployment is chronically very high. At present over 16 percent. In this area we have a committee working to locate a plant using the cellulose conversion process for the production of ethanol. Such a plant would directly employ 60 to 75 people, plus many more in the supporting role of supplying raw material.

Energy is uppermost in everyone's mind. People are returning to the forest for their home heating fuel. To these people we are providing brochures on wood cutting and forest management. The

¹See p. 147 for additional material supplied by Mr. Ubelhor.

public will have to be reeducated to prevent the rape of our woodlands if the present trends continue.

In the minds of many people, the R.C. & D. deals in soil and water conservation only. It is true that much of our work is along these lines, and perhaps we do accomplish more in this all-important field. Our interests are not only in agriculture land but also public land as well. We work with school corporations, parks, fairgrounds, and so forth.

Tree planting has been one of our greatest success stories. Millions of trees have been planted on abandoned and highly erosive land.

These are some of the things that this program accomplishes, and these are some of the things that have no immediate measurable impact. These are things that only men of vision and foresight can really appreciate. Somebody failed in the past. This is why this is so important now.

Perhaps one of the greatest accomplishments of the R.C. & D. is the involvement of people. In Indiana, over 1,800 people from private citizens to public officials are involved in R.C. & D. activities, making everyone aware that they are part of the community and can contribute much. All these activities have made a very definite impact on communities involved.

It is our contention that with adequate funding and a firm long-range commitment from government, we will be able to perform our job even better.

In S. 1942, I see the opportunity that we have been waiting for. There is a fair degree of freedom of movement. There is probably enough money to do the job unless inflation is allowed to continue at its present rate. There is enough time allowed for us to prove our worth. During this interim period we would invite careful scrutiny and objective evaluation.

All Indiana councils wish to congratulate Senator McGovern and all the cosponsors of this bill for their wisdom and tireless efforts on behalf of the R.C. & D.

We strongly support the passage of S. 1942.

Senator MCGOVERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Ubelhor for your testimony. I know this is a popular program in Indiana, and we are glad to have your testimony here this morning.

Mr. UBELHOR. May I make a few observations that I heard this morning?

Senator MCGOVERN. Certainly.

Mr. UBELHOR. We talked about the measurability of programs. To me, that is sort of a farce, in a sense, because we can measure some programs that are being funded fully for years and years, but still have not gained anything for the government or the people, it appears to me.

The R.C. & D. program, as we see it now, resembles a program of another time, such as the CCC. It was unpopular with very many people back at that time. But in our own area we are beginning to harvest trees that were planted by the CCC boys.

There are projects that are being done now on a voluntary basis through the R.C. & D.; such as water projects, prime farmland preservation, erosion control. These are being carried out now vol-

untarily. But some day they will be mandated, I am sure, with the present trend.

It seems to me that the R.C. & D. program would be a godsend to this administration or any administration, as long as it can be carried out voluntarily. Whenever government has to mandate these programs, then government becomes distasteful to all citizens. It becomes costly and, as we can see in some other countries, it also becomes very dangerous. So I strongly recommend passage of this bill.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much. I think those points are well taken.

We have two more witnesses, Mr. Hunter and Mr. Spuller.

Mr. Hunter.

**STATEMENT OF PAUL HUNTER, SEE-KAN R.C. & D. COUNCIL,
PARSONS, KANS.**

Mr. HUNTER. I am a farmer in Labette County, Kans.¹ I have been a member of the conservation district board of supervisors there for almost 30 years. I was first president of See-Kan R.C. & D. when we organized it in 1969, and I am still on its board. I am also currently serving as president of the six-State Southwestern States R.C. & D. Association.

My purpose here this morning is to describe just one project measure we have undertaken in See-Kan R.C. & D. In our nine counties, we have as one of our important resources more than a quarter million acres of timberland. These lands are often neglected. The product of those lands presently is being shipped out of the area, either as veneer logs or as rough-sawed lumber to go into furniture making.

The purpose of this study is to determine if we can support a furniture industry in southeast Kansas, using these excellent hardwoods. This would, of course, bring us a product worth about 10 times the value of the logs and rough-sawed lumber we are now shipping out of the area.

In undertaking this study, we had excellent cooperation from other agencies in our area. They are listed on the front of the study. The State extension forestry of Kansas State University Mid-America, Inc., which is a 10-county industrial development organization and the Ozarks Regional Commission.

To start with, to accomplish this study, Mid-America funded travel to furniture-making plants in Fort Smith, Ark., Kansas City and the St. Joseph, Mo., areas, wherein we asked those furniture-making people, "If you are looking for a new plant location, what information do you need and what questions will you ask?" Then the study was directed toward providing that information and answering those questions.

Mid-America also provided the information on employment, transportation, and that sort of thing, which is included in the report. The extension foresters came up with all the resource data that is in the report, both for our nine counties and the surrounding counties, which might also contribute timber that would be used in furniture making.

¹See p. 162 for the prepared statement of Mr. Hunter.

The Ozarks Regional Commission contributed almost full time for a staff member for many weeks in finalizing the report and wrapping up the details on it.

I should say the extension foresters also did the editing and printing of the report. Our own R.C. & D. board initiated the study and pushed it through to completion and, in cooperation with Mid-America, started contacting furniture companies who might be interested in the area.

As a direct result of this study, we now have moving into the town of Erie, Kans., a town of 2,000 people, a branch plant of an Oklahoma firm. We are not taking away anybody else's employment. This is an expansion program, a branch plant in Erie. It is small, but welcome in the town of Erie. The people there are putting a half a million into land and buildings. The manufacturer will put in \$150,000 plus in equipment. They will start with employment of 25 and go to 55 to 65 employees with a payroll of well over a half million. Any town of 2,000 in southeast Kansas would welcome that kind of an industry.

They will use our native hardwoods in the manufacture of upholstered furniture.

We expect a lot more from this report besides this. We can furnish the lumber for many plants this size. We are particularly looking for plants that will make all wood furniture—chairs and tables entirely of wood so the people can see those good quality hardwoods we produce, rather than having it completely covered with upholstery.

It is things like this that R.C. & D.'s can do and are doing throughout America to bring rural development to our small communities.

That is the reason I have been involved in the program for nearly a dozen years. That is the reason I am here today and strongly support Senate bill 1942, and hope this committee will push it through to passage.

Thank you, Senator.

Senator McGOVERN. Thank you very much, Mr. Hunter, for an excellent statement.

Our final witness is Mr. Dwight Spuller, a Michigan R.C. & D. program legislative representative.

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT SPULLER, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, MICHIGAN R.C. & D. COUNCIL, BRANCH, MICH.

Mr. SPULLER. Thank you, Senator.

I am Dwight Spuller, legislative liaison for the Michigan R.C. & D. Council.¹

We are really encouraged with the possibility of passage of Senate bill 1942. We think that the broadening of the program is pretty important, plus the possibility of it to allow us to continue for a longer period and not have to get into the annual battle of how much money are we going to get for our R.C. & D. this year.

I think one of the major benefits from the R.C. & D. is the teaming together of the different people in the different States, local, and Federal agencies, and getting them all to work together for a common cause in their own community.

¹See p. 163 for the prepared statement of Mr. Spuller.

And I would like to compliment the Soil Conservation Service; they are the people out in the field, for the excellent job they have done in bringing these people together.

I guess probably the most important project that we have come up with in the last couple or 3 months is a cost-benefit analysis, some 46 projects in northwest Michigan R.C. & D. area. We submitted these 46 projects and the data for them to the West Michigan Regional Planning Commission. And they put their chief economic planner on it and came up with an economic analysis of these 46 projects. That is only part of what we have done in northwest Michigan.

There is only one of these projects that came up with a negative cost-benefit ratio. Overall, the R.C. & D. funds, Federal funds, amounted to a little over two and one-tenth million dollars. These were matched by two and two-tenths million dollars from local and State funds. And they have returned, according to this analysis, something over fifteen and three-tenths million for a 3.51 cost-benefit ratio. If we consider only the R.C. & D. Federal funds that are in there, it is a little better than 7-to-1 cost-benefit ratio.

So we think this might counteract some of the objections that we have had that we cannot come up with a favorable cost-benefit ratio for our R.C. & D. projects.

I am sure that if the economic analyst that we used had this figure on all R.C. & D. projects that we have completed that he would have come up with the same cost benefit; probably on associated measures a much greater cost-benefit ratio than he has on public funds.

We like your bill. One or two of the things that we like particularly is the advisory committee. We hope that local R.C. & D. councils would be included as part of the advisory committee.

The other thing we like is the evaluation process. I think we should be looking at the R.C. & D.'s periodically for all taxpayers. We know that these are tax dollars that are going into the R.C. & D. areas. If the R.C. & D. area is not doing the job that it should be doing, then I think we would be in favor of phasing out R.C. & D. area and putting their funds into some other that is doing the job.

I guess that concludes my testimony, Mr. Chairman. I have copies of the economic analysis. It is rather complicated and I guess the reason is that it was an economic analyst that put it together.

Senator McGOVERN. Well, thank you very much, Mr. Spuller, for your testimony.

Let me just add in conclusion here that I have received written testimony from the Hiawatha Valley R.C. & D., the River Country R.C. & D., the Headwaters R.C. & D. project, and also the Eastern Shore R.C. & D. area; testimony that has come in over the last few days; and I want to ask that that be made a part of the hearing record.

I am also told that we may receive written testimony from another group of R.C. & D.'s around the country. So we will keep the hearing record open for 10 days or so and that can be inserted later.

Let me just thank all of the volunteers and members of the R.C. & D.'s who took time away from their jobs or, in some cases, vacation time to be with us today. I think the kind of sacrifice that

represents is representative of the commitment of thousands of people who are working as local, unpaid volunteers and who make this program work all across the country.

I just want to assure you that I am increasingly committed to the program. I am with you all the way. I hope this legislation will be enacted. And let me say that it has been a great pleasure to work with everyone that I have come to know in this program. It has enlisted a lot of splendid citizens. It has been one of my joys here in the Senate these last couple of years to come to know you as well as I have. So I wish you good luck and godspeed as you return home.

I think this hearing is going to prove a worthwhile effort on the part of all of us.

The hearing is adjourned.

[Whereupon, at 12:20 p.m., the hearing adjourned, subject to call of the Chair.]

APPENDIX

STATEMENT OF HON. DALE BUMPERS, A U.S. SENATOR FROM ARKANSAS

Mr. Chairman and members of the Subcommittee, I am pleased to introduce to you a constituent of mine, The Reverend John E. Evans of Waldron, Arkansas. The Reverend Evans is the Chairman of the Arkansas River Valley Resource Conservation and Development Area. He is a Southern Baptist Minister and has pastored churches in New Mexico and Texas, in addition to Arkansas.

Mr. Chairman, I recommend The Reverend Evans very highly to you during your Subcommittee's consideration of S. 1942. Through his experience with the Arkansas River Valley Resource Conservation and Development Program he knows first-hand the many benefits of this program. As we all know, Mr. Chairman, it is imperative that this country continue an aggressive conservation campaign to preserve our existing resources.

Mr. Chairman, unfortunately I have other commitments and will be unable to stay for the remainder of this hearing. However, I commend you for calling this hearing and I am very happy to present The Reverend John Evans to the Subcommittee.

STATEMENT OF HON. ED JENKINS, REPRESENTATIVE FROM THE NINTH DISTRICT OF GEORGIA

Mr. Chairman, I am pleased to speak before the Subcommittee today on behalf of the Resource Conservation and Development Program and S. 1942. As the sponsor of similar legislation in the House of Representatives, I am familiar with Senator McGovern's bill and with the R.C. & D. program. Since the introduction of my bill, H.R. 6664, last February, I have been fortunate to meet with many dedicated people from across this nation who are firmly committed to the R.C. & D. approach. Many of these people have appeared before you today and I am pleased that the Subcommittee has made it possible for these voices to be heard in a larger forum.

There is no question of the strong popular support for the R.C. & D. program and those who have appeared before you have testified as to its substantial achievements. Therefore, it might be useful for me to address myself to the nature of the legislation and the need for its enactment. First of all, I think that it is important to keep in mind that this bill would not create a new program but, rather, mandate one already in existence. The R.C. & D. program has been in effect since 1964, under a provision of the 1962 Food and Agriculture Act (Pub. L. 87-703.) Yet neither this law nor subsequent legislation has specifically spelled out the function of R.C. & D. Consequently, despite notable successes, many of which you have heard about today, R.C. & D. remains a "creature of the budget," an administrative entity which is vulnerable to proposed budget cuts and eventual elimination, even though we in the Congress have consistently indicated our intent that the program continue.

In my opinion, this "on again, off again" approach to funding can only serve to limit the potential of the program. Local R.C. & D. sponsors have been called upon regularly to defend their program, often at considerable personal sacrifice in time and expense, when they might be more effectively devoting their attention to the goals and objectives of the local area. The legislation before the Subcommittee would assure the future of R.C. & D. for a defined period of time, providing R.C. & D. volunteers and coordinators the opportunity to implement some of their long-range objectives instead of having to rely on short-term commitments and programs.

Senator McGovern has done an excellent job in formulating the bill, delineating the previously demonstrated capabilities of the R.C. & D. program. Additionally, he has included a "sunset" provision which calls for evaluation and review of the program by December 31, 1986. I have no doubts that, given this support and commitment from the Congress, the R.C. & D. program can prove its utility and capability.

Mr. Chairman, "penny wise and pound foolish" is a phrase often used when considering the elimination of the R.C. & D. program. With a relatively small investment of public funds, a great deal is accomplished. R.C. & D. is tapping the strengths of the local people—human resources, if you will—and providing guidance and direction where it is needed, to solve local problems and achieve local objectives. If we are committed to rural development, and I believe we are, it is vital that we enact legislation which will meet this goal.

Thank you.

STATEMENT OF MARY J. SECCOMBE, PRESIDENT, WESTERN R.C. & D. ASSOCIATION, BUTTE, MONT.

I am Mary Seccombe, president of the Western Resource Conservation and Development Association, which consists of 15 Western States, and also chairwoman of the headwaters R.C. & D. area in Montana, consisting of a 7 county area.

I am here today to testify in support of S. 1942, the Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979. This legislation is of the utmost importance to us and something that those of us involved in the R.C. & D. program feel is very much needed in order to put the R.C. & D. program on a firm basis, the administration keeps putting phase-out language in the R.C. & D. program budget, when it has been clearly and overwhelmingly cited time and time again by the constituents across this great nation that it is extremely needed and is a popular program and one that they wish to continue. The task force that was set up to study this program two years ago found this out when the hearings were held on it across the United States. Many misconceptions still exist today about this program and there are still hundreds who do not understand it or the way it operates.

The R.C. & D. program is a local people's program, although there are federal funds involved, the federal monies are used, of course, to pay for the salaries of the R.C. & D. coordinators, clerks in the various offices, operating expenses and cost-sharing monies for water-based projects. Please note that I said water-based projects. This is the only type of project that can be cost-shared with federally appropriated monies. One very large project that my own R.C. & D. area lost was a gravity sprinkler flow system, which was finally funded through the small project act under the bureau of reclamation. We are now at present working on another gravity sprinkler flow system proposal. These types of projects are very important because of the current energy crisis that we keep hearing about day in and day out, and these types of projects save on energy. However, going in another direction, persons across the United States come to the R.C. & D. offices seeking assistance for what we call associated measures proposals. On these types of projects, if financing is involved, it is sought from a variety of sources, such as State funding, grants, public and private, and many are financed through private funds, to give you an idea of some of the types of associated measures that have been dealt with and that I am familiar with are getting a hospital located in a small community; locating a clinic in a small community; an ambulance service for a small town; a learning center for children under school age who have learning disabilities but could not qualify for head start; and ambassador-type program to acquaint persons relocating in a new town with their new surroundings and historical background of the community, as well as disseminating all types of information to them which they need on schools, churches, stores, cultural activities, etc., which are included in a packet distributed to them; working with councils of governments; assisting with the location of the Hmong people in the Bitter Root Valley, starting up new private small industries, such as the construction of portable log homes, a dairy industry, a hunter's safety kit; and I could go on and on about these types of measures. All of the aforementioned measures were helped through the R.C. & D. concept. These types of measures do not use federal funding, but do help out the communities in which they are located as well as the citizens involved.

I have heard the comment on numerous occasions that if the program is so good, why isn't it taken over completely by local funding? My answer to this is first, we need the constancy of the same coordinator year in and year out who is knowledgeable about their areas and the types of proposals that they are receiving and working on, and of course, the coordinators are paid through Federal funding. If we had to come up with private, State or local government funding, many of us, I am sure, would be without a permanency to the coordinator position; secondly, many of us who have been involved in the R.C. & D. program have spent thousands of hours working on R.C. & D. because we are vitally interested in the success of this program, what is your time worth gentlemen? I feel that my time is worth a great deal, as I sit here today, I am using vacation time away from my regular position in order to be here to testify for legislation that I want to see passed; that is my

dedication to the R.C. & D. concept, I am just one person, think of the thousands of persons across the nation who donate their time and energy to this program because they believe in it as I do; many have paid their own expenses just to be at hearings such as this. Thirdly, local governments do not have the funds to take on this program because property taxes would have to be raised to do so, and I am sure that people would be violently opposed to this since they are paying such high taxes now. Therefore, I feel it is imperative that the Federal Government not only continue the R.C. & D. program, but that they also maintain the role of funding it.

I am aware that talk of putting a "cap" of 200 on R.C. & D.s has been discussed. Let me say now that I am firmly and adamantly opposed to capping R.C. & D.s. Many R.C. & D.s had the benefit of working with this program before the fund problems arose and the movement to eliminate the program. Many did not. My own R.C. & D. area was just really getting started when all these problems arose. I believe that R.C. & D. can be kept going indefinitely by assisting with conservation measures as well as the associated type measures which I talked about previously. I believe that those areas of the country who are interested in having an R.C. & D. should be allowed to do so. I know that there are 50 or more applications still on hand waiting to be approved as R.C. & D. areas. Many more applications would be forthcoming if they thought these problems were solved and that there was a chance of there becoming an R.C. & D. area. In other words, gentlemen, those who have R.C. & D.s should not be penalized and those wishing to have an R.C. & D. area should be able to do so and derive the benefits from them as other R.C. & D. areas have done, with the economy of today, I say that R.C. & D.'s could be a great help in areas across this nation.

I would like to mention that President Carter has come up with a program entitled "The Small Community and Rural Development." There is no need to institute a new program to implement this because you already have the vehicle in place to put it into operation, the R.C. & D.s program, as we have been working in these areas for years. The R.C. & D. program, if used correctly, has unlimited possibilities.

There are currently six R.C. & D. associations covering the United States. These associations more or less grew out of all the problems that kept recurring year after year for the R.C. & D. program and the decision was made to organize the associations in order to have a communication network, to be able to reach the R.C. & D.'s in those areas quickly if need be. It also made a better communications tool for the NACD. The associations are used for much more than a communications tool however, they also have gathered strength and unity through the associations; they meet to discuss mutual problems, to invite persons who wish to know more about the R.C. & D. concept to the meetings so that they can do just that, learn more about R.C. & D. and how it works; to gain support from agencies, State and Federal, and to give direction for legislation for R.C. & D. These are just some of the items that have been accomplished through the R.C. & D. associations. However, the strength and the unity we have gathered by forming these associations is by far the greatest thing to come out of them in my estimation.

I am sure that by now you realize that I am and will continue to be one of the staunch supporters of the R.C. & D. program. In closing I wish to say that I wholeheartedly support S. 1942 and I urge each and every one of you to give a "do pass" recommendation to the full committee on this legislation in order to put it on a firm basis and to give some continuity to a program we want to see continued, and so that we do not have to keep coming back year after year to fight to keep this program alive.

Gentlemen, thank you for your time and attention and for inviting me to testify at this hearing this morning.

STATEMENT OF RUTH DANIELS, CHAIRPERSON, RAVALLI COUNTY PROGRAM
COMMITTEE, BITTER ROOT R.C. & D. AREA, HAMILTON, MONT.

Mr. Chairman, members of the subcommittee, ladies and gentlemen. I am Ruth Daniels, chairperson of the Ravalli County Program Committee of the Bitter Root Resource Conservation and Development (R.C. & D.) area, Montana.

First, may I call the committee's attention to an appendix attached to this testimony, which defines the impact of private and other values associated with the more than 700 measures entered in our R.C. & D. area in the past 14 years. Included in the impact statement are local, State and public expenditures, jobs created and years of employment developed during construction. More than 61 million dollars of impact have occurred in our area through R.C. & D., 85 percent of which can be considered as private sector values.

Therefore, with a small percentage of Federal seed money and a small professional staff, R.C. & D. has helped to harness the private enterprise system. Much of the volunteer effort, hours of time and miles of travel are still not shown and could legitimately be added to the values. No other program has really provided the combination of local control and public and private teamwork as in R.C. & D.

The strength of the R.C. & D. program lies in the diversity of the individuals drawn together as volunteers. Through our efforts, large and small community goals are achieved.

One example presently ongoing is our work with the Hmong refugees. Arriving from the highlands of Laos, some 900 Hmong live in our R.C. & D. area. When they began to arrive, unannounced, some five years ago, our volunteers and the local schools quietly accepted them and tried to make up for the lack of programs.

Because these people are very shy and have no written language of their own, R.C. & D. efforts are in low profile. For example, some efforts may be listed:

1. In Corvallis, there will be 47 refugee children in school this fall, over 10 percent of the school population. Few of these children have basic skills in English and the new arrivals have had to be oriented to electricity, plumbing, use of pencils and books, and then helped to overcome illiteracy. They excel in school and present no discipline problems.

The school is also being helped to apply for bi-lingual training funds for 50 to 100 adults who are not employable until they learn basic English. The role of R.C. & D. is intertwined in the daily give and take of dealing with the refugees and their relations with local, State and Federal agencies who sporadically release amounts of money adequate to fulfill about one-fourth of the real need. Meeting this educational need means refugees will leave welfare sooner. It is their fervent wish to become independent.

Because some county officials and school board members are also active in R.C. & D., we facilitate solutions to these problems.

2. The Hmong wish to establish their own cemetery, in order to bury their people in a manner suitable to their customs.

The R.C. & D. committees are now engaged in the delicate negotiations to work between the local population and the Lao Family Community Incorporated, to establish a cemetery.

3. The local ministerial association in Ravalli County realized that many people were resentful and lacked understanding of the refugees. At the association's request, a short slide series was developed, explaining who the refugees are, how they had served the United States, and their present situation in Montana.

This slide series was shown on television throughout western Montana, to schools and churches in all refugee affected areas in the State and has now been modified to be used at Job Corps centers across the Nation.

Since no material of this type was available in Washington, D.C., a contract refugee agency was also provided with this slide program, for copying and national distribution.

4. The Bitter Root R.C. & D., in conjunction with volunteer television professionals, equipment, and time, has created a program about refugees adopting to life in America.

Another film is planned to view refugee problems on a nationwide scale, as well as an effort to develop forums to discuss the whole refugee-immigrant question in relationship to our population and resources.

5. Assistance in finding employment is necessary. The highly developed forestry and agricultural skills of the Hmong refugees have already allowed us to help them find places in the gardening, farming and logging economics.

6. The Bitter Root R.C. & D. has had a close association with the Job Corps program, particularly the Trapper Creek Civilian Conservation Center, at Darby, Montana. At present, nearly 50 refugees, including Vietnamese, Lao, Hmong and Cambodians are enrolled at the center.

This fall, as the center becomes coeducational, it will provide an opportunity for young refugee women to enroll and learn skills. We are proud of the more than 80 R.C. & D. projects in which Job Corpsmen have cooperated with our local citizens.

7. R.C. & D. committees work as clearinghouses to enhance communications among refugees and other members of the community. Local citizens, volunteering time and talents, have established cooperative programs.

Our attention to the refugee problem is but one of the hundreds of concerns which the broadbased-citizen controlled, resource conservation and development (R.C. & D.) program has allowed. We, as volunteers, have taken problems in our area and solved them through R.C. & D. If government programs can help, or if civil servants have a place in a project, we incorporate them, but the program is ours.

Citizens use R.C. & D. as a vehicle to organize and accomplish goals. "Give a man a fish, he eats for a day, teach him to fish, and he eats for a lifetime."

R.C. & D. is viewed as our own program. We directed, we manage it and we get the job done.

In closing, I would like to quote from an independent economic analysis report made on the Bitter Root R.C. & D. "The R.C. & D. program provides a clearinghouse for local action. The R.C. & D. program provided the tools for achieving local goals. It makes interdepartmental projects possible when bureaucratic barriers had previously precluded cooperation.

The greatest benefit may be the most intangible: The R.C. & D. program has united the community and has given it a base upon which to deal with its own problems and opportunities."

Thank you for your time and consideration of our R.C. & D. program.

R.C. & D. EVALUATION—MEASURING "ASSOCIATED MEASURES"

1. WHAT DO THE TERMS MEAN?

Nomenclature is confusing to civil servants and completely baffles the public. Within Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Areas, there is also a need to clarify terms, such as:

R.C. & D. area.—The multi-county unit which was once called "The R.C. & D. Project".

Project measure.—A formal enterprise which is documented and involves multiple approvals through Soil Conservation Service and other agency channels to secure technical assistance and funding from a variety of sources.

It must be stressed that the average R.C. & D. Area normally completes only one of these each year. Yet in Washington the Project Measures were often the only activity reported.

Associated measure.—Commonly called a "project" (such as the Armory Park project). Over 90 percent of R.C. & D. activity is through associated measures. Some involve SCS technical help and USDA cost-sharing. However, assistance from any private or public source may be involved.

In many cases, an associated measure may involve no cash, only the volunteered time and items from citizens and evening or weekend assistance of USDA employees.

2. HOW CAN R.C. & D. MEASURES BE EVALUATED?

A system developed by the Bitter Root R.C. & D. Area involves the following:

1. Measure name and number: A citizen or group writes out a measure request, it is considered by the county program committee.

A number is assigned and a file opened, into which correspondence, plans and clippings are entered. This is a permanent record where pertinent information will continue to be filed.

3. DEFINITION OF VALUES

(a) "Hard Values"—These may be determined from documents accompanying the measure, which may include: shared cash costs, contract funds and other budgeted or transferred funds which would appear in public or private records.

(b) "Hard Values" under Private Resources may appear in the form of cash loans or payments or other legal obligations among private individuals and businesses. In most R.C. & D. measures, the private affairs between banks and individuals are well enough known to enter a reliable figure.

(c) "Soft Values"—These are cost-shared values recognized to match hard cash, such as the documents demanded to certify matching of Endowment for the Humanities or Land and Water Conservation Funds. Such "soft values" remain documented in the files of the matching agency and in the R.C. & D. office. Most of these values have been determined on the basis of actual cost to the party who finally had to pay for fuel, material, time or other substantive values.

(d) "Contributed Values"—When this appears in connection with an R.C. & D. measure, it is nearly always under the private values column.

Contributed values are determined, for example, as when a surveyor is asked, "How much would you have normally charged for what you contributed?" If the surveyor says, "five hundred dollars", this figure is entered in the file.

A weakness in this system is that volunteer time, mileage, material and equipment use is frequently not considered. For example, the value entered under a "private values" column for a community play may only show \$3,000 for the sum of the ticket sales, since this was a known value.

However, the mileage and time of each volunteer actor and stage hand, the costumes and settings and the use of the school were not counted.

Further, the travel costs and time of each R.C. & D. officer will amount to several thousand dollars per year, yet this is not shown anywhere, nor is very much of the actual expenditure of personal funds ever repaid. Neither is contributed evening and weekend time of civil servants shown.

(e) "Increased Annual Value" is determined in two ways:

1. In each formal project measure, the cost-benefit ratio must include the increased annual yield or other justification as documented in the plan.

While the "increased annual income" as in number 24—Home Acres Irrigation is shown as \$27,676, the actual amount has increased substantially since 1967, and will have accumulated at least twelve years times the \$27,676 to show a more nearly true value.

2. In associated measures, the increased annual values are determined by the increased net earnings of the business or other benefits which accrue in cash or matched values to the body involved. The increased annual value must be directly attributable to the R.C. & D. assistance rendered, but there is no effort to trace the increased "ripple effect" in the community.

(f) Jobs—These are permanent positions which have appeared in the job market as a result of the measure.

(g) Man/years—These are person-years of employment which were generated during construction or start-up of the associated or project measure, but which do not exist as permanent jobs.

4. THE SUMMARY

Funds and contributions were then sorted out by original sources from the documents held in R.C. & D. files. Federal agencies were listed separately and each year, all figures are updated.

A separate line item shows the annual net increase in values for the first year of each measure. Subsequent annual benefits are shown as the accumulated net increase in earnings or other values to date, without inflation.

5. RECOMMENDATIONS

To be Added: Since no account of time contributed by citizens of the community normally appears in connection with any individual measure, nor for the operation and overhead of the R.C. & D. program committees, subcommittees, and council; a column showing person/days of contributed time should be included.

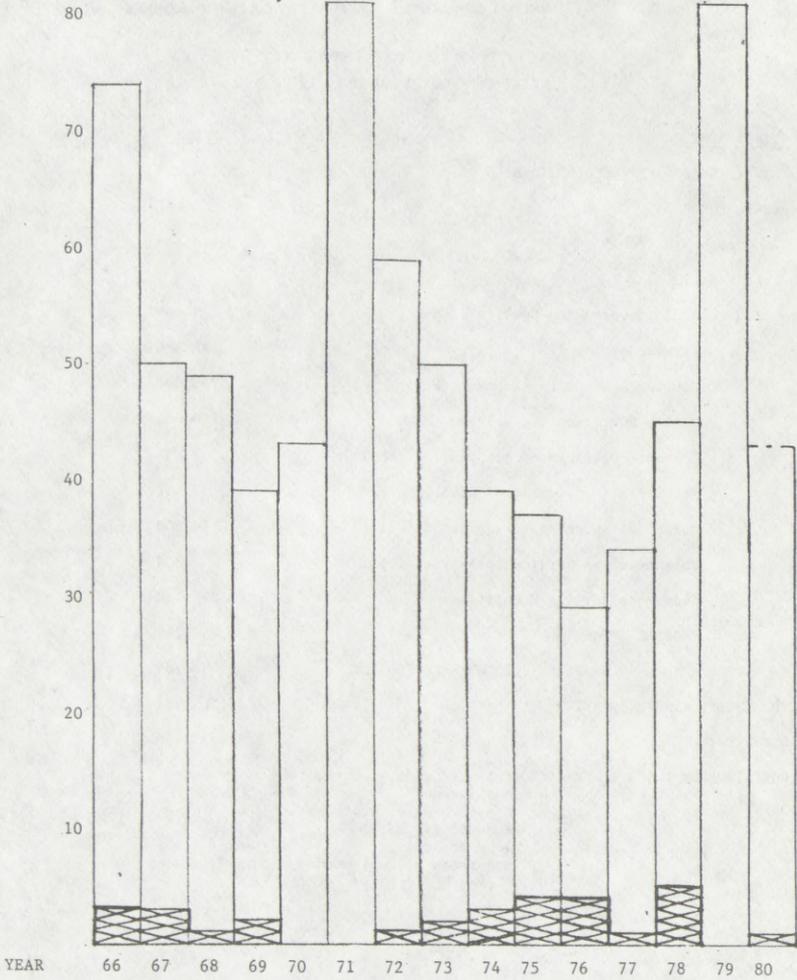
For all R.C. & D. Areas: The files of each R.C. & D. Area in the United States allow permanent documentation of all values discussed above. Since changes in staff personnel and volunteers may have reduced the "institutional memory" of each R.C. & D. Area, it may be necessary to go back only as many years as reliable statistics allow.

A constant entry of items in each record jacket and periodic formal updating should make future record keeping easier.

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
 JANUARY 66 - JUNE 80

NUMBER OF
 PROJECTS

MEASURES
 ASSOCIATED MEASURES





BitterRoot Resource Conservation & Development Project

BITTERROOT CONS. DIST.
MISSOULA CONS. DIST.
MINERAL CONS. DIST.

RAVALLI CO. COMMISSIONERS
MISSOULA CO. COMMISSIONERS
MINERAL CO. COMMISSIONERS

Montana

SUMMARY OF RC&D IMPACT ON COMMUNITIES

JANUARY 1, 1966 TO MARCH 1, 1980

<u>CLASSIFICATION</u>	<u>AMOUNT</u>
PRIVATE FUNDS AND CONTRIBUTIONS	\$ 28,364,335
PUBLIC FUNDS	
State and County	3,111,684
Federal	
Soil Conservation Service (SCS)	2,129,654
Forest Service (FS)	344,696
Housing & Urban Development (HUD)	1,285,000
Health Education and Welfare (HEW)	889,639
Economic Development Association (EDA)	1,362,000
Job Corps (Department of Labor)	97,650
Bureau of Sport Fisheries and Wildlife	44,500
Volunteers in Service to America (VISTA)	7,000
Endowment for the Humanities	294,150
FEDERAL TOTAL	6,454,289
INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE-FIRST YEAR OF EACH PROJECT	5,436,184
SUBSEQUENT ANNUAL BENEFITS	18,560,804
GRAND TOTAL	61,927,296
CONTRIBUTION TO TOTAL IMPACT:	
Private funds, contribution and income	84.5%
Local, county, state and federal values	15.5%
Jobs created	623
Man-Years of Employment	539

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NUMBER	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	MAN/ YEARS
Hunter Grazing Assoc.	1	240,372		30,372	20,340		2
Senior Citizen's Hsing	2				3,000		
Canyon Creek Irrig.	3				3,000		
Ward Ditch Company	4				3,000		.1
Sunset Irrig. Co.	5				640		.1
Swallow-Riley	6	4,000					
Noxious Weed Control	7	130,000		25,000	25,000	1	
Bear Creek Water Users	8						
Seigrist Park	9						
Lake Como Lily Pond	10	1,000					
Water Needs Study	11	1,000					
Lolo Community	12	1,000					
Lolo Cr. Stabilization	13	16,857		42,144			1
East Fork Campground	14	25,000			18,500	1	
Quartz Deposit-Lolo	15						
Erickson-Anderson Irr.	16						
River Stabilization #1	17	6,726		15,694			1
Burnt Fork Dam	18	60,000		140,000	93,000		10
Private Land Corners	19	48,500					
Blue Mountain Recreat'n	20	1,000					
Nutrient and Dis. Study	21	180,000	25,000	150,000	200,000	4	
Keyser Boys Ranch	22						
Highway Beautification	23	1,000					
Home Acres Irrigation	24	16,800		39,200	27,676		6
Rec. Access, Pub. Land	25			175,000	30,000		4
Mtn. View Irrigation	26	140,000		60,000	87,500		3
Victor Sewer & Water	27	60,000		585,000	500,000	1	6
Talbot Recreation Park	28						
Public Access-River	29		150,000		20,000		1
Coyote Creek Irrigation	30	5,000		1,000	1,000		.1
B.R. Irrigation Study	31	2,000					
Christmas tree Plant.	32						
H Bar 7 Recreation	33						
Lost Trail Inc.	34						
Patent Information	35	1,000					
Extension Home Agent	36		8,000				1
Little Rock Creek	37						
Hamilton Airport	38		34,000		40,000	1	
Moose Creek Quartz	39	16,000			57,000	2	
Mill Creek Sprinkler	40	2,000					
Rye Creek Erosion	41				2,000		
Garbage Hauling Equip.	42	2,000					
Comm. Develop. Spec.	43	1,000	14,000	8,840	22,000	1	
Updating EODP	44	2,350					.3
City-County Pl Board	45	35,000	15,000		15,000	1	
River Stabilization#2	46	8,620			17,780		2
Freezing Plant	47			10,500			1
Noxious Weed Study	48	3,900		4,000	3,900		
Hamilton Golf Course	49	412,000				2	9
High Lake Irrigation	50	11,400		26,600		1	3

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
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NAME OF PROJECT	NO.	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	MAN YEARS
Frozen Veg. Process Plant	51		3,000				.3
Hughes Creek Airport	52						
Scenic Wildflower Area	53	2,000		1,000			
Alta Portable Homes	54	500,000			16,000	1	
Charcoal Processing	55						
Missoula Co. Soil Survey	56			30,000	30,000	3	
Chief Joseph-Sipma Spnklr	57						
Sweathouse Creek Dam Survey	58	2,000		2,000			
Potato Processing Study	59	1,000					
Rec. Potential Study	60	1,000					.5
Kootenai Crk Water Dvlpmt	61						
Smith Bros. Spnklr	62						
Chief Joseph Rec. Project	63	400,000					8
Sportsman's Safety Kit	64	150,000			50,000	16	
Locker Plant & Meat Proc.	65						
Rendering Plant & Service	66	5,000					
Timely Weather Forecast	67	600			60,900		
Daly Memorial Hospital	68	2,216,119		324,972		46	150
Alfalfa Leaf Cutter Bee	69		2,000				
Garnet Processing	70						
Cottonwood Potential Study	71	2,000					
Hagen Potatoes	72	2,000					
Crystalline Calcite Claim	73						
Portable Knockdown Shelter	74	5,000					
River Stabilization #3	75	3,000					
Wilderness Training Tour	76	6,500			25,908	2	
Sleeping Child Drainage	77	5,000					
Industrial Parks	78	10,000		2,000			1
Driver Improvement Course	79						
Sweeney Crk Rainbow Ranch	80	1,000					
Operation Disposal	81						
Westview Dvlpmt	82						
Lolo Sewer & Water	83	3,000		15,000			
Patent Information	84	1,000					
Growing Nursery Stock	85	200,000			150,000	10	8
Outfitters Guide School	86	150,000				6	18
Fresh Pack Potato Operation	87	25,000			87,500	2	
Livestock Economic Study	88	1,000					
3-C Landowner Rec. Team	89						
Ski Jump and Training	90						
Florence Housing Dvlpmt	91						
Lolo Comprehensive Plng	92	2,000					
Mother Goose Land	93	120,000			26,080	2	
Graybill Industries	94	200,000				1	5
Potato Warehouse	95						
Commercial Dev. & Ind Park	96	2,000					
School Bus Study	97	1,000					
C & W Const. Study	98	35,000			70,000	3	
Chemical Review Board	99						
Ricketts Memorial Museum	100	50,000		1,000	3,000	1	

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NAME OF PROJECT	NO.	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	MAN YEARS
Livestock Grub Control	101	21,375			375,000		
Stevensville Rec. Program	102	2,500		2,500	7,500	1	
Buttercup Weed Program	103		1,000				
Sleeping Child Grav. Spr.	104	2,000		2,000			
Sickle Bar Pliers	105	3,000					
Post & Pole Plant	106	32,000			100,000	8	
Bitter Root Evergreen	107	1,500			11,250		
Charles Heights Irrig.	108	8,000		2,000			
Willoughby Irrig.	109	37,500		52,500	12,370		8
Timber Mgmt Plans	110	50,000					
School Lunch	111	2,000	2,000				
Teachers Aides	112		8,000			4	
Bitter Root Post & Pole	113	45,000			15,000	2	
School Tax-PL 874	114			15,000		1	
Conservation Education	115		6,000				1
Freeze Dry Plant-Davis	116		1,000				
Wildwood Park-Long	117						
Debris in Mountain Reserv.	118	1,000					
Curlew Mine	119	200,000			10,000	1	
Maclean Crk Quarry	120	3,500			5,000		
Sky-Line Trail	121	2,000					
Solid Dams in Wilderness	122	2,000		2,000			
Bar Tile	123	16,000			60,000	3	
Etna-Union-Webfoot Ditches	124	3,000		10,000			1
Hot Water Heater	125						
Bitter Root Chorus	126	15,000					
BRID-Proj. Meas. #1	127	22,500		22,500	67,500	2	
Twoood Grazing Assoc.	128	5,000					
Magnetic Socket Insert	129	1,000					
Airbrake Safety Valve	130	500					
Fed. School Fund Coordin.	131		5,000	30,000			2
Tax Problem Comm. Dvlpmt	132	500					
Sprinkler Labor Costs	133	500					
Hogan Boys Camp	134	4,000					
East Fork Erosion Prob.	135						
Burnt Fork Grazing Dist.	136	2,000					
Comprehensive Areawide Pln	137	8,000	10,000				2
Miller Crk Watershed	138	2,000		3,000			
Senior Citizens Center	139	14,930	9,954				
Civil Defense	140	7,000	1,500	5,000	9,000	1	
Pattee Crk Flooding	141	10,000		5,000			
School Prob. Grantsdale	142						
Community Fact File	143	1,000		500			.2
Little Theatre	144	3,000					
Town Hall	145	5,000		2,000			
Skalkaho Rec. Camp	146	6,500			9,500	1	
Bitterroot River Rec.	147	2,000					
Ballot Boxes	148			750			
Three Mile Game Range	149	105,000	35,000		30,000	2	
Auto. Irrigation Machine	150	75,000		3,000			3

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NAME OF PROJECT	NO.	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED		MAN YEARS
					ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	
Bitter Root Valley History	151	10,000					
House Log Mfg Plant	152	2,500,000			150,000	150	30
Natural Gas Service	153	5,000					
Conservation Film	154	3,000					
Merchants Park	155	5,000	1,000				
Sula Basin Flood Proj	156			2,000			
Fairground Renovation	157	4,000	8,000			1	2
Munson Development	158						
Sheriff Reloading Bench	159			500			.1
Bulk Delivery of Honey	160	1,000					
Fisk Tract Development	161	3,000		210			
Sleeping Child Hot Springs	162	750,000			50,000	10	20
Angler's Roost Campground	163	250,000	500	1,000	40,000	3	
Sheriff's Signs	164			500			
Countywide Zoning	165		15,000			1	
Entrance Signs to Valley	166			4,000			.5
East Fork Quartz Lode	167						
Forestry Practices in BR	168	150,000	10,000	200,000			10
Map for Utilities	169	200					
Well Drilling Equipment	170						
Plastic Product	171	50,000					
Rural Route Numbers	172						
Ambulance Storage	173	1,250,000	500,000	750,000	30,000	3	30
Operation Cleanup	174	5,000					1
Job Request	175						
Xylene Problem	176	2,000					
Art Studio & Gallery	177	5,000					
Staple Puller	178	5,000					
Indoor Arena	179	180,000			10,000	1	
South Hills Sewer Prob.	180	20,000					
Rocky Mtn. Shoes	181	60,000			10,000	1	
Carlton Church Sign	182			1,000			
Designated Shooting Areas	183	45,000	25,000			1	10
Florence Comm. School Proj.	184	5,000					
Shreve Ornamental Nursery	185	15,000			5,000	1	
Highway Const-Stevl	186						
History of Stevensville	187	34,000					2
Timberline Products	188	20,000					
School District #3 Maps	189			1,000			
Aerial Monitoring Maps	190			1,000			
Recreation Plan-Farley	191	200,000			30,000	2	
Sapphire Mountain Printers	192	100,000	1,000		15,000	1	
Hamilton City Hall Signs	193			1,000			.1
Sunnyside Cemetery Assoc.	194	10,000					
Paint Contractor Business	195	10,000					
Competitive Trail Ride	196	40,000			20,000	1	
FS-SCS Cooperation	197						
Lost Trail Service	198		2,000				
Chief Joseph Rec. Proj.	199	100,000		2,000			
Stevensville Rec. Proj.	200		2,000	5,000			.2

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NAME OF PROJECT	NO.	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	MAN YEARS
RV Water Users Proj Measure	201	30,000		45,000	25,000		.3
Hamilton CofC Sign Photo	202						
Supply Ditch Assoc.	203	10,000			10,000		
Hamilton Sewer & Water	204	1,250,000					
Painted Rock Lodge	205	25,000					
Corvallis Canal & Water Co	206	10,000		10,000	5,000		.5
Community Meeting Center	207	15,000					
Sunset Irrig Dist	208	4,571		10,000	2,500	1.5	2
Small Log Investigation	209	5,000	5,000		25,000		
Map-Hamilton C of C	210	1,500					
Alfalfa Weevil	211	3,000	1,000		10,000		
Swine Operation	212	1,000					
Tables for Civil Defense	213			1,000			
Christmas Tree Plantation	214	10,000					
Chuck's Stake Shop	215	20,000			15,000	1	
Florence Play "King & I"	216	3,000					
Tiffin Tracts	217	10,000		15,000	5,000		
Small Box Industry	218	30,000			10,000		1
Directional Signs-Landfill	219			500			
Trapper Peak Overlook	220	2,000		1,000			
Potato Warehouse & Complex	221	30,000			10,000	1	
Florence School Maps	222						
ACP Christmas Tr.Costshare	223			500			
Hamilton Sports Complex	224						
Summerdale Irrig.	225	2,000	1,000				
C of C Maps of Hamilton	226	500					
Senior Ctnz Hsg-Bell	227	325,000			30,000	2	10
Process & Freez Oprn	228						
MT Constitution Revision	229	200					
Victor Historical Sign	230	750					.2
Happy Time Nursery	231	500					
Civil Defense Equipmt	232			500			
Headstart Playgrd Eqpmt	233	500					
BR Free University	234	5,000					1
Hamilton Heights Irrig	235	2,000		1,000			
Handball Court	236	1,000					
Shelves-State Records	237			500			
Shiloh Retreat	238	200,000		1,000		3	2.5
RV Wildlife Refuge	239			24,000			1.5
Lake Como Rec. Area	240			5,000			.5
Lost Trail Ski Area Dvlpmt	241	100,000			25,000	5	
Lord's Moosehead Camp	242	40,000			10,000	2	
Goatweed Beetles	243		1,000		2,000		.1
Mental Health Clinic	244	52,000			52,000	4	
Environmental Educ.	245	24,000	10,000	45,000		1	5
Darby Head Start	246						
Blue Mountain Water Supply	247	10,000					1
Camper Toppers	248	10,000			5,000		
Pollution Abatemt Pits	249	10,000		2,500			1
Sign Parking	250			200			

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BR River Feasibility Study	251						
Refuse Disposal Dist.	252						
Forestry Followup	253	2,000					
Corvallis Rural Fire Dept	254		10,000				1.5
Cotton Seed Meal	255	3,000	1,000				.1
Mental Health Center Equip	256	100					
Patent Information-Maydole	257	500		500			
Scissor Sharpening Machine	258	3,000					2
Perdue Woodworks	259	1,500,000			50,000	32	10
Stevensville Meeting Hall	260	5,000	5,000				
Ad Sheet	261	1,000					
House Log Machine	262	25,000					2
Stand for JP Court	263			500			
Clay Brick	264						
Sula Bus Route	265						
Crisis Center	266					2	
Hamilton City Hall Remodel	267		10,000	5,000			1
Arts Guild Catalog	268	1,000					.3
Livestock Woodland Wastes	269	100,000			25,000	8	6
Mt. Sentinel Golf Assoc.	270		2,000	5,000			1
No. Darby Flood Control Dst	271	5,000		5,000			1
Reduced Timber Cut	272	10,000					.5
Managed Natural Areas	273	180,000			10,000		2
Blue Mountain Proj.	274	2,500		22,500		2	
Patent Information -Stup	275						
Post Mfg-Kraft	276	10,000					
Homeowners Protection	277	5,000			5,000		
Clinton Community Hall	278	10,000				.2	2
Sanitary Landfill-Superior	280	3,500		7,800			1
Harpers Bridge	280		80,000				5
Volkswagon Hood Covers	281	10,000			10,000	2	
Mountain Home Nurseries	282	195,000			40,000	4	
Swan Valley Fish Farm	283						
Swan Valley Sanitary Ldfl	284	3,000					
Recreational Survey	285	5,000					
Rabies Clinic	286	1,000					
Entrance Sign Replacemt	287	750					
Box Industry-Leete	288	2,500			2,500	1	
Sagebrush Jewelry	289	2,000			2,000	1	
Senior Ctznz Furnishings	290	1,000					
Iron Novelty Items	291	15,000			10,000	1	
Steel Novelty Items	292	5,000			10,000	1	
Inventions-Cox	293	15,000			3,000	1	2
Bulletin Racks-Ext. Serv	294		150	150			
Coop Wood Products	295				8,000	1	
Intermountain Bus Routing	296				4,000	1	
Outward Bound	297	4,000					1
Park Museum Renovation	298	42,000	10,000				
Bitter Root Earthworm Ftry	299	4,000					
Summer Art Workshop	300	1,300		1,000		1	

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Human Resource Committee	301	30,000	100,000		5,000	1	
4-H Camp Furniture	302			500			
Durland Park Improvements	303	500		1,200			.1
Kaye's Kiddie Korner	304	5,000				1	
Dugouts for Ballpark	305	3,500		1,500			
Sidewalk Cleaner	306	1,500					
Drag Strips	307	500					
Post & Pole Plant-Superior	308	30,000					1
MT Woodland Decor	309	5,000				1.5	
Six Mile-Nine Mile Zoning	310	50,000				2	2
Bulk Gasoline Storage Tanks	311				5,000		
Hamilton Liquor Store Paint	312						
Linda Vista Park-Missoula	313	5,000	3,000	1,000			.5
C of C Display Cabinet	314						
LWV-Constitutional Conv	315		100				
RV CO Head Start Equipmt	316	200					
Bitter Root Seminar	317	2,000					
Hunting Camp Permit	318	5,000				3	
Summer Camps-Lewis	319	1,000					
Stuart's Auto Salvage	320	3,000					
Little Frisco Rec.	321	1,000					
Alberton Rural Fire Dept.	322	2,000	1,000				
Squires Potato Operation	323	3,000					
Hoodoo Ski Run & Lodge	324	2,000					
Fees for Water Delivery	325	1,000					
Brochure on RC&D	326	1,000		350			
Woodland Road Closures	327						
Willow Crk Drainage Dist	328	3,000			2,000		
Open Logging Roads	329						
Open Roads for Fires	330						
Kellogg Ext. Educ. Proj	331	46,500			5,000		.2
Proposed Zoning-Florence	332						
Artic Insulation Proj	333	60,000			15,000	1	
Five Valleys Park	334	1,574,000	876,000		100,000	2	4
Woodside Planning	335	2,000					
Flood Plain Delineation	336	2,500	7,000	5,500			1
School Bus Shelter	337	300	1,000	7,500			1.5
Rgnl Plng Assoc W. Mt	338	60,000	20,000				4
Grizzley Mfg & Sales	339	350,000		362,000		25	15
Sheriff's Gun Cases	340			2,000			.2
Lost Trail Pass-Rec	341	2,000	1,000				
Metal Products-Carrano	342	15,000				1	
Campers & Trailer Mfg	343	3,000	500				
Farmers Market	344	5,000			15,000	1	
Poetry-D. Loucka	345						
Can Containers	346	500					.3
Mineral CO Hospital	347	11,000	409,600	469,000		34	31
Stevi Cleanup	348	1,000					
Lolo School Sewer & Water	349		6,000				
St. Mary's Mission Rstron	350	15,000					2

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					ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	
Regnl Plng Assoc Eqpmt	351	1,000	500				
Concrete Ditch Lining	352	3,000					
Portable Store	353	2,000					
Slash Disposal	354	20,000					1
Highways-Tax Rolls	355	1,000					
Montana Power Line	356	153,000					.5
Hamilton Taxi Service	357	7,000				1	
Fees for Water Use	358	1,000					
Fire Road Signs	359	2,000	1,000				
Western Montana Feedlot	360	1,000	1,300				.1
Silvicultural Program	361		1,000				
Pocket Gopher Control	362	5,000	2,000				
Missoula -Community Council	363		7,740			1	1
Victor Garden Club	364	1,000					
Creative Analysts	365	13,000					1
Garbage Dump Rehab-Superior	366			11,000			1
Renovation-Sheriff's Ofc	367	5,000					.5
Durland-Blodgett Renov.	368	4,000					.5
Baseball Park Dugouts	369	1,200					.1
Solid Waste Mgmt	370	80,000			20,000	1	
Pattee Canyon Residence Brd	371				2,000		
Woodland Wastes	372	15,000		18,000			.5
River Debris Salvage	373	100,000	10,000	40,000			10
Garbage Dist-West Msla CO	374	6,000					.3
Kiwanis Sign	375						
American Lutheran Sign	376						
Mineral CO Rodeo Crds	377	500					
C of C Street Map	378	100					
Marcus Daly Hosp Env Anal	379	100					
Newman Bridge	380	500	700	4,500			.3
Civil Defense Resource Book	381	100					
Fred Burr Water Users Assoc	382	3,000					
Long Tmbrs & Cust Sawmlng	383	2,000					
Playground Dvlpmt-Westview	384			30,000			2
Blackfoot Soil Surveys-Maps	385				1,000		
Teepee Burner Museum	386		10,000	10,000		2	1
John's Fiberglass	387	12,000			12,000	2	
Asencio Housing	388	1,000					
Health & Sanitation Study	389	4,000	8,000			1	
Christmas Decorations	390	1,000					
Sleeping Child Schoolhse	391	2,000					
Montana History	392	4,000	1,000				
Joseph Wagner Cabin	393	300					.1
Aerial Photo Mapping	394		1,000				
4-H Youth Camp Eqpmt Needs	395		1,000				
Aerial Photo Holder	396			500			
Ambulance Storage	397	10,000					
Humane Assoc. Shelter	398	15,000	10,000			3	
Comm Rec & Arts Complex	399	15,000	50,000			.3	3
Key Cabinet	400			500			

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NAME OF PROJECT	NO	PRIVATE			INCREASED		MAN YEARS
		RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	ANNUAL INCOME	JOBS	
Corv Sewer Dist	401						
C & C Ditch Users Assoc	402	20,000		30,000	10,000	4	
Lolo Creek Flooding	403	2,000	250	2,500			.3
Physical Therapy Dept	404	50					
No. Birch Comm Spnklr	405	4,000					
Western Vests-Warner	406	20,000					1
Vibrating Post Hole Digger	407						
Ravalli CO Map Cases	408			500			
Rest Rooms-Ravalli Fairgrd	409		500	3,000			.5
Soil Survey-Arlee School	410						
Barns for Playgrounds	411	2,200		3,800			2.5
Physicians Office Bldg	412	252,000			180,000	20	6
Fiberglass Waste Receptacle	413	4,000	1,500				
Summerdale Park Rstrms	414			1,000			.1
Timber Taxation Problem	415	4,000			1,000		
Dby Rural Tele Service	416	72,000			10,000	1	5
Subdivision Study-Ullrich	417	1,000	990				.3
Mineral CO Hosp Cost Info	418						
Mobile Home Mfg Plant	419	40,000	2,000	500			
Toilets-Stevi Airport	420			1,000			.1
Hamilton Rollerdrone	421		500				
Extension Home Agent	422	5,000	16,000		16,000	1	
Livestock Feed Base	423	2,000					
Bug Killed Timber	424	12,000	150				
Corv. School Bkscse & Lock'r	425		250	250			
Missoula Planning Board	426	10,000	80,000		160,000	14	3
Charlos Clubhouse Restrms	427			1,000			
Stevi City Hall	428		1,000				
Park Dvlpmnts-Stevi	429		2,000	5,000			
Grace-N-Air	430	100,000	3,000			1	4
Bulk Splmt for Livestock	431		2,000				
Bicycle Rack	432			150			
Long Memorial Swimg Pool	433	25,000	125,000		10,000	2	1
Seeley Lake Rural Fire Dept	434	10,000	10,000				
Seeley Lake JP	435						
Needy Youth Work Program	436						
Frenchtown Comm Park	437	5,000					
Designation "Romney Ridge"	438	1,000					
Nursing Home	439	125,000			60,000	31	12
Frenchtown Tele Service	440	100,000	10,000		50,000		3
Unified Water Sysms-RV CO	441	1,000	4,000	500			1
Rodeo Ranchettes	442	26,500		114,000			4
Little Bitterrooters	443	40,000			40,000	2	
Rail Transportation System	444	3,000	3,000				.2
Predator Control Study	445			20,500			2.5
Platform-Judge's Bench	446			1,000			
Rural Sociology Class	447	1,000	1,000				.1
Mini Bus-Council of Aging	448	1,500		6,667		1	
Little Br'ers Day Care	449		1,000	500		2	2
Institute of Social Serv.	450	1,000					.5

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NO	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL INCOME	JOBS	MAN YEARS
Corv School Hurdles	451			500			
Hillcrest Subdivision Park	452	3,000					
Industrial Park Co Comm	453	5,000					
Composting Sewage Sludge	454	10,000					1
Ballot Boxes	455			500			
Road Sign Placemt	456	3,000					.4
Head Start Training Blks	457	250					
Master Plan Hosp Acreage	458		1,000				
Pemco Slash Disposer	459	40,000		10,000			1
Snow Bowl Road	460	8,000					
Moto Cross Track	461						
Playmobile for Transptnt	462	500					
Arts & Crafts Center-Ham	463	15,500		3,500	10,000	3	
Library Bk Cs-Ham	464		1,000				.1
Three Mile Spklr Grp	465	2,000					
Waddell Ditch Grp	466	1,000					
Stevi H.S. Bleachers	467		4,000	1,000			1
DeBorgia Schoolhouse	468	13,000		3,000			1.5
Police Dog Kennel	469			1,500			.3
Greenough Park Rehab	470		4,900	16,900			.8
Unit Blocks-Darby	471	125					
Display Case Ricketts Musm	472	1,000					
Auto Graveyd Site Imp	473	4,000			5,000	1	
Ornamental Iron - Palaniuk	474	3,000					
Bitter Root Educ Proj	475	4,000				2	
Stream Quality Hse Density	476	3,000					
Christmas Promotion	477	100		500			
Chamber Ofc Paint	478	500					
Road-Snow Bowl	479	15,000					.1
Fixture Const-Dby Schools	480						
Tennis Courts-Dby Schools	481			3,000			.5
Legislative Evaluation	482	3,000					.1
Pioneer Arts	483	1,000					
Consumer Purchases	484	3,000				.2	.2
Boxing Ring	485			2,000			.2
S & J Survival Company	486	10,000				.5	.5
Land Information	487	1,000					
Jail-Metal Table	488			1,000			.2
Fort Owen Cabin Sign	489			500			.2
Corv Home School Assoc	490		700	1,700			.3
Dby School Athl Fld Rsrms	491			1,000			.2
Small Sawmill Feas Study	492		2,000				
Kootenai Creek	493	1,000					
RV CO Creamery	494	850,000			150,000	28	10
Fabric Shop-Kibbee	495	10,000					
Solar Energy Proj	496	3,000			1,000		
Map Printing RV CO Plng Bd	497	2,000	1,000				
Outdoor Classrm	498	2,000	4,000				.3
Montana Tomorrow-Owens	499	2,000			1,000		
Hamilton Roller Rink	500	1,000			10,000		

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
 STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NO	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL INCOME	JOBS	MAN YEARS
Grant Crk Stabiliz Proj	501	4,000					
Hamilton Riverview Cmtery	502		13,200	45,600		.1	2.5
RV Ambulance Shelters	503						
Feas of Prod Methane Gas	504	2,000					
Econ of Private Woodland	505		1,000				
Dvlpmtly Disabled	506	5,000					
Missoula Day Care Assoc	507	5,000					
Zimmerman Addition #2	508						
Baseball Backstops	509	150		150			
Skalkaho Watershed	510						
Weed Control MN CO	511		1,500	1,500			
Big Crk Lakes Reservoir Asn	512	300,000		178,000	28,500		10
Tin Cup Water Users Asn	513						
Toilets-Whitcar Rifle Rgn	514			1,000			
Storage Bld-Fairgrounds	515						
School Comm Park-Hellgate	516	2,000					
Status Brucellosis MN CO	517		500		1,000		
Burnt Fork Dam Enlrgmt	518	489,000		301,000	93,920		
Sml Landowner Survey	519	80,000			14,000	.5	
Rural Comm Dvlpmt Course	520		5,000		1,000	.1	
Horizon House Furniture	521	700					
RV CO Search & Rescue Trlr	522	2,500		500			.2
Fairground Small Barn	523			2,500			
Charlos Hts-Comm Clubhse	524	100					
Boy Scout Busses Painting	525						
Tamarack's Seeley Lake	526	160					
Stevi Roadside Beautifictn	527	1,500		250			.1
OXO Trout Farm	528		40				
Arena Land-Albtn Sdle Club	529		160				
Ping Library Land Use	530	2,000					
Planters Boxes C of C	531	2,600	400	500	500		
Ballot Boxes New Precincts	532	150					.1
Manual Area Navigtn Plotter	533	1,500					.2
MS Sewage Plant Protection	534		10,000		10,000		
Civil Defense Bk Cbnt	535			200			
Toilets-Victor Park	536						
BR Art Guild Proj	537	500					
Trout Unlimited Fence Stls	538	200					
Paper/Social Wrk in Rl Am	539	500	500				
Health Dept Mini Barn	540	2,000		750			
Springer Park Toilets	541						
Comm Hse Victor	542			640			
Pattee Ck Erosion Prob	543			1,000			
Rattlesnake Water Qual Std	544	160					
Plasti-Parts Mfg	545	2,392,000	393,300		360,000	30	10
Christian Book Nook	546	100					
Eight Mile Water Assoc	547						
Sammons Crit Area Trtmt	548			200			
College Ext Course	549		500		500		.3
Bear Traps F&G	550			5,000			1

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
 STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NO	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED		MAN DAYS
					ANNUAL INCOME	JOBS	
Hobby Shop-Senrud	551	40,000			15,000	3	1
Big Sky Cedar Products	552	150,000			15,000	2	
Totem Hatcheries	553	10,000			10,000	1	
Clinton Shl Rec Proj	554	5,000					
Bee Supply Mfg	555	80,000			20,000	3	
Assesmt Need Study	556	100					
Metal Panels-Fairgrds	557	200		300			.1
Jail Bunks RV CO	558	300		300			.1
Montana Trails	559	10,000			2,000	1	
Energy & Morality Forums	560	20,000		1,500		1	
Stenerson Crit Area Trmt	561			180,000	5,000		3
Victor Sch. Lunch Fac	562						
Anti-sway Trailer Hitch	563	30,000			5,000	1	.3
Compost Energy Generator	564	20,000	2,000	2,000			.5
Antique & Art Emporium	565	1,000					
Little League BB Diamonds	566	500					
Lifetime Roof & Tile Co	567	90,000			20,000	6	1
Coyote Crk Crvty Spnklr	568			30,000			1.5
Arm & Leg Splints	569			1,500			
Evac Unit Storage Cbnt	570	100					
MT Center Envrmt Educ	571	500					
Columbia River Watch	572	114,000		110,000	10,000		6
The Energy Bind	573	5,000		25,000	5,000		1
Old School House	574	16,000			1,000		
Sleeping Child Cleanup	575	500					
Patent Claim	576	1,200					.2
Blodgett Crk Irrig Prob	577			400			
Bear Transfer Cage U of M	578		250				
Golf Course Pond	579	3,000			3,000		
Shelter-Camas Crk Loop	580	350					
Craft Industry	581	2,000					
Computer Modeling Agri Op	582	2,000	500				
Chemical Cold Pack	583	1,000					
Solar Invention	584	1,000					
Heating & Cooling System	585	1,000					
Video Taping	586	50,000			10,000	4	
Superior Custom Woodcraft	587	20,000			10,000	2	
Lone Pine Cemetery	588	1,000					
Pearls Variety	589	30,000			10,000	1	
Msla-Planning Now & Later	590	25,000					.2
Social Services Conference	591		2,000				
Pheasant Pens F& Wildlife	592			200			
Plastic Greenhouses	593	5,000			3,000	.5	
Stevi Drainage System	594			2,400			
Exhibit Panels	595			1,000			
Darby School Track	596	150		2,000			
Two Bear Drainage Study	597			800			
BRID #2	598	10,000		1,000			.1
Humane Assoc Expansion	599	1,000					
Red Cross Signs	600			100			

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NO	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL INCOME	JOBS	MAN DAYS
Hamilton River Park	601						
Animal Dishes-Humane Assoc	602	100					
Humane Shelter Roof	603	1,000					
Mobile Dimension Saw Cmplx	604	10,000			10,000	1	
Pivot Point Inc.	605	2,000					
Armory Park	606	30,000	30,000				2
Montana Trade Fair	607	20,000			10,000		.3
Hamilton Industrial Park	608	20,000					
Hamilton Drain Proj	609			3,000			
Renewable Energy Proponts	610	5,000					
Nemote Weed Control Proj	611	4,000		1,000			
Bitter Root Life & Times	612	50,000					
Seeding & Seedbed Prep.	613						
Sleeping Child Water Qual.	614	2,000		1,000			
Retain Local Mntn Names	615						
Horse & Mule Shoes	616	50,000			10,000	2	
No Rodeo Ranchettes	617						
Native Seed Source	618						
Subterranean Home	619	150,000	+40,000		3,000		
Burnt Fork Dam Seeding	620	5,000					
Watershed Specialist	621						
Wood Preservation Clinic	622		2,500				
Bass Lake	623	2,000					
Coal Tax Trust Fund	624	1,600					
Independent Sawmill	625	60,000			10,000	2	
Hockey Rink	626						
Adventure Arcade	627		500				
Stevi Wash & Dry	628		500				
TV Studio	629	25,000	+20,000				
Economic Analysis BR RC&D	630						
Comm Dvlpmt Corp	631	2,000					
Secondary Vocational Educ	632						
Blodgett Canyon Watershed	633						
Hamilton Comm Cable TV	634	5,000					
Loation Farming Practices	635	500					
Tower Village	636	30,000			30,000	3	
Bowling Alley-Victor	637						
Business Directory	638						
26-Acre Annex-Hamilton	639						

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NUMBER	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/ COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	MAN/ JOBS	YEARS
Water Quality Irrig	640		1,000				
Invention	641						
Arena & Meeting Ctr.	642						
Navigational Aid	643	1,000					
Armory Park Dvlpmt-City	644	3,000	3,000				
Community Energy Orgnizr	645		4,000				
Hackett,Bradt,Ross Spklr	646	10,000			10,000+5,000		
Business Expansion	647	80,000			+200,000	3	4
Montana History Project	648	30,000			60,000	2	
EKO Kompost Inc.	649	750,000			250,000	5	
Portable Sawmill	650						
Water Quality Meeting	651		3,000				
Off Stream Storage	652						
Sula Clubhouse Paint	653	1,000					
Rattlesnake Wilderness	654	3,000					
Pattee Canyon Fire Film	655	10,000	60,000				
Barber & Beauty whsle	656	1,000					
Non-Point Pollution wksp	657	1,000					
Earth Structures Wkshop	658	5,000	38,000		16,000	2	
Modesty Panel	659			500			
Skalkaho Health Club	660	10,000				1	
Turkey & Sheep Ranch	661	5,000				1	
TV Cooperative	662	10,000					1
Resource Clearing Hse	663	5,000					.5
Flying Eagle Appaloosa	664	2,000					.2
Westview Parks (Lolo)	665	10,000	5,000				.4
City Irrig Ditches Study	666			2,000			
RV CO Producers Director	667	2,000	5,000				.3
City Bus Feas. Study	668	2,000					
Darby Fire Hall Addn.	669	3,000					
Armory Park Irrig. Sys.	670	4,000	16,000				
Air Conveyer	671	2,000					.2
Refugee Language Educ.	672		30,000			2	
Laundry Complex	673	5,000					
MT Rabbit Growers Assoc	674	50,000			+20,000	4	
Crizzly Manufacturing	675	400,000			200,000	10	
Motorcross-BMS	676	1,000					
RCWA Implementation	677	5,000					
Scandinavian Studies	678	10,000				1	
Ward's Cove Shelter	679	2,000					.4
Stark Furn. & Lifferth	680	5,000					.5
Clinton School Rec.Area	681		60,000				
MT Leadership Dvlpmt	682	4,000					
Fiberglass Ditch Liners	683	1,000					
Base Maps	684			1,000			
Specialized Transpt.	685		5,000				.2
Headstart Playgrd.Equip	686			2,000			
Media Conference	687	10,000		71,000		2	
Clinton Community Ctr.	688	5,000					
Media Conference	689	1,000					
Toll Free Number RC&D	690						

BITTER ROOT RC&D AREA
STATUS REPORT AS OF MARCH 1, 1980

NAME OF PROJECT	NUMBER	PRIVATE RESOURCES	STATE/COUNTY	FEDERAL RESOURCES	INCREASED ANNUAL VALUE	JOBS	MAN/YEARS
Community Foundations	691	1,000					
Expeditions Internat'l	692	60,000				6	
Forest Refuse Util.	693						
Community Foundations	694						
Media Conference	695	5,000					
Fish Production	696	5,000					
Foley Erosion	697	2,000		2,000			
Senior Citizen Ctr.Ham.	698	2,000					
Florence Water System	699	10,000		700,000		.5	4
Senior Citizen Ctr.Darby	700	2,000					
Parking Lot Stevensville	701						
"Off Your Rocker" TV	702	3,000	3,000				
Nuclear Waste Transp.	703						
Rural Development Course	704	1,000					
Work Activity Center	705	200,000	25,000			10	
Trinity Ranch Exp.Burn	706						
Community House Railings	707			1,000			
Revolving Fund	708	250,000					
Nirwana Apartments	709	100,000					
Ravalli Services Corp.	710	5,000					
Arts & Crafts Co-op	711						
Classic Cinema	712						
3Mile Gravity Sprinkler	713	5,000		5,000			
Wood Crafting	714	10,000				1	
Lonepine Cemetery	715	1,000					
RC&D Videotape Production	716	1,500				.3	
Hmong in theBitterroot	717	1,500				.3	
Hmong Slide/Tape	718	500					
Stevensville Water Sply	719						
Small Business Specialst	720						
Comprehensive Plan Dist	721						
Old West Tech&PIng Asst.	722						
Solid Waste Recvy Stdy	723						
Food & Nutrition Model	724						
South Valley Health Ctr.	725						
Street Crossings	726						
Make Whey for Alcohol	727						
Implementation Proj. Cmty	728						
Earth Conference Ctr.	729						
Moba-Log Homes, Inc.	730						
RV Co.Conservancy Dist.	731						
Golden Age Club	732						
Alcohol Plant	733						
Florence Comm.Water Sys.	734						

STATEMENT OF JEANETTE JAMIESON, PRESIDENT, SOUTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION
R.C. & D. COUNCILS, TECCOA, GA.

I want to express my appreciation to testify at this hearing on behalf of the Southeastern Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils. The Southeastern Association I represent comprises 10 states. We are united for the purpose of strengthening the total R.C. & D. program. Let me make one thing clear in the beginning, we are lending our wholehearted support to McGovern Senate Bill 1942 and the Jenkins Bill HR 6664.

Over the past few years, the funds available for the R.C. & D. program have been static at about \$30 million. Since R.C. & D. began in February 1964, a great deal of activities have taken place in the Southeastern Association R.C. & D. areas. These activities are called measures—when the governing body of a R.C. & D. adopts the activity for their local projects. The measure is identified as to R.C. & D. cost share (regular measure) and associated measures.

From the beginning in 1964 and up to September of 1979, our association of R.C. & D. Councils adopted 2,333 cost share measures and completed 388 of these measures. During the same time frame, the Southeastern R.C. & D. Councils adopted 7,710 associated measures and completed 3,275 associated measures.

These numbers really have meaning—to those who know the program. If you are a private citizen in any of the R.C. & D. Areas, they will have a special meaning. President Carter said “he was going to give government back to the people”! These numbers (measures) represent the government being given back to the people. These measures are initiated by the private citizens; the citizens identify their needs; the citizens turn needs into opportunities.

The R.C. & D. program provides the seed for encouragement to the local citizens and sponsors. Essentially R.C. & D. brings people together to express their ideas. These local people create grass roots governments. Local people starting at the bottom with public input, developing a local citizens idea to satisfy a local or area wide need. These volunteers spend many hours in problem identification, analyzing the problem, selecting a solution, and implementing the solution to the best of their available resources.

The solution may be reached without any resources coming from outside the local community. Resources (funds) are secured at the lowest level to satisfy the need whether it be from community, city, county, state, foundations, societies or Federal programs. R.C. & D.'s knock on many doors, if one is closed we just move persistently until we exhaust all avenues.

R.C. & D. people work on activities that can be encompassed by four objectives. These objectives are:

1. Meet the basic human needs of their rural area.
2. Provide opportunities for rural people to be fully and productively employed and providing a favorable climate for business and economic development.
3. Addressing the rural problems of proximity and size.
4. Promote the responsible use and stewardship of rural American natural resources and environment while preserving the quality of life for future generations.

An overview listing of adopted activities aimed to meet these objectives include:

1. Critical area treatment: (a) Roadside stabilization; (b) Industrial areas; (c) Recreation areas; (d) Power lines; (e) Stream bank; (f) Shoreline; and (g) Mining reclamation (sand, copper, iron).

2. Recreation: (a) Organize recreation departments; (b) Develop swimming areas; (c) Establish parks; (d) Construct play fields (baseball, football, soccer, etc.); (e) Build golf courses; (f) White water (rafting and canoeing); (g) River access; (h) Establish bicycle trails; (i) Establish jogging courses; (j) Establish archery ranges; and (k) Establish target ranges (rifles and pistols).

3. Economic Development: (a) Sewer system; (b) Municipal water system; (c) Landfills (solid waste deposit); (d) Vocational—Technical training; (e) Fire protection; (f) Port facilities; (g) Industrial parks; (h) Transportation system; (i) Medical services; (j) Marketing facilities (livestock, farmers market, grain elevators, packing houses); (k) Fish farming; (l) Hunting preserves; (m) Mosquito control; (n) Library distribution; and (o) Preserving historical areas and local cultural systems.

4. Fish and wildlife: (a) Fish habitat improvement; (b) Establishment public hunting areas; (c) Develop water fowl habitat; (d) Fishing piers; (e) Boat ramps; and (f) Water control structures for fisheries and water fowl.

5. Energy: (a) Gasohol; (b) Wood energy; (c) Establish wood lot coop's; (d) Home owners energy saving workshops; (e) Recycling of raw materials; and (f) Converting animal wastes into fuel.

If R.C. & D.'s objectives in the Southern Association look familiar, you will find these concepts in each one of the R.C. & D. area plans. You will also find these

objectives in "The Carter Administration Small Community and Rural Development Policy, December 20, 1979".

The directives given by the President's policy to Secretaries and Heads of Departments and agencies are to:

1. manage their programs in ways that recognize local priorities and facilitate local decision-making in rural America;
2. make federal investments in ways that complement state-local development plans and priorities;
3. use federal assistance to help leverage private sector investments in rural community and economic development projects and programs;
4. give high priority to the targeting of federal assistance to disadvantaged persons and distressed communities in rural areas;
5. make federal programs more accessible to rural jurisdictions and community-based organizations, better adapted to rural circumstances and needs, better coordinated, and more streamlined in their administration; and
6. make special efforts to provide local citizens and their leaders with the assistance needed for effective community decision making and development efforts.

One R.C. & D. council member, reading the President's Policy, expressed at a meeting of several southeastern Councils that an R.C. & D. Coordinator had to have written the "Policy Goals and Principles" section. In fact, most of the document exemplifies R.C. & D. in living color.

R.C. & D. is the grass roots initiative in solving community and rural development problems with improvement of quality of life. We have the machinery in motion. We need this legislation to grease the wheels (and the Administration to hop aboard and not try to reinvent the wheel).

Senator Melcher, I thank you and your committee for your time and concern for government at the grass roots level.

I respectfully request that this statement along with the supplemental material in the packet, be included in the official records of this Hearing. Thank you.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. R.C. & D. Measure Progress, fiscal year 1979 and cumulative to date by States within the Southeastern Association of R.C. & D. councils as of 9-30-79.
2. Support data:
 - (a) Ala.—Wiregrass R.C. & D. Area.
 - (b) Fla.—West Florida R.C. & D. Project.¹
 - (c) Ga.—Limestone Valley R.C. & D. Area.
 - (d) Ky.—Pennyryle Area R.C. & D.
 - (e) Md.—Southern Maryland R.C. & D. Area.
 - (f) Miss.—Northwest Mississippi R.C. & D. Area.
 - (g) N.C.—Albemarle R.C. & D. Area; Mid-East R.C. & D. Area.
 - (h) S.C.—Lowcountry R.C. & D. Project.
 - (i) Tenn.—Southeast Tennessee R.C. & D. Area.
 - (j) Va.—Eastern Shore of Virginia.
3. List of officers of Southeastern Association of Resource Conservation and Development Councils.

¹ Attachments 2B-2J and 3 have been retained in committee files.

[ATTACHMENT 1]

R.C. & D. MEASURE PROGRESS, FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND CUMULATIVE TO DATE BY STATES WITHIN THE SOUTHEASTERN ASSOCIATION OF R.C. & D COUNCILS

	R.C. & D. cost share regular measure						R.C. & D. associated measure									
	Adopted		Planned		Completed		Cancelled		Adopted		Planned		Completed		Cancelled	
	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD
Alabama.....	2	354	9	113	5	80	0	45	8	889	0	60	10	410	1	122
Florida.....	6	239	2	43	3	30	3	94	3	791	0	0	16	239	3	341
Georgia.....	27	332	16	168	9	114	33	114	46	1,753	0	222	6	851	69	516
Kentucky.....	16	333	8	59	6	33	19	37	65	540	0	1	37	155	12	28
Maryland.....	1	29	1	10	1	8	5	7	2	46	0	7	3	12	0	3
Mississippi.....	0	315	0	67	0	16	6	62	3	984	0	43	57	459	24	84
North Carolina.....	7	206	5	78	6	36	3	11	6	884	0	0	51	318	5	99
South Carolina.....	2	250	2	66	1	25	59	93	17	801	0	1	57	346	67	171
Tennessee.....	2	233	0	76	4	39	9	25	25	868	0	6	40	408	16	66
Virginia.....	1	42	0	17	1	7	0	14	3	154	0	3	4	77	0	29
10 States total.....	64	2,333	43	697	36	388	137	502	178	7,710	0	343	281	3,275	197	1,459
U.S. total.....	160	9,219	96	2,517	148	1,511	339	2,125	1,042	31,528	2	841	1,296	13,745	515	5,971

[ATTACHMENT 2a]

WIREGRASS R.C. & D. AREA

County	Project	Cost
1960:		
Dale	Public Law 566, Brackins Mill	\$146,974.80
Dale	Public Law 566, Brackins Mill	95,912.27
1968:		
Geneva	Public Law 566, Slocomb Creek	75,027.58
Dale	R.C. & D., Charles Waters	10,093.33
1969:		
Barbour	R.C. & D., Strickland Gully	7,616.10
Coffee	R.C. & D., Mixon Gully	9,967.50
1970:		
Houston	R.C. & D., Boggy Creek	140,722.62
1971:		
Henry	R.C. & D., Jump and run	31,451.97
1972:		
Henry	R.C. & D., Jump and run	28,140.55
Covington	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	31,200.16
Dale	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	15,834.15
Crenshaw	R.C. & D., Mine area stab	25,452.90
1973:		
Barbour	R.C. & D., Bells X Roadbank stab	9,496.22
Dale	R.C. & D., DCC-6, Roadbank stab	53,880.06
Dale	R.C. & D., DCC-5, Roadbank stab	41,394.00
Geneva	R.C. & D., GCC-2, Roadbank stab	39,575.20
Covington	R.C. & D., CCC-2, Roadbank stab	94,886.55
Henry	R.C. & D., Jump and run	1,085.65
Covington	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	686.00
Dale	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	702.13
1974:		
Dale	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	5,700.01
Crenshaw	R.C. & D., Gin Creek Strip Mine	3,099.25
Geneva	R.C. & D., Roadbank stab	5,878.30
Henry	R.C. & D., Jump and run land stab	2,562.00
Covington	R.C. & D., Roadbank	3,034.50
Geneva	R.C. & D., Roadbank	31,975.77
Dale	R.C. & D., Roadbank	7,926.65
Dale, Covington Coffee	216, Roadbank	112,948.61
Dale-1/7		16,135.515
Covington-3/7		48,406.545
Coffee-3/7		48,406.545
Houston	216, Roadbank	40,904.96
1975:		
Henry	R.C. & D., Critical area treat	59,347.71
Covington	R.C. & D., R + A CAT	99,949.89
Covington	216, Foshee Gully	32,990.93
Barbour	R.C. & D., Old Creek Town Park	251,007.31
Dale	216, Clopton and Brackins Mill	67,767.00
Henry	216, School Gr. CAT	55,090.20
1976:		
Geneva	R.C. & D., Robert A. Fowler	24,257.50
Henry	R.C. & D., School Gr. CAT	5,438.31
Geneva	R.C. & D., Robert A. Fowler	99,948.41
1977:		
Houston	216, Flynn and Lingo Road	95,509.76
Covington	216, Wards Gully	76,494.79
Coffee	216, New Brockton, Post Office Gully	25,724.22
Covington	R.C. & D., Point A Park	127,493.57
Barbour	R.C. & D., Old Creek Town Park	102,776.24
Barbour	R.C. & D., Old Creek Town Park	4,015.62
1978:		
Dale	216	41,394.31
Dale	R.C. & D., Northwood Drive	834,891.54
Henry	R.C. & D., School Gr. CAT	485.29

WIREGRASS R.C. & D. AREA—Continued

County	Project	Cost
1978—Continued		
Covington.....	R.C. & D., Point A Boat Ramp	\$53,937.26
Crenshaw, Geneva, Barbour and Pike.....	216.....	343,368.12
Pike	120,157.34
Geneva.....	88,654.50
Barbour.....	22,730.56
Crenshaw.....	111,825.72
1979:		
Covington.....	R.C. & D., Point A Park Curbing	2,683.00
Geneva.....	R.C. & D., Roadbank CAT	179,840.00
Coffee.....	R.C. & D., Roadbank CAT	66,597.58
Barbour.....	R.C. & D., Old Creek Town Park	1,406.27
Covington.....	R.C. & D., Point A Park.....	1,706.60
Houston.....	R.C. & D., Old Prison Garden Center	15,554.55
Covington.....	R.C. & D., Point A Park.....	2,012.25
Barbour.....	R.C. & D., Old Creek Town Park	886.65
Houston.....	R.C. & D., Old Prison Camp (remedial)	105.00

STATEMENT OF REV. JOHN E. EVANS, VICE CHAIRMAN, SOUTHWESTERN STATES R.C. & D. COUNCIL, FORT SMITH, ARK.

The Resource Conservation and Development Program, authorized by the Congress in 1962, was enacted to allow the local people to accomplish some things that no other authority is even trying to do.

The Arkansas River Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project was one of the first ten projects authorized and funded. Our project has done everything from flood control to assisting small towns and communities in obtaining municipal water. Briefly these local projects include the following:

1. Kuhn Bayou—17,000 acres of river bottom farmland improved through installation of drainage and flood control structures.
2. Menifee—improvement of overall living conditions in small, predominantly black town through drainage of surface water from streets and yards.
3. Galla Creek and Little Clear Creek—over 200 acres each of municipal and industrial water for small towns and communities.
4. Hunt's Park—improvement of community playground and ballfield, that benefits 7,400 children by installation of diversions and waterways to remove seepage and ground water from adjoining cemetery.

These are only a few of the approximately 125 measures completed in our local project area.

Additional measures, either completed or in planning stages, have been developed in approved project areas within the other Southwestern States R. C. & D. Area. Among these measures include the following:

1. Northeast Texas—Critical Area Treatment.
2. Twin Valley and Trail Blazer, Louisiana—Flood Prevention and Critical Area Treatment.
3. Ouachita Mountains, Oklahoma—Tick Research Program.
4. Lake Region, Kansas—Development of nine area community parks.
5. See-Kan (Southeast Kansas)—Development of flood control structures.
6. Cherokee Hills, Oklahoma—Development of skill center for training unemployed minorities.

Many other accomplishments, numbering in the hundreds, have been made in these and other areas.

President Carter has proposed a new program for development of small communities and rural areas. No new program is needed because R. C. & D. can take care of anything that his new program proposes in terms of rural and small community development.

Nationwide, R. C. & D.'s are managed by local leaders in 1,242 counties. This is a good example of government working at the grass-roots level for local community benefit. Local R. C. & D. sponsors have access to the best technical staff available through the Soil Conservation Service and other USDA agencies. These personnel are trained in various fields and disciplines. It would be a waste of money to

disband and replace the R. C. & D. program when we are already geared-up and have the expertise available to handle the problems.

For every dollar of R. C. & D. money spent in the Arkansas River Valley area, forty-dollars from other sources has been applied. In a time of inflation and budget deficits, can we afford to delete a program that has been this effective?

Completed R. C. & D. measures in the community have brought about a new awareness of soil conservation needs among the people. In other words, the overall conservation effort is greatly enhanced.

The R. C. & D. program is the only organization existing in each county (of approved areas) that is keyed to the planning and development of actions to meet the rural development needs of that county.

Also, the R. C. & D. concept is one that permits local people to come together and find solutions to common problems. It permits problem solving from the local level upward, usually in areas that are economically depressed.

We in the Southwestern States R. C. & D. Council strongly urge you to support passage of S. 1942 in order that progress continue for resource development.

STATEMENT OF NOEL STALLINGS, CHAIRWOMAN, SHAWNEE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA, MARION, ILL.

One of our nation's historical slogans, "United We Stand, Divided We Fall", appropriately describes the position of the 194 R.C. & D. Areas throughout the country. During the last few years, the focus of each individual R.C. & D. Area has been forcibly shifted from concentration on local problem solving to fighting for survival at the national level.

Following the lead of the Western R.C. & D. Association and others, many of us have come to recognize that a regional organization provides a better base from which we can seek support and understanding of the R.C. & D. concept at all levels of government. We have also come to recognize that a regional organization can better strengthen the weaknesses identified in the October 1978 report of the USDA Task Force on R.C. & D. programs. While each R.C. & D. Area is unique in its characteristics, philosophies and needs, we do have some similar weaknesses particularly in the areas of focusing on national aspects of local problems; achieving more public participation and citizen involvement; and identifying problems before they reach crisis proportions. Therefore the capability of R.C. & D. memberships to respond quickly and precisely to identified problems is evidenced by the recent formation of many regional associations to address and improve these shortcomings.

Another specific example of the capabilities of R.C. & D. Areas to respond to identified problems is an associated measure sponsored and completed by our Shawnee R.C. & D. Area. In the course of completing other measures relating to land use, we discovered the critical need to increase public awareness about the loss of farmland and the impact that loss is having on the farmer and the nation as a whole.

After considerable investigation, we decided the best vehicle to attract public interest would be a motion picture film approaching the problem from a historical and philosophical perspective with the primary intent to stimulate public discussion. Non-federal funding was secured from 40 local and regional contributors to underwrite the cost of the film which is entitled "Land Use—A Moral Dilemma". The film was produced by Craig Hinde of Maplewood Productions, Carbondale, Illinois.

Since the release of the film on February 1st, 1980, it has received broad national use—well beyond our expectations. The film was shown at the annual convention of the National Association of Conservation Districts and the national meeting of the Land Improvement Contractors. It was selected by the U.S. Soil Conservation Service to be the focal point of an informational "road show" that SCS presented to community leaders and agency personnel around the country and it has been featured at many state-level Soil Conservation and Land Use meetings. It was selected by the National League of Women Voters to be recommended to their local chapters. It has been used by the Farmers Home Administration for regional meetings with architects, planning and agency personnel. And in an official memo, it was recommended to all state land use committees of the USDA by assistant Secretary of Agriculture, Rupert Cutler.

In the six months since "Land Use—A Moral Dilemma" was released, the Shawnee R.C. & D. has distributed the film both regionally and nationally, making it available both on a loan basis free of charge and for sale at R.C. & D. cost. In addition to our 14 loaner films which have been used in 41 states, we have sold 38 copies of the film to other agencies and organizations across the nation which in turn are distributing the film.

The primary audience for the film was targeted to be the farmer and the rural community. The farmer embodies a tradition of proud individualism, but if the tradition of owner-operated farms and the rural community is to be maintained, the farmer will need to work in concert with his community to protect farmland. A large consensus in the discussions which followed the showings was that the film served as an excellent vehicle in which to generate public discussions of the issues. The most frequent suggestion received was to produce another film aimed toward the consumer, describing what makes the farmer tick. Why hasn't he solved the problem of soil erosion? Why are so many farmers pessimistic about the future of farming for their sons and daughters? What is happening and what will happen to the structure of the family farm? and what effect does all this have on the consumer? In response to this need for more education, identified across the country, the Shawnee R.C. & D. is preparing to sponsor a second film which we hope to release on February 1st, 1981.

Thank you for the opportunity to tell you about the importance of R.C. & D. and its future and also for the opportunity to describe our special project.

STATEMENT OF CHARLES L. BOOTHBY, EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, NATIONAL
ASSOCIATION OF CONSERVATION DISTRICTS

Mr. Chairman, members of the Committee, I am Charles L. Boothby, Executive Secretary, National Association of Conservation Districts. Our Association represents the 2,950 soil and water conservation districts in the 50 states, Puerto Rico and the Virgin islands. Conservation districts are managed by over 17,000 locally elected or appointed public officials providing assistance to over 2.5 million cooperating landowners.

Conservation districts and NACD have been supportive of the Resource Conservation and Development (R.C. & D.) Program since its inception. All of the 190 R.C. & D. projects are sponsored by one or more conservation districts and districts have been instrumental in the implementation of many measures through this program. R.C. & D. has given conservation districts an additional means of getting a conservation program established on the land.

At its national convention, the Council of NACD passed the following resolution in support of the R.C. & D. program:

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

The Resource Conservation and Development Program has been thoroughly studied in the past two years, both by USDA and by the Congress. USDA has prepared a report as a result of its study entitled, "Report of the Task Force on USDA's R.C. & D. Program" that contains recommendations for improving and strengthening the program. NACD believes that the R.C. & D. program needs a new legislative basis for its operations that recognizes and implements the constructive recommendations contained in the USDA report.

NACD will actively oppose any effort, by Congress or the Administration, to phase out the R.C. & D. program. Legislation has been introduced in the Senate to place the R.C. & D. program on a sound legislative and administrative financial basis. The bill, S. 1942, introduced by Senator George McGovern (SD), merits the support of conservation districts, state associations, and R.C. & D. Councils. NACD will support the passage of S. 1942 or similar legislation and work closely with other organizations and Congress to assist in that effort.

On the basis of this resolution, we appear here today in support of this legislation.

On December 20, 1979, President Carter issued a Small Community and Rural Development Policy. This document states, in part: "The Administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy is designed to recognize the great diversity of rural needs and circumstances. Rather than attempting to impose a single grand strategy on a diverse rural America, the policy I am announcing sets forth goals and principles, organizational and procedural arrangements to help ensure their implementation, and a set of new initiatives to fill gaps and deficiencies in existing federal programs. The basic intent is to provide a policy process within which the federal government, in cooperation with state and local governments and the private sector, can provide the greatest degree of support for local efforts to solve problems and improve the quality of rural life."

We agree with the intent of this policy statement and with many of the initiatives outlined in the rest of the document. Many of these issues are already being addressed through the R.C. & D. program in many areas of the nation. It is our opinion that if the R.C. & D. program were not in existence today, we would be attempting to invent one.

The R.C. & D. program was initiated under the provisions of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, PL 87-703, basically as an administrative initiative with very little legislative base. As a result of 16 years of evolution, policies and procedures have been developed under which the program is presently operated. The program has, overall, attracted strong local and state support. We believe that the time has come to put this program on a sound legislative base.

The R.C. & D. program and concepts upon which it has grown has strong support throughout the nation, in both rural and urban areas. It has served as a catalyst for problem-solving and for attracting private, state, local, and other federal funds for natural resource and community development. I am sure that other witnesses here today will provide many specific instances of this. For the balance of our testimony we wish to address the specific provisions of the bill itself.

Normally, applications for R.C. & D. projects are sent by R.C. & D. areas to the Governor of the state for his review, comment, and approval prior to submission to the Secretary. In many instances the Governor will designate some state agency to act on these matters for him. We believe that this state review is appropriate and should be formalized in this legislation. It could be accomplished by amending Section 3, paragraph (3), line 3 to read, "or States and approved by the Governor(s) or his/their designee(s) which has been developed through a planning process and which includes one or more of the following basic elements:"

Like many other federally-assisted programs, the amount of local support and interest may change over time because of changing local priorities. In the R.C. & D. program, I suspect that diminution of local interest is a direct result of the instability and fluctuation of federal support of the program. In any case, the local support and interest should be measures periodically, and where lack of local interest warrants it, the project should be de-authorized, thus freeing the financial and technical assistance for areas with stronger local interest. A de-authorization process was recommended by the USDA Task Force on R.C. & D. in October 1978. We concur in this recommendation and believe that this is appropriately handled in the amended paragraph (5) of Section 5.

We would add, however, that there should be a provision in paragraph (5), Section 5, whereby the sponsoring local organizations could request the Secretary to terminate the project. This could be accomplished by adding the following at the end of the paragraph: , or when requested to do so by the sponsoring local organizations.

This termination procedure should be designed in such a manner that sponsoring local organizations have the time to make an orderly transition to other arrangements for technical and financial assistance. The sponsoring local organizations should be given due notice that the Secretary is contemplating a determination for termination, a hearing should be held within the affected area, and the effective date of termination should be at least one year after the determination is made. If language to this effect is not included in the bill, appropriate language should be included in the report accompanying the bill to guide the Secretary in promulgating regulations for implementation.

The last phrase of paragraph 5 of Section 6 should be stricken, as it refers to a section of the bill which has been deleted from the present draft. We recommend striking "as provided in clause (5) of Section 5" at the end of the paragraph.

Section 13 places an annual limit on the program of 200 active designated areas. Since this entire program is designed as a multi-year planning and implementation program, the term "annually" is somewhat confusing. Unless, of course, it is intended as a limit on the number of new starts in a given year. There are already 190 R.C. & D. areas approved with 6 new starts proposed for fiscal year 1981. This certainly does not leave much room for expansion of the program. If expansion is not contemplated or desired, at least strike the word "annually."

The bill as presently written does not give the Secretary specific authority to promulgate regulations in implementation of the program. We suggest that such authority should be included. This could be accomplished by adding a Section 14, as follows:

Sec. 14. The Secretary is authorized to prescribe such regulations as are determined to be necessary to carry out the provisions of this Act.

With these amendments, NACD strongly supports the passage of S. 1942 and encourages this committee to recommend passage.

WASHINGTON, D.C., August 5, 1980.

HON. JOHN MELCHER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation and Forestry,
U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: At the time of the hearing of S. 1942, the Resource Conservation and Development Act, on July 29, 1980, I indicated that this associ-

ation wished to have the opportunity to submit additional material relative to the proposed para 5, section 5, relative to a termination procedure for R.C. & D. projects.

We suggest that the termination provision should be made a part of Section 6, Agreements, rather than part of Section 5, Authorities of the Secretary. Termination should be subject to mutually agreed-to conditions at the inception of the project. As presently written, the authority rests entirely within the discretion of the Secretary in a very arbitrary manner.

Again, we thank you for the opportunity to discuss this most important legislation. If we can be of further assistance, please feel free to call.

Sincerely,

CHARLES L. BOOTHBY,
Executive Secretary.

STATEMENT OF NORMAN A. BERG, CHIEF, SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, U.S.
DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE .

Mr. Chairman, I appreciate the opportunity to be here today to discuss with you and members of your subcommittee S. 1942 and its relationship to the Department's Resource Conservation and Development program .

S. 1942, the Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979, would provide specific authority to the Secretary of Agriculture for establishing a Resource Conservation and Development program. The Secretary would make available technical and financial assistance to States, local units of government, and organizations to operate and maintain a planning process including actions to conserve and better utilize land, develop natural resources, and improve the economic and environmental conditions of rural areas .

The Department has a program at this time which is basically the same as that called for in S. 1942. The Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) program was established by administrative action of the Secretary on November 2, 1962. The authorization for this action was Section 102 of the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, Public Law 87-703, and the Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, Public Law 74-46, as amended. Accordingly, we do not believe that the authority provided in S. 1942 is needed for the operation of the RC&D program .

S. 1942 would establish in the law many of the RC&D program policies which have been developed administratively over the past 18 years .

In brief, the objectives of the present RC&D program are to achieve improved economic opportunities, improved living standards, and an enhanced environment through the conservation, development, and proper use of natural resources in rural areas .

RC&D program assistance is provided to multijurisdictional areas designated by the Secretary of Agriculture. Applications for program assistance are prepared and submitted by cosponsoring units of local government. Generally these units of government have a particular interest in the proper conservation, development, and utilization of natural resources. The major sponsoring groups are county governments and soil conservation districts. In each RC&D area an RC&D council is formed to guide the local program. The council consists of representatives of sponsoring organizations and other local citizens. There are now 190 RC&D areas authorized to receive assistance. These areas include 1,295 counties and 1,278 soil conservation districts. Areas are found in every State, with the exception of Alaska, and in Puerto Rico .

The first and most basic task of sponsors is to prepare a long-range plan for conservation, development, and use of natural resources in the designated area. Technical experts and specialists from several of USDA's agencies assist this planning effort. In addition, a USDA employee is usually assigned full-time to assist the sponsors in developing and carrying out their long-range plan. These employees are known as RC&D coordinators and in the past most of them have entered that position from the ranks of the Soil Conservation Service .

The RC&D plan consists of goals and objectives decided on by the sponsors and policies and activities which the sponsors believe are needed to achieve the goals. As activities are identified, the Department of Agriculture, through its agencies, provides coordination and technical and financial assistance to carry out the identified activities or measures. RC&D financial assistance is provided on a cost-sharing basis with sponsoring local units of government for purposes that include: erosion and sediment control; flood prevention; farm irrigation; land drainage; and public water-based fish, wildlife, and recreation developments .

In addition to the financially assisted measures, there are other activities referred to as associated measures. These are measures adopted by the local people but

technical and financial assistance is provided by sources other than with RC&D program funds. The RC&D coordinator often plays a key role in helping the local people carry out associated measures. Between May 1964 and May 1980, over \$2 billion have been spent on RC&D measures of all kinds. Only 3 percent or about \$64 million has been Federal money appropriated for the RC&D program. Just under \$1 billion has come from other ongoing Federal programs. Almost \$1 billion has come from nonfederal sources.

Over the years, a number of questions regarding the effectiveness of the RC&D program have been raised. These questions include concern that the program objectives may have been so broad that it is difficult to measure accomplishments. Questions were raised about the relationship between RC&D areas and sub-State districts. There has been concern that the Soil Conservation Service has assumed an increasingly dominant role thus lessening the intended Department-wide participation in the program. Still another question concerned the role of the RC&D coordinators and how they should relate to the RC&D councils, sub-State officials, and other USDA officials.

A USDA Task Force addressed these and other questions in a review of the RC&D program and published a report in October 1978. A copy of that report was made a part of the record of the March 20, 1979, hearing of this subcommittee.

The USDA-RC&D Task Force Report shows that, in addition to providing benefits from financially assisted and associated measures, the RC&D council serves as a catalyst to bring sponsors and others together to develop ideas, have public discussion, and then reach decisions on activities acceptable to the local people. The program was perceived to be successful at the local level but progress toward attainment of program objectives was difficult, if not impossible, to measure from a national perspective.

The Congressional conferees on the fiscal year 1980 Agriculture appropriation bill called for a Government Accounting Office review of the RC&D program which is ongoing at this time.

The RC&D program is being reviewed again along with other USDA soil and water conservation activities to fulfill requirements of the Soil and Water Resources Conservation Act of 1977 (RCA). The RC&D program provided a pattern for one of the alternative strategies—the Regional Resource Program Approach—that was included in draft RCA reports released for public review earlier this year. The RC&D program is undergoing further analysis as a means for achieving one or more of the national conservation objectives identified in the RCA process.

The Administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy that was announced on December 20, 1979, stated goals, principles, and implementation mechanisms for addressing the needs of rural America. Federal administrators were directed to follow, to the maximum feasible extent, the following principles:

1. Manage their programs in ways that recognize local priorities and facilitate local decisionmaking in rural America;
2. Make Federal investments in ways that complement State-local development plans and priorities;
3. Use Federal assistance to help leverage private sector investments in rural community and economic development projects and programs;
4. Make Federal programs more accessible to rural jurisdictions and community-based organizations better adapted to rural circumstances and needs, better coordinated, and more streamlined in their administration; and
5. Make special efforts to provide local citizens and their leaders with the assistance needed for effective community decisionmaking and development efforts.

The RC&D program has operated in accordance with such principles since its inception. Some of the program's accomplishments were highlighted in the policy document.

Earlier this year a number of task forces were established to develop detailed plans for implementing the policy. Two of these task forces—Capacity Building and Natural Resources and Environment—have recommended to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) that the RC&D program be an element in the policy implementation process. The RC&D program would serve to develop and improve the capability of local governments serving rural areas in planning and decision-making for the full utilization and protection of natural resources and enhancement of the environment.

However, based on the results of earlier studies and the task force report, and the fact that we have not been able to show statistically that the RC&D program has made significant progress in achieving program objectives, the decision was made to terminate the program in its present form. In making this decision, the Administration has recognized our outstanding commitments to the public and we intend to honor them. Our fiscal year 1981 budget request for RC&D is \$34 million. This

amount is needed to meet our commitments for the second year of a 3-year phaseout of the present program which will be complete at the end of fiscal year 1982. .

At the same time, we recognize the value of some of the program concepts developed in the RC&D program, including: Local control of decisions; The catalytic effect of bringing together Federal, State, and local interests; The multiplier effect of Federal "seed" money; Development of latent local leadership; Federal coordination to focus assistance on local problems; and Flexibility to adjust to a wide variety of local conditions. .

We will continue to look at these concepts for possible use in the national soil conservation program being developed under RCA. We are also considering the possibility of using these concepts, and perhaps some redirected program incorporating what we have learned through operation of the RC&D program, in order to carry out our policy for small communities and rural development. .

Since evaluations to date have been unable to demonstrate the effectiveness of RC&D in achieving the program objectives, and since the Secretary has all the authority currently needed to operate the present program, we recommend against enactment of S. 1942. .

If I can provide any further information or respond to any questions, I will be glad to do so.

[A reprint of the Carter administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy follows; see p. 21 for textual reference:]

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION

SMALL COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

DECEMBER 20, 1979

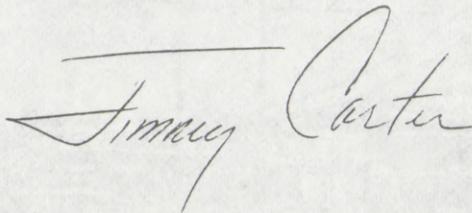


It is with great personal satisfaction that I announce today my Small Community and Rural Development Policy. I believe it reflects a change in both the programs and the attitudes of the federal government as we seek solutions for the kinds of problems I have seen all my life, growing up and living in a rural area.

We have long needed to translate generalized concerns about rural problems into a set of specific goals, principles, programs, and mechanisms for effective implementation. Building on the many rural initiatives launched during the past two-and-a-half years, this policy provides a clear purpose and a clear program of action for addressing important small community and rural needs, and for managing the profound demographic and economic changes that are taking place in rural America.

Built into this policy is the recognition that rural Americans have extraordinary creativity, dedication, and perseverance. The role of the federal government should be to encourage and support the resources and resourcefulness of rural America and to be the partner of its local leaders.

Nowhere is the sense of partnership, neighborliness, and shared responsibility more evidenced than in the communities all across rural America. That is why I am optimistic about the future of this nation and the future of rural and small town America. In many ways, working together and combining our strengths and resources, we can build a better life for all Americans, urban and rural.

A handwritten signature in cursive script that reads "Jimmy Carter". The signature is written in dark ink and is positioned in the lower right quadrant of the page.

THE WHITE HOUSE
December 20, 1979

THE CARTER ADMINISTRATION
SMALL COMMUNITY AND RURAL DEVELOPMENT POLICY

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PART ONE

POLICY STATEMENTOur Rural Heritage

Rural and small town America is an integral part of the nation's economic and social fabric. Rural America provides our nation's food, fiber, and wood and accounts for most of our domestic mineral and energy supply. It plays an increasingly important role in the nation's manufacturing, trade, and service economy. Earnings from rural exports make a vital contribution to our nation's trade balance. Most important, our national character draws strength from the rural values of hard work, self-reliance, and a sense of community. Rural America is rich and diverse in history, culture, and natural beauty. It is "home" for generations of Americans and where increasing numbers of Americans prefer to recreate and make their future home.

This nation was mostly rural for its first 150 years. Americans were heavily dependent for their livelihood -- often for their very existence -- on what they could themselves produce from the land. At the turn of this century six of every ten Americans still lived in rural places. The changes since then have been dramatic.

The mechanization of agriculture, improvements in transportation and communication, the process of industrialization, and overall economic growth have greatly altered the economic and social organization of America. For our last fifty years we have been mainly a nation of city and suburban dwellers. During this time, most of the old cliches about rural and urban lost their meaning.

As we enter our third century, the living patterns and preferences of Americans are shifting again. These shifts between urban and rural are occurring in the context of an extraordinary diversity within rural America itself. This diversity is mirrored in the variety of our rural areas -- areas that take such divergent forms as a New England coastal fishing village, a Midwest farm community, a mining town in Appalachia, a ranching area in the Rocky Mountains, a settlement of tenant farmers in the Mississippi Delta, a pueblo in the Southwest, a Southern town in transition to becoming a metropolitan center, and a small Western town experiencing "boom growth" from energy development.

The Changing Face of Rural America

For decades the population of urban areas grew while large numbers of people left the farms and small towns. Since 1970 this migration trend has reversed. The annual growth rate of rural areas has averaged 1.3 percent since 1970, exceeding the rate of growth in urban areas by over 40 percent.

Rural employment, previously declining and historically tied to the land, is now growing and diversifying. Not only are new jobs being created at a faster rate in rural than in urban areas but the composition of rural work itself is changing. Although agriculture is still the dominant influence in many rural economies, overall, employment in manufacturing, trade, and professional services now exceeds direct agricultural employment. Agriculture itself has changed enormously. It has become a highly sophisticated, often specialized, component of a larger food and fiber system that includes suppliers on one end of the production chain and processors and marketers on the other.

This growth in rural population, the accompanying expansion in rural employment, and the increasing diversity of rural economies result from a number of factors -- a strong preference for rural and small town living, the movement of retirees to rural areas, longer-distance job commuting, reduced outmovement from farms, and expanded mining, manufacturing, and service activities in rural areas.

Although the dramatic turnaround in population trends and the growth in job opportunities are the predominant influences in rural America in the 1970's, it is important to note that not all rural areas or rural people have shared in this growth. Approximately 500 counties in parts of the Great Plains, the Corn Belt, and the Mississippi Delta continue to lose population as many have been doing for 20 or 30 years. Most of these counties are heavily agricultural and have experienced an exodus of workers from agriculture that has exceeded non-farm job creation.

Of course, even in areas benefiting from economic growth and diversification, the benefits are not always well distributed. Great numbers of rural and small town residents suffer from problems that afflict the poor wherever they live. Problems resulting from the isolation of being poor or old in rural America can have a particularly virulent effect on both body and spirit.

Special Rural Needs

Even though rural America is growing, too many rural residents have failed to benefit from that growth. Too many remain, in the words of President Lyndon Johnson's Rural Poverty Commission, "the people left behind." Notwithstanding the progress that has been made, a disproportionate share of the nation's poor still live in rural areas -- about 40 percent of the total. Virtually all of the nation's persistently poor counties are rural. The toll, whether measured in terms of economic efficiency or human dignity, is too high.

A disproportionately large number of the rural poor are Blacks, Hispanics, and Native Americans. Approximately 27 percent of rural Hispanic people and 38 percent of rural Blacks live on incomes below the poverty level (compared to 11 percent for rural Whites). About 40 percent of all Native Americans were living below the poverty level in 1970. Women in both the rural and the urban work force do not share equitably in the economic rewards of their labor. In 1977, the average annual income of women working full-time in rural areas was only 54 percent of the income of rural men. Also, households headed by females made up almost 35 percent of all non-metropolitan households living in poverty.

There are other indications that rural America is not fully sharing in the benefits of our nation's growth and development. Rural areas have 58 percent fewer physicians, 38 percent fewer dentists, and 29 percent fewer nurses, on a per capita basis. Yet, rural Americans suffer from a higher incidence of chronic disease and lose more days from work due to illness or incapacity than their urban counterparts.

Three times the proportion of rural housing units lack complete plumbing as urban units. Over 2 million rural Americans do not have running water in their homes; over 4 million have inadequate sewage disposal systems or none at all; and many rely on sources of drinking water that fail to meet safe drinking water standards.

Less than one percent of rural Americans who work away from home utilize public transportation to get to work -- a statistic that dramatically reveals how dependent rural Americans are on the family car. Yet over 57 percent of the rural poor, and 45 percent of the rural elderly do not own an automobile, contributing even further to their isolation and immobility, not only from jobs, but from vital social services as well.

These problems and others of comparable severity are further compounded by the limited capacity and resources of local governments to respond. Whether small community needs are those associated with growth or with decline, they pose special problems for local governments. About one quarter of all rural people live in or near towns of less than 2,500; three quarters live in or near towns of less than 20,000. Given their small population bases, most small rural governments are limited in the array of public services they can provide. Large-scale urban-oriented technologies are often not economically feasible when applied to small towns and rural areas. And while the range of public services offered by rural governments is more limited, the per unit cost of providing these services is usually higher.

Many small towns, remote from Washington and from their state capitols, lack the "grantmanship" that is so often required to compete successfully for limited Federal and state assistance. This difficulty is compounded by the fact that many federal programs have been formulated with big cities in mind. As a result, such programs frequently contain eligibility and other criteria that hinder access by small communities. Even when assistance is available, the lack of fiscal resources makes it difficult for many small communities to match federal grants and to repay loans.

Even those small communities now experiencing economic growth are finding that along with the blessings, growth brings a new set of problems. Many communities are unprepared for the economic and social adjustments that become necessary. Changing demographic and economic patterns may not only exacerbate chronic and deep-seated problems but they often create new ones.

Some of the problems are already apparent. As a result of rapidly escalating property values and taxes, too many rural families on low and fixed incomes are in danger of losing their land and homes. As a result of the growth in residential, commercial and industrial land use, prime agricultural land is being lost and fragile ecosystems are being impaired. The influx of new residents -- especially when it escalates to "boom growth" -- makes it difficult for local governments to provide essential public services in a timely way.

Why A Rural Policy

My Administration is adopting a Small Community and Rural Development Policy because:

- o Rural America's human and natural resources are a mainstay of the nation's economy and contribute very significantly to the American way of life. A conscious and sustained effort is needed to ensure the wise use and continued productivity of these resources.

- o Many rural areas are in the midst of significant economic and demographic change -- change that is creating new demands, new problems, as well as new opportunities. A forward-looking policy is needed to manage the effects of such change -- to enable individuals and communities to solve their problems and to capitalize on their opportunities.
- o Rural people and communities have proportionately greater unmet basic human needs than do other parts of the nation. We must seek to assure that, to the maximum extent our resources allow, we address these needs and redress inequities.
- o The entire nation, including our cities and suburbs, is served best when good jobs, livable incomes, decent housing, a healthy environment, dependable energy supplies, and other basic needs are met in small communities and rural areas and when neither urban nor rural residents have to move in search of a better life.
- o Confused and often contradictory policy goals and implementation responsibilities have frustrated past efforts to address rural needs both within the federal government and between the federal government and state and local governments and community-based organizations. We need clear policy direction and a framework for integrating current federal efforts and reviewing future policy initiatives in order to evaluate the impact of actions we take and resources we commit.
- o Frequently, past rural programs have been developed in Washington, D.C. on the basis of inadequate and out-of-date information. We need to improve our rural data base. We also need to assure that diverse rural perspectives are available to federal policy makers and program managers. This continuous source of input is particularly important now when rural America is in transition.

Policy Goals and Principles

The Administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy is designed to recognize the great diversity of rural needs and circumstances. Rather than attempting to impose a single grand strategy on a diverse rural America, the policy I am announcing sets forth goals and principles, organizational

and procedural arrangements to help ensure their implementation, and a set of new initiatives to fill gaps and deficiencies in existing federal programs. The basic intent is to provide a policy process within which the federal government, in cooperation with state and local governments and the private sector, can provide the greatest degree of support for local efforts to solve problems and improve the quality of rural life.

In partnership with the Congress, state and local governments, and private sector leadership, my Administration is committed to work toward:

- o meeting the basic human needs of rural Americans;
- o providing opportunities for rural people to be fully and productively employed and providing a favorable climate for business and economic development;
- o addressing the rural problems of distance and size; and
- o promoting the responsible use and stewardship of rural America's natural resources and environment while preserving the quality of rural life.

In support of these goals, I am directing my Secretaries and Heads of Departments and Agencies to adhere, to the maximum feasible extent, to the following principles, in the administration of federal programs. Specifically, federal administrators are directed to:

- o manage their programs in ways that recognize local priorities and facilitate local decision-making in rural America;
- o make federal investments in ways that complement state-local development plans and priorities;
- o use federal assistance to help leverage private sector investments in rural community and economic development projects and programs;
- o give high priority to the targeting of federal assistance to disadvantaged persons and distressed communities in rural areas;
- o make federal programs more accessible to rural jurisdictions and community-based organizations, better adapted to rural circumstances and needs, better coordinated, and more streamlined in their administration; and

- o make special efforts to provide local citizens and their leaders with the assistance needed for effective community decision making and development efforts.

Implementation

A statement of policy goals and principles is not enough. These goals and principles will only begin to have impact on the needs of rural Americans as they are reflected in changes in the way government acts -- changes in programs, in delivery systems, in accessibility, and sometimes even in attitude. Thus, I am taking two important steps to help ensure that this policy is fully and effectively implemented.

First, I am proposing a rural development action agenda -- a set of specific action steps which the Administration will pursue to address priority rural needs. This action agenda -- outlined in detail in Part Two -- builds upon and expands the White House Rural Development Initiatives of the last two years and is based on advice received from extensive consultations with the Congress, the states, local officials, and rural leaders across the country. Although it is an ambitious agenda, one that is broad in scope and meticulous in detail, it is also unfinished. Many more actions and reforms are needed and will be taken in the future.

Second, I am directing a number of organizational and procedural changes as part of a strategy to develop the institutional capacity needed to solve problems on an on-going basis and assure the effective, sustained implementation of the policy principles identified here. Such an institutional structure must extend beyond the boundaries of the federal government to state and local governments, rural interest groups, local leaders, and innovators. It must provide a basis for the collaborative implementation of programs and initiatives which have been jointly developed. With these requirements in mind, I am:

- o Asking Congress to create the position of Under Secretary of Agriculture for Small Community and Rural Development. This new position will help carry out Secretarial and Administration policy and assist the Secretary to fulfill his government-wide mandate under the Rural Development Act of 1972.
- o Placing renewed emphasis on the Working Group on Small Community and Rural Development and directing this group to play an aggressive and effective role in monitoring and assisting the implementation of this policy pursuant to Section 603 of the Rural Development Act of 1972. Toward this end:

- the Working Group will be co-chaired by the Under Secretary for Small Community and Rural Development (USDA) and my Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs and Secretary to the Cabinet;
- both the Under Secretary for Rural Development (USDA) and my Assistant for Intergovernmental Affairs will be staffed specifically for this purpose;
- the Working Group will be composed of principal federal program managers, and such others as may be named by the co-chairpersons:

Executive Associate Director (Budget), Office
of Management and Budget
Associate Director (Rural and Agriculture),
Domestic Policy Staff
Assistant Secretary for Budget and Programs,
Department of Transportation
Assistant Secretary for Community Planning and
Development, Department of Housing and Urban
Development
Assistant Secretary for Housing, Department of
Housing and Urban Development
Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Health
and Human Services
Assistant Secretary for Employment and Training,
Department of Labor
Assistant Secretary for Economic Development,
Department of Commerce
Assistant Secretary for Land and Water Resources,
Department of Interior
Assistant Secretary for Rural Development,
Department of Agriculture
Assistant Secretary for Capital Investment and
Debt Management, Department of Treasury
Deputy Under Secretary, Department of Energy
Appropriate Representative of the Department of
Education
Associate Director of ACTION
Deputy Director, Community Services Administration
Deputy Administrator, Environmental Protection
Agency
Executive Assistant/Director of Administration,
General Services Administration
Deputy Administrator, Small Business Administration

- o Directing the Secretary of Agriculture to appoint an Advisory Council to monitor implementation results and to advise him (and through him the Working Group) on needed federal actions. The Council will be composed of public officials named by major public interest groups, representatives of community-based organizations and other private interest groups, representatives of the business and financial community, and others to be selected by the Secretary.
- o Inviting the nation's Governors to establish State Rural Development Councils as a mechanism for ensuring effective coordination in joint federal-state efforts to implement state and local rural development priorities. The Federal Regional Councils will be directed to establish a rural development task force to assist state implementation efforts, and the Secretaries and Heads of Agencies will direct federal field personnel to participate on the state Rural Development Councils if a governor so desires.
- o Directing the Working Group, acting through the Secretary of Agriculture and based on advice of the Advisory Council, to annually review existing and proposed policies, programs, and budget levels to determine their adequacy in meeting rural needs and embodying the policy principles articulated here. A report, based on this review, should be submitted to OMB at an appropriate time in the budget cycle and to other Secretaries and Heads of Agencies as appropriate. The Secretary of Agriculture is further directed to submit a report to me each year that documents the implementation steps pursuant to this policy and that satisfies the reporting requirements of the Rural Development Act of 1972.
- o Directing the Secretaries of Housing and Urban Development, Health and Human Services, Education, Commerce, Energy, Labor, Transportation, and Interior, and the Administrators of the Environmental Protection Agency, the Community Services Administration, and the Small Business Administration to review relevant departmental or agency policies and programs in terms of their adequacy in embodying the policy principles and to designate a senior official to be responsible for monitoring implementation of this policy within the agency, serving as a rural advocate within the agency, and acting as a point of contact for small community and rural leaders seeking information or assistance.

A cornerstone of my Administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy is the coordination of federal, state, and local efforts to serve rural people and enhance their prospects for the future. To help accomplish this important aim, federal officials must be constantly exposed to a range of rural experiences and information and brought into contact with those people who represent rural viewpoints and are working to meet rural concerns. The emphasis on ongoing, institutionalized follow-up and non-federal involvement is intended to provide an environment conducive to the development and execution of policies and programs which are sensitive to rural needs and circumstances.

PART TWO

ACTION AGENDA

What follows is a description of some of the key actions already taken by this Administration to address rural problems and a summary listing of new actions announced today to further address these problems in the context of overall policy goals. The new initiatives are based, to a large extent, on recommendations made during the extensive consultations which were held with Members of Congress, state and local elected officials, and public and private interest groups to identify priority needs and what needs to be done to address them.

Many more actions and reforms are required. No rural policy pronouncement can be viewed as the last word. It must rather serve as a source of guidance, emphasis, priority, and inspiration in the context of which future work must be planned and undertaken. Those problems which could not be fully addressed in this statement will be placed on the 1980 agenda of the Working Group on Small Community and Rural Development and the Advisory Council to that group.

The new initiatives detailed below will be implemented by the Departments and the Working Group on Small Community and Rural Development. The Working Group will assist in establishing lead agency responsibilities, time frames, and where possible, quantitative targets to be reached. The designated agencies will develop work plans, including time schedules, information or other resources needed from other agencies, anticipated problems, and needed policy guidance. Review by the Working Group will provide opportunities for coordinating actions and schedules and sharing resources as needed. The Working Group will also establish monitoring guidelines to assure timely reports on progress and problems encountered in implementing the initiatives.

MEETING THE BASIC HUMAN NEEDS OF RURAL AMERICANS

HOUSINGActions Already Taken

- o A joint agreement between FmHA and HUD initiated a four-year demonstration in state delivery of federal housing and community development assistance to rural disadvantaged populations and distressed communities in four states. During the first two years of the demonstration, over 2,100 new housing units were constructed and an additional 5,484 homes were rehabilitated or weatherized. The program is currently being extended to other rural areas with similar needs in each of the four demonstration states.

- Under the White House Rural Development Initiatives, the Administration announced in January, 1979, a set-aside of funds to construct 10 demonstration elderly congregate housing projects, with social services provided on-site. Since that announcement, FmHA regulations have been changed to make the provision of social services a matter of routine consideration when elderly congregate housing projects are planned. Such housing provides a much-needed alternative to institutional care for the elderly who need social services some of the time.
- FmHA implemented a new rental assistance program providing rent subsidies to nearly 43,000 rural low-income families so they could afford to live in FmHA-financed rental and farm labor housing developments.
- FmHA increased the level of Section 504 low-income housing repair loans and grants from \$24 million in 1978 to \$43 million in 1979 to better meet the special needs of older Americans.
- The Federal National Mortgage Association (FNMA) has established a "satellite" lending program which permits small lenders to sell their loans to FNMA through approved FNMA seller/servicers. This new correspondent relationship is very important to the typically small and undercapitalized rural lender who could not normally take advantage of the marketing opportunities afforded by FNMA.
- To help cut fuel bills for rural families and implement national energy conservation goals, FmHA and the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) began a program to allow REA-financed cooperatives to use FmHA rehabilitation loan funds to weatherize homes for their customers.
- To increase the availability of federal assistance for homeownership to lower income households, FmHA revised the "good credit history" application procedures to ensure equal credit opportunities without discrimination for FmHA housing loan applicants. In addition, FmHA aggressively emphasized use of the provision allowing low-income borrowers to temporarily suspend housing loan payments when medical problems, loss of jobs, or other emergencies prevent payment.

- o HUD has increased funding of state and local human rights commissions to improve fair housing enforcement in rural and small communities.
- o The Veterans Administration loan referral system minimizes requirements for direct loans from local lending institutions in rural areas. Eligible veterans can receive VA direct loans up to 60 percent of home mortgage amounts under the program.
- o HUD has begun a Rural 1000 program to facilitate construction of Section 8 assisted housing with eight units or fewer in communities of under 1000 population.
- o HUD has initiated a "rural track processing strategy" to enable one developer to work with local builders to construct small housing developments, scattered in rural communities over a large geographic area.

Action Agenda

- o to address the following policy objectives: increasing opportunities for low and moderate income rural people to become homeowners or to live in decent rental housing; improving access to federal, state, and local housing programs and resources for lower income residents; ensuring that the housing needs of rural Americans are reflected in national housing programs and standards
- o monitor and fully implement the White House Rural Elderly Housing Initiative which mandates all congregate elderly housing constructed with FmHA funds to have social services provided on site, and provides a \$12.5 million 10-site demonstration highlighting this regulatory change;
- o revise the HUD/FmHA Minimum Property Standards for Single Family Housing to permit its adaptation to local conditions and to reduce housing costs; hold interagency training sessions on use of the new Minimum Property Standards handbook;
- o develop and make available variable housing design plans (blueprints) which meet Minimum Property Standards to assist small builders and self-help housing groups;

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- o make current FmHA grant and loan assistance available to families wish to add on a room or remodel their house to provide living quarters for elderly family relatives;
- o continue demonstration project and assess the feasibility of a prototype land bank for residential sites;
- o support appropriations for FmHA's Homeownership Assistance Program (HOAP);
- o develop and implement an interagency agreement (CSA, FmHA, DOL, HUD, HEW) to provide for coordinated assistance related to FmHA Section 514 farmworker housing construction, including a set-aside of HUD Section 8 rental assistance for Section 514 very-low-income housing repair program;
- o make HUD's Certified Housing Counseling program available in rural areas;
- o develop standardized loan application and appraisal forms to the extent practical for HUD, FHA, FmHA, and VA to broaden credit opportunities for rural families;
- o monitor and fully implement the inter-agency agreement among DOL, HUD, FmHA, and CSA on farmworker housing as a starting point in developing a comprehensive housing policy for migrant and seasonal farmworkers;
- o continue the FmHA/HUD funded major national rural cooperative housing demonstration project to develop and maintain an integrated delivery system in rural areas for small rural housing cooperatives to increase homeownership opportunities for rural residents;
- o expand to 32 states the delegated mortgage processing program of HUD's Rural Assistance Initiatives, which authorizes local savings and loan associations and other mortgage lenders to process FHA-insured single family mortgage loans under Sections 235 and 203(b), thereby increasing the access to these FHA-insured loans in areas which are some distance from HUD offices.

HEALTH

Actions Already Taken

- o In October, 1978 the Administration, working through HEW and FmHA; announced the White House Rural Health Initiatives to finance the construction and rehabili-

tation of 300 primary health clinics in rural areas. Construction of the 300 new clinics and training of rural people to provide staff services will take place over the next four years. These centers will serve about 1.35 million people. In the past year 71 clinics have been authorized for funding under this program and 507 people are being trained to staff them.

- o HEW and FmHA are cooperating to target loan funds for medical facilities to 125 rural communities by the end of 1980. HEW Community Health Services Program's budget has been increased to \$40 million to reflect this Administration's support for the requirement that 40 percent of Community Health Center Services go to rural areas.
- o HEW has begun a pilot program to use public schools as sites for primary health care service projects. Over the next year, the department expects to work with six to ten communities to place satellite health centers in schools where vacant space and available school transportation will increase the accessibility of health care for rural residents.
- o To alleviate the shortage of doctors and other health care professionals in small towns and rural areas, the Administration supported passage of the Rural Health Clinics Services Act which expanded the scope of primary health care services performed by physician assistants and nurse practitioners. HEW has certified over 400 clinics for reimbursement for services performed by these health professionals in the eighteen months since the law was signed. In addition, HEW has worked to make mental health services more available by stationing mental health professionals in rural primary care centers. To augment these efforts, additional National Health Service Corps professionals have been assigned to rural areas.
- o To ensure that residents of small towns and rural areas have opportunities to enter the health care professions and help deliver health care services to their communities, the Administration has taken several actions: a joint agreement between HEW and DOL will enable about 500 migrant and seasonal workers to obtain jobs and training in rural health projects; Job Corps graduates can now obtain permanent employment in the Public Health Service; and students of health-related professions will benefit from the current assessment of the accessibility of vocational training programs in rural areas.
- o Significant efforts have been made during the last four years to provide alternative health and supportive

services for older and disabled Americans and to enable them to live independently or with their families. These efforts include an HEW demonstration program to link services of rural primary care centers with local agencies providing support services to the elderly, and the HEW Home Health Program which supports the development and expansion of home health agencies. Since 1977, about 150 of these home health projects have been funded in rural areas.

- o Actions taken to direct federal resources to the special needs of rural Americans include: the Black Lung Program which provides health, education, outreach and clinical services to approximately 122,000 victims of black lung disease in rural areas; demonstrations in delivering burn care on a regional basis; the Center for Disease Control program to support state laboratory improvement efforts and provide direct assistance for laboratory technicians working in rural areas.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives: ensuring adequate primary health care services and facilities; alleviating the shortage of doctors and other health care professionals; promoting non-institutional care and independent living for the elderly and disabled; and ensuring that the special health needs of rural Americans are reflected in national health care programs and standards

- o monitor and ensure full implementation of the White House Rural Health Clinics Initiatives to support construction and/or rehabilitation of 300 rural primary care health clinics over the next four years and to train and employ rural residents as support staff;
- o promote full implementation by HEW of the Rural Health Clinic Services Act including: elimination of federal barriers especially in certification processing, cost reporting and Medicare/Medicaid reimbursement procedures; clinics and personnel and provide incentives for states to expedite reimbursement; evaluation of any legislative or regulatory changes that may be needed, especially with respect to the setting of cost reimbursement schedules and the need to assure public input in the development of regulations; and designation of a focal point within HEW to implement the Act;

- o increase the availability of trained medical personnel in rural areas through encouraging and providing inducements to states, private foundations, and others to persuade medical, dental, and nursing schools to admit a greater number of rural students; using regional mechanisms such as AHECs in medical personnel placement, training, and continuing education; placing a greater number of medical personnel in rural areas through the National Health Service Corps; and providing incentives for increasing the number of nurse practitioners and physicians assistants;
- o promote legislation permitting "swing beds" which would simplify Medicare and Medicaid reimbursement in small rural hospitals;
- o assure that the special health needs of rural areas are recognized in any legislation related to the National Health Plan;
- o encourage increased uniformity in Medicaid eligibility, scope, benefits, and coverage across the country (Proposed National Health Plan standards are uniform across the states.);
- o place top legislative priority on CHAP and other preventive care programming for children;
- o expansion of the WIC program into more rural areas, and improved coordination between WIC and rural health service programs;
- o give greater emphasis to provisions in the Health Planning law which provide for sub-regional health groups in formulating local and state plans;
- o ensure that health planning agencies adapt national health standards to differing regional and state needs and priorities, and that such standards reflect the unique circumstances and needs of medically underserved populations in isolated rural communities;
- o target primary care programs to meet more adequately the needs of medically underserved rural areas and population groups, including minorities, women and migrant and seasonal farmworkers;
- o work for passage and full implementation of the Mental Health Systems Act which would provide services in rural areas and would put particular emphasis on rural poverty areas and areas with high concentrations of minorities;

- o promote integrated systems of physical and mental primary care through linkage arrangements between agencies providing general health care and specialized mental health agencies and, where possible, seek a single grantee for both activities;
- o provide incentives to states and local communities to make greater efforts to reach persons in rural areas with alcohol and drug abuse problems.

WATER AND SEWER

Actions Already Taken

- o As part of the White House Rural Development Initiatives, the President announced in December, 1978, an agreement which substantially improves the way in which EPA, FmHA, EDA, and HUD relate to each other and deliver approximately \$2.5 billion in water and sewer assistance annually to small towns and rural areas. Features of the agreement include the adoption of common criteria for defining "affordable systems"; single environmental assessments; single A-95 reviews; single construction inspections; and, for FmHA and EDA, a common application form and common auditing and reporting requirements. The agreement also calls for the development of one consistent set of compliance requirements with some 16 cross-cutting federal laws and executive orders, and the common use of a "community profile form" as a means of making an early determination of which agencies might participate in a joint-funded project and meet with the applicant community in a pre-application conference. Over 300 applications have been processed under these new procedures over the past nine months, with the net result that it is now much easier and faster for small rural communities to find out what kinds of assistance are available and how to get it.
- o For the first time, the Clean Water Act recognizes the construction of alternative and innovative treatment technologies, including on-site systems as an eligible purpose for construction grants; moreover, municipal bodies may receive grants for these purposes to serve small non-profit or commercial institutions as well as residential users.
- o EPA has proposed technical assistance training packages for elected officials and citizens involved in Step I facilities planning. These packages will provide local decisionmakers with the background necessary to assess the costs and benefits of various wastewater treatment options. They will also include information on water conservation, wastewater treatment processes, operation

and maintenance problems, cost-effectiveness analysis, and innovative and alternative wastewater treatment systems. These technical assistance training packages will be available for use in rural communities from appropriate State and EPA offices by FY 80.

- o Under Section 205(g) of the Clean Water Act, up to 2 percent of the State's allotment may be set aside for management of the Construction Grants Program by the State. Part of this set-aside can be used by the States to manage grants for small communities if it so specifies in its delegation assessment. So far delegation agreements have been signed for Illinois, Texas, California, New Hampshire, and Wisconsin; New York is pending.
- o For the first time, EPA grants for water and sewer funding Steps 2 and 3 can be combined into one grant for communities of 25,000 or less population if the total estimated Step 3 cost is \$2 million or less (\$3 million in States with unusually high construction costs).
- o Rural States must set aside 4 percent of their EPA Construction Grants allotment for alternatives to conventional treatment for communities with populations of 3,500 or less, or the sparsely populated areas of larger communities. Other States have the option of setting aside up to 4 percent of their allotments for this purpose.
- o The Agricultural Credit Act of 1978 increased the maximum allowable grant for FmHA water and waste disposal projects from 50 percent to 75 percent of eligible project development costs. This change will enable FmHA to provide higher levels of assistance to the most financially needy communities.
- o On July 13, 1978, FmHA and EPA signed a Joint Policy Statement relative to implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act. The Act authorized EPA to set and enforce national drinking water standards but did not provide funds to help water suppliers meet the standards. Most of the communities that will need additional water treatment to meet the standards are in rural areas. Therefore, FmHA has agreed to give priority to applications for loan and/or grant assistance from such communities as part of its financial assistance programs for promoting orderly development in rural communities.
- o EDA has changed its regulations to enable communities to receive up to 80 percent total Federal funding for jointly funded projects. The previous regulations restricted the total amount of Federal involvement for

projects in which EDA participates to the percentage allowed by EDA for the redevelopment area (a percentage ranging from 50 percent to 80 percent). This change will enable communities to receive larger federal amounts for projects when EDA is involved.

- o Effective October 1, 1978, EDA delegated approval authority for Title I Public Works projects under \$500,000 to the Regional Office Directors. This delegation will shorten the time involved for the Federal government to make funding decisions on projects and make EDA more responsive to local government needs.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives:
ensuring safe drinking water supplies and
adequate sewage treatment and disposal;
facilitating dissemination of information
about and application of appropriately scaled
alternate technologies to meet rural needs
and circumstances

- o monitor and ensure full implementation of the White House Rural Water and Sewer Initiatives;
- o amend the Rural Water and Sewer Agreement (involving EPA, FmHA, HUD, and EDA) to include the Indian Health Service;
- o monitor and fully implement the agreements involving EPA and DOL to train disadvantaged rural residents to operate and maintain rural water and wastewater treatment facilities;
- o encourage the use of EPA's cost-effectiveness criteria for wastewater systems funded by HUD and FmHA;
- o place a priority within all relevant agencies on funding the planning and construction of alternative wastewater systems that are often more consistent than conventional systems with the needs and financial resources of rural areas (such technology is eligible for an 85 percent grant under EPA's construction grants program);
- o place priority on use of regional management and administrative entities such as septic tank or water supply districts that are appropriate modes for delivery of rural water and wastewater treatment services;

- o adopt as a national goal the elimination of unsafe drinking water during the decade of the Eighties, and appoint a study group with private sector and federal, state, and local government participation to recommend needed actions to achieve this goal;

EDUCATION

Actions Already Taken

- o HEW is studying Federal aid programs to rural schools and examining the impact of allocation formulas on rural school districts. Exploration of measures to reduce the repetitiveness of grant application requirements has begun. Further, HEW is evaluating program regulations and administrative procedures which affect funding for rural education. The Bureau of Elementary and Secondary Education will be working with rural organizations and agencies to develop a rural agenda for future education planning, using the results of these studies.
- o The Fund for the Improvement of Post-Secondary Education has encouraged proposals from a variety of sources to improve post-secondary education, including projects which address the problems endemic to rural locations. In some cases the projects are working to improve the quality and availability of educational information and programs to rural adults. Other projects are targeted to specific audiences: older adults, farmworkers, Indiana and migrant youth residing in rural areas. Grants have also been used to test the effectiveness of cable TV and video for delivering educational services to remote areas.
- o The Northwest Regional Education Laboratory, sponsored by N.I.E., has developed a process for broadening citizen and practitioner participation in addressing the educational problems of rural communities. Their Rural Futures Development Strategy was field-tested at six sites in Utah and Washington in 1977 and is currently being transferred to other rural communities. Among the results of the demonstration is a new effort, in cooperation with five State school board associations, to develop a training program for school board members to strengthen local decision-making procedures on rural school boards.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives: improve basic educational skills, employment skills, and opportunities for post-secondary education; and ensuring that resources for education programs are made available to small and rural communities across the country

- o form an inter-program task force at the new Department of Education to examine program policy effects on rural areas and to develop recommendations for assuring equity for rural constituents;
- o improve access to vocational and adult education in isolated rural areas by establishing this as a priority area for the Bureau of Adult and Vocational Education and supporting a provision in reauthorizing legislation for Vocational Education to include a special emphasis on program needs of rural needs.

INCOME MAINTENANCE, SOCIAL SERVICES AND LEGAL AIDActions Already Taken

- o Administration efforts to target food stamp benefits to the poorest of the poor resulted in significantly increased participation in rural areas. The majority of the three million new food stamp recipients live in rural areas.
- o As a result of 1978 Head Start Amendments, enrollment of children from very small communities in Head Start programs is now easier as many areas are allowed to develop their own local standards of eligibility.
- o Improvements in social welfare service delivery include a demonstration of the use of satellite diagnostic service centers to make it easier for people living long distances from agency offices to find out and benefit from federal, state and local assistance programs.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives: alleviating poverty; streamlining the delivery of social services in rural areas; and assuring access to legal services

- o ensure that rural concerns are addressed in enactment and implementation of welfare reform, particularly: a federal minimum floor for cash assistance; mandated AFDC-UF benefits for two-parent families; requirements for state government to provide adequate access in sparsely populated areas;
- o review implementation of the Food Stamp program to assure that it meets rural needs, including: support legislation removing the cap on expenditures, continuation of the non-public-assistance food stamps program; requirements for state governments to provide adequate access in sparsely populated areas;
- o aggressively pursue the target of providing at least two legal service attorneys for every 10,000 poor people through the Legal Services Corporation;
- o encourage each appropriate Legal Services Corporation office to include rural perspectives in its planning process;
- o improve the delivery of legal services to rural areas through encouraging law schools to develop manuals dealing with common legal problems affecting the rural poor; using LEAA funds to establish rural legal education and information centers; using law students in rural legal outreach programs; and formally recognizing and facilitating networking among rural legal services personnel and enhancing peer-to-peer technical assistance.

JOB CREATION AND BUSINESS AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

JOB CREATION

Actions Already Taken

- o As a result of this Administration's Economic Stimulus Programs, unemployment in non-metropolitan areas was reduced by 17 percent during the past two-and-a-half years, representing the creation of over 2.5 million new jobs.
- o The Carter Administration has doubled the size of public service employment opportunities in non-metropolitan areas over the past two-and-a-half years (from 93,000 in 1977 to more than 225,000 in both 1978 and 1979) -- the largest public service buildup since the New Deal.

- o The Administration has provided the largest expansion of youth employment and training opportunities in history--three times the size of rural youth programs under the War on Poverty.
- o Since 1976, the Administration has doubled the number of employment and training opportunities in rural areas for senior citizens, migrant and seasonal farmworkers, and Indian and Native Americans.
- o The Administration has implemented the largest and most comprehensive welfare reform demonstration for low income workers. Six of the 15 pilot programs are in rural areas. These programs will create an estimated 7,000 jobs for unemployed heads of low income families.
- o As part of the President's Private Sector Initiative (Title VII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1977), 65 Private Industry Councils have been established to provide a mechanism for transitioning rural workers from CETA training slots to unsubsidized private jobs through the use of on-the-job subsidies.
- o In cooperation with the State of North Carolina, DOL has established a special demonstration project to develop a model for linking employment and training activities with other federally funded rural development programs.
- o DOL is in the process of establishing 71 new field offices for the Office of Federal Contracts Compliance Programs which will greatly increase the accessibility of rural minorities and women to DOL's Equal Employment Opportunity enforcement resources.
- o Employment components included in the White House Rural Development Initiatives providing for the training and placement of: 3,000 operators of rural water and wastewater treatment systems (1,500 on Indian reservations); 1,000 operators of small-scale hydroelectric and fuel alcohol plants and community-based unconventional gas facilities; 1,500 workers as drivers, mechanics, and dispatchers in rural social service and rural transportation systems; and 500 assistants in rural health care clinics.
- o An expanded private sector apprenticeship program in DOL provides opportunities for up to 1,800 Appalachians with emphasis on youth, economically disadvantaged persons, and Job Corps terminations.

- o The FmHA-DOL farmworker work experience program under which DOL has transferred almost \$7 million to FmHA for placing up to half of all successful trainees in paraprofessional and clerical positions in FmHA offices and the rest in unsubsidized jobs.
- o Under a FmHA, DOL, CSA agreement, rural youth are being given construction job training by DOL while rehabilitating homes for low income families under FmHA housing programs. The two-year project is expected to result in the rehabilitation of about 1,000 homes.
- o The innovative TVA Cash Corps for Youth Program provides opportunities for rural youth to earn summer income through cash crop production. These opportunities often provide income required for further education, adjusting from rural to urban employment, or acquiring basic farm production and management skills.

Action Agenda

- to address the following policy objectives:
 increasing job opportunities for minorities, women, and the economically disadvantaged;
 improving vocational guidance, training, and job opportunities for rural youth
- o provide a strong rural component to the Employment Initiatives to vigorously implement a new agreement which establishes the goal of placing CETA eligibles in 20 percent of the total number of employment opportunities created from grants and loans made under FmHA's Community Facilities and Business and Industry Loan Program;
- o aggressively apply Defense Procurement Order Number 4 which gives preference for government contracts to areas of high unemployment, many of which are in rural areas;
- o support the 4-H economics, jobs, and careers programs to assist youth in career decisions and enhance their employment opportunities;
- o improve efforts to train farmworkers for skilled agricultural jobs as well as for non-agricultural jobs and give priority consideration to farmworker youth under the interagency Agricultural Entrepreneurship Agreement (involving DOL, CSA, FmHA, and Cooperative Extension);

- o provide improved employment and economic development opportunities for reservation Indians through a comprehensive program to coordinate CETA employment and training programs with the economic development programs of HUD, EDA, FmHA, SBA, and CSA (using the Employment Initiatives as a model);
- o implement a cooperative effort involving TVA, a proposed Tri-Counties Utilities Districts, local elected officials, the State of Tennessee Department of Economic Development, EDD staff, various federal development agencies, private oil and gas interests, and others to develop the unconventional gas resources in the rural counties of Morgan, Fentress, and Scott (Tennessee), as part of a wider demonstration effort of an intergovernmental approach to ensure that local people and communities capture associated benefits (jobs, business development, community improvements, and related economic development); this demonstration will be undertaken as part of the White House Initiative entitled "Area Development from Large-Scale Construction";
- o implement, as part of this same White House Initiative (Area Development from Large-Scale Construction), several additional demonstrations of the intergovernmental strategy for promoting local and minority jobs, small and minority business development, orderly community development, and economic development from large-scale construction; including projects being constructed by the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, the Water and Power Resources Services and privately financed projects.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

Actions Already Taken

- o The Administration has sponsored economic development legislation of tremendous potential importance to rural America. The National Public Works and Economic Development Act now being considered by the Congress can bring to bear capital and credit resources sorely needed in many rural areas for private business development.
- o The Small Business Administration has been making one out of every two business loans in non-urban areas. In the past 18 months SBA has made 13,000 loans in non-urban areas.

- o The Economic Development Administration (EDA) and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) have improved access to needed credit and capital for rural business development. Since 1977 alone, FmHA has obligated \$2.5 billion in guaranteed loans to rural businesses. Since 1978, EDA has provided over \$17 million in grants for local revolving loan funds serving rural businesses and has made \$90 million in direct and guaranteed business loans in rural areas.
- o The Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) has allocated \$171.1 million in urban economic development grants for projects in small cities since August, 1978, under the UDAG program. This is 25 percent of total UDAG funding.
- o Credit and capital access for minorities in rural areas have been improved by the new joint efforts of FmHA and the Office of Minority Business Enterprise (OMBE) to assist rural minorities in developing sound business firms funded by FmHA loans. For the first time, \$100 million in loan funds have been set aside for minority and women entrepreneurs.
- o The National Trust for Historic Preservation has conducted pilot projects in selected small towns to demonstrate the potential benefits of locally orchestrated downtown revitalization requiring minimal outside expertise and support.
- o TVA has worked in approximately 30 small communities in the past two-and-one-half years to help them improve and modernize their central business districts and make those communities more attractive and efficient locations for future development.
- o USDA, CSA and ACTION sponsored five small farm conferences in 1978 to provide small farmers with a forum for airing priority concerns and advocating actions desired of farm policymakers. The small farm conferences resulted in the initiation of 16 joint pilot projects to help small-acreage farmers increase their production and income.
- o Implementation of FmHA's limited resources farmers program, authorized by the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978. Under the program, FmHA state directors earmarked at least 25 percent of their FY 1979 farmer program allocations to low income family farms.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives:
improving access to credit and capital;
strengthening small farms; expanding markets
for rural businesses, contributing to the
commercial revitalization of small town "main-
street"; and building on the base of federal
capital expenditures for major construction
projects to assure maximum local, rural eco-
nomic development

- o improve the retailing of federal credit resources (FmHA, CSA, HUD, SBA, EDA) through utilizing mobile offices, increased reliance on savings and loan associations and commercial banks (expansion of FmHA demonstration and implementation of relevant provisions of SBA legislation if passed), and fuller utilization of economic development districts and community-based organizations;
- o promote development of community-based organizations through establishing rural Small Business Investment Corporations and implementation of the Consumer Coop Bank;
- o make special efforts to ensure that rural small businesses are adequately informed about the Community Reinvestment Act and its potential benefits;
- o encourage establishment of rural community development credit unions;
- o increase market promotion and related technical assistance for rural businesses through small business export conferences, OPIC, Export-Import Bank, and Commerce;
- o support rural downtown revitalization through development of a policy to accelerate legally mandated property disposal procedures and facilitate transfers and leases of surplus, condemned, and repossessed federal property;
- o support GSA regulation amendments which call for locating federal facilities in central business locations of small as well as big cities (rather than in outlying areas); emphasize location of rural-serving offices in small towns;
- o aggressively implement the new Community Conservation Policy designed to coordinate and target federal assistance to downtown revitalization projects;

- o support the creation of a Downtown Revitalization Center to capitalize on the small-town commercial revitalization experience of the National Trust for Historic Preservation, various State government downtown redevelopment programs, and local groups, with a mandate to convene a national conference on redevelopment of "mainstreet"; conduct training seminars for local officials and businessmen, and provide an information and technical assistance clearinghouse.

ENERGY

Actions Already Taken

- o As part of the White House Rural Development Initiatives the President announced in May, 1979, several new steps are being taken to help rural communities develop local energy resources for local utilization. One includes an agreement among nine agencies--including DOE, the U.S. Army Corps of Engineers, EDA, USDA, CSA, and HUD--to target funds and provide the construction of up to 100 small-scale hydroelectric plants by the end of 1981. A second involves commitments from several agencies (EDA, CSA, and DOE) to assist construction of up to 100 small-scale fuel alcohol plants. A third is a grant to the American Public Gas Association to demonstrate the feasibility of utilizing natural gas from coalbeds and other unconventional sources for local development.
- o The Energy Security Corporation will provide funds for biomass conversion to synthetic and alcohol fuels. In addition, the targeted use of portion of a windfall profits tax revenues to provide relief from rising energy bills for low income people will have a special impact in rural areas with their high concentration of low income people.
- o The Appalachian Regional Commission, which has established a policy advisory council on energy, has funded several demonstrations of the use of wood and carpet-mill waste for energy production, has promoted the use of fluidized bed combustion technology to burn high sulfur coal and mine refuse, and has sponsored seminars on coal mining productivity and feasibility of low-head hydroelectric power generation.

- In the areas of conventional energy supplies, final determinations were made under the Natural Gas Policy Act of 1978 to guarantee sufficient quantities of natural gas to meet 100 percent of current requirements for food and fiber production.
- To conserve energy in rural home heating, the FmHA has adopted improved thermal performance standards for housing units it finances, is demonstrating a low-cost solar water and space heating system, and is allowing use of wood-burning stoves and furnaces in the housing it finances.
- To deal with fuel logistics, the Federal Highway Administration and the Appalachian Regional Commission are devising a detailed state-by-state assessment of road needs attributable to energy production. In addition, the FRA is working with other agencies to devise solutions to the problems associated with disruptions that often result from the movement of coal unit trains through small towns.
- White House Rural Development Initiatives to promote rural ridesharing (discussed below) contribute to energy conservation in the largest category of rural energy use--transportation.
- In the area of weatherization, the DOE weatherization program for low income households will now allow the use of non-CETA labor on installation crews where there is a significant shortage of CETA personnel, overcoming a major barrier to the full implementation of this program in many rural areas. Also, an agreement has been established between REA and FmHA to conduct rural energy audits and make available FmHA Section 502 loans and Section 504 loans and grants for the weatherization of low income rural households.
- To integrate energy conservation into economic development planning, DOE and EDA have made available grant funds to as many as 20 rural Economic Development Districts to develop integrated economic development and energy plans giving special attention to energy conservation efforts and alternative energy resources.
- To guarantee adequate fuel supplies for agriculture and rural transportation, DOE's Economic Regulatory Administration has ruled that four percent of middle distillate fuels, including diesel, planned for delivery into a State must be set aside for redistribution by partici-

pating States to meet energy shortages and hardship cases. Also, the Economic Regulatory Administration has re-allocated gasoline supplies among major suppliers to ensure that the needs of agriculture and farm markets continue to be given the highest priority; and in the event that gasoline rationing is implemented, the Administration has established relatively larger percentages of gasoline supplies for those predominantly rural States where residents are highly dependent on automobiles and must drive longer distances.

- o In DOE's Industrial Process Heat Program, 23 projects are under contract to demonstrate the feasibility of using solar energy for producing industrial process heat. Nearly two-thirds of these projects are located in rural areas and contribute to rural industrial development. These systems, in various phases of design, construction and operation, will generate thermal energy for applications such as commercial processing for food, lumber drying, heating greenhouses, and use in other industries such as concrete block manufacturing, chemicals, and oil refining.
- o DOE and USDA are cooperating in a program to adapt solar energy for on-farm uses in agriculture. More than 50 experiments are being conducted in 28 states emphasizing the design of solar systems which can be constructed of materials and equipment readily available to farmers. In order to transfer solar energy technology and systems designs from the research laboratory to the farm site, a pilot program of on-farm demonstrations has been initiated. At present, 91 projects in nine states have been authorized for solar energy heating of swine and poultry houses and dairy buildings, and a similar number of projects is planned in 1980 for crop and grain drying.
- o The Appalachian Regional Commission has funded several demonstrations of the use of wood as a low-cost alternative source of energy for homes, hospitals and small businesses. These demonstrations have included the pyrolysis of wood in Tennessee for use as a heating fuel and gas, a wood gasification plant in Georgia to heat a hospital, and a timber-for-fuel development organization in North Carolina.

- o make available variable housing design plans which include as options use of solar heat, solar hot water, passive heating and cooling, earth berm insulation, and adequate orientation for solar exposure;
- o increase the allocation of public service employment slots (under CETA) to weatherization projects where existive CETA resources are insufficient to match funds for materials.

ADDRESSING THE RURAL PROBLEMS OF DISTANCE AND SIZE

TRANSPORTATION AND COMMUNICATIONS

Actions Already Taken

- o As part of the White House Rural Development Initiatives, several transportation initiatives were announced in June, 1978, in the areas of social service/rural public transit, air service, rail branchline rehabilitation, and ridesharing. These include:
 - an agreement among CAB, FAA, EDA, FmHA, and SBA to coordinate and target assistance (\$200 million) to commuter airlines wanting to enter and serve rural markets, and to small community airports wanting to upgrade facilities;
 - an agreement among DOT, HEW, CSA, ACTION, FmHA, and DOL to improve the coordination and delivery of social service and public transit, including a commitment to train and place 1,500 CETA eligible persons as drivers, mechanics, and dispatchers working in Section 18 transportation systems; arrangements to provide surplus government vans to Section 18 systems; a set-aside of FmHA loan funds to help purchase special equipment; cooperative action by the insurance industry, State regulatory agencies, and the Federal government to make insurance more available, flexible and affordable for social service and public transit providers; and measures to reduce the large paperwork burden imposed on transportation providers by the billing, accounting, and reporting requirements of social service agencies;
 - an agreement among FRA, EDA, and FmHA to provide coordinated assistance for the rehabilitation of railroad branchlines which are given high priority in State rail plans; and

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives: reducing dependence on foreign oil through conservation while ensuring that necessary energy supplies are dependably available for agricultural production and marketing; encouraging and supporting the development of innovative alternative energy resources to meet rural community needs; and protecting the quality of rural life by mitigating the negative consequences of energy development on small towns

- o monitor and ensure full implementation of the White House Rural Energy Initiatives to promote small-scale hydro-electric, community-based unconventional gas, and small-scale fuel alcohol development;
- o support passage of authority to make direct or guaranteed loans that would be financed from windfall profits tax revenues for the construction of small-scale alcohol fuel plants, and extend the 4¢ per gallon tax exemption on the sale of gasohol;
- o provide DOE grant assistance to community-owned gas utilities for unconventional gas exploration and development;
- o assist states to meet rapid increases in needs for public facilities and services resulting from new or expanded energy development through support for legislation which would provide up to \$750 million through FmHA for grant assistances over five years with a limit of \$1.5 billion in total loan guarantees; states would be encouraged to use federal impact assistance to establish revolving funds through which assistance would be distributed to localities, primarily in the form of loans;
- o implement in connection with several already federally-funded energy development projects an intergovernmental strategy developed under the White House Rural Development Initiatives to promote local jobs, business development, and orderly community development;
- o use DOE, EDA, NASA and USDA resources in support of the commercialization and utilization of selected energy technologies which are especially suited to rural and small town circumstances (e.g., wood, wind, solar heat for processing, and small-scale hydro);

- a series of actions to promote rural ridesharing (carpooling, vanpooling) including commitments by CAAs, USDA's Cooperative Extension Service, and EDDs to promote and support ridesharing in rural areas, an IRS clarification that passenger pick-up, driver incentive, and maintenance mileage are eligible vanpooling uses for purposes of determining eligibility for the 10 percent investment tax credit; arrangements whereby surplus and excess vehicles will be made available to CSA, EDA, and USDA in their efforts to promote ridesharing; and issuance by DOE of a proposed rule to assure bulk users sufficient gasoline to maintain operation of vanpools during periods of shortage.
- o Passage of the Nonurbanized Public Transportation Program (Section 18) as a part of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 moves rural transit out of the research and demonstration phase--under FHWA's Rural Public Transportation Demonstration Program (Section 147), over 100 two-year demonstration projects were funded at a total cost of \$25 million--with a clear legislative mandate to develop an ongoing program that provides operating as well as capital, administrative, and technical assistance.
- o Administration proposals passed the Congress in 1978 strengthened the Federal Railroad Administration's Local Rail Service Assistance program by shifting its focus away from temporary continuation of service on abandoned rail lines to capital rehabilitation of potentially viable lines that have not yet been abandoned. The funds go to rehabilitate, before abandonment, the lines carrying five million gross ton miles of traffic or less per mile annually through grants or loans to railroads; provide alternate transportation facilities and services (e.g., team tracks for use by shippers); and assist in maintaining service on branchlines which have been abandoned by private rail carriers.
- o An expanded program for the renovation or replacement of bridges will primarily benefit rural counties.
- o The Airline Deregulation Act of 1978 contained several key provisions for rural areas. Among other things it:
 - authorizes CAB to require "essential air service" for a 10-year period and to provide subsidies to a regulated carrier or a replacement commuter airline to assure the continuation of essential service as necessary;

- requires CAB to determine within one year of enactment what constitutes "essential air service" for each location served at the time of enactment and authorizes CAB to adjust these definitions and develop definitions for other locations to accommodate future needs;
 - requires commuter aircraft to the maximum extent feasible to conform to the FAA safety requirements imposed on larger passenger aircraft;
 - permits commuter airlines (for craft with 30 or more seats) to enter into interline agreements with trunk and local air service carriers to provide through-ticketing services;
 - exempts from CAB regulation commuter aircrafts carrying cargo weighing less than 18,000 pounds and carrying fewer than 56 passengers; and
 - makes commuter airlines eligible for the first time for FAA's aircraft loan guarantee program (for the purchase of the planes and replacement parts).
- o The Administration is proposing amendments to the Airport and Airway Development Act of 1970 which would provide greater opportunities for small airports to receive airport development grant assistance. More funds would be available for all eligible airport development, including aircraft parking areas, terminals, runways, taxiways, and emergency buildings and vehicles. Approximately 12 percent of the funds available for airport development will be used to foster small community air service. This would total about \$.5 billion for the years 1981-85 or approximately \$100 million per year.
 - o The Commerce Department's National Telecommunications and Information Administration (NTIA) has filed proposals with the Federal Communications Commission to drop restrictions on ownership of cable TV in some rural areas and to create a new class of low power broadcast stations.
 - o The Department of Agriculture has instituted a program to help rural telephone companies provide television and other services. REA will make available increasing amounts up to \$40 million in 1982 for direct loans and loan guarantees to support rebuilding rural telephone lines. The portion of the telephone plant, or other broadband facilities, which will be used to carry commercial television signals will be financed through the Business and Industrial Loan Program of FmHA.

- o As part of the President's civilian space policy, NTIA will assist Federal, State and local agencies in the procurement of satellite communications services for rural areas and will conduct technical and economic analyses on this use of communications satellites.
- o NTIA has begun distributing grants for public communications facilities. Under legislation developed by the Administration and Congress in 1978, many of these grants will go to rural areas that have inadequate public broadcasting service.

Action Agenda

- to address the following policy objectives:
overcoming the problems of isolation from job sites, social services, and the government;
improving accessibility to new technologies;
reducing the dependence of rural residents on the private automobile, addressing the special problems which rural entrepreneurs have in gaining access to raw materials and markets because of the problems of transportation
- o monitor and ensure full implementation of the White House Rural Transportation Initiatives;
- o support adequate funding for Section 18 of the Surface Transportation Act of 1978;
- o monitor and ensure full implementation of the White House Rural Communications Initiatives to enable rural residents to assess modern communications technology.

CAPACITY BUILDING

Actions Already Taken

- o A range of agency-funded programs have been undertaken to increase the management capacity of target communities. These funding commitments are exemplified by the following: HUD has granted \$3.5 million to 16 states for technical assistance projects aimed at building management capacity building program, Economic Development Districts (EDD's) have received increased assistance to carry out economic development planning. CSA funded a Virginia State University project to demonstrate how state land grant colleges and extension services can work with community action agencies to assist low income farmers. TVA has entered into an agreement with the Tennessee Valley

Center for Minority Economic Development to provide special assistance to rural areas with predominantly minority populations, helping them take the necessary steps to participate more fully in the region's economy. CSA made a grant to the Emergency Land Fund in Atlanta for the purpose of providing assistance to minority farmers and landowners. A consortium of agencies (including EDA, FMHA, EPA, and HUD) funded the National Demonstration Water Project which has created a network to assist rural communities in developing the capacity to meet their water and sewer needs.

- o HUD developed a simplified Housing Assistance Plan for small cities applying for single-purpose grants.
- o For FY 1980 CDBG competition, the selection criteria have been changed slightly to eliminate a perceived bias towards certain kinds of projects to allow small communities to select activities addressing critical locally-identified community development needs.
- o The Bureau of the Census sponsored a new State Data Center program, which is a Federal-State-local cooperative program whose objective is to improve access to and use of statistical information by State and local government planners and decision-makers.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives: improving access to federal programs; improving targeting and delivery of technical assistance; improving coordination among federal agencies, other levels of government and private organizations in rural areas; and developing and disseminating better information about rural conditions

- o develop a national program to support locally selected circuit-riding managers to assist small communities and rural counties;
- o promote intergovernmental assignments of federal personnel to rural jurisdictions and organizations, to increase knowledge of and sensitivity to rural problems within federal agencies as well as assist in meeting local capacity building needs;

- o encourage and support higher priority within the Cooperative Extension Service to provide outreach and technical assistance to low income and isolated rural residents;
- o convene a White House meeting to explore options and develop cooperative plans for the participation of philanthropic, educational, religious, and charitable organizations in rural capacity building and other rural development projects;
- o recruit retired executives as SCORE volunteers to provide technical and management assistance to governments and businesses in rural areas; explore other options and incentives to encourage the private sector to provide technical and management assistance for rural institutions;
- o support continued funding of the FmHA Section 111 rural planning program to provide state and local capacity building assistance;
- o encourage federal field offices (EDA, HUD, Census) and the land grant institutions, in cooperation with ISETAP, to provide technical assistance to rural officials on the use of 1980 census data and improve access to detailed data at the rural community level;
- o direct the Working Group on Small Community and Rural Development, in cooperation with ISETAP, to develop a rural research agenda, including data needs, and to assist in coordinating federally-sponsored applied research and data collection;
- o negotiate a single set of application, auditing, and reporting requirements for each of several frequently combined clusters of federal aid programs to reduce red tape and paperwork burdens; simplify and standardize compliance requirements with cross-cutting federal laws and executive orders.

PROMOTING THE RESPONSIBLE USE AND STEWARDSHIP
OF AMERICA'S NATURAL RESOURCES AND ENVIRONMENT

Actions Already Taken

- o In October 1978, the Secretary of Agriculture issued a USDA policy on land use which directs USDA agencies to: advocate the retention of important farmlands and forestland, prime rangeland, wetlands, and other lands

designated by State and local governments; advocate actions that reduce the risk of flood loss, minimize impacts of floods on human safety, health and welfare, and restore and preserve the natural and beneficial functions and values of floodplains; advocate and assist in the reclamation of abandoned surface-mine lands and in the planning for the extraction of coal and other nonrenewable resources in ways that will facilitate later restoration of the land to its prior productivity; advocate the protection of threatened and endangered animal and plant species and their habitats, designated archaeological, historic, and cultural sites, and designated ecosystems; advocate the conservation of natural and manmade scenic resources, and assure that these agencies protect and enhance the visual quality of the landscape. A USDA Land Use Committee has been providing leadership for implementation of the policy, and USDA agencies were given one year to bring their programs and actions into compliance.

- o EPA also has promulgated an Agricultural Lands Protection Policy, which is aimed at retaining prime and unique farmland, farmland of local and statewide importance, farmlands in or contiguous to environmentally sensitive areas, and farmlands with significant capital investments in "Best Management Practices."
- o In mid-1979, CEQ and USDA initiated an interagency study of the factors affecting the availability of agricultural lands and their conversion to other uses. The study will be completed and findings and recommendations submitted in late 1980.
- o The Department of Interior and USDA's Soil Conservation Service are providing technical and financial assistance to landowners to protect the environment from the adverse effects of coal mining practices. Since 1978, 2,200 acres of abandoned mine land have received such treatment as stabilization, control of erosion, and sediment, enhancement of water quality, and return of the land to useful purposes. TVA has undertaken a surface mine reclamation program under which thousands of acres of mined land are being revegetated.
- o The Department of Interior is preparing a National Plan of Action to combat desertification. It will identify means of reversing the decline of biological productivity of arid and semiarid areas in the rural west.

- o The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has directed a comprehensive review of federal programs affecting barrier islands on the Atlantic and Gulf coasts to develop a plan for protecting them.
- o The Department of Commerce has funded 19 state coastal zone management programs to assure that the shores of oceanic and inland water bodies are managed and used for public good.
- o Land use planning for the public lands, most of which are in the rural west, is committed to being accomplished cooperatively with local communities. To the extent practical, plans are being made to be compatible with those of local governments. The resulting benefit is orderly use and conservation of land and resources.
- o National Park Service improvements to sewer, water, and waste disposal systems within the parks has resulted in cleaner and safer conditions in nearby communities. Federal and State regulations have been met, which assures that effluent into streams, groundwater, and the atmosphere is safe and clean.
- o National Park Service responsibility for monitoring of air and water quality within park areas results in constraints on pollution sources from outside the parks. This has a beneficial effect on surrounding communities within the entire region.
- o EPA has funded water resource planning and management programs in every state.
- o The Forest Service, in cooperation with the State Foresters in Mississippi, Alabama, Kentucky, Oregon, and West Virginia are working with low income and limited resource farmers to find ways to better utilize their farm woodlots as income-producing properties. This is a part of the Department's Small Farm Assistance Project.
- o Under the Yazoo-Little Tallahatchie Flood Prevention projects the Forest Service has planted 840 million trees on 750,000 acres of eroding lands to protect soil and water resources and provide raw materials to local industries--creating jobs and income for area residents.

- o Since 1977, 851,900 people were provided assistance by the Soil Conservation Service in planning and applying conservation measures. Application of these conservation practices has had a very positive environmental, social and economic impact on adjacent lands and communities.
- o Over 27,500 units of government were provided assistance by SCS in resource management, and over 23,500 land use plans were reviewed for units of government to determine adequacy of standards.
- o More than 300 measures were completed in rural areas and communities through USDA's Resource Conservation and Development Program, at a cost of about \$25 million. These included measures for critical erosion control, rural recreation, and flood prevention.
- o In FY 1978 and 1979, 32 flood hazard studies have been undertaken by SCS to assist rural communities in development of floodplain management programs to reduce flood losses.
- o A water and related land resource study has been undertaken by SCS on the lands of the Colorado River Indian Reservation, Arizona, to assist those native Americans in the wise use of their land and water resources.
- o Nearly 200 county Important Farmland Inventories were made and another 320 prepared to guide rural communities in land use decisionmaking involving retention of agricultural lands.

Action Agenda

to address the following policy objectives:
preserving agricultural land and promoting
pollution-free land, air, and water

- o monitor and fully implement EPA's policy on agricultural land protection for all programs with particular attention to the siting and sizing of wastewater treatment facilities
- o continue implementation of joint EPA-USDA programs demonstrating the application of best management practices to control non-point source pollution from agricultural runoff;

- o fully implement the Rural Clean Water Program in FY 1980;
- o move aggressively to complete the joint CEQ-USDA study of the effects of conversion on prime agricultural lands to other uses and of measures to control such conversion;
- o promote and demonstrate means of using farm and nonfarm generated organic waste for land treatment and sources of nutrients.

STATEMENT OF J. B. JONES, PRESIDENT OF GEORGIA STATE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL, CHAIRMAN OF THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS, MEMBER OF THE BOARD OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY OFFICIALS, AND CHAIRMAN OF THE BOARD OF THE GEORGIA MOUNTAINS AREA PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT COMMISSION, GAINESVILLE, GA. .

I appreciate Senator Melcher for inviting me to testify on Senate Bill 1942. We, the rural people of Georgia and America that are involved in Resource Conservation and Development, are lending our wholehearted support to McGovern Senate Bill 1942 and the Jenkins Bill HR 6664. .

Speaking for Georgia State RC&D Council, the Georgia Association of County Commissioners, as Director for the National Association of County Officials and Chairman of the Georgia Mountain Area Planning and Development Commission, I would like to relate to you how RC&D evolves in Government.

To function properly as a county official, there must be lines of communication with the local citizens. Resource committees within R.C. & D. areas serve as the grass roots line of communication to the first line of government willing to accept them as a sounding board.

County officials, within our own Chestatee-Chattahoochee R.C. & D. area, recognize the value of a solid grass root and delivery system and adopted a measure that would give a \$500.00 award. These Resource Committees were judged for accomplishments, community involvement, creativity, and complexity of problem solving. This award serves as seed money that inspires the individual county to be active and acts as a catalyst for future goals.

Franklin County (Georgia) Resource Committee won last year's competition. How did they win? This committee met and identified needs for their local communities. They drew up a plan of action and assigned volunteers the responsibilities of seeing each local concern to completion. These volunteers were large in number and spent many hours without reimbursements except self satisfaction. During the process of working together, the local people told the county officials they needed jobs to keep the youth in the area. The county responded by setting up and funding an industrial authority. The committee learned they had no county-wide organized recreation programs. The existing facilities were on a first-come basis and little maintenance was being applied because of this. Error in delivery of emergency service was greatly reduced with the simple activity of naming all roads and posting names at intersections. A county-wide Chamber of Commerce evolved because of the resource committee efforts. They found out that the six towns of Franklin County were on six different telephone exchanges, all long distance to each other. The towns and communities are now working together and they have a lot in common.

The public involvement grew in number—over 200 people attending meetings in small communities. Large gatherings met to discuss hiring a Recreation Director and organizing a county-wide Recreation System or to discuss converting the High School electric heating system to a wood energy source. They evaluated opportunities to improve health care, law enforcement, sewer and water system, flea markets, curb markets and ways to build community pride.

When local citizens asked their officials to attend these meeting, they attended. When this grass roots delivery system requested their government for assistance to support an activity, there was no problem getting the assistance. The assistance came as the local citizens were willing to take the leadership to reach their local needs.

There are many supplemental benefits from these resource committees. Most of the ideas are not eligible for R.C. & D. share funding. A good portion of these are passed on to the county official, who, in turn requests assistance from their sub-state planning commission. Resource committees and county officials support the sub-state planning commission and contribute to the planning process. Most R.C. & D. councils work hand-in-hand with sub-state planning commissions. I know that our Council has a very good working relationship in our R.C. & D. area. Our sub-state planning commission is one of our 17 sponsors.

R.C. & D.'s work very closely with state governments. In Georgia, all R.C. & D. areas are sponsored by their local Soil and Water Conservation Districts. These districts are units of state Government. My own R.C. & D. area has 3 districts as sponsors which furnish 14 of the 35 council members on the Board of Directors.

When I read the Administration's "Small Community and Rural Development Policy", I thought I was reading from R.C. & D. Area Plan. In reading "why a rural policy" I read why we have R.C. & D. areas. The "Policy Goals and Principles" in most part can be found in all R.C. & D. area plans; and in meeting the basic human needs of R.C. & D. areas we address: housing, health, water and sewer, education, social services, job creation, economic development, energy, transportation and communication, capacity building, and promoting the responsible use and stewardship of America's natural resources and environment.

The R.C. & D. Council is a grass roots movement in identifying concerns, seeking solutions, making decisions, assigning priorities, and making Government work at its lowest level in all rural America.

Senator, I thank you and your Committee for your concern for the grass roots of rural America and their involvement in true Government, a government that the citizens respect.

I respectfully request that this statement, along with the supplemental material in the packet, be included in the official records of this hearing.

Thank you.

STATEMENT BY NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT ACT OF 1979—S. 1942

The National Association of Counties (NACo) endorses the concept embodied in S. 1942, "The Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979" (S. 1942). In some areas of the country, RC&D's have provided invaluable services to local governments. NACo believes that RC&D's should be considered a valuable tool to implement a host of important conservation and development projects, provided however, such projects are approved and/or a part of local comprehensive plans developed and approved by the local elected government officials.

Although NACo endorses the concepts embodied in S. 1942, we make a number of comments and recommendations which we believe strengthens and improves the legislation:

1. Definition of local government—S. 1942 defines local government to include a number of special districts which have no taxing powers, and which are not local governments. NACo recommends the substitution of the following language: "the term 'local government' means any city, town, township, parish, village, county or other general purpose political subdivision of the state."

The additional language of soil conservation district, etc. should be removed from the definition. NACo assumes that the purpose of defining local government as such is to ensure eligibility in the program. We recommended that the removed language be incorporated in a new section entitled "eligibility" which would include "local governments," as well as soil conservation districts irrigation, watershed or drainage districts, school district, park authority and water or sanitary district."

2. Role of the Secretary of Agriculture—S. 1492 requires the approval of the Secretary of the areawide plan under section 5, line 25 and section (c) lines 11-15. The submittal and approval of areawide plans would provide for excessive and unnecessary paperwork and redtape. If the plans have been approved by the local governments, and most likely, the A-95 clearinghouses, this additional step of Secretary approval is a waste of valuable time of personnel in the Secretary's office and personnel at the local level. We recommend that the approval of the plan by the Secretary be removed from the bill in lieu of approval of the local governments involved and as long as such plans are within State law and meet State requirements.

3. State involvement—Under section 5(3), the Secretary has the authority to provide assistance when the "local public agencies and non-profit organizations (are) designated to receive such assistance by the governor or legislature of the State concerned." In some cases, State designation requirements have slowed down many

assistance programs; create unnecessary redtape and can create delays which result in the failure to fund in a given fiscal year. We recommend that language be included in the bill which would provide a limit on the time when the governor or legislature can "comment" on a proposal. The "State's comments" could influence the funding decision. However, projects requesting funding should not be penalized should the State fail to comment in a given period. The States approval would therefore not be required, but rather the State would have the opportunity to meaningful comment on the project or proposal before the Secretary.

4. Loan payments—Under section 6(6)b, the loan period and interest rate are established. The interest rate is set as follows: "shall bear interest at the average rate of interest paid by the United States on its obligations of a comparable term, as determined by the Secretary of Treasury." Within the past year, we have witnessed skyrocketing interest rates. Fortunately, the interest rate climb did not have a major impact on the many development programs within the FmHA. In most cases FmHA interest rates were below the average rate paid by the U.S. Rural areas cannot possibly pay high interest rates peaking between 20 and 25 percent. Therefore, NACo would recommend that new language be included which provides a process for extensive consultation and concurrence of the Secretary of Agriculture in determining the interest of loans made under the provisions of this bill. Such a process would ensure that interest rates are fair and responsible and which consider the problems of rural areas.

NACo urges the committee to consider the recommendations provided in this statement. We applaud the inclusion of local governments' RC&D projects under section 6(a). We wholeheartedly endorse this provision.

National Association of Counties appreciates this opportunity to comment on S. 1942. Our legislative representative, Linda Church Ciocci, will be happy to work with you on any of the recommendations we provided. We commend this committee for its efforts, and for the realization that rural America and the problems of rural areas warrant important congressional consideration.

RESOLUTION

Whereas the President's new rural policy stresses resource development and revitalization of the rural areas of our country, and;

Whereas there is a need for a rapid and effective implementation of the goals of this policy, and;

Whereas volunteer resource improvement organizations, namely the R.C. & D. Area Councils or R.C. & D. programs, are already in existence, and;

Whereas Senator McGovern has introduced Senate Bill 1942 "Resource, Conservation and Development Act of 1979" which would revitalize the R.C. & D. program and could provide a legislative and administrative framework to implement our rural development policy, be it

Resolved, That the National Association of Counties endorses Senate Bill 1942, and urges Congress to support this important rural development legislation.

Adopted by NACo's Rural Affairs Committee—March 1, 1980.

Adopted by NACo's Community Development Steering Sub-Committee—March 3, 1980.

LIST OF ATTACHMENTS

1. R.C. & D. Measure Progress, fiscal year 1979 and cumulative to date by areas and State of Georgia

2. Support data:

(a) States working relationship to Georgia Association Conservation District Supervisors.

(b) Limestone R.C. & D. Wood Energy Measure.

(c) State of Georgia fund allocation.

(d) Oconee River R.C. & D. area report.

(e) Tri-County R.C. & D. area measure listings.¹

(f) Coastal Georgia R.C. & D. area measure listings.

(g) Chestate-Chattahoochee R.C. & D. area measure—Resource Awards Program.

(h) Resource Conservation and Development Council Members Handbook—"developed as a guide".

¹ Because of cost constraints attachments 2(e)—2(h) have been retained in committee files.

[ATTACHMENT 1]

R.C. & D. MEASURE PROGRESS FISCAL YEAR 1979 AND CUMULATIVE TO DATE—SUMMARY OF GEORGIA BY AREAS

	R.C. & D. cost share regular measure						R.C. & D. associated measure									
	Adopted		Planned		Completed		Canceled		Adopted		Planned		Completed		Canceled	
	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD	FY	CTD
Gwinnett.....	0	39	1	34	0	28	0	3	5	405	0	27	4	257	0	11
Tri-County.....	0	41	2	16	1	14	5	16	7	436	0	167	1	259	6	138
Chestatee Chatahoochee.....	20	139	5	90	1	58	21	27	29	424	0	15	0	281	27	45
Coastal Georgia.....	2	36	3	9	5	7	0	8	0	142	0	12	0	26	3	42
Limestone Valley.....	5	77	5	19	2	7	0	60	5	346	0	1	1	28	33	280
Total for State of Georgia.....	27	332	16	168	9	114	33	114	46	1,753	0	222	6	851	69	516

[ATTACHMENT 2a]

THE GEORGIA ASSOCIATION OF
 CONSERVATION DISTRICT SUPERVISORS,
Athens, Ga., June 9, 1980.

To: GACDS R.C. & D. Committee Members, James Loughridge, Chairman, Amon Corn, J. Clare Proctor, John Redding, Gilman Jones, Carvis Williams.
 From: Bill T. Brown, President.

At the May 15 meeting of the GACDS Board of Directors, I took action to appoint you to a GACDS R.C. & D. Committee. This is in response to recent requests that R.C. & D. projects around the state be somehow recognized by the Association. I could not appoint a Standing Committee, as was suggested, because the GACDS Standing Committees were established by vote of the membership. To add or delete a committee would require similar action.

Your committee is charged with bringing together the thoughts, recommendations, resolutions, etc., from your individual R.C. & D. Projects. After meeting with your own project councils, you should come together to develop a summary. I hope you will then develop recommendations or resolutions for presentation at the Business Session of our 1980 Annual Meeting November 16-18 at the Jekyll Island Holiday Inn.

State Committee Executive Director Graham Liles has appointed Field Representative Billy Russell as an advisor; and I am asking Dwight Treadway, via copy of this letter, to name an SCS advisor to the Committee.

I look forward to the results of your deliberations at the annual meeting and feel confident that this committee will be very productive.

[ATTACHMENT 2b]

"FIND A NEED AND FILL IT"

(By Joseph C. Booth, R.C. & D. Coordinator)

The "Back-to-Basics" philosophy has characterized the Limestone Valley Resource Conservation and Development Area (R.C. & D.) since its beginning in 1975. Located in North Georgia, the six county area feels the changing American economy as much as any other area. The fact that we must practice conservation with utilization has been established. The course is being charted as to how this can be best accomplished.

The R.C. & D. governing body (Council) is composed of nine sponsoring organizations including six county commissions, two soil and water conservation districts, and the North Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission (APDC). This makeup provides an excellent cross-section of the people who know the needs and capabilities of the area. Joint R.C. & D.-APCD Committees work on concerns of land an water use, forestry, recreation, fish and wildlife, and agriculture.

About three-fourths of the 1,341,440 acre area is forested. Woodlands, range from excellent pure stands to marginal mixed woodlots. Pulpwood and timber harvests are rapidly increasing as demands and prices edge upward. Waste from harvests are increasing as labor and mechanization changes occur. Reproduction and reforestation has been slowed resulting in a floor buildup that makes wildfire and disease more widespread.

Bringing into perspective these and other factors made clear the picture that the area has the available resources, waste is to an almost shameful point, and needs of both the producer and consumer can be met as waste is greatly reduced. "Back-to-Basics" is about to come into play.

Elvin J. Farrar, General Manager of the North Georgia Electric Membership Corporation (NGEMC), and R.C. & D. Council member, began to cultivate an old custom with a few new wrinkles. Here's the situation: Costs of producing electricity are increasing at an alarming rate with subsequent costs of using electricity creating hardship on some consumers, particularly the elderly on low, fixed incomes. Why not figure some way to utilize the waste products (tops, laps, etc.) of the forest industry? What about the use of new, improved wood heaters for homes and light industry? Lee Settel, Chairman of the R.C. & D. Forestry Committee, joined forces with Mr. Farrar and the seeds were planted. At this point, no one could foresee all the factors that would be involved such as safety precautions, delivery to the homes, costs of installations, effects on insurance rates, and the fact "total electric" had a generation or more use and literally thousands knew nothing about using wood for heating.

Under the direction of Mr. Farrar and Mr. Settel, studies quickly began with relentless pursuit. The NGEMC purchases power from the Tennessee Valley Authority (TVA), hence TVA was quickly in the picture. The Georgia Forestry Commission, under the direction of Ray Shirley, has long been recognized for its work in the wood-energy field. Mr. Shirley and his staff responded to this embryonic project immediately. Basic information on heater-wood supplies, suppliers, costs, and heat returns was put together. TVA is interested in reducing long-run costs on the TVA system as well as lessening peak power demands. The power customer is hurting with high heating costs. Elvin Farrar's goal is to provide the 49,000 member NGEMC with the best service humanly possible at the least cost possible, plus, his genuine concern for the natural resources of the area.

Work meetings were held and this general plan was agreed upon: The TVA would provide a listing of recommended wood stoves from a disinterested source, develop safe installation manuals, transfer funds to the NGEMC for their making loans to customers at a low or no interest rate, and meter a sample of homes within the NGEMC service area to more fully determine the value of wood heaters to their systems.

NGEMC agreed to inform the public of this proposed project; make the loans as specified, provide a backup supply of heater wood, collect the low re-payments through the customers' monthly power bill, and operate the sample metering devices for TVA. Data and other work, as requested, was performed by the Georgia Forestry Commission, APDC, and R.C. & D.

The loose ends were tied, and the first agreement fired up in the home of Mr. and Mrs. Jerry Hegwood of Dalton, Georgia, on February 8, 1979. NGEMC has a team headed by Larry Eaves that in three months saw 78 heaters installed and operating. By early spring 1979, 240 agreements were awaiting installation with a backlog of 165 requests and the list growing daily. The old adage "learn by doing" certainly applies here as the NGEMC team regularly discovers more effective and efficient wood-heating methods and benefits from customer uses.

According to Mr. Farrar, the benefits are much greater than at first thought. For example: "When we interviewed one wood-heater customer we asked how much the wood cost them. The reply was, 'Nothing—our son brings us a pickup truck load each week'. Upon further discussion, we found out this was more than wood and home warmth. It was 'heart-warmth'. You see," continued Mr. Farrar, "the son was truly concerned about his parents heat, yet he was financially unable to make much cash contribution to their heating bill. However, he was in an excellent position to provide his labor and pickup truck. This could well be the case throughout our service area. This way of living is what made America the great country she is, and to know the wood-heater project is affecting families like this is gratifying beyond description."

Since the demonstration project began all involved have agreed that: (1) safety of lives and property was first priority; (2) private enterprise would be the chief source of wood competitively, and no one would be advised to clear-out good standing trees but rather low-grade and waste trees would be emphasized at all times. The NGEMC keeps a 50 cord supply of wood for customers use in times of emergencies. To date, wood being used by customers includes all varieties. Their own wood, purchased wood, and gift wood. The price paid last winter averaged about \$60.00 per cord delivered.

"The average installation cost has been \$625.00. We check before and after installation for safety standards. Guidelines for safety are placed in each users hand. Thus far, we have had no fires from wood heating nor have any insurance premiums gone up because of the heaters. We have seen heating costs on the power bills reduced up to 50 percent. During the five month period (November-March) we figure the savings to NGEMC to be about \$40,000.00 per month. The customer repays his loan, with no interest charged, on his monthly bill over a seven year period. We are now in the process of preparing a timely wood supply brochure giving complete information on all the sources we can find," continued Mr. Farrar.

When word of this project hit the news wires in mid-November 1978, the NGEMC was deluged with telephone calls from throughout the nation. The National Broadcasting Company (NBC) sent camera crews to Dalton, Georgia, and on January 2, 1979, the NBC television "TODAY Show" aired a lengthy interview with Elvin Farrar about the project.

Work continues today on this "old custom made new" and the TVA is making plans to expand their interest and participation "Valleywide" or throughout their entire system.

Perhaps we can recapture other parts of our heritage in the conservation we need so desperately. We are working on it. Elvin Farrar stands tall, thinks tall, walks tall, and above all—produces TALL. This one project is filling the needs of energy

producers, power suppliers, woodland owners, manufacturers, local businesses, and families who would otherwise suffer physical discomfort and mental anguish.

[ATTACHMENT 2c]

U.S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE,
SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE,
Athens, Ga., January 18, 1980.

Subject: RD—R.C. & D.—Fund Allocation.

To: Harold Jordan, AC, Rome, Ira Linville, AC, Elberton, Sidney Jones, AC, Decatur, Arthur Walden, AC, Statesboro.

Details of the funding situation for fiscal year 1980 have been resolved, and I have allocated our \$320,000 based on the R.C. & D.-1's submitted last summer. All critical area treatment funds need to be obligated by March 15, 1980. Therefore, vegetative plans and AD-14's must be sent to Carolyn Adams immediately. Towns County Plans and specifications must be sent to the state engineer by February 1, 1980 so reviews can be made and the money obligated by June 1, 1980. Oconee River Canoe Trails must be ready to obligate by May 15, 1980.

Limestone Valley:	
Second year fertilization.....	\$1,800
Murray County Schools (CAT)	6,500
Subtotal.....	8,300
Tri-County: Oconee River Canoe Trails (REC).....	42,000
Chestatee-Chattahoochee:	
Towns County Recreational Area.....	138,500
Forsyth County Roads (CAT).....	31,200
Union County Roads (CAT).....	18,000
Rabun County Roads (CAT).....	18,000
Franklin County State Roads (CAT).....	26,000
Franklin County Roads (CAT).....	18,000
Stephens County Roads (CAT).....	20,000
Subtotal.....	269,700
Total	320,000

Tivoli River is not included in this list because the date of the project agreement is after the June 1 date when we will be required to turn back unobligated funds to Washington. The same thing applies to Tribble Mill. Funds needed for these two measures will be requested from the turnback money as soon as we are ready to sign project agreements.

RONALD C. PAGE,
Assistant State Conservationist.

[ATTACHMENT 2d]

OCONEE RIVER,
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA,
Georgia, July 18, 1980.

To: Jeanette Jamieson.

From: Oconee River R.C. & D. Council

Subject: Congressional hearings report.

The Oconee River R.C. & D. Area is in the process of developing their first Area Plan. This is scheduled for completion Oct. 1, 1980. To date, the Council has adopted the following measures:

Financial assistance requested

Areawide County Roadbanks (CAT) 13-6006-000-001 (381 acres, 1st year of 5-year plan)	\$228,600
Oglethorpe County Schoolgrounds (CAT) 13-6006-221-001 (25 acres)	15,000
Greene County Schoolgrounds (CAT) 13-6006-133-001 (20 acres)	12,000
Madison County Schoolgrounds (CAT) 13-6006-195-001 (12 acres)	7,200
Barrow County Schoolgrounds (CAT) 13-6006-133-001 (10 acres)	6,000
Morgan County Schoolgrounds (CAT) 13-6006-211-001 (6 acres)	3,600
Oconee County Park Design Assistance 13-6006-219-001 (accelerated services)	1,000

Hopefully these initial measures will be funded during fiscal year 1981.
Many more measures and associated measures will be forthcoming.

Sincerely

ROBERT M. HAWK,
President, Oconee River R.C. & D. Council.

STATEMENT OF PEGGY McNEILL, CHAIRPERSON, SOUTH JERSEY R.C. & D. COUNCIL,
HAMMONTON, N.J.

I am Peggy McNeill, Acting Chairman of the proposed Mid-Atlantic Association of Resource Conservation and Development Areas. I am also a supervisor of the Mercer County, New Jersey Soil Conservation District and 1st Vice-President of the Board of Directors of the New Jersey Association of Natural Resource Districts. The Association is comprised of 80 district supervisors who are the governing officials of New Jersey's 16 Soil Conservation Districts. (Also Chairman, S. Jersey R.C. & D. Council)

I am here on behalf of Resource Conservation and Development interests in the Middle-Atlantic Region to express our support for Senate Bill 1942 which will provide a legislative basis for a Resource Conservation and Development (R.C. & D.) Program in the Department of Agriculture. Twenty-six R.C. & D. Areas already exist in these states; six more are being proposed for this geographical area that contains one-sixth of the population of the U.S.

The R.C. & D. Program is different from other programs. R.C. & D. means local people working together with USDA and others to identify what the real needs are in their area. Instead of helping individuals, it is aimed at community needs. R.C. & D. is a technique for getting local people together to decide what they need and how to go about getting things done. This is hard to find anywhere else. In R.C. & D. public participation initiates the planning process as conservation and development needs are pinpointed by local citizens. Technical expertise and funding can be assembled through R.C. & D. from all levels of government and private sources, tying needed technical assistance directly to municipal needs.

Two local organizations were responsible for getting the program going in New Jersey, for instance, the county governing Boards of Chosen Freeholders and the Soil Conservation Districts. They in turn have appointed councils that oversee the program by setting policy, approving or disapproving applications, and setting priorities. The relationship between Freeholders and Districts have been very important in obtaining local funding for soil and water conservation work. Through this relationship county funds have been provided to many districts for use in their conservation programs. If it wasn't for these funds there would be a greater need than there is now for federal funds.

Substantial numbers of people in the Mid-Atlantic Region have given time and energy to R. C. & D. involvement since the beginning of this program in 1962. In New Jersey alone, more than 200 citizens and 20 local, state, and federal agencies and organizations have given over 6,000 man hours of volunteer time and effort in helping the Council identify problems, needs and opportunities in the following four major resource categories:

1. Land, Water and Air Resources.
2. Agriculture and Forestry Resources.
3. Recreation, Fish, and Wildlife Resources.
4. Transportation, Business, and Industry Resources.

R. C. & D. therefore is an in-place grass-roots, functioning network of which the Department of Agriculture should feel justly proud. It is time to use it more effectively to meet the challenges of the 1980's.

We believe that passage of S. 1942 will bring significant benefits to our area:
1. A firm legislative foundation for R. C. & D. Programs, providing the stability and continuity necessary to achieve the goals these citizen groups have formulated.

The credibility of the federal government has suffered greatly. Members of the R. C. & D. Council and the sponsoring organizations have become discouraged to see all the money, time and effort the R. C. & D. staff members have put into the many projects, suddenly, to have been in vain.

2. Precious Resources—Time and money—will be spent needlessly if these established channels of communication, technical expertise and community involvement are allowed to wither away. It is more cost-effective to strengthen this existing structure than to create new ones to do the same job. We must refashion, retool the machinery that is already in-place to meet today's and tomorrow's challenges.

The objectives of the R. C. & D. Programs are simply stated in S. 1942: "To operate and maintain a planning process for the development of plans and actions needed to conserve and better utilize land, develop natural resources, and improve and enhance the economic and environmental conditions of rural areas of the United States."

This does not begin to describe the diverse kinds of opportunities and challenges that R. C. & D. can meet if its past is any indication.

Let me describe some of the special opportunities R. C. & D. has presented and give you a few examples from the Mid-Atlantic R. C. & D. Areas.

1. R. C. & D. can act as a catalyst, providing the spark that kindles other kinds of community improvement, attracts other kinds of financial aid. In the First State R. C. & D. Area, in Delaware, the emphasis has been on improving the quality of the downtown areas in the State's cities and towns. R. C. & D. sponsored Water-Based Recreation Projects downtown have spurred other groups to undertake neighborhood improvement projects. Parks created in the already developed areas bring badly needed recreation facilities and waterside amenities to largely immobile, disadvantaged populations. There has been a rebirth of community spirit and pride, and more interest in staying home for leisure activities. Above all, the development pressure on prime farmland has been eased as already developed areas become more livable and desirable.

2. R. C. & D. measures can provide accessible recreation facilities for especially needy groups in the general population. Erosion control measures in both Delaware and Pennsylvania located adjacent to low-cost housing projects have created landscaped areas usable by the tenants and their children.

In Westmoreland County, Pennsylvania, the Penns Corner R. C. & D. expanded and adapted an existing county park for use by diverse handicapped groups. The new fishing decks, hard surface trails and barrier-free plumbing and parking facilities have made the park a favorite for busloads of handicapped veterans, the blind, and other groups. Funding came from R. C. & D., the county and numerous groups such as scouts, handicapped foundations, and concerned private donors.

3. R. C. & D. measures can address special needs of our coastal areas. South Jersey R. C. & D. has completed a dune protection and stabilization project in Avalon and has five more in progress. Twenty-six acres of barrier dune were strengthened with snow fencing, replanted with American beachgrass which the town will fertilize and protect until it is well-established. This measure will protect people and property, increase wildlife value, improve the beauty of the dunes and the over-all quality of the environment. Avalon's Environmental Commission is actively educating the public about the importance of dune protection. R. C. & D. here provided technical assistance and the impetus to round up state shore protection funds as well as local financial backing.

4. R. C. & D. actions can stimulate economic development. In these energy-conscious times there is renewed demand for firewood. R. C. & D. areas in Delaware, New Jersey, and Southern Maryland are gearing up to help landowners manage their forests more scientifically and economically. Delaware, where one-third of the state is forestland, now has its first college-level forestry program, thanks to R. C. & D. Southern Maryland has started a wood co-op to stockpile wood for winter needs.

In West Virginia the Little Kanawa R. C. & D. is organizing a honey co-op to encourage this industry and develop markets. In Roane County, West Virginia, the Charles Fork Lake was created with economic development administration funds and R. C. & D. technical assistance and supervision. The additional water supply made it possible for a local mill to increase its workforce, and a new 80-bed hospital has been added to the area, with help from a private foundation. The project also generated a 70-unit housing project for the elderly and a new industrial park now under construction.

In Tioga County, New York, a recreation and streambank retention project¹ sponsored by the South Central New York R. C. & D. alleviated flooding and erosion, restored stream-bank efficiency and trout habitat, and created fishing opportunities on the Owego Creek. R. C. & D. and the New York Department of Environmental Conservation provided expertise and materials. Labor was provided by CETA funds, Neighborhood Youth Corps and Youth Conservation Corps personnel along with inmates of a nearby state rehabilitation facility and the Boy Scouts.

Why is R. C. & D. important in the most heavily urbanized part of the United States? Because the prime farmland, natural resource areas and the remaining rural landscape that add so immeasurably to an environment of quality are under the most intense development pressure in these Mid-Atlantic States. Farmland is disappearing at an alarming rate—22 percent lost to other uses in the last decade alone. Local food production could be of critical importance if severe oil shortages or higher prices curtail our strung-out lines of supply. New Jersey—The Garden State—grows more agriculturally deficient as well as energy deficient as it becomes less and less economically feasible to continue to work the land.

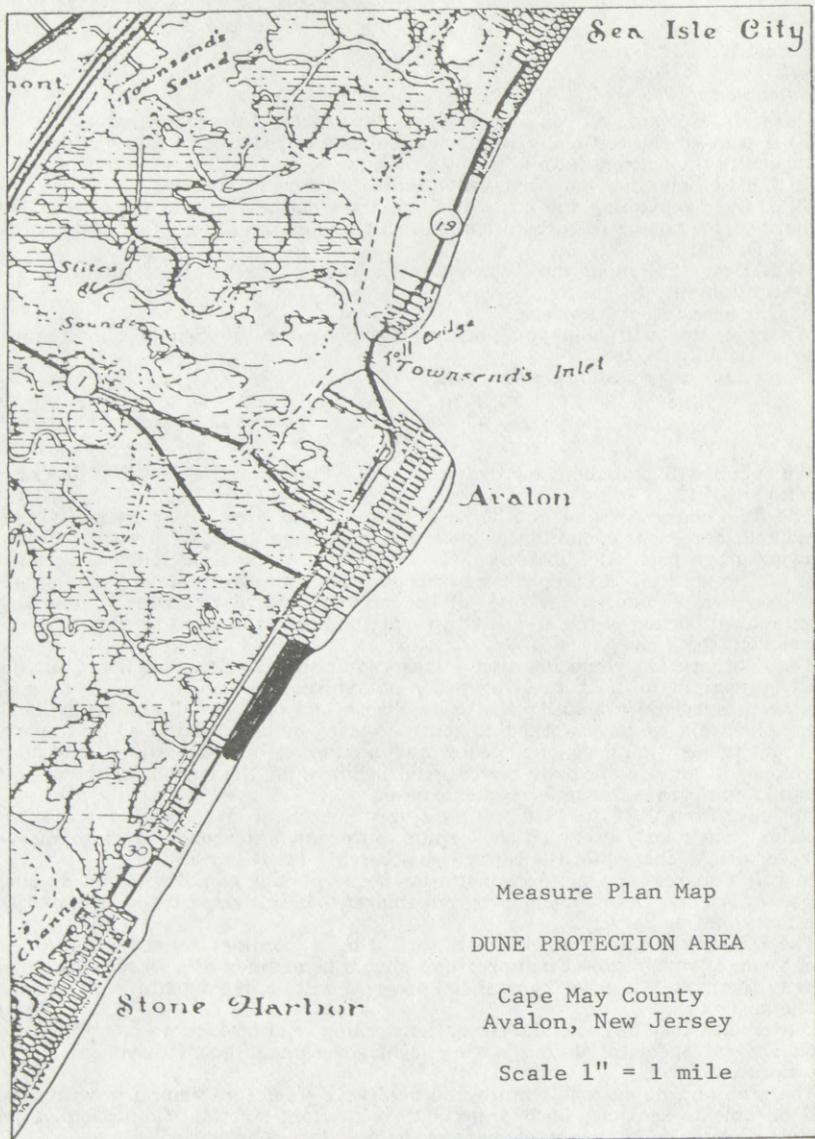
Open space which provides some alleviation of air and water pollution and relief from the pressures of urban and suburban life is even more precious to us in this region because it is scarce and because it is threatened. R.C. & D. Councils, with their connections and technical information can work toward the conservation of environmentally significant areas within reach of millions of people on one tank of gas: South Jersey: Providing soils information from 400 maps covering 1 million acres for the NJ-Pinelands Commission endeavoring to plan the Pinelands National Reserve; North Jersey: Helping to recycle 130 miles of abandoned railroads into a system of recreational trails; West Virginia: Coordinating efforts of various organizations and multiple funding sources to turn 510-Acre Blenner Hasset Island in the Ohio River into an historic park and fish and wildlife recreation area.

R.C. & D. in the Mid-Atlantic Region can, better than anywhere else, bring together rural, suburban and urban interests to work together to preserve the land and the landscape in an area rich in cultural heritage and environmental resources.

We hope that you will give S. 1942 your support and speed its passage to aid this vital program.

[The following material was supplied by Ms. McNeill in support of her oral testimony:]

¹ Patrick Smith and Jeffery E. Barnes, "Cooperation for Recreation and Stream Bank Retention—The Tioga County Experience," Stormwater Management Alternatives, University of Delaware Water Resources Center, page 71.



AVALON DUNE PROTECTION AND STABILIZATION PROJECT
SOUTH JERSEY RC&D COUNCIL

SOUTHERN MARYLAND,
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT BOARD,
LaPlata, Md., July 23, 1980.

Ms. PEGGY D. MCNEILL,
South Jersey R.C. & D.
Hammonton, N.J.

DEAR Ms. MCNEILL: As you requested, we have enclosed the following:

(1) A copy of the testimony we have submitted to the Senate Subcommittee for inclusion in the hearing record.

(2) A list of measures and their status, which we have worked on.

(3) A flyer explaining the goals and objectives of the Institute for Energy Self-Reliance. This non-profit corporation is functioning as the Energy Committee of the R.C. & D. Board.

(4) A flyer explaining the "Wood Co-op". This is the result of the R.C. & D. Forestry Committee's efforts.

(5) Our most recent Newsletter.

We hope this will help you prepare testimony for the Senate Subcommittee hearing on July 29, 1980.

If you have any questions, please call.

Sincerely,

WALTER L. BENDER, *Chairman.*

We submit our statement for inclusion in the Subcommittee Hearing Record on Senate bill 1942.

The Tri-County Area of Southern Maryland is an area of contrasts. Wildlife, woodland, and farm communities once dominated the area. As pressures from a growing urban population increased, the complexion of the area changed. Urbanization has brought all the problems of transportation, sewage treatment plants, pressures on use of land, water and all the related natural resources. Yet a large geographical portion of the area is still rural and pockets of rural poverty still exist throughout the area.

The Southern Maryland Resource Conservation and Development Board was formally organized in 1972, to bring order out of the chaos. Our goal is to make Southern Maryland a better place to live, work and play for all the residents. To accomplish this, we have worked diligently to bring industry and jobs into the area, to promote new methods of utilizing and upgrading our soil, water, and plant resources, to provide adequate recreational facilities for the citizens of the area, to expand and upgrade the areas economic base.

Initially, from 1972 to 1976 we were very successful. We received praise and acclaim from nearly every citizens group, governmental agency or club we ever worked with. A change for the better was occurring due to our efforts.

In 1976 Congress and the Administration began playing games with the Resource Conservation and Development Program Budget, administrated through the USDA Soil Conservation Service.

The USDA has not supplied us with a full time coordinator since 1978. We are never sure of which project and programs should be planned or worked on from one year to the next. We never know if the program will be in existence from one year to the next.

Our creditability has been damaged, the working relationships we had established with Federal agencies, state agencies, local government and citizens groups are deteriorating.

The area and its citizens require and deserve a stable program; a program that will be able to see long term projects through from start to completion. A few sample projects we hope to implement in the near future are described:

Housing.—In cooperation with the Tri-County Community Action Committee, and other concerned groups, we hope to identify substandard housing. Once identified, we can work together to upgrade and retrofit these homes with the latest economical means of solar heat, insulation and wood stoves.

Water and sewer.—Hold seminars on the proper use and maintenance of alternative sewage disposal systems. These systems will be utilized in existing homes that have septic system problems, or conventional septic system.

Job creation and business and economic development.—(1) Establish a Timber Stand Improvement Logging Business. Crews will be hired to remove low quality, currently unsalable wood from the areas wood lots. New businesses utilizing this type of timber will be established in the Tri-County Area. These may be pallet manufacturing plants, truck flooring businesses, particle board manufacturing, etc. (2) Assist the Economic Development Commission in the establishment of an Alco-

hol Fuel Production facility locally. This will provide jobs, a local outlet for farm commodities and will ultimately make the area more energy self-sufficient.

Energy.—Continue to promote the use of solar and renewable resource energy sources. Utilize low quality wood as fuelwood. This will be marketed through the "Wood Co-op" established by the R.C. & D. Board last year. Conduct seminars on energy conservation measures and uses of wood, wind, and solar energy in the Tri-County Area.

Small farm activities.—Promote new crops for the area such as fruit, berries and vegetables. Establish local markets for the produce. Promote minimum tillage, double cropping, and Integrated Pest Management as ways to increase production and decrease costs. Promote the proper utilization of organic wastes on farmland.

These activities are aimed at upgrading the small farmers standard of living and at the same time preserving the area's valuable soil and water resources.

Environmental improvement.—We shall continue to work with local and state government in correcting critically eroding areas, planning and constructing community parks, and preserving unique wildlife habitat.

We will conduct seminars on establishing local Recycling Centers. As these are established, aluminum cans, glass, paper and other materials will be recycled. The end result will be a savings in landfill space, taxpayers money, and valuable natural resources.

We will continue to promote use and utilization of sewage sludge as a soil amendment. Currently thousands of dollars are spent locally to landfill the material that could be and should be utilized.

This partial listing hopefully shows you the type of needs our area has and the types of services the Southern Maryland Resource Conservation and Development Board can provide and will provide if a stable program and funding level can be assured.

You will also notice that nearly every area pointed out as a "rural need" in the Carter Administration's Small Community and Rural Development Policy issued December 20, 1979, is currently being handled on a local basis by the Southern Maryland Resource Conservation and Development Board. In fact, most other programs conceived and established by the Administration could have been easily handled on a local basis by the Resource Conservation and Development Program.

We do not need more studies, or more bureaucracy to deal with our local problems. What Southern Maryland needs is a stable Resource Conservation and Development Program with adequate funding to complement the knowledgeable enthusiastic volunteer citizen R.C. & D. Board.

We urge passage of this Bill.

Summer 1980.—The Southern Maryland R.C. & D. Board would like to take this opportunity to bring you up-to-date on the many project we have been working on recently.

Cost shared measures.—These are projects that fall into the categories of Critical Area Treatment, Flood Prevention, Land Drainage, Soil and Water Management for Agriculture related Pollutant Control, and Public Water Based Fish and Wildlife and Recreation Development. They are eligible for cost sharing and technical assistance through the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

1. *Nanjemoy Creek Heron Rookery.*—The Nature Conservancy recently received nearly \$54,000 in R.C. & D. cost sharing funds. These funds will be used to repay loans the Nature Conservancy took out to purchase the Heron Rookery in Charles County. This is the largest colony of Great Blue Herons found on the East Coast of the United States. The area was threatened by subdivision and house construction. The Nature Conservancy hopes to develop a limited educational program at the site so we can learn more about these birds and their fragile environment.

2. *St. Mary's Roadside critical area treatment.*—Work will begin this fall in St. Mary's County. Eroding bare roadbanks and roadside ditches will be regraded and properly stabilized. This will solve long time maintenance problems, prevent further siltation problems in nearby streams, and correct some safety hazards throughout the County. This is a cooperative effort between the R.C. & D. Board, St. Mary's County Commissioners, Md. State Highway Administration and the USDA, Soil Conservation Service.

3. *Oakville and Chopticon Schools critical area treatment.*—Plans are now being prepared to correct severe eroding areas at both of these St. Mary's County Schools. These areas are safety hazards, sources of pollution to nearby streams, and eyesores. R.C. & D. Cost Sharing Funds are being sought to correct these problems.

Associated measuring.—These are projects that will solve a specific community or area need with some "people power." The R.C. & D. Resource Committees will work

with other local groups to plan a solution, seek funding, and work towards solving the problem.

1. *Wood Co-op.*—This effort at improving the areas woodlands and at the same time providing low cost firewood began last year. Several proposals have been developed and sent to various funding sources. We anticipate a few thousand dollars being available through the Maryland Energy Policy Office. This will be used to stockpile fuelwood this summer for purchase and use in the winter. The R.C. & D. Forestry Committee is working with the Charles Forestry Board, the Maryland Forest Service, and the Institute for Energy Self Reliance in Coordinating this most worthwhile effort.

2. *Recycling.*—The Community Environment Committee is working with local groups to expand recycling efforts throughout the area. A seminar will be held in the near future to discuss community wide recycling programs with people who have done it from other areas. Methods, problems, and benefits of recycling paper, glass, metal, plastics, and aluminum, will be discussed in depth. This will be open to the public.

3. *Energy.*—In addition to the Wood Co-op, the R.C. & D. Board has been supporting the Institute for Energy Self Reliance. This group can provide you with information on solar heating and other means of energy conservation. They also operate an "Energy Store" in LaPlata. Institute members are eligible for a 10 percent discount on energy saving materials, solar heating systems, etc. This is the best source of information and materials we've seen in the Southern Maryland area.

The Tri-County Community Action Committee, with the help of the R.C. & D. Board and the Institute for Energy Self Reliance, has submitted a grant application to construct a "solar greenhouse." The grant of \$2,500 has been approved by the National Center for Appropriate Technology. The "solar greenhouse", built as an addition to an older home, will supply heat to the home plus provide year round vegetables for the family. Construction is due to begin this summer.

At the R.C. & D. Board's spring meeting several interesting and enlightening topics were discussed. Alcohol Fuel Production was the main attraction. A group of young experts, who are now producing alcohol and running automobiles on the fuel, gave an excellent presentation. They are in the process of building a 20 gallon per hour still using cheap salvaged materials whenever possible. We will keep those of you interested informed of their progress.

The new officers of the Southern Maryland R.C. & D. Board are: Walter Bender, Chairman; Richard Ireland, Vice Chairman; and Ellen Heilmeier, Treasurer.

The R.C. & D. Board was established to "make Southern Maryland a better place to live, work, and play." If you or your group have a project that you feel needs the support or assistance of the R.C. & D. Board, please let us know directly or call: John Hall—USDA, Soil Conservation Service, St. Mary's County—Phone 475-8402. Hagner Mister—USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Calvert County—Phone 535-1521. Robert Ensor—USDA, Soil Conservation Service, Charles County—Phone 934-9588.

INSTITUTE FOR ENERGY SELF-RELIANCE

Find out more about passive and active solar systems, multi-fuel furnaces, gasahol as an alternate fuel, efficient wood heating, and other nonconventional sources of energy.

What does membership in the Institute entitle you to?

Access to information and technical assistance from other Institute members and experts.

A 10 percent discount on most items purchased through The Energy Store.

Attend the monthly meetings of the Institute.

Periodic newsletters and programs.

In order to look forward, it is time to look back, back to the time when self-reliance was an American principle; and it is time to look to the present for ways to share our information and resources.

Now we need a way to connect directly; person-to-person and people-to-resources and ideas.

Strong people and good information make self-reliance possible, practical and powerful.

The Institute for Energy Self-Reliance, Inc. promotes this through:

Innovation.

Research.

Demonstration.

Technical assistance.

Public advocacy and governmental liaison.

Education.

We are a nonprofit organization formed to develop, demonstrate, and promote energy self-reliance among all citizens in Southern Maryland—an organization dedicated to self-help, shared resources, and renewable energies.

The Institute is partially funded through a grant from the Maryland Energy Extension Service, and is supporting efforts in the following areas:

The Wood Co-Op—The Wood Co-Op will stockpile up to 250 cords of wood this summer for purchase by interested Tri-County residents this fall.

The Energy Store—Hard-to-find, innovative energy conservation items will be made available to Tri-County residents. Authorized dealer for Solar Usage Now, Inc.

Energy Outreach Program—This will be implemented through many of the over 200 service clubs and organizations that exist in the Tri-County area. The Institute will provide information and training to various service club representatives, who will in turn be Energy Coordinators for their organizations. This will establish a vital link for communicating the latest energy-related information to the maximum number of people possible.

WOOD CO-OP, P.O. Box 516, LAPlATA, MARYLAND 20646

What it is:

1. An organization of woodland owners interested in improving their timber stand and obtaining the best possible prices for their marketable wood products, and
2. An organization of homeowners interested in obtaining firewood on a "cut it yourself" basis from reliable sources throughout the county.

Benefits to the Woodlot Owner

1. A Professional Forester will evaluate the woodlot and arrange for the necessary management practices, mark the trees to be removed or sold, and supervise the actual work that is done.
2. Timber sales on small parcels can be consolidated and coordinated. Better prices can be obtained from a large acreage sale. This means more money for the landowner.
3. By properly managing the woodland, the long term dollar return will be greatly increased.

Benefits to the Homeowner

1. A reliable source of firewood is provided to families seeking to be more energy self-sufficient by heating their homes with wood. The firewood is brought to a central spot on the farm in long lengths ready to be cut to fireplace length by the homeowner.
2. Discount prices of chainsaw parts are available. By consolidating needs a volume discount on chains, bars, and other parts can be obtained.
3. Information on types of wood stoves, saws, methods of installation and safety checks can be exchanged.

How Do I Join?

Call 934-9290 to get the particulars

Who is Doing This?

The Wood Co-Op is sponsored by three local groups:

The Southern Maryland Resource Conservation & Development Board at 934-9290 or 870-3555.

The Charles Forestry Board at 645-5653.

The Institute for Energy Self-Reliance at 934-2992.

HIGHLIGHTS OF THE LITTLE KANAWHA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA

(SERVING THE WEST VIRGINIA COUNTIES OF CALHOUN, JACKSON, PLEASANTS, RITCHIE, ROANE, TYLER, WIRT AND WOOD)

ASSOCIATED MEASURES

Regional planning and development support

R.C. & D. Board supported the establishment of the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Planning and Development Council, Region V. R.C. & D. has maintained a close working relationship as the natural resources arm of Region V.

Country roads travel council

County Mountaineers for Rural Progress, Parkersburg Area Chamber of Commerce, and R.C. & D. co-sponsored the establishment of the Country Roads Travel Council, Mutual support of Country Roads and R.C. & D. is continuing on an expanded basis.

Land use policy statement

Recognizing the need for a land use policy statement to assist public officials in making future land use management decisions, R.C. & D. and sub-state Region V Planning and Development Council developed a land use policy statement for the LK R.C. & D. and Region V Area. Sponsors of the Little Kanawha Area and State Planning Coordinator, Governor's Office of Economic and Community Development, were contacted for ways of implementation.

Inventories and surveys

Thirty-six inventories and surveys have been completed. Some of these are; Woodland Owners Attitude Survey; Saw Mill Owners; Round Wood Producers; Land Drainage Needs; Community Services Erosion Control; Agriculture Critical Area; and Historic and Natural and Scenic Areas.

Historic development and promotion

Inventory of Historical and Scenic Areas was completed for the original five counties of the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. Area. R.C. & D. assisted and got Blennerhassett Island; Beauchamp Newman Museum of Wirt County; Tomlinson Mansion in Wood County; on the National Register of Historic Places. Historic Roadside Markers were erected on several locations.

The Tourism-Beautification Committee is cooperating with the West Virginia Department of Culture and Historical Archives Division to nominate Wells Locks and Dam and Ruble Log Church in Wirt County; Cooper Log Cabin in Wood County; Pennsboro Stone House, Endless Cable, and Ritchie Mines in Ritchie County; for placement on the National Register of Historic Places.

R.C. & D. is cooperating with the West Virginia Oil and Gas Memorial Association to memorialize the birth of the Oil and Gas Industry by development of a museum, Endless Cable in Ritchie County, and the Rathbone Oil Well at Burning Springs in Wirt County.

Blennerhassett Island historic development

Located in the Ohio River about 1½ miles downstream from Parkersburg, West Virginia, where Aaron Burr, former vice-president of the United States and Revolutionary War hero, allegedly enlisted the financial support of the island's owner, Harman Blennerhassett, for a plan to carve out an empire in western lands then owned by Spain. In what many thought was political scheming, the Jefferson Administration charged the two with treason against the United States. Burr was tried and acquitted. Blennerhassett was never brought to trial.

With the coordinating assistance of R.C. & D., the efforts of various organizations interested in the development of this historic, 510-acre island were brought together and resulted in the West Virginia Legislature creating the Blennerhassett Historical Park Commission and the appropriation of 2.6 million dollars to initiate the project.

The development will include the reconstruction of the mansion and gardens, an outdoor amphitheater and drama, colonial farming, archeological exploration, and other features complementary to the total development. Estimated 20,000 to 250,000 visitor days, \$16 million direct impact as a result of the development, is expected over the first five years.

Brochure development

Two editions of a Fishing and Hunting Brochure were published by the R.C. & D. Wildlife Recreation Committee; and eight-county brochure in cooperation with Country Roads Travel Council; tourist brochures for Ritchie and Wirt Counties and second editions for both counties.

Presently, the layout for a brochure "Meeting the People's Needs" has been completed. The brochure is aimed at the members of the public who engage in decisionmaking and others who are interested in public issues. The booklet will be geared to the needs of the area and meeting those needs through the two featured agencies and many other organizations which will be recognized in the narrative of the brochure which is a joint publication between Region V Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council and Little Kanawha R.C. & D.

Development of two forestry brochures are in process. The Urban Forestry brochure will help to sell cities and towns within the LK R.C. & D. Area the need for an urban forestry program. Also, this brochure will enable agency persons to better serve the urban landowners.

The Logging Roads Construction brochure will aid the woodland contractors and woodland landowners in realizing the benefits of proper woods roads construction and maintenance.

WORKSHOPS

Grant writing workshop

West Virginia University and Parkersburg Community College assisted R.C. & D. in conducting the Grant Writing Workshop. Thirty-three persons representing various units of government and organizations in the R.C. & D. Area were in attendance at the workshop. Topics covered were: The World of Grants; Identifying and Funding Sources; Understanding Grant Outlines; How to Write a Winning Grant; Grant Writing; Grant Proposal; and, How to Manage Your Grant Program When You're Funded.

Solid waste seminar

The Recycling and Reclamation solid waste seminar covered two main topics: "State Laws and Regulations Concerning the Recycling Program" presented by a representative of the American Brewers Association, and the "West Virginia Solid Waste Recovery Authority" (with implications on local projects) by an Associate Professor of Environmental Education of West Virginia University. A panel of seven persons including the Executive Director of the Parkersburg Union Mission, a State Senator, Public Works Director for the City of Parkersburg, Project Administrator for the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional council, an R.C. & D. Committee Chairman, and the Cooperative Extension Service—R.C. & D. Specialist, answered questions and presented problems on the local level. There were 29 participants.

Contractors—realtors workshop on home financing

The Homebuilders, Realtors, and Banks seminar on Home Financing focused on factors affected by the "money market" at both the home building stage and during the mortgage loan period. The meeting also presented detailed current information on the policies and practices of the Parkersburg area lending institutions. Thirdly, the seminar identified ways in which home builders, realtors and banks can more cooperatively work together for the improvement of the area housing.

Approximately 120 persons were in attendance. The seminar was conducted under the guidance of the Cooperative Extension Service—R.C. & D. Specialist, and co-sponsored by Parkersburg Community College and West Virginia University. This seminar was a followup to the organizations seminars on Land Use and also on Subdivision Regulations.

A workshop on "Appraising the Single Family Resident" was a spin-off from working with realtors and homebuilders on proper land use and erosion control on subdivisions. The group felt a need to understand appraising since lack of financing for homeowners is an increasing problem. Over 80 persons attended the one-day workshop to hear Henry S. Harrison, a nationally known appraiser and author. The Mid-Ohio Valley Homebuilders Association, Parkersburg-Wood County Board of Realtors, Parkersburg Community College, West Virginia University Cooperative Extension Service, and the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. co-sponsored the event.

Christmas tree workshops

Almost annually the Little Kanawha Area conducts a workshop on the selection, care and growing methods to assist area Christmas Tree Growers to produce a more marketable product.

Two workshops were held during the past year. The first, a seminar held in December with 50 persons in attendance presented potential growers the latest in techniques of growing the trees and the economics of Christmas Tree production.

As a followup to the December workshop, forty-seven people attended a field trip in June to a tree plantation and learned techniques of plantation care, shearing, insect and disease control. The West Virginia Department of Natural Resources, Parkersburg Community College, West Virginia Christmas Tree Growers Association, West Virginia University Cooperative Extension Service, and the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. were the sponsors.

Fruit tree growers assistance

A workshop on the care of fruit trees was held at Parkersburg Community College with approximately 150 persons in attendance. The workshop was directed toward the small fruit growers that have trees in their lawns for landscaping and fruit production purposes. Agencies and organizations assisting were Parkersburg Community College and West Virginia University Cooperative Extension Service.

Home gardening workshop

Realizing increased interest in home gardening, the R.C. & D. sponsored a workshop in two sessions conducted by Cooperative Extension Service and West Virginia University. The first workshop was on the subject of "The Care of Fruit Trees for

Home Use" with 55 in attendance, while the second workshop covered topics of "Fruit Insects and Disease Control" with 40 persons in attendance.

Bee keepers assistance

In the early part of 1977, there was little exchange of information among local bee keepers. It was determined that there were 600 honey bee keepers in the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. Area. R.C. & D. send out letters to local bee keepers in the area during April 1977, inviting them to a meeting. Over 40 persons attended.

The West Virginia Department of Agriculture assisted R.C. & D. with a program on "Management in Bee Keeping". In July, August, and September 1977, additional meetings were held. R.C. & D. assisted with letters of invitation and the program.

During Fiscal Year 1978 the local bee keepers began to function as a group. For the October 1977 meeting a featured speaker was obtained through the Cooperative Extension Service of West Virginia University, under the co-sponsorship of the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. Over 100 bee keepers attended, and most signed an application to become members of the Mid-Ohio Valley Bee Keepers Association. A nominating committee for officers and a program committee were appointed. R.C. & D. assisted the association in setting up short courses for beginners in bee keeping. Fifty persons were given certificates of satisfactory completion.

In January 1978, 386 bee keepers were asked about their interest in obtaining a quarterly newsletter on honey bee management. One hundred persons gave positive responses. Five hundred bee keepers are now receiving this newsletter. This activity was conducted under the leadership of the Cooperative Extension Service—R.C. & D. Specialist.

One of Wood County's largest honey bee keepers recently received a request to fill an order for 60,000 pounds of honey at a wholesale level which was ten to fifteen cents higher per pound than buyers have been offering, particularly for the darker shades of "wild" honey. The order was for a larger quantity than this one bee keepers had on hand, so he sought the cooperation of several area bee keepers in filling it. Apparently the quality of the supplied honey was superior for he has been contacted for future contracts to be supplied on a regular basis.

Our Agriculture-Forestry Committee has been asked if it can furnish information and guidance on establishing a cooperative honey association, and this is being investigated. In addition, meetings are being held to have the area host a State Honey Festival.

Construction supervisory training

This educational activity is for construction superintendents and foremen. Altogether, there are ten units that were developed as a comprehensive skills training short course, and that carry the endorsement of the West Virginia Chapter of the Associated General Contractors of America. Continuing Education, Parkersburg Community College, is taking the lead role in the program with R.C. & D. co-sponsorship.

The initial unit is on the subject of "Productivity Improvement" and has ten sessions or sub-divisions. They are: 1) Listing of factors affecting production, 2) External factors influence, 3) Preplanning functions, 4) Importance of communications, 5) Fundamentals of motivation and relationship to job satisfaction, 6) Evaluating techniques, 7) Additional evaluating work methods, 8) Timelapse film analysis, 9) Developing a program for methods improvement, and 10) Time-management and delegating responsibility.

Educational workshops

Many other educational activities have been completed with assistance of many organizations and agencies. Some of these activities include: Fish Pond Management; Occupational Health and Safety; Logging and Woods Roads Layout; Forestry Field Days; Saw Mill Maintenance Workshop; Christmas Tree Demonstrations; Extended Grazing and Beef Cattle Short Course; Urban Erosion Demonstrations with Realtors and Contractors; Youth and Community Development; and Leadership Training.

COST-SHARE MEASURES

Blennerhassett Island fish and wildlife

In support of the historical development, the measure plan for an R.C. & D. cost-share measure to install a fish and wildlife and recreation measure on the downstream half of the island is now complete. The works of improvement include a 31-acre marsh area, dike, pump to maintain controlled water level for migratory waterfowl, sanitary facilities, emergency and maintenance roads, public trails, hedgerow plantings of wildlife shrubs and trees, rotated fields of small grains, fallow ground, and annual and perennial vegetation. The Blennerhassett Historical Park

Commission is the sponsor. The R.C. & D. Water-Based Fish and Wildlife Measure will produce average annual benefits of \$73,600.

Mountwood Park

Mountwood Park is 2,500 acres of ruggedly beautiful woodland located near Parkersburg, West Virginia on US Route 50 and projects 190,000 total park annual visitor days.

Park construction began several years ago and at the present time an 81-unit camping area, administration building, games area including tennis courts, softball field, basketball courts and grass court games, casual picnic area for the handicapped, a nature interpretative center and five miles of nature trails, entrance road and bridge, and the dam for a 50-acre SCS-R.C. & D. cost-share lake have been completed.

Also included at the park is a regional recreation center for the handicapped (a national demonstration project to make recreation activities available for the handicapped) known as White Oak Village, is in first stages of operation.

The dam for the 50-acre lake is completed. A \$1,161,413 contract was awarded in September 1979 for the construction of basic facilities, trails, swimming beach, picnic area, boat dock, fishing pier for the handicapped, and sanitary facilities. Construction is now in process and projected for mid-summer 1980 completion. Soil Conservation Service-R.C. & D. funds are being cost shared with the Wood County Park and Recreation Commission for construction of the lake and basic facilities.

Pond Creek rural development

The Pond Creek measure covers approximately 27,000 acres with 15,630 acres in the extreme southeastern portion of Wood County and 11,810 acres in the northern part of Jackson County, involving 384 landowners.

There is considerable soil erosion damage in the watershed area to cropland and pastureland. Most residences and farm buildings have been built well out of the lower flood plain; however, a few of these are subject to flooding from a 100-year frequency storm. There are severe erosion problems throughout the watershed. The problems are central to overgrazing pastureland, grazed woodlands, winter livestock feeding areas, and the eroded streambanks of Pond Creek. Siltation is affecting Pond Creek, a quality stream identified by the West Virginia Department of Natural Resources. Erosion is contributing to a diseconomy of the area and it is an eyesore to the community. In addition, agriculture pollution is being contributed to Pond Creek from livestock feeding and holding areas.

Homes and other building facilities need upgrading. Education efforts are needed for farm management and home demonstration. Size of farm units emphasize the need for cooperative utilization of equipment and marketing outlets. The Volunteer Fire Department facility and Community Building facility need expansion, plus the establishment of a recreation park. The landowners need a reliable source of water for domestic uses, along with upgrading of the secondary road system.

Planning has been initiated for Conservation Land Treatment, Farm Management, and Improved Community Services. This includes Housing Rehabilitation, Community Recreation Park, and Highway Upgrading. A 1978 ACP Demonstration Project was approved by the USDA Agricultural Stabilization Conservation Service for \$100,000 to cost-share with eligible landowners with conservation needs. The Little Kanawha and Western Soil Conservation Districts are the sponsors.

Community acres urban forestry program

Community Acres is a housing project of approximately 300 families in Wood County. The members of the Community Acres Homeowners Association wish to develop a three-acre recreation facility and establish an urban forestry program throughout their community. Cooperative assistance has been requested of the R.C. & D. and Wood County Mountaineers for Rural Progress by the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council.

The plan calls for financial aid for a grant through HUD neighborhood Self-Help Program that would provide the physical tools and materials necessary. Our R.C. & D. forestry advisor has suggested the possibility of obtaining an urban forestry specialist from the Department of Natural Resources to provide the needed technical assistance in the project's planning stages. This project is the first in Urban Forestry for our area.

Charles Fork Lake

Economic Development administration and R.C. & D. assisted the Town of Spencer to construct a 70-acre, multi-purpose flood prevention and water supply lake. EDA provided \$2 million in grants and loans for the lake construction and water system. R.C. & D. provided \$70,000 for the construction and supervision of the dam.

Kellwood Company expanded its operation to include 200 new employees, with plans for future expansion resulting in 130 more employees; a new 80-bed county hospital was built, a 70-unit housing development for the elderly and low income; an industrial park was established with one industry located and another possibly is under consideration.

North Fork Hughes River Watershed

R.C. & D. is assisting local sponsors to develop a multi-purpose lake for water supply, recreation, and flood prevention purposes.

Wells lock repair

West Virginia Department of Natural Resources in cooperation with the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District and City of Elizabeth, repaired the historic locks and dam, which will insure future recreation use and water supply for Elizabeth area residents.

Hughes River public hunting area

In cooperation with WestVaCo, R.C. & D. developed wildlife food patches on the public hunting area.

Fishing access sites

Nineteen locations are being surveyed to develop access locations to the Ohio River and Little Kanawha River and its tributaries. Middle Island Creek in Pleasants and Tyler Counties, Mill Creek in Jackson County are also being considered.

Bee Creek and Thomas Hollow Hunt Club

FmHA-R.C. & D. loans were used to acquire the lands for hunting and wildlife development purposes for these two clubs.

Worthington School recreation area drainage

This drainage measure in Wood County is complete. Total cost was \$31,900. The R.C. & D. cost-shared \$15,800. The works of improvement included 6 acres of land grading and vegetative seeding, 2,700 feet of subsurface drainage, 850 feet pipe conduit, 19 concrete surface inlets, and 3,000 feet of grassed waterways. The Wood County Board of Education was the sponsor.

Camp Barbe recreation area land drainage

This drainage project in Wirt County is complete. Total cost of \$10,500 with the R.C. & D. share being \$6,200. Works of improvement included 2 acres of land smoothing and vegetative seeding, 1,095 feet of subsurface drainage and 1,475 feet of waterways. The Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District was the Sponsor.

Charles Fork Lake recreation development

The measure plan for this water-based recreation facility was signed in September 1978 by the City of Spencer, Little Kanawha R.C. & D., West Virginia Department of Natural Resources Division of Wildlife Resources, and the Soil conservation Service. Estimated cost is \$233,000. Works of improvement proposed are, an access road, parking lot, boat ramp, and sanitary facilities. The City of Spencer is the sponsor.

Other recreation areas (In Planning)

Includes Jackson County Farm, Wood County Farm, Woodyard Park at Elizabeth, and the Tyler County Farm.

Pullman structure

Every spring and summer the Town of Pullman was plagued with two or three flash floods that deluged the highways, residences, and stores. Because of this flooding and siltation problem, the Town Council submitted a request for assistance to the Little Kanawha R.C. & D. Area, which set in motion the machinery for West Virginia's first flood prevention dam to be constructed under R.C. & D. funds.

At a cost of approximately \$45,000 the Soil Conservation Service constructed a 31-foot high earthen dam creating an impoundment storing some 46-acre feet of water. In addition to providing flood protection the impoundment also provided additional water for fire protection as well as recreational use.

Boaz flood prevention

The community of Boaz with 1,100 persons has experienced problems with flooding and septic tanks not functioning. The completed study indicates that benefits would exceed costs in a flood prevention program. Other areas to be addressed by the sponsors to solve the total problems are installation of adequate storm sewers, installation of sanitary sewage system, and enforcement of existing county sub-

division regulations. Total cost of a flood prevention program and storm sewer system is estimated at \$1,171,500. Efforts are underway to establish a community organization that the sponsor, the Wood County Commission, can work with.

Pleasants County Park flood prevention

The Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council (Region V) is preparing a grant application through the Department of Housing and Urban Development to provide outlets for an R.C. & D. flood prevention measure on the park. The proposed works of improvement include a flood prevention channel through the park property. R.C. & D. cost is estimated to be \$118,000. The sponsors are the City of St. Marys and the Upper Ohio Soil Conservation District.

Belmont land drainage

This measure affects families between Pearl and Triplett Streets. Proposed works of improvement include 1,340 feet of subsurface tile drains and one acre vegetative seeding to correct the drainage problem. Estimated cost is \$6,500. This measure has passed the A-95 review by the Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council. The City of Belmont has agreed to be the legal sponsor.

Belmont flood prevention

Flooding problems were studied by SCS in October 1976. The preliminary field review report showed three areas studied with area No. 3 in the Crescent Street vicinity having possibility with additional study. Proposed works include 1,800 feet rock rip-rap lined channel. Estimated cost is \$142,000. Additional damage has occurred since 1976. With this in mind the Water Resources Committee decided to reopen the study to determine the feasibility.

Ripley mini-park drainage

A mini-park is being developed at Miller Drive in West Ripley, Jackson County. The recreation area will be used for intensive playground use and recreation activities such as football, softball, baseball, and tennis. It is anticipated that all age groups will use this mini-park which is located on city property.

The works of improvements will include 3,000 feet of four-inch drain tile, 1,000 feet of grassed waterways, plus land smoothing and vegetation of the disturbed construction area. Total cost will be about \$5,000 on a 50-50 basis between the City of Ripley and R.C. & D.

Additional land drainage

R.C. & D. provided cost-share assistance to seven other local groups to improve drainage and vegetative cover on their recreation areas. Some examples are: Calhoun County High School Recreation Area, Roane County Field Club, Elizabeth Site Development, Waverly Lions Park, Fort Neal Kiwanis Park, and Jackson Park in Vienna.

Parkersburg Community College recreation area land drainage

This measure is ready for construction. Total cost is estimated to be \$13,000. Works of improvement include land grading and 3.25 acres vegetative seeding. Sponsors are Parkersburg Community College and the Little Kanawha Soil Conservation District.

Paden City Park recreation development

This water-based recreation measure has passed Mid-Ohio Valley Regional Council (Region V) A-95 Review. Planning assistance by the Soil Conservation Service has been requested by the sponsors, the Paden City Park and Pool Commission and the Upper Ohio Soil Conservation District.

Jackson Park

This critical erosion stabilization measure stabilized 8.5 acres of eroding areas around Jackson Park. Works of improvement included 8.5 acres critical areas seeding, rock riprap, concrete headwalls and conduit pipe.

In addition sixteen erosion control measures were completed. In cooperation with local boards of education, vegetative cover and beautification was completed on thirty-three school grounds in Calhoun, Ritchie, Roane, Wirt and Wood Counties. Some of the other local units that received R.C. & D. assistance were Three Forks Community in Roane County, Town of Cairo for streambank stabilization, Vienna Volunteer Fire Department, and Summitt United Methodist Church in Wood County.

Sistersville High School recreation area land drainage

Extreme wetness results in adverse conditions for school functions such as football, physical education, band and graduation ceremonies. Surface and subsurface drainage will solve the problem. Sponsor is Tyler County Board of Education.

STATEMENT OF CLEMENS F. WEINDORF, CHAIRMAN, NEW MEXICO R.C. & D.
COUNCIL, CARRIZOZO, N. MEX.

I consider it a privilege to appear before you and this committee today to quite frankly explain to you how the R.C. & D. program operates in New Mexico. I am sure you are acquainted with our great State of New Mexico that joined the Union in 1912; however, I still receive mail addressed to Hondo, "Mexico."

You see, New Mexico is largely a rural state. Because of this fact, in 1964 we had one of the first R.C. & D. projects authorized and approved for operation. The R.C. & D. program, as authorized today under the Food and Agriculture Act of 1962, has demonstrated conclusively that natural resources can be beneficially developed.

We have eight organized R.C. & D. areas that range in size from two to seven counties. The South Central Mountains R.C. & D. area, of which I am Chairman, embraces two counties. We regularly meet at six-week intervals to deal with Natural Resource Conservation and Development business. Meetings are rotated throughout the area. Officers are elected annually and serve to head the executive and steering committees. This governing body serves without compensation. For example, I am engaged in raising cattle and fruit in the Hondo Valley. I serve, as do the other people in our organization, because I am vitally interested in the development of our community. The only staff assistance we have is provided by the Soil Conservation Service and consists of a part-time coordinator and a part-time clerk. Resource conservation problems are presented to our organization by individuals, local groups, and communities for consideration and assistance. This enables us to coordinate efforts and seek assistance from a variety of sources to solve their problems. As an example of R.C. & D. functions in our State, the Hub R.C. & D. area was selected to carry out a unique demonstration project. A scope of work was prepared whereby rural housing delivery services could be accelerated in the R.C. & D. area.

R.C. & D. funds are being used to support a rural development specialist who serves on the Hub R.C. & D. office staff. This position gives special emphasis to assisting local units of government and the R.C. & D. Council with housing programs. This project was set up for two years and can be extended by agreement with the Department of Finance and Administration/State Housing and Rural Development Authority and the Hub R.C. & D. Area Council. Not only will this project provide valuable housing services to the R.C. & D. area, but a Housing Manual will be prepared for use by all R.C. & D. areas in the United States.

The Hub Resource Conservation and Development Area is located in the Central part of New Mexico (hence the name Hub). The Albuquerque metropolitan area is within the boundaries of Hub. Hub and the Middle Rio Grande Council of Governments have worked under a cooperative agreement since 1962, or about eight years.

Mr. Chairman, you are well aware that government at all levels continually strives to promote citizen participation. The R.C. & D. has demonstrated through local citizen participation that it can carry out the development of rural areas of our great Nation as proposed by our President in his Administration Policy on "Small Communities and Rural Development." Local citizens volunteer their time to seek solutions to problems pertinent to their particular R.C. & D. area. It is the epitome of a citizen participation program. Some people are of the opinion that Councils of Government and R.C. & D.'s perform the same function. Both R.C. & D. and COG have a unique job to do. One cannot replace the other. In New Mexico we have demonstrated that these organizations can complement each other in rural areas by working closely together.

The Southwest New Mexico R.C. & D. resource committees are consistently being utilized by the Southwest New Mexico COG in carrying out their objectives. This relationship has resulted in approximately 300 R.C. & D. measures and about 815 COG projects carried out with over 50 million dollars.

We need not kid ourselves, Mr. Chairman, the continued development of rural areas requires manpower to get the job done. Senate Bill 1942 will provide the permanent funding and the necessary staff to carry out this task. Today the R.C. & D. authorization does not provide the necessary commitment for long range planning and orderly application needed to conserve and develop our natural resources. This is the objective of the President's Small Community and Rural Development Policy.

The Carter Administration's Policy describes the major components of the R.C. & D. program as it is today. However, the policy in no way acknowledges the fact that the R.C. & D. program does in fact exist. Gentlemen, I'm here to tell you that R.C. & D. does exist, and can do the job. All we need is permanent financial assistance in the form of a legislative mandate. R.C. & D. is a program for the people, operated by the people, and this is what the people want—a grass roots program.

INDIANA LEAGUE OF RESOURCE CONSERVATION & DEVELOPMENT (R.C. & D.)
COUNCILS

Cannelton, Ind., July 29, 1980.

HON. JOHN MELCHER,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry
Senate Agriculture Committee, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: The Indiana League of Resource Conservation and Development (R.C. & D.) Councils wishes to fully support the "Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979" (S 1942) as introduced by Senator McGovern.

We have six (6) Resource Conservation & Development Areas in Indiana representing 39 counties. Each of these R.C. & D. Areas has a very active program concerned with improving the condition of our natural and human resources.

We have more than 1800 volunteer persons working with our resource committees. The interest of these persons clearly shows that R.C. & D. is a strong "Grass-Roots" program working together to develop the resources of Rural America.

To explain our thrust in Rural America, we have enclosed a copy of the 1979 Indiana Highlights of Resource Conservation and Development and a reprint from Indiana Prairie Farmer—November 19, 1977, that explains the efforts of one R.C. & D. Area to reduce the soil loss from 10,000 acres of land by 200,000 tons of soil per year.

We request that you enter this and the enclosed material into the official records of your committee hearings today.

Sincerely,

ROMAN UBELHOR, *Chairman.*

Enclosures.

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Resource
Conservation
and
Development

U.S. Department of Agriculture,
Soil Conservation Service,
Indianapolis, Indiana

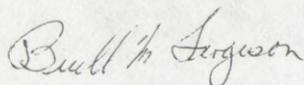


HIGHLIGHTS IN INDIANA'S
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREAS
Fiscal Year 1979

Brief highlights of progress in Indiana's Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) areas during fiscal year 1979 are included in this summary. RC&D activities are initiated and implemented by local people with assistance provided through program authorizations of the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

This self-help natural and human resource improvement and development effort, completed with assistance from many federal, state and local agencies, continues to result in a better quality of life for Hoosier citizens.

Concerned local people dedicated to resource conservation and development are the key to the many accomplishments in RC&D areas. This progress summary illustrates what can be accomplished by people working together.



Buell M. Ferguson
State Conservationist
Soil Conservation Service
Indianapolis, Indiana

"Aiming for Action"

Indiana

ARROW HEAD COUNTRY
Resource Conservation and Development Area
Summary of Progress-Fiscal Year 1979

Brook Public Water-Based Recreation:

Last fall, the town of Brook and the Iroquois Conservation Club realized a dream coming true. This community of 900 dedicated the reconstruction of Lake Kenoyer during an all day celebration. Congressman Floyd Fithian was the featured speaker and also presented a flag to the President of the Club.

The dream started back in 1947 when community leaders thought the "old Ice Pond" would be an excellent recreational area if it could be reconstructed and deepened. "As a Public Water-Based recreation measure through the RC&D program, our dreams are fast becoming a reality," the president of the club told the audience. Just a few of the basic facilities remain to be completed.

Other Significant Highlights:

The Arrow Head Country RC&D Council developed, printed and distributed a Home Buyer's Guide and a Developer's Guide to building. Nine area banks shared the publishing costs as a public service for the citizens within Arrow Head Country.

The Forestry Committee is actively promoting the Forestry Resources. Members prepared and printed a Woodlands Benefit Brochure. They also made a Forestry exhibit and used the exhibit at three fairs. This gave them an opportunity to talk to over 500 individuals about the committee's activities and goals.

The Agriculture Committee is continuing to make progress with their goals. The work in promoting specialty crops and Farmer's Market moved ahead with the Rensselaer Chamber of Commerce starting a Saturday morning Farmer's Market this summer. To date the market is developing very well.

A different tour technique was used by the Agriculture Committee to show Conservation Tillage and Resource Management. Tour guides broadcast over a local radio station while ninety people in thirty cars listened over their radios as they toured the sights.

RC&D Financial Assisted measures included the completion of Yellow River Critical Area Treatment and North Newton School Land Drainage measures.

ARROW HEAD COUNTRY



Yellow River Critical Area Treatment
Starke County



Congressman Floyd Fithian Speaking
Brook Public Water-Based Recreation
Newton County



"Quilting" - Harvest Home Festival



Tree Planting Critical Area Treatment
Pike County

"Progress With Pride"

Indiana

FOUR RIVERS
Resource Conservation and Development Area
Summary of Progress - Fiscal Year 1979

As a result of the efforts of Four Rivers RC&D Forestry Committee and the cooperation of the U. S. Forest Service and the Indiana Division of Forestry a forester worked for 18 weeks to begin implementing the results of the Grazed Woodland Study.

The forester visited landowners who have the most severe soil erosion problems as identified in the Grazed Woodland Study. When the damage to the woodland and the amount of soil being lost was explained, several landowners agreed to exclude livestock from their woodland. A slide program and script was developed and used to explain the need to reduce woodland grazing. This program was shown to agriculture groups, civic clubs and units of government in the RC&D area.

Other Significant Highlights:

The Four Rivers RC&D Arts and Crafts Committee held their second annual Harvest Home Festival Show and Sale in October. All reported sales were greater than last year. The committee added entertainment to the festival this year.

The Four Rivers RC&D Forestry Committee cooperated with the Lost River Forestry Committee and presented a logging equipment demonstration at the Lost River Forestry Field Day. More than 1,000 persons registered and looked at the various types of logging equipment.

The Four Rivers RC&D Tourism Committee developed and distributed 100 copies of radio spot announcements. Students at Vincennes University prepared the tapes, the Tourism Committee paid for the material and the radio stations in the RC&D area played the tapes as public service announcements.

Installation continued on several financially assisted Critical Area Treatment Measures. The Mariah Creek Public Water-Based Recreation measure (Emison Park) was completed in Knox County and is providing a recreation site to the local community.

The Golden Triangle
of Opportunity"

Indiana

HISTORIC HOOSIER HILLS
Resource Conservation and Development Area
Summary of Progress - Fiscal Year 1979

Little Cedar Creek Critical Area Treatment:

The highlight of the Historic Hoosier Hills RC&D activities this past year was the beginning of the installation of the Little Cedar Creek Critical Area Treatment measure. The measure, which will include the use of 191 gabion baskets to protect the streambank, will also provide protection for a county road and the historic Little Cedar Baptist Church. The church, built in 1812, is the oldest church in Indiana, still on its original foundation. The Franklin County Historical Society is one of the sponsors of this unique RC&D measure.

Other Significant Highlights:

Construction started on the Sunman Park Land Drainage measure in the town of Sunman. Installation of the works of improvement will lengthen the recreation use season by at least two weeks. In addition, the park will be easier to maintain and will have greater aesthetic value.

The HHH Woodland Resource Development Committee sponsored a woodland field day at Hardy Lake in Scott County. All phases of timber management were included during the tours and demonstrations. Special emphasis was placed on wood burning stoves and fireplaces and wood as a source of energy for home heating. The Woodland Committee also continued with the management and marketing of Christmas trees. A highlight of the Woodland Committee's associated measures was the planting of 2,000 pines and hardwoods for timber and wildlife habitat.

The Fish and Wildlife Committee sponsored their second annual trappers field day at Hardy Lake. Over 100 apprentice and experienced trappers participated in the "how to" learning experience as wildlife biologists, conservation officers and professional trappers demonstrated the finer points of trapping.

The Tourism and Recreation Promotion Council, Inc., raised over \$6,600 from business, chambers of commerce, organizations, groups, as well as, the Indiana Tourism Development Division of the Department of Commerce. The funds were used to publish 25,000 brochures and 20,000 booklets in an effort to attract tourists to the HHH area. The brochures were distributed through various motor clubs throughout the midwest and tourist information centers along the Interstates and the Indiana Toll Road.

HISTORIC HOOSIER HILLS



Christmas Wreath Making
Woodland Committee



Little Cedar Critical Area Treatment
Franklin County

LINCOLN HILLS



Forestry Field Day - Cooking Chow
Harrison County



Congressman Joel Deckard and Chris Leiberling
Discuss Lincoln Hill's Activities

"By the People-
For the People"

Indiana

LINCOLN HILLS
Resource Conservation and Development Area
Summary of Progress - Fiscal Year 1979

Congressman Joel Deckard Tours RC&D Area:

Congressman Deckard of the Eighth Congressional District of Indiana came to the Lincoln Hills RC&D Area to look at our natural resource problems and the action we are taking to help solve these problems.

Congressman Deckard toured the Whippoorwill Nest Tree Farm and looked at wildlife habitat developments, recreation areas, tree planting for erosion control, timber harvesting, logging trails and land use management in cropland and pasture areas. Members of the Lincoln Hills RC&D Committee and six resource committees explained their activities to the Congressman. Following the tour and briefing, Congressman Deckard strongly endorsed the RC&D concept as an effective solution to our natural resource problems.

Other Significant Highlights:

The Deer Creek RC&D Flood Prevention Measure was completed with the good cooperation between the Perry County Soil and Water Conservation District, the U. S. Forest Service, the Soil Conservation Service, and the Lincoln Hills RC&D Committee. This measure began to work immediately as the drainage area above the structure received excessive rainfall four times this summer. One local landowner said, "It saved my corn crop four times already."

The Lincoln Hills Recreation and Tourism Committee printed and distributed 300,000 copies of a full color supplement to the newspapers in our tourist market area. Tourist attractions reported an increase in business ranging from 5 to 10%.

Rock riprap grade stabilization structures were installed in the Corydon Critical Area Treatment Measure. The town bought the material and CETA employees installed the riprap according to SCS specifications. Town Board members realized the real value of the structures during recent rainstorms.

"Heart of the
Wabash Basin"

Indiana

SYCAMORE TRAILS
Resource Conservation and Development Area
Summary of Progress - Fiscal Year 1979

Agriculture and Land Use Committee:

The committee conducted an Agriculture Energy Seminar in March. Speakers for the meeting were two Purdue University Extension Specialists, Plant Manager for International Minerals and Chemicals, Inc., and a farmer from Decker, Indiana, who has developed a methane generator to produce gas from animal wastes. Other discussions covered production of ethenol from corn and corn stalks and methanol from wood waste. The meeting was well attended and very educational.

Forestry Committee:

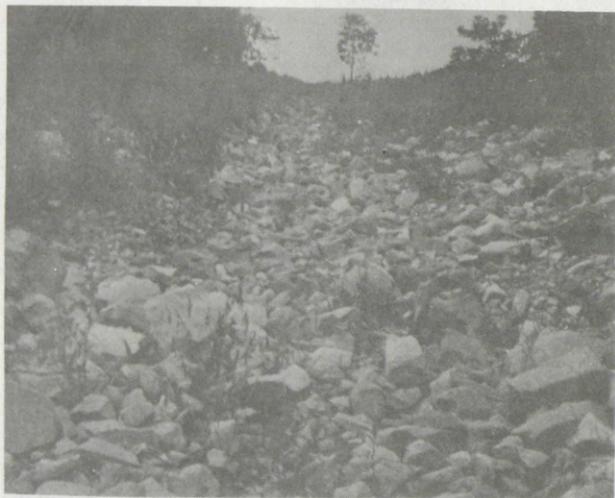
The committee planned a full years activity and has carried out their plan. Winter meetings and tours included a new saw mill in Greencastle and a field study of timber growth on various soil types. In April, in cooperation with other agencies, they sponsored a forestry field day. Approximately 250 people were in attendance. Some of the activities viewed were mechanical harvesting and logging, logging with horses, tree identification and values, pond management, soils information, a display of wood burning stoves and mechanical fire wood splitting.

Other Significant Highlights:

As a result of the last July storms, inspections were made on the critical area treatment measures at Rocky Fork (Parke County) and County Road 1000 S (Vermillion County). Both withstood rain storms of up to five inches in 12 hours. West Washington Road, critical area treatment, in Sullivan County, received a rain storm of approximately 15 inches in a little over 48 hours. Some damage occurred at the structures and some riprap was moved from the channel bottom at the lower end, making repair work necessary.

The newly initiated Rural Abandoned Mines Program (RAMP) is making it possible to correct many mine related problems that have been identified by RC&D associated measures.

SYCAMORE TRAILS



Co. Road 1000 S Critical Area Treatment
Vermillion County



Rail Splitting Demonstration
Forestry Committee

ADDRESSES OF R.C. & D. OFFICES

Lincoln Hills RC&D and Four Rivers RC&D, P.O. Box 8, 218 E. Seventh Street,
Cannelton, Indiana 47520.

Historic Hoosier Hills RC&D, Versailles Medical Clinic Building, Versailles,
Indiana 47042.

Sycamore Trails RC&D, P.O. Box 924, 121 S. Third Street, Terre Haute, Indiana
47808.

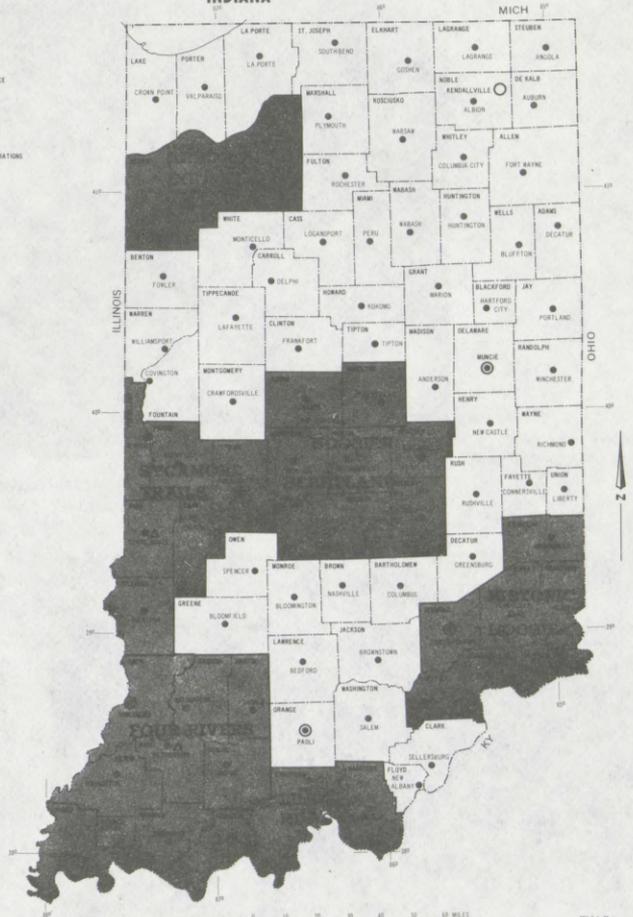
Arrow Head Country RC&D, R.R. 1, Box 51E, Francesville, Indiana 47946.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT STATUS MAP INDIANA

- LEGEND**
- STATE BOUNDARY
 - - - COUNTY BOUNDARY
 - ★ INDIANAPOLIS STATE OFFICE
 - GREENCASTLE AREA AND FIELD OFFICE
 - KENDALLVILLE AREA OFFICE
 - SHELBYVILLE FIELD OFFICE
 - △ RICED OFFICE
 - AUTHORIZED FOR OPERATIONS



SOURCE:
FAMILY OF MAPS SOI 50WS, NO. 5-5-12, 69 (1-74)
AND INFORMATION FROM FIELD TECHNICIANS.
ALBERTUSAL AREA PROJECTION
INDIANAPOLIS, INDIANA 1966

RS 5-1-W
5-5-34,348

TREES PREVENT SOIL EROSION ON 10,000 ACRES

Once virtually all forms of plant life were nonexistent on severely eroded land in Crawford, Spencer, Harrison, and Perry counties in southern Indiana. Man's abuse of land, combined with ravages of nature, had taken a terrible toll.

Muddy water was flowing from streams in these counties in the Lincoln Hills Resource Conservation and Development Area, carrying with it more than 200,000 tons annually of detrimental sedimentation. However, more than 7 million trees have been planted on what was once 10,000 acres of gullied land in Lincoln Hills. These trees are now protecting this land from severe soil erosion.

Some of the devastated lands were purchased and planted to pine trees by the US Forest Service during the Civilian Conservation Corps days of the 1930s. The pines helped cool the sites and allowed hardwood trees to reestablish themselves. Even with the plantings of those early days, however, several thousand acres of eroded lands were left unprotected.

The Lincoln Hills Resource Conservation and Development Area's forestry committee proposed a tree planting program. Funds to purchase trees and wildlife plants were made available by the US Soil Conservation Service thru soil and water conservation districts. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) thru the Agricultural Conservation Program (ACP) provided additional funds needed to cost-share actual plantings on an 80 percent basis.

The four county soil and water conservation districts became sponsors and contributed to the venture. The Indiana Department of Natural Resources forest nursery division increased its seedling production effort to meet the anticipated demand for planting stock.

The special funds encouraged landowners to plant trees on their severely eroding land. A map of the Lincoln Hills area was used to pinpoint acres to be planted and to determine the owners. With this information compiled, the county extension offices sent letters to local and absentee landowners.

To encourage tree planting the forestry committee and local interested citizens initiated a doorknocking campaign, made telephone calls, and drove hundreds of miles. Local civic organizations got involved planting eroded areas as demonstrations.

During the first year, 1965, the forestry committee set a goal of planting 200,000 trees. But with the intense effort and enthusiasm generated by local people, more than 300,000 trees were planted. In 1966 they planted 400,000 trees. At the peak of activity about a million trees and wildlife plants were being planted each year on 1300 severely-eroding acres.

Most of the work is now completed but 250,000 trees per year are being planted in clean-up stages. By 1977 more than 10,000 acres had been planted into pine trees, hardwoods, and wildlife plantings.

Trees are generally healthy and vigorous. Ground cover is established with heavy needle cast. Sassafras and tulip poplar are appearing as sites become cooler. Early pine plantings are now 15 ft. tall and 5 in. in diameter. Growth of 2 ft. per year is common. Trees do not show visible signs of crowding or suppression. Some Virginia pine regeneration is evident. No major disease or insect problems have been noted. These plantings are beginning to blend with their environment for a pleasing appearance. Wildlife species are returning to the once barren acres.

On the extremely hot and severely eroding sites, a few plantings display characteristics of stress, poor growth, and high mortality. As a general rule, however, those on less severely eroding sites are quite successful due to better rooting conditions.

Arnot bristly locust were planted on a field trial basis where plantings had failed. In the more rapidly-eroding soils, pines were either washed out or died from exposure before roots became established. The bristly locust shade and cool sites while dissipating raindrop force. Sites continue to cool as drift material accumulates in gully bottoms. The locusts furnish a slight damming and filtering effect by catching debris.

The planting plan called for Virginia and shortleaf pine to be planted on the poorer sites. These species are hardy and more tolerant. White pine, hardwoods, and wildlife species were planted on better sites where more soil suitable for growing trees was available.

In about 15 years an evaluation will be made on how to treat the stands. Protection against erosion was the primary goal rather than timber production.

The Lincoln Hills tree planting program has been successful. Eroded lands have been established and water quality in local streams has improved. Landowners are more aware of forests as a resource. Another accomplishment is that many individuals, organizations, and agencies worked together in the erosion control program. They have not only won many battles in the tree planting effort but now they have

won the war by bringing new life to more than 10,000 acres.—by M. G. Hassler, US Soil Conservation Service; Tom Lyons, Indiana Department of Natural Resources; and George Niskala, US Forest Service.

STATEMENT OF PAUL HUNTER, CHAIRMAN, SOUTHWESTERN STATES R.C. & D. ASSOCIATION, AND MEMBER, SEE-KAN R.C. & D. BOARD, PARSONS, KANS.

Honorable Melcher and members of this Senate Sub-Committee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry. It pleases me to represent my nine county See-Kan R.C. & D. Area of Kansas and the six states making up the Southwestern States R.C. & D. Association.

Before telling you about one specific R.C. & D. measure under way in the See-Kan R.C. & D. Area, let me state that I have been a strong supporter of the R.C. & D. program since I first became acquainted with it in 1967. Under the R.C. & D. program we at the local level are able to identify the problems which need to be solved, and then gather the resources available to solve the problems.

Let me explain briefly how we have worked together at the local level to solve one problem in the See-Kan R.C. & D. Area. Early on in our R.C. & D. area we identified the resources we have to work with. It may sound strange to you that one of our valuable resources in Kansas is timber. We have more than one quarter million acres of commercial woodland, all in private ownership, within our nine county R.C. & D. Working with local state, and federal people, we determined in March 1976 to find out if our woodland resource could support a furniture industry. Our concern was to find a secondary processor who would take our excellent quality hardwood trees and turn them into a finished product. The condition that existed at that time was that most of our timber production was exported from the area as round logs for veneer or as sawed green lumber. A small amount of hardwood lumber was being used to manufacture pallets. We have two cabinet manufacturers and one plant manufacturing church furniture, but they are not using local hardwoods. The main reason for this is that no dry kilns are available in the area and these companies cannot use our dried lumber.

Our See-Kan R.C. & D. Board enlisted the help of the State and Extension Forestry people to assist with a study of the woodland resource and the potential for creating a furniture industry. We invited in a local industrial development group, Mid-America, Inc., for their help in determining what a furniture manufacturer would need in the way of labor, land, financing, and raw materials. Mid-America, Inc. also researched transportation rates, utilities, tax advantages, labor skills, and cultural resources. Our study covers all the items that several furniture manufacturing plant owners told us they would be looking for when they opened a new furniture manufacturing plant.

The Ozarks Regional Commission shared one of their staff members who had expertise in industrial development to help finalize the study. Kansas State University did the editing and printing of the study which was financed by the State and Extension Service. Our R.C. & D. coordinator assisted all the way through in gathering information and keeping the project moving. Our R.C. & D. board worked closely with those helping us with the furniture study and gave it our final approval. That study shows our southeast Kansas woodlands can support at least two major furniture assembly plants without causing any reduction in this renewable resource. In fact, as more timely and profitable harvesting is done, landowners are expected to improve our woodlands.

What will a furniture assembly plant do for our area? First, it will create employment for several hundred people as assemblers and finishers. It will produce a product that will be worth ten times its original value as rough sawed lumber. An assembly plant will create a demand for furniture parts. These parts will be produced in a dimension mill plant by highly skilled workers within the area using our local hardwoods. It will require several of these dimension plants to supply one assembly plant.

The dimension mill plants will need furniture squares to shape furniture parts. Several rough mills to saw furniture squares will be needed. Lumber to make furniture squares needs to be kiln dried. We expect existing saw mills to install kiln driers to dry the lumber they are now sawing. All of these processes will create jobs and increase the value of the raw product (timber).

Since releasing the study about one year ago, we have secured one furniture assembly plant within the area. A new 20,000 square foot building is being erected now at Erie, Kansas. This is not a large operation, but it is a start. This Oklahoma company is expanding with a branch plant in Kansas. They will begin by hiring about 20 people, and expand to around 60 people within a year. They will use our local hardwoods in their furniture. Their payroll will amount to about one-half

million dollars annually. The amount of our hardwood resource this company will use is insignificant, but the jobs and new money generated in southeast Kansas will bring joy to numerous families. We expect to see this same process repeated over again several times as plants and spinoff industries help us develop this valuable natural resource.

This is an excellent example of how R.C. & D. people can identify local problems and call groups together to help solve them. This is why I feel R.C. & D. is a grassroots program that needs to be continued.

I support Senate Bill 1942 to continue the R.C. & D. program. It is the best hope rural areas and small towns have for pulling themselves up by their own bootstraps.

Thank you for the opportunity to present you this one small bit of information on how R.C. & D.'s succeed in conserving and developing the natural resources of our great nation.

STATEMENT OF DWIGHT SPULLER, LEGISLATIVE REPRESENTATIVE, MICHIGAN
R.C. & D. COUNCIL, BRANCH, MICH.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman. The R.C. & D. Councils of Michigan appreciate the opportunity to support the continuation and strengthening of what we think is the best rural development program ever to come out of Washington. The success of the program in Michigan and the support it has generated for the conservation of our natural resources proves to us that we should make every effort to see that this program is continued.

Perhaps one of the major benefits from R.C. & D. is the bringing together of people from Federal, State and local agencies and units of government working for projects of need and benefit to their community. Under the expert leadership of the Soil Conservation Service, these people have been brought together to work as a unit to obtain public works for all people to enjoy and receive benefits from.

For the last year or more we have been hearing that we could not put a favorable financial return on R.C. & D. projects. In cooperation with the West Michigan Regional Planning Commission, we submitted data on 46 completed projects in the North West Michigan R.C. & D. Area. Their economic analyst used this data to arrive at some very impressive cost-benefit statistics for these projects. Of the 46 submitted, only one showed a negative cost-benefit ratio and it had been in operation only a short time. Overall, these projects showed a cost-benefit ratio of about 3.6 to 1. In these 46 projects, about 2.1 million dollars of R.C. & D. funds were used, matched by some 2.2 million dollars of local and State funds, with an estimated return of over 15.3 million dollars to State and local governments and businesses. These projects covered the broad spectrum of R.C. & D. interest and involvement, from stabilizing areas subject to wind and water erosion to improving public parks, preserving natural areas and protecting streams from the excitability of salmon fishermen.

We think this is a break through to counteract the objections of the administration to the R.C. & D. program. We can now, we hope, offer to our detractors, a cost-benefit ratio that will prove nearly all R.C. & D. projects to be financially sound.

We are encouraged by Senator McGovern's proposal to put the R.C. & D. program on a more permanent basis. We think the enactment of this legislation will give both the R.C. & D. areas and the Congress an opportunity to evaluate the R.C. & D. program, and hopefully, eliminate those R.C. & D. areas who are not operating in a successful manner. Our position is that the R.C. & D. dollars used are our dollars and if they are not being used wisely, we do not wish to continue ineffective R.C. & D. areas. We thoroughly endorse the evaluation process included in this legislative proposal. We also suggest an advisory committee to the Secretary, composed of some USDA agencies, but including representatives of R.C. & D. area councils from several areas of the Nation. The "grassroots" contribution of the advisory committee is essential to the successful operation of the program.

Thank you, again, for the opportunity to present these thoughts to the Committee.

STATEMENT OF EASTERN SHORE OF VIRGINIA RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND
DEVELOPMENT AREA

This presentation is in support of Senate Bill 1942, The Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979, sponsored by Senator George McGovern. The Eastern Shore RC&D Area was authorized for operation on April 22, 1976. It is comprised of Accomack and Northampton Counties, located in the eastern part of Virginia. These two counties form a peninsula approximately 75 miles long, extending northeast to

southwest. It is bounded by the state of Maryland on the north, Atlantic Ocean on the east, and the Chesapeake Bay on the south and west. It encompasses an area of 445,000 acres, with a coastal shoreline of over 850 miles.

The Eastern Shore RC&D Area has a population of about 50,000 people. Employment is seasonal and unemployment varies between 5 and 14 percent. The U.S. Department of Labor has designated the Eastern Shore of Virginia as "a depressed area".

An RC&D Council consisting of eight citizen members was appointed by the four Legal Sponsors to assist them in taking action on the various project measures submitted by local citizens. As of this date, local citizen sponsors have submitted to the RC&D Council, requests for technical and financial assistance on 46 projects. As of this date, 13 of these projects have been completed and three others have obtained committed funding. This leaves thirty in various stages of development. At present, there are six additional requests for assistance awaiting acceptance action by the RC&D Council.

To date, there has been over \$2,733,600 invested in the planning and establishment of the 13 completed project measures of which local sponsors contributed \$640,610. The local sponsors also contribute \$5,000 per year toward the operation of the RC&D field office which is staffed with a full-time RC&D coordinator, and a part-time secretary. These two employees are provided by the Soil Conservation Service, USDA.

A large percentage of the projects that are under investigation, feasibility evaluation, and development, are very complex in nature and require up to four years for planning, design, and construction. There are valid reasons for the high time input, since a number of these projects deal with aquaculture of shellfish (clams, scallops, and oysters); watershed flood prevention and drainage; shoreline erosion (critical area treatment); water-based recreation; both underground and surface water supply survey and development; energy conservation and development; anti-pollution; industrial development; harbor and deep water access channel improvement.

Nearly all of these require engineering and scientific input and relate directly to the environment and ecology. This requires close coordination with other agencies such as environmental regulatory agencies and organizations in order to obtain the necessary prior approval permits for installation.

Technical and cost-share financial assistance in the operation of the project area program and in the planning and establishment of the individual project measures have been obtained from over 40 federal, state, county, municipal, and private organizations. A list of these agencies and organizations is attached.

The Eastern Shore RC&D Legal Sponsors, Council, and local citizens, feel that if the RC&D Program is allowed to function at its full potential, much of the remaining work and projects will be accomplished. This program allows local people to help themselves in their proposing of needed projects and then working toward their establishment.

A recent survey of local officials and citizens conducted by a disinterested party, brought forth the following conclusions: The RC&D Program is worthwhile and useful; should the RC&D Program be terminated, there is no local or state agency now operating on the Eastern Shore that could pick up the services now being rendered and carry them on; and in order for another agency to operate a similar program, there would have to be enabling legislation; that agency be provided a qualified person to act as a coordinator; and adequate funding to plan and establish the project measures be provided the agency.

The Eastern Shore RC&D Council understands that the RC&D Program is at present under the authority of the Administration which is attempting to phase it out of existence. In order to keep the RC&D Program in operation, Senator George McGovern has introduced Senate Bill 1942, The Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1979. This is a legislative bill that does not call for financial funding. S. 1942 authorizes the RC&D Program as it is at present and removes it from under the authority of the Administration. It also has a "sun-set" clause which requires it to be reevaluated every five years.

There is also a companion bill that has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Ed Jenkins, H.R. 6664, The Resource Conservation and Development Act. This bill is basically the same as Senator McGovern's S. 1942.

The Eastern Shore RC&D Legal Sponsors and Council, whole-heartedly endorse the concepts as set forth in the bills. These citizens strongly urge you to support Senator McGovern's S. 1942 by reporting it out of committee with a favorable recommendation for its enactment by the Senate and full Congress.

ORGANIZATIONS WHICH HAVE PROVIDED TECHNICAL AND FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

I. Organizations which have provided financial as well as technical assistance: Accomack County Board of Supervisors; Accomack County Board of Education; Broadwater Academy; Northampton County Board of Supervisor; Eastern Shore Community College; Eastern Shore Community Development Group; Town of Cape Charles, Virginia; Virginia State Water Control Board; Virginia Truck and Ornaments Research Station; Virginia Game and Inland Fisheries; Agriculture Stabilization and Conservation Service, USDA; Soil Conservation Service, USDA; U.S. Housing and Urban Development; Sports Fishing and Wildlife Bureau, USDI; and Coastal Plains Regional Commission, USDC.

II. Organizations which have provided technical assistance: Accomack County Health Department; Accomack County Industrial Development Authority; Accomack County Parks and Recreation Department; Accomack County Zoning and Planning Commission; Accomack County Commissioner of Revenue; Accomack-Northampton Planning District Commission 22; Accomack-Northampton Transportation District Commission (Railroad); Northampton County Commissioner of Revenue; Northampton County Health Department; Northampton County Parks and Recreation Department; Northampton County Zoning and Planning Commission; VPI-SU Cooperation Extension Service, Accomack and Northampton Counties; Virginia Employment Commission; Virginia Area Manpower Planning Commission 22; Virginia Forestry Division; Virginia Health Department, Shellfish Sanitation Service; Virginia Highway Department; Virginia Marine Science Institute; Virginia Marine Resources Commission; Delmarva Advisory Council; Farmers Home Administration, USDA; U.S. Air Force Development; U.S. Coast Guard; U.S. Navy, Fifth Naval District; National Marine Fisheries, NOAA, USDC; National Park Service, USDI; Fish and Wildlife Service, USDI; Environmental Protection Agency; Corps of Engineers, U.S. Army; Economic Development Administration, USDC; Old Dominion University; The Nature Conservancy; The Sierra Club; Virginia and Maryland Railroad; and Eastern Shore of Virginia Chamber of Commerce.

RANDALL RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA,
Lake Andes, S. Dak., July 23, 1980.

HON. GEORGE MCGOVERN,
Dirksen Building,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCGOVERN: We are elated that the hearings on Senate Bill 1942 "Resource Conservation and Development Act of 1980" are finally scheduled for July 29, 1980.

We could go into lengthy discussions on the merits of RC&D, however we feel that you know the importance of RC&D and how it is controlled by a local council that sets the priorities on which projects should be completed. Rather than go over its many merits, we would like to say that we appreciate your efforts in trying to get this important piece of legislation passed.

If RC&D is going to continue as a valuable program, SB-1942 has to be passed; without it RC&D is going to be phased out. The last two years have been a frustrating experience. Too much time was spent trying to save the program and not enough on developing our resources. Passage of SB-1942 will give the RC&D program new direction that is very much needed.

We are optimistic that you and your fellow Senators will be able to get this legislation passed.

Sincerely,

KEN DVORAK, *Chairman.*

RIVER COUNTRY,
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT,
Eau Claire, Wis., July 24, 1980.

HON. GEORGE MCGOVERN
Senate Subcommittee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCGOVERN: We understand that your committee will conduct a hearing on July 29, 1980 on the Resource Conservation and Development bill, S. 1942. We would like to have the contents of this letter entered into the record as testimony in support of the bill.

We think that River Country RC&D area in its short four-year history has a record of unusual accomplishment which are listed below:

1. Education/information program for rural nonpoint source pollution abatement in Wisconsin. This water quality program is funded with state money, administered by Wisconsin Department of Natural Resources, and implemented by local Soil and Water Conservation Districts. River Country RC&D is conducting the information program for a watershed in this area through a newsletter to landowners and an information packet to government officials of the counties involved.

This RC&D has an Extension employee who works with the various agencies involved in the program. Since RC&D is area-wide, it can provide objective leadership when working with several different agencies and units of government.

2. Coordination of agencies to explore hydro power, rural transportation, forestry markets. Some of these were public meetings organized and sponsored by RC&D or co-sponsored with other agencies. They were usually followed up by a "Fact Sheet" on the subject. Our most recent Fact Sheet addressed our concern for rail transportation between farm and industry and outlined procedures to save a railroad considered for abandonment.

3. Cooperation in preparing work plans for inland lake districts. We have been of considerable assistance to these unique units of local government which have specific problems. Inland lake districts now realize that they must work with agriculture on the total watershed to control erosion on the slopes and sedimentation in the body of water. We have helped draft study plans, work plans and public information plans, acting again as an objective unit to coordinate a multitude of federal, state and local agencies and governments.

During the past year River Country RC&D has been a leader in forming a Wisconsin Association of RC&D's. Our four areas comprised of 39 counties have many common problems to which we can speak with a single voice. In national issues we can give a state, rather than a local view.

We are currently exploring along with other RC&D's, the formation of a regional multi-state association of RC&D's a place for local people to work together on common problems of a broader, regional nature. In these larger organizations it is our philosophy that we do not need new programs, only expand older programs.

Our council does not support President Carter's policy that the country needs a "new" rural development program. The council believes that the present RC&D program has all the elements in place to carry out rural development on a local, state or national scale. This is because our organization is "grassroots" with planning through citizen resource committees. We operate under flexible guidelines, and we are experienced at working with multiple agencies and local people.

In summary, it is our belief that RC&D as structured in Senate bill 1942 will be able to do the jobs better than it is now doing, and will be able to assume the responsibility for new rural development and resource conservation programs.

We firmly support S. 1942 and urge the support of your colleagues in the U.S. Senate.

Very truly yours,

FRANCIS COULSON, *President.*

HEADWATERS PRI-RU-TA,
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
Spooner, Wis.

HON. GEORGE MCGOVERN,
U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MCGOVERN: A representative of our Pri-Ru-Ta Resource and Conservation area will not be able to testify at the hearing for Senate Bill 1942 on July 29.

I submit this written testimony that it may be included in the record.

Our RC&D area was the first in Wisconsin. We have dealt with many objectives in the past that were consistent with the times and needs of the area. We emphasized projects on erosion control, recreation and economic development. We are now shifting to land use planning; energy use and production; mass transportation; protection of prime and unique farmlands; and assistance to small farmers.

We have also worked in urban areas, as exemplified by the Superior Harbor development. This project has been in process for six years. RC&D was a sponsor of the measure. This involved erosion control, recreation, and a new marina. This will mean a tremendous economic benefit to Superior and Duluth. The project is almost complete.

Cost shared monies for specific works of improvement are desirable, but the RC&D funds for technical assistance through the Soil Conservation Service is even more important.

RC&D has a definite place in the resource management of our nation.

Sincerely yours,

EDWARD ELLIOTT, *President.*

[Telegram]

ROCHESTER, MINN., *July 25, 1980.*

Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN,
*U.S. Senate,
Washington, D.C.*

We firmly believe in R.C. & D. second fully support S. 1942, present program has proven effective in solving rural development problems and with wise management and stewardship of our natural resources. Honestly believe have organizational structure that rural areas need to receive technical and financial assistance from Federal Government. Appreciate your efforts for needed legislative footing to continue and strengthen R.C. & D.

GERALD TIEDEMAN,
Chairman, Hiawatha Valley R.C. & D.

LAO FAMILY COMMUNITY, INC.,
A NON-PROFIT ORGANIZATION,
Missoula, Mont., July 25, 1980.

Senator GEORGE MCGOVERN,
*Senate Office Building,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MCGOVERN: I am writing in concern to current legislation that is now pending. I fully support Senate Bill 1942 and House Resolution 6664, and hope that you will vote to continue this program.

I realize that this program is the only one that functions in this capacity and without your vote it may not be continued. In the past the Bitter Root Resource Conservation and Development Project has helped the assimilation of the Indochinese refugee resettlement in innumerable ways.

In Ravalli County alone, the Bitter Root RC&D has provided transportation to the refugees that did not have any, provided orientation to the American way-of-life, arranged for the needs of the refugees that have resettled in the area, and presented a favorable outlook to the community in the familiarization and community relation fields. They also have compiled a slide presentation and helped the refugees in locating and forming a cemetery committee. On May 1 and 2 the RC&D sponsored a Indochinese Workshop to familiarize teachers, instructors, and social service employes and other interested persons on the culture of the Indochinese that live in Western Montana. The attendance of this workshop alone was over one hundred persons—ones that are interested are the refugees.

The RC&D have also helped to find jobs and resources for the Indochinese people of Western Montana. Their assets to the community are many, and I could go on but I would like to stress the importance of the community development that the RC&D have done. They have done a good job for the refugees, and we would like to see them continue to help the refugees make a better life for themselves here.

Please give your full support and complete attention to Senate Bill 1942 and House Resolution 6664. Your continued support will be appreciated.

Please keep up posted on the outcome of this bill.

Sincerely,

MUACHA K. CHERPAO, *Director.*

NORTHEAST MISSISSIPPI
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
Tupelo, Miss., July 22, 1980.

HON. JOHN MELCHER,

U.S. Senate, Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: I am a native of Northeast Mississippi and have been Chairman of the Executive Board for the Northeast Mississippi RC&D Council for almost three years.

The RC&D program has been instrumental in improving the life quality of the residents of this area of Mississippi. Historically this part of Mississippi has been plagued by inadequate housing, poor health services, lack of educational opportunities, limited vocational training, inadequate jobs and what jobs that were available were low paying, virtually no mass transportation available, roads of poor quality and inadequate, and many other social and economic problems.

Through the RC&D organization the local residents have been able to substantially help themselves improve the life quality for both the rural and urban dweller by working on the above problems. These living improvements will be carried on for generations to come. If the Northeast Mississippi RC&D is a fair example, the RC&D program has been the almost ideal vehicle for local people to set priorities and goals and improve the living standards and environmental conditions in small communities and rural areas of America.

Although the RC&D program has been most beneficial to the low income, primarily rural area as it has operated it would be far more efficient and effective if it were put on a stable basis in order that longer range more comprehensive plans can be made and more meaningful goals could be set.

Sincerely,

LARRY M. DILLARD,
Executive Board Chairman.

WEST MICHIGAN REGIONAL PLANNING COMMISSION

MEMO

To: To Whom It May Concern.

From: R. Brooks Davis, Chief Economic Planner.

Date: July 22, 1980.

These summary sheets are calculations of estimated benefits and costs of 46 projects sponsored by the Northwest Michigan Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Council. Based upon benefits estimated by RC&D staff and costs of each project, a benefit/cost ratio was determined for each of the 46 projects. A summary of the overall benefit/cost ratio was also determined. In discounting future expected benefits, a conservative 10 percent discount rate was used so as to not overly weight benefits expected to occur in future years. Based upon the estimated benefits, it was found that all but one of the 46 projects had a benefit/cost ratio of over one (1). In other words, all but one of the projects is justified on a benefit/cost basis. Overall, the benefit/cost ratio came to 3.4974. Also included in the project summary sheets are the amount of local and other dollars contributed to the projects. It was found that overall RC&D funds were less than half the total costs of all 46 projects (49.3 percent).

Also included in the project summaries are number of visitors (local and non-local) and total number of jobs created by the projects for operation and maintenance. It is important to note that these jobs have been created in areas of Michigan where unemployment typically is much higher than either national or state averages. Overall, based upon my calculations of these estimated benefits and costs, the RC&D program has funded projects where benefits greatly outweigh the costs.

ECONOMIC WORKSHEET
RC&D FINANCIALLY-ASSISTED MEASURES

1. User days:
 - a. Number of visitors to project (yearly)
 - b. Percentage of local use
 - c. Percentage non-residents use
 - d. Overnight stays
2. Employment created:
 - a. For operation and maintenance
 - b. For construction
3. Increase in land values: (dollars)
 - a. On land itself as result of this project
 - b. Increase in value of adjacent lands as a result of the project
4. Off-site benefits:

<u>Type of Benefit</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
5. Value of any reduced maintenance as result of the project:

<u>Briefly Explain</u>	<u>Value (dollars)</u>
6. Additional benefits (as direct result of this project):
 - a. Increase in tourism (dollars)
 - b. Increase in business trade (dollars)
 - c. Reduction in loss of public land (value of land saved--dollars)
7. Estimate of dollars generated or saved as a result of this project (other than above). Explain. (Use back of page if necessary.)
8. Could this project have been completed with RC&D dollars? Yes ___ No ___
9. Cost of project:

Local and other funds
RC&D funds
Total funds

PROJECT NAMES

- #627
Rapid City Park Waterbased Recreation & Critical Area Treatment
- #440
Grass River River Public Waterbased Fish & Wildlife Acquisition
- #638
Richard Village Public Wastewaterbased Recreation Facility
- #418
Elk Rapids Park Public Waterbased Recreation & Critical Area Treatment
- #72
Evert City Park Waterbased Recreation & Critical Area Treatment
- #510
Boyne City Memorial Park Waterbased Recreation & Critical Area Treatment
- #132
Upper Manistee Critical Area Treatment & Waterbased Recreation
- #172
Onkama Park Critical Area Treatment and Waterbased Recreation
- #616
Marion Island Waterbased Recreational Land Acquisition + DEVELOPMENT
- #503
Peterson Park Waterbased Recreation & Critical Area Treatment
- #457
Mason County Critical Area Treatment - Private Lands
- #459
Kalkaska County Critical Area Treatment

- #455
Grand Traverse Critical Area Treatment Tree Planting
- #463
Oscoda-Lake Critical Area Tree Planting
- #460
Manistee County Critical Area Tree Planting
- #458
Leelanaw County Critical Area Treatment Tree Planting
- #552
Missaukee County Critical Area Treatment Tree Planting
- #66
Cold Creek Flood Prevention & Critical Area Treatment
- #462
Wexford County Critical Area Tree Planting
- #482
Benzie County Critical Area Treatment Tree Planting Program
- #543
Tippy Dam Critical Area Treatment
- #382
Benzie County Roadbank Seeding
- #539
Ludington State Park Sand Dune Stabilization
- #488
Petoskey State Park Dune Stabilization
- #432
Pruse Drain Land Drainage

- #22
Charlevoix County Roadbank Stabilization
- #493
Lake County Roadside Seeding Critical Area Treatment
- #516
Petoskey Winter Park Critical Area Treatment
- #490
Pellston Airport Critical Area Treatment
- #454
Grand Traverse County Roads Critical Area Treatment
- #499
Osceola County Road Critical Area Treatment
- #456
Mason County Roads Critical Area Treatment (Seeding)
- #547
Big Sauble River Critical Area Treatment
- #297
Manistee County Roadside Erosion Control
- #515
Ludington Marina Critical Area Treatment
- #511
Custer Lagoon Critical Area Treatment
- #35
Scottville Riverside Park
- #525
Hersey River Critical Area Treatment

#641
Mason County Roads Structural Measures Critical Area Treatment

#237
Maple River Streambank Stabilization

#57
Betsie River Streambank Stabilization

#541
Frankford Marina Critical Area Treatment

#535
Elk Rapids Industrial Park Stabilization Project

#500
Antrim County Critical Area Tree Planting Measure

#486
Antrim County Roadbank Stabilization Measure

#487
Cedar River Streambank Stabilization Measure

PROJECT NUMBER	C O S T		U S E R I N F O R M A T I O N					N O . O F J O B S C R E A T E D			
	LOCAL & OTHER	RC&D	TOTAL COST	B/C RATIO	VISITORS PER YEAR	LOCAL	NON LOCAL	OVERNIGHT	MAINT. (PERM.)	CONSTR. (TEMP.)	TOTAL
627	22,569.	22,569.	45,138.	4.418	10,000	7500 (75%)	2500 (25%)	-	0.5	3.0	3.5
440	67,000.	62,000.	169,000.	1.949	5,000	2500 50%	2500 50%	-	0.25	-	0.25
638	35,000.	28,521.	63,521.	2.01	15,000	11250 75%	3750 25%	-	0.5	-	0.5
416	234,000.	56,000.	290,000.	2.525	20,000	10000 50%	10000 50%	-	0.5	19.3	19.8
72	84,000.	56,000.	140,000.	7.281	40,000	20000 50%	20000 50%	50	1.0	9.3	10.3
510	250,000.	294,345.	544,345.	2.797	100,000	70000 70%	30000 30%	2000	0.5	36.3	36.8
132	2,000.	166,000.	188,000.	2.526	N/A				2.0	12.0	14.0
172	209,000.	126,427.	415,427.	2.957	35,000	17500 50%	17500 50%	500	1.0	20.0	29.0
616	267,400.	267,400.	534,800.	0.314	15,000	7500 50%	7500 50%	500	0.5	1.2	1.7
503	10,400.	10,400.	20,800.	5.724	25,000	10000 40%	15000 60%	100	0.5	1.0	1.5
457	1,653.	4,960.	6,613.	30.129	N/A				1.2	0.66	1.86
459	7,500.	7,500.	15,000.	23.02	N/A				2.5	1.4	3.9
455	2,500.	7,000.	9,500.	10.407	N/A				0.6	0.3	0.9
463	7,000.	15,000.	22,000.	17.343	N/A				2.2	1.3	3.5
SHEET TOTAL	1300,022.	1164,122.	2464,144		255,000	156,250	108,750	3150	13.75	113.76	127.51

PROJECT NUMBER	COST		TOTAL COST	B/C RATIO	VISITORS PER YEAR	USER INFORMATION			NO. OF JOBS CREATED		
	LOCAL & OTHER	RC&D				LOCAL	NON LOCAL	OVERNIGHT	MAINT. (PERM.)	CONSTR. (TEMP.)	TOTAL
460	9,000.	15,000.	25,000.	19.924	N/A				3.0	1.5	4.6
450	14,000.	14,000.	28,000.	14.232	N/A				2.4	1.3	3.7
552	10,000.	10,000.	20,000.	11.055	N/A				1.42	0.6	2.22
66	50,000.	55,000.	105,000.	1.971	N/A				0.5	5.0	5.5
462	12,000.	12,000.	24,000.	13.996	N/A				2.0	1.1	3.1
482	12,000.	12,000.	24,000.	19.403	N/A				2.8	1.5	4.3
543	11,000.	103,664.	114,664	4.145	N/A				1.2	7.6	8.8
382	18,000.	12,000.	30,000.	10.108	N/A				1.0	3.0	4.0
535	5,000.	19,000.	24,000.	6.709	N/A				0.5	1.6	2.1
468	2,500.	1,500.	4,000.	3.916	N/A				0.1	0.3	0.4
432	10,000.	8,000.	18,000.	7.214	N/A				0.5	1.2	1.7
22	2,333.	7,000.	9,333.	9.847	N/A				0.3	0.6	0.9
433	10,000.	4,000.	14,000.	5.865	N/A				0.5	0.9	1.4
516	900.	2,000.	2,900.	6.871	N/A				0.1	0.2	0.3
SHEET TOTAL	166,733.	276,164.	442,897						16.32	26.7	43.02

PROJECT NUMBER	COST		TOTAL COST	B/C RATIO	VISITORS PER YEAR	USER INFORMATION			NO. OF JOBS CREATED			
	LOCAL & OTHER	RCED				LOCAL	NON LOCAL	OVERNIGHT	MAINT. (PERM.)	CONSTR. (TEMP.)	TOTAL	
490	8,000.	6,000.	14,000.	3.82:4	N/A					0.2	0.9	1.1
454	23,000.	14,000.	37,000.	4.567	N/A					1.0	2.5	3.5
499	26,000.	5,000.	31,000.	3.334	N/A					0.5	2.1	2.6
456	23,000.	9,000.	32,000.	5.124	N/A					1.0	2.1	3.1
547	10,000.	15,200.	25,200.	3.774	N/A					0.3	1.7	2.0
297	8,000.	8,000.	16,000.	5.257	N/A					0.5	1.1	1.6
515	220,000.	130,000.	350,000.	3.056	1050	525 _{50%}	525 _{50%}	52		0.5	23.0	23.5
511	2,000.	25,000.	27,000.	2.66	N/A					0.3	1.8	2.1
35	2,600.	2,800.	5,600.	15.018	15500	7,750 _{50%}	7,750 _{50%}	250		0.3	1.0	1.3
525	2,000.	53,890.	55,890.	3.828	N/A					0.5	3.7	4.2
641	45,000.	45,000.	90,000.	3.562	N/A					1.0	6.0	7.0
237	10,000.	120,000.	130,000.	3.122	N/A					0.5	8.7	9.2
57	203,900.	96,100.	300,000.	1.672	5000	3,000 _{60%}	2,000 _{40%}	50		0.5	20.0	20.5
541	120,000	137,911.	257,911.	3.868	4153	2,076 _{50%}	2,077 _{50%}	623-15% (22,466.)		1.0	17.2	18.2
SHEET TOTAL	703,700.	667,901.	1,371,601.		25,703	13,351	12,352	975		6.1	91.8	99.9

PROJECT NUMBER	C O S T		U S E R I N F O R M A T I O N						N O . O F J O B S C R E A T E D		
	LOCAL & OTHER	R C E D	TOTAL COST	B/C RATIO	VISITORS PER YEAR	LOCAL	NON LOCAL	OVERNIGHT	MAINT. (PERM.)	CONSTR. (TEMP.)	TOTAL
535	2,000.	5,000.	7,000.	2.608	N/A				—	0.5	0.5
500	18,000.	12,000.	30,000.	7.241	N/A				0.5	2.0	2.5
486	20,000.	9,000.	29,000.	3.349	N/A				0.5	1.5	2.0
467	6,000.	17,000.	23,000.	7.091	1,050	707	263	21	0.5	1.5	2.0
						75%	25%				
SHEET TOTAL	46,000.	43,000.	89,000.		1,050	787	263	21	1.5	5.5	7.0
OVERALL TOTAL	2,216,455.	2,151,187.	4,367,642.	3.4974	291,753	170,386	121,365	4,146	39.67	237.76	271.43
						(508)	(423)				

BENEFIT CALCULATIONS

PROJECT NO.	2 a	b	3 a	b	d	5	6 a	b	c	7	BENEFIT TOTAL
627	63,651.73 *(7500)	45,139.00	45,139.00	16,060.20				34,054.25 *(4000)	1000.00		\$199,183.98
440	31,925.66 *(3750)			25,000.00			17,027.13 *(2000)	212,839.09 *(25,000)		42,567.32	329,359.90
638	63,651.73 *(7500)						25,540.69 *(3000)	59,311.04 *(4500)			\$127,703.16
418	63,851.73 *(7506)	290,000.00	290,000.00	3,000.00			34,051.25 *(4000)	39,311.04 *(4500)	7,932.00		\$732,199.02
72	127,703.46 *(15,000)	140,000.00	140,000.00	3,000.00			340,542.55 *(40,000)	355,406.91 *(50,000)	3,262.00		\$1019,914.92
510	63,851.73 *(7500)	544,545.00	544,545.00	20,000.00			204,325.53 *(24,000)	114,935.11 *(13,500)	30,000.00		\$1522,700.37
132	255,406.91 *(30,000)	186,000.00							20,661.00	12,770.35	\$474,858.26
172	127,703.46 *(1500)	415,427.00	415,427.00	8,000.00			255,406.91 *(30,000)		6,322.00		\$1226,436.37
616	64,405.11 *(7565)	17,400.00	34,800.00				25,540.69 *(30,000)	25,540.69 *(30,000)			\$167,666.19
503	63,651.73 *(7500)	15,000.00	21,000.00	10,000.00			9,513.56 *(1000)		650.00		\$119,055.29
457	153,244.15 *(18,000)	10,000.00	36,000.00								\$199,244.15
459	323,345.15 *(37,980)	21,000.00	75,960.00								\$420,305.13
455	76,622.07 *(9000)	5,000.00	16,000.00								\$ 99,622.07
463	293,462.54 *(34,470)	19,150.00	68,940.00								\$361,552.54
SHEET TOTAL	1,173,677.36	1,706,361	\$1,600,651	89,000.			910,951.31	719,396.13	76,017.	\$85,336.17	\$7021,310

*Annual Value
Discounted over
30 years.
() Annual Value
of the Project

PROJECT NO.	2a	b	3a	b	4	5	6a	b	c	7	BENEFIT TOTAL
460	383,110.37 *(45,000)	25,000.00	90,000.00								2498,110.57
453	306,438.22 *(36,000)	20,000.00	72,000.00								397,438.29
552	102,060.54 *(21,420)	11,000.00	42,646.00								237,100.54
66	63,851.73 *(7500)	75,000.00					31,051.22 *(3,000)	74,051.22 *(1,000)			206,960.25
462	255,406.91 *(17,500)	17,500.00	65,000.00								337,926.91
482	357,569.68 *(42,000)	23,500.00	94,600.00		Life Habitat						465,669.68
543	153,244.15 *(18,000)	114,604.00	114,644.00	20,000.00					13,174.00		475,301.10
362	127,703.16 *(15,000)	45,000.00	105,000.00								303,244.15
559	63,851.73 *(7500)	24,000.00	24,000.00								162,933.11
488	5,405.42 *(300)	4,000.00	4,000.00								15,662.21
452	63,851.73 *(7500)	18,000.00	18,000.00	30,000.00							129,851.73
22	38,311.04 *(4500)	9,333.00									91,900.82
495	63,851.73 *(7500)	14,000.00									82,108.51
516	12,770.55 *(1500)	2,900.00									19,927.13
SHEET TOTAL		101,777.00	618,084.00	50,000.00				76,622.07	13,174.00	40,000.00	3423,164.78

*Annual Value
discounted over
20 years.
() Annual Value
of the Project

PROJECT NO.	2a	b	3a	b	4	5	6a	b	c	7	BENEFIT TOTAL
490	25,540.69 *(3000)	14,000.00			14,000.00						\$ 55,540.69
454	127,703.46 *(15,000)	57,000.00				4,256.78 *(500)					166,960.24
499	65,651.73 *(7500)	31,000.00				3,513.56 *(1000)					105,365.29
456	127,703.46 *(15,000)	32,000.00				4,256.78 *(500)					165,960.24
547	19,155.52 *(2250)	25,200.00	25,200.00				25,540.69 *(3000)				95,096.21
297	65,851.73 *(7500)	16,000.00				4,256.78 *(500)					84,108.51
515	65,851.73 *(7500)	350,000.00	350,000.00				204,325.55 *(24000)	102,162.76 *(12000)			1070,540.02
511	38,311.04 *(4500)	25,000.00				3,513.56 *(1000)					71,824.60
35	38,311.04 *(4500)	15,000.00	5,000.00				12,770.35 *(1500)		13,017.00		84,098.39
525	65,851.73 *(7500)	55,890.00	55,890.00					38,311.04 *(4500)			213,942.77
641	127,703.46 *(1500)	90,000.00				102,909.13 *(13,550) 15 yrs.					322,612.64*
237	65,851.73 *(7500)	130,000.00	130,000.00				3,192.59 *(375)	30,643.83 *(3600)	48,209.00		405,992.15
57	65,851.73 *(7500)	300,000.00			29,797.47 *(3500)		51,081.38 *(6000)	22,986.62 *(2700)	33,747.00		501,464.20
541	127,703.46 *(15,000)	257,311.00	257,311.00	5,000.00		255,406.91 *(30,000)		55,135.61 *(10,000)	5,556.00		997,576.01
SHEET TOTAL	1,714,212.51	1,377,200.00	1,377,200.00	5,000.00	43,797.47	132,706.64	552,317.35	279,244.69	100,751.00		4,534,791.76

*Annual Value
discounted over
20 years.
() Annual Value
of the Project

PROJECT NO.	2a	b	3a	b	4	5	6a	b	c	7	BENEFIT TOTAL
555		7,000.00	7,000.00			1,256.78 *(500)					218,256.78
500	65,851.73 *(7500)	30,000.00	125,390.00			1,256.78 *(500)					217,241.73
406	65,851.73 *(7500)	29,000.00									97,106.53
487	65,851.73 *(7500)	23,000.00	23,000.00			20,487.55 *(2,100)	15,324.41 *(1,200)		15,360.00	2,128.39 *(50)	165,077.53
SHEET TOTAL	151,555.19	89,000.00	153,390.00			3,513.56	20,432.55	15,324.41	15,360.00	2,128.39	495,704.10
OVERALL TOTALS	5,055,652.203	501,239.043	2,854,086.00	1,177,000.00	33,797.47	2,549,950.77	1,560,323.351	1,013,985.41	205,032.00	37,466.56	15,275,512.67

*=Annual Value
Discounted over
20 years.
()=Annual Value
of the Project

CAWACO RESOURCE
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT,
August 4, 1980.

HON. JOHN MELCHER,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry,
Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: Our R.C.&D. Council is very concerned about the future of the Resource Conservation and Development Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We support this program and the current legislation (Senate Bill 1942) pertaining to the program.

Yours very truly,

THOMAS A. SNOWDEN, Jr.,
Judge of Probate and Chairman.

Attachment.

The Resource Conservation and Development Area Program will help our R.C.&D. Council to plan and install projects that could not have been carried out under any other program. These projects will benefit numerous people in the towns and counties included in our RC&D Area. These projects are the type projects that improve overall welfare and living conditions of the people and environment as a whole. Examples to illustrate this include flood prevention along with community recreation, erosion control and beautification projects.

I feel an important aspect of the program is the opportunity for local employment these projects provide while at the same time we are developing long lasting community facilities. This is of a special significance in rural counties with high unemployment and low income areas. Our RC&D Area was approved for operations last fall (1979); however, we have already completed plans for installing several RC&D Measures. This program, I feel, illustrates how local, state, and federal concerns can work together in solving both localized and areawide problems. Many of the problems mentioned above have existed in our counties for years, and before RC&D, we had no real hopes of finding adequate and long lasting solutions. The Cawaco RC&D Council and the local people we represent eagerly look forward to many years of progress in working with this U.S. Department of Agricultural Program.

Our Council feels the R.C.&D. Program can and should play an important role in future progress for conserving and developing the natural resources of our Area and all of rural America. We wholeheartedly endorse the RC&D Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture and the proposed legislation (Senate bill 1942) relating to this program.

TOMBIGBEE RESOURCE
CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA,
Tuscaloosa, Ala., August 4, 1980.

HON. JOHN MELCHER,
*Chairman, Senate Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry,
Russell Senate Office Building, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: Our R.C.&D. Council is very concerned about the future of the Resource Conservation and Development Program of the U.S. Department of Agriculture. We support this program and the current legislation (Senate Bill 1942) pertaining to the program.

Please include the attached comments in official records of hearings on this bill held July 29, 1980.

Yours very truly,

ROBERT H. KIRKSEY,
Judge of Probate and Chairman.

Attachment.

The Resource Conservation and Development Area Program has helped our R.C. & D. Council to plan and install projects that could not have been carried out under any other program. These projects are benefits to numerous people in the towns and counties included in our RC&D Area. These projects are the type projects that improve overall welfare and living conditions of the people and environment as a whole. Examples to illustrate this include flood prevention along with community recreation, erosion control and beautification projects.

I feel an important aspect of the program is the opportunity for local employment these projects provide while at the same time we are developing long lasting

community facilities. This is of a special significance in rural counties with high unemployment as is the case in many of the counties in this R.C. & D. Area.

RC&D Projects are practical but in many cases are unique in nature. By this, I mean, RC&D can devote time and effort to solving a particular problem of our area which is unusual and for which we could not otherwise be able to find assistance. As examples, I will use the following:

TUSCALOOSA FARMER'S MARKET

There were no suitable produce markets in West Alabama for farmers or consumers. The Tuscaloosa Rural Development Committee, City of Tuscaloosa, and others submitted a measure application for assistance in treating an area for erosion control and drainage problems. This site was donated to an area produce grower's association by the City of Tuscaloosa, Alabama. This tract of land had 6 to 10 feet deep gullies and internal drainage problems. The RC&D Council helped stabilize the site under a critical area treatment measure. Afterwards, the RC&D Coordinator worked with the City of Tuscaloosa to obtain a grant for the construction of a Farmer's Market on the facility. Today, the project is complete, a health hazard, public safety hazard, an eroding area, and an unsightly area have been treated and beautified in this low income area of the City of Tuscaloosa. A new Farmer's Market facility is now in full operation to serve farmers and consumers in all of West Alabama. I cannot express the delight and pride our RC&D Council have in this project and the general public is very appreciative and supportive of the facility.

SIGNIFICANCE OF BEAVER AND BEAVER PONDS IN THE TOMBIGBEE R.C. & D. AREA

As for unique projects, area farmers and landowners have for many years had land use problems related to our industrious little friend, the Beaver. No agency or group had been able to come up with an adequate survey of the beaver population, the good and bad aspects resulting from beaver population activity, and no answers were available to help landowners solve critical land use problems associated with this activity. An areawide measure proposal was adopted to study this dilemma. Through the RC&D Council's unique and widespread working arrangements with USDA agencies and others, a survey was completed and distributed in 1979. We now have information of value to landowners, agencies, and other groups in dealing with this situation. We know the distribution of the beaver population, we know the problems created in regards to land use by beaver activity, we know how to use and conserve the beneficial aspects of the beaver activity in regards to the environment, and now area landowners do have some solutions to solving land use problems attributed to beaver activity.

I know of no other program that returns more in service to the public per tax dollar invested. The RC&D Funds are generally a small portion of the overall funds invested in installing RC&D Measures. In the previous examples, RC&D funds amounted to no more than \$20,000 in the overall development of the Tuscaloosa Farmers Market which as completed totaled over \$100,000.

I felt these are vital points we should not overlook in considering the future of our U.S. Department of Agriculture RC&D Program. The Tombigbee RC&D Council could point to numerous other examples similar to the ones mentioned above. We know the RC&D Program can and should play a vital role in conserving and developing the natural resources of rural America. The Tombigbee RC&D Council supports this program and the proposed legislation (Senate Bill 1942) dealing with the program.

CUMBERLAND-GREEN LAKES
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL,
Somerset, Ky., August 5, 1980.

Senator JOHN MELCHER,

Chairman of Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: We would like to have the attached recorded in the official minutes of the hearing held on July 29, 1980 on Senate bill 1492.

The R.C. & D. Program has assisted in much needed stabilization of critically eroded areas and in the development of parks in rural towns in the area.

Lack of R.C. & D. construction funds has been our main problem in pushing forward in this R.C. & D. area.

If the funds were of a consistent nature, we could better plan ahead and move forward in solving our conservation and development problems.

Sincerely,

KENNETH BEAN, *Chairman.*

Attachment

CUMBERLAND-GREEN LAKES R.C. & D. COUNCIL MEASURES

Cost-share Measures

Critical Area—Adair County, Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Green County, Preliminary Report.
 Steambank Stabilization—Casey Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Outdoor Classrooms—Adair Co., Complete.
 Critical Area Roadbank—Casey Co., Plan complete—Construction underway.
 Critical Area Treatment—Casey Co., Preliminary Report.
 Waterbased Recreation—Casey Co., Preliminary Report.
 Agriculture Land Drainage—Casey Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area Treat.—Public & Private—Clinton Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area Treatment—Clinton Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area Treatment—Cumberland Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Cumberland Co., Preliminary Report.
 Flood Prevention—Burkesville—Cumberland Co., Preliminary Report.
 Burkesville City Park—Cumberland Co., Plan developed.
 Land Drainage—Marrowbone Comm. Park—Cumberland Co., Complete.
 Critical Area Roadbank—Green Co., Construction underway.
 Critical Area—Public & Private Land—Green Co., Preliminary Report.
 Steambank Stabilization—Green Co., Preliminary Report.
 Waterbased Recreation—Green Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Mine—McCreary Co., Preliminary Report.
 Marsh Creek—McCreary Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Roadbank—Pulaski Co., Construction underway.
 Critical Area—Mine—Pulaski Co., Preliminary Report.
 Waterbased Recreation—Pulaski Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Russell Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area—Airport—Russell Co., Plan approved.
 Fish & Wildlife—Russell Co., Preliminary Report.
 Critical Area Roadbank—Taylor Co., Construction underway.
 Critical Area—Taylor Co., Preliminary Report.
 Buckhorn Creek—Campbellsville—Taylor Co., Preliminary Report.
 Flood Prev.—Sharon Drive—Taylor Co., Preliminary Report.
 Flood Prev.—Russell Creek—Taylor Co., Preliminary Report.
 Waterbased Recreation—Taylor Co., Preliminary Report.
 Land Drainage—Campbellsville Middle School—Taylor Co., Under construction.
 Waterbased, Recreation—Wayne Co., Preliminary Report.

Associated measures

Water-Sewer Plan—Area, Complete.
 Land Use Plan—Area, Preliminary Report.
 Study—Forage & Livestock—Area, Preliminary Report.
 New Production Methods—Area, Preliminary Report.
 Technical Assistance—Forestry—Area, Preliminary Report.
 Forestry Imp.—Public Land—Area, Complete.
 Wildlife Hab. Imp.—Public Land—Area, Complete.
 Sewer and Water Plan—Area, Complete.
 Housing Study—Area, Complete.
 Land Suitability, Complete.
 Land Use—Cumberland Lake Shores, Complete.
 Comprehensive Housing Action Plan—Area, Complete.
 Vegetable Market Outlet—Adair County, Preliminary Report.
 Develop Water Distribution Company—Adair Co., Complete.
 Improve Adair County Airport—Adair Co., Complete.
 Improve Sewer System—Columbia—Adair Co., Preliminary Report.
 Develop Municipal Water—Casey Co., Complete.
 Dev. City Park—Albany—Clinton County, Preliminary Report.
 Dale Hollow State Park—Cumberland Co., Preliminary Report.
 Wildlife Area—Beaver Creek—McCreary Co., Preliminary Report.
 Primitive Rec.—Public Park—McCreary Co., Preliminary Report.

City Park—Somerset—Pulaski Co., Preliminary Report.
 City Park—Burnside—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 City Park—Science Hill—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Dev. Outdoor Classrooms—SCC—Pulaski Co., Preliminary Report.
 Develop Pipe Line for Natural Gas—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Expand Sewers to North Side of City—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Expand Sewers to East Side of Somerset—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Install Tool Plaza—Chesterview—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Develop 18-hole Golf Course—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Develop New Industrial Park—Pulaski Co., Under construction.
 Construct Additional County Schools—Pulaski Co., Under construction.
 Expand Somerset Airport to 5,200 feet—Pulaski Co., Complete.
 Develop Swimming Pool—State Park—Pulaski Co., Complete.

STATEMENT OF ELOISE McCLENDON, CHAIRPERSON, COOSA VALLEY R.C. & D.
 COUNCIL

The Coosa Valley Resource Conservation and Development Project includes eleven counties in east central Alabama. These counties comprise 4,326,980 acres and have an estimated population of 450,000. Recreation and tourism, forestry, wood products, and livestock production are the main sources of income. We have been able through the RC&D Program to enhance and expand these income sources. Assistance in installing water based recreation parks, critical area stabilization measures, flood prevention measures, irrigation projects, and provide a full time RC&D forester have been responsible for an appreciable improvement in our economy. Another important contribution of the program has been the bringing together of local leadership to solve common problems. County-wide water systems now allow existing industry to expand and new industry to locate. These jobs help stabilize the local economy and allow people to work at home. Without the multiprogram approach provided through our Council these measures would not have been possible. Flood retarding structures now provide surface storage for water systems and other benefits such as recreation, irrigation, and flood control. Money once spent annually to repair roads and bridges can now be spent to improve our transportation system. Critical area treatment measures help insure clean, clear water and greatly enhance the appearance of our area. Wood production has increased to the point where new wood using industries have been attracted to our area.

In short, the RC&D Program has made us realize that we can solve our problems provided the necessary technical and financial assistance is available. We hope that your subcommittee will see the value of this program and complete action on Senate Bill 1942 so it can go to the full Senate for consideration and hopefully their approval.

STATEMENT OF WILMER L. BOGGS, CHAIRMAN, CUMBERLAND VALLEY R.C. & D.
 COUNCIL, CORBIN, KY.

Since the Cumberland Valley Resource Conservation and Development (RC&D) Project was authorized for operations, a total of 98 project measures have been adopted, 26 completed, and several others are now ready to be installed when funds are available.

In 1976, the Cumberland Valley RC&D Council published 50,000 copies of a Recreation-Tourism Brochure which they distributed nation-wide, and each year since, they have sponsored the Kentucky Highlands Association in publishing their annual brochure on tourism. Tourism has increased by several million dollars in Eastern Kentucky and a large majority is contributed to the publication of these brochures.

Several school drainage measures have been completed. The schools were plagued with mud, water, and poor vegetation restricting the use of playgrounds, causing safety hazards and unhealthy environments for the children. Now several thousand school children and others can enjoy their school activities in safer, healthier, and nicer surroundings.

Improvements have been made on several community parks making them usable throughout the year by the citizens in the communities and surrounding areas.

Forest Workshops have been held in four of our counties in an effort to carry out the Council's goal to "Improve woodland quality and utilization, and to help forest landowners in business management and silviculture." These workshops have been highly successful with several hundred landowners attending. Each participant was presented with a 60-page Forest Management Workshop Manual printed by the

RC&D Office for his reference and use in developing a management plan on his own woodland.

Installation is nearly complete on one roadbank erosion measure and plans have been signed on three others. The measures are now ready for implementation when funds are available.

As can be seen from the attached RC&D Measure list, this is but a few of the impacts the RC&D Program has had on the Cumberland Valley Area in Eastern Kentucky. It is a "people working together" project to help themselves.

Our objectives are aimed at attaining quality living for all through conservation, development, and proper utilization of all resources of our area. In order to do this, we need a stable program with assured funding.

Flooding is a major problem in nearly all of our eight counties. With sufficient funding, flood prevention measures, roadbank and streambank erosion measures, and the others listed in the Cumberland Valley RC&D Project Plan could be implemented. Thousands of people would benefit by reduced flooding and erosion, improved water resources, recreational facilities, safer roads, lakes and streams, and have a healthier environment in which to work and live.

BIG SANDY AREA,
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT COUNCIL,
Prestonsburg, Ky., August 7, 1980.

Senator JOHN MELCHER,
Chairman, Subcommittee of Environment, Soil Conservation and Forestry of the Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: We would like for these to be recorded in the official minutes of the hearing held on July 29th 1980 on Senate Bill 1942.

Sincerely yours,

H. D. FITZPATRICK, Jr.,
Vice Chairman.

Enclosure.

The following accomplishments have come about in the five county area of Pike, Floyd, Martin, Johnson and Magoffin county Kentucky as a result of the Big Sandy RC&D.

Flooding was reduced in two elementary schools resulting in an annual savings to the taxpayers of some \$5,000 in costly clean up and damage to the buildings. Also the education of the children in now uninterrupted due to the flooding.

Water-based recreation facility installed at Pikeville provides use for citizens of Pike County and Big Sandy Area with average annual benefits to the area of \$15,000.

Two other recreation areas were drained to provide extended user days. One was a city park at Paintsville and the other at the Prestonsburg Community College.

A critically eroded area around the Inez Municipal Water supply was stabilized improving the water quality and extending the life of the water supply by reducing the amount of sediment entering the lake.

The Big Sandy RC&D was instrumental in the expansion of water facilities for three water districts improving the standard of living and increasing the housing development which reduced the critical housing shortage in the area. Also this permitted the removal of an unsafe embankment which impounded the water supply for the community of David in Floyd County.

Technical assistance has been provided through the RC&D Council on a recreational park at Allen, KY and a regional airport in Floyd and Martin Counties. The Council has supported and contributed to securing funding for a 240 million dollar highway construction project now in progress in the area.

With stable funding over the next 5 years the Big Sandy RC&D can continue contributing to the overall improvement of the area by conservation and development of the resources. Some of the planned activities that can be accomplished with stable funding and will be greatly hindered without the funding of RC&D are as follows:

A \$200,000 flood prevention measure at Meade Memorial School in Johnson County which will reduce the annual flood damage to the school by about \$25,000 plus will reduce the number of school days lost as a result of flooding.

Installation of a \$200,000 water-based recreation area at Shelby Valley in Pike County providing recreational benefits to local area residents of approximately \$50,000 annually.

Drainage of play grounds around Warfield School to improve the area for school children's recreation. Drainage of three small parks in Floyd County extending the user days of these parks.

Critical area treatment of the Archer Park recreation area in Floyd County which will reduce sediment entering Bear Creek and Levisa River.

FLORIDA THREE RIVERS
RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT AREA,
Milton, Fla., August 5, 1980.

Senator JOHN MELCHER,
*Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry of the
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Washington, D.C.*

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: The enclosed are copies of letters which reflect positive and firm support of the RC&D Program from people and organizations in the Florida Three Rivers RC&D Area. The attached status sheets on structural and associated measures indicate a significant impact the program has made in the Florida Three Rivers Area. We feel that much more could have been accomplished if the RC&D Program had been more stable and secure in funding capability.

We wish the enclosures to be included in the official recordings for hearing held on Senate Bill 1942 on July 29, 1980.

Thank you for your time and interest in supporting this program.

Sincerely,

LOIS FAYE TAYLOR
(For Wayne Godwin,
Chairman).

Enclosures.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
SANTA ROSA COUNTY, FLA.,
Milton, Fla., July 23, 1980.

Mr. WAYNE GODWIN,
*Chairman, Three Rivers R.C. & D. Council,
Milton, Fla.*

DEAR MR. GODWIN: The Commissioners of Santa Rosa County take this opportunity to support you and the R.C. & D. Council in your efforts to obtain continued federal financial support for the R.C. & D. program of the Soil Conservation Service. We have observed benefits received by the Santa Rosa School Board in controlling water and soil erosion on school grounds where measures have been applied.

We, in Santa Rosa County, have need for fresh water based recreation and control of road side erosion. The Cedar Creek Water Based R.C. & D. Project plan is ready to be installed and with financial help from R.C. & D., state and local funds, this project which is needed very much can be installed. This project would benefit local and adjoining counties in reducing the crowded areas at the present recreational facilities.

Roadside erosion is also a big problem in Santa Rosa County. The commissioners would be willing to assist the R.C. & D. program in their efforts to reduce sediment and pollution.

Yours truly,

ROBERT E. SMITH, *Chairman.*

PERDIDO RIVER SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION DISTRICT,
Molino, Fla., July 17, 1980.

Mr. WAYNE GODWIN,
*Chairman, Three Rivers R.C. & D. Council,
Milton, Fla.*

DEAR WAYNE: It is my understanding that renewed interest is being shown in R.C. & D. activities.

On behalf of Perdido River Soil and Water Conservation District, I am pleased to see this program start moving again. We are especially proud of the three large erosion control projects, totaling about \$340,000, that have been installed in Escambia County. Without R.C. & D., this important conservation work could not have been accomplished.

Considerable work has already been done on several other needed projects. Unless funds are made available in the future, this planning and engineering time and expense will be wasted.

I want you to know that Escambia County supports your efforts in getting R.C. & D. funded. Without this program, it will be impossible to accomplish many of the worthwhile objectives we have for improving our natural resources.

Sincerely,

GEORGE E. WHITE, Jr., *Chairman.*

SANTA ROSA COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD,
Milton, Fla., July 22, 1980.

Mr. WAYNE GODWIN,
Chairman, Three Rivers R.C. & D. Council,
Milton, Fla.

DEAR WAYNE: It is with a great deal of personal and professional pleasure that I submit a letter of recommendation concerning the value of the R.C. & D. Department to our school system.

We have constantly leaned on their expertise in different problems around our system relative to drainage and conservation. Our system has recognized, through their direct grants of \$47,000 on the Jay Schools' campus for a correction of a drainage problem, and \$90,000 at King Middle School for a similar problem. It was through RC&D's study, recommendation and implementation of these grants that we have been able to correct some severe problems on these campuses. Their services are not only recognized from a obvious financial standpoint, but they have rendered their assistance professionally to us on numerous occasions. The personnel assigned to this department are always willing and able to cooperate in every way possible.

It is indeed a pleasure to work with their personnel and utilize their resource ability. It is obvious that our school system would suffer if they were not available to us from an advisory standpoint.

My responsibility as chief administrator of Santa Rosa County School System leads me to strongly convey my professional opinion as to the need of RC&D, and the value they render to our system.

Thank you for your time and if there is any further information I might offer concerning this subject, please do not hesitate to call on me.

Sincerely,

BENNETT C. RUSSELL,
Superintendent of Schools.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
ESCAMBIA COUNTY, FLA.,
Pensacola, Fla., July 17, 1980.

Mr. WAYNE GODWIN,
Chairman, Three Rivers R.C.D.,
Milton, Fla.

DEAR WAYNE: We in Escambia County appreciate all the help R.C.D. has provided our citizens through the joint funding of resource conservation programs.

As you are aware we had three projects that R.C.D. approved and completed including Oak Grove (\$100,000), Warrington School (\$140,000), and University of West Florida (\$85,000). Hopefully, in the future the federal government will provide additional funds to complete other projects.

Should any funding become available, kindly advise us so we may submit projects which we are interested in completing through joint sponsorship.

Again, thanks for the tremendous assistance from your committee which has improved our County.

Sincerely yours,

RODNEY L. KENDIG.

11/30/78

FLORIDA THREE RIVERS R.C. & D. AREA
STRUCTURAL MEASURES

NAME	LOCATION	PURPOSE	INSTALLATION COST	
			RECD (Dollars)	LOCAL
Oak Grove Gully	Escambia County	Erosion Control	78,000	26,000
University of West Florida, Site 2	Escambia County	Erosion Control	2,000	1,000
Jay School	Santa Rosa County	Flood Prevention	35,000	4,000
		Sub-Total	115,000	31,000

UNDER CONSTRUCTION

King Middle School	Santa Rosa County	Erosion Control	63,000	31,000
Harrington Middle School	Escambia County	Erosion Control	70,000	33,000
		Sub-Total	133,000	64,000

MEASURE PLAN AGREEMENTS SIGNED

University of West Florida, Sites 1 & 3	Escambia County	Erosion Control	48,000	16,000
Okaloosa County Roadside	Okaloosa County	Erosion Control	104,000	297,000
Santa Rosa County Roadside	Santa Rosa County	Erosion Control	159,000	53,000
Cedar Creek Water Based Recreation Dev.	Santa Rosa County	Water Based Recreation	305,000	305,000
		Sub-Total	616,000	671,000

MEASURE PLANNING ESSENTIALLY COMPLETED

Ronald Rigby Gully	Escambia County	Erosion Control	38,000	13,000
Moore-United Gas Gully	Escambia County	Erosion Control	68,000	23,000
Quiet Water Beach Measure Plan Completed 3/80	Escambia County	Water Based Recreation	51,000	51,000
Shoreline Park	Santa Rosa County	Water Based Recreation	62,000	57,000
		Sub-Total	219,000	154,000

11/30/78

FLORIDA THREE RIVERS R.C. & D. AREA
STRUCTURAL MEASURES

COMPLETED

NAME	LOCATION	PURPOSE
Carpenters Creek	Escambia County	Erosion Control
Munson Gully Control	Santa Rosa County	Erosion Control
Holley-Navarre Development	Santa Rosa County	Recreation Development
Improve and install boat ramps	Escambia County	Upgrade recreational facilities
Cantonment Sewage System	Escambia County	Improved living conditions
Arts and Crafts Association	Okaloosa County	Promote production and sale of hand crafted products
Restore Railroad Depot Building	Santa Rosa County	Historical site renovation
Water Storage Tank in Gulf Breeze	Santa Rosa County	Improve water supply source for community
Jay Recreation Area	Santa Rosa County	Improve recreation potential for local citizens
Pace Little League Ball Park	Santa Rosa County	Expand recreation opportunities
Locate Hardwood Mill in Area	3 County Area	Provide additional jobs and local market for hardwood timber
Use of Sludge for Fertilizer	3 County Area	Educational - Use of waste by-products

INCOMPLETED

Sediment Ordinance Document	3 County Area	Aid in erosion sediment and pollution control
Establish Rural Fire Defense Units	3 County Area	Improved fire protection to buildings and woodland resources
Increase Controlled Burning	3 County Area	Improve wildlife habitat and reduce danger from wildfires
Publish Tourist Brochure	3 County Area	Increased tourist trade
Establish Forestry Skills Teaching Center	3 County Area	Upgrade skills of forest industry employees
Soil Survey of County	Okaloosa & Santa Rosa	Aid planners in resource and comprehensive planning
Arts and Crafts Association	Escambia & Santa Rosa	Promote production and sale of hand crafted products
Outdoor Classrooms	Escambia & Santa Rosa	Educational - Teach wise use and protection of natural resources
Highway Beautification	Escambia County	Roadside beautification
Road Fencing Program	Escambia County	Improved transportation and erosion control from grade roads
Increase Forestry Assistance	3 County Area	Improve production on area woodlands
Equipment for Forest Management	3 County Area	Aid landowners in production and management of timber resources

WEST FLORIDA RESOURCE CONSERVATION
AND DEVELOPMENT PROJECT,
Mariana, Fla., August 5, 1980.

Senator JOHN MELCHER,
Chairman, Subcommittee on Environment, Soil Conservation, and Forestry of the
Senate Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry, Washington, D.C.

DEAR SENATOR MELCHER: The enclosed are copies of letters which reflect positive and firm support of the R.C. & D. Program from people and organizations in the West Florida R.C. & D. Area. The attached status sheets on structural and associated measures indicate a significant impact the program has made in the West Florida Area. We feel that much more could have been accomplished if the R.C. & D. Program had been more stable and secure in funding capability.

We wish the enclosures to be included in the official recordings for hearing held on Senate Bill 1942 on July 29, 1980.

Thank you for your time and interest in supporting this program.

Sincerely,

RAYMOND HURST, *President.*

Enclosures.

SCHOOL BOARD OF GADSDEN COUNTY,
Quincy, Fla., July 29, 1980.

Mr. Raymond Hurst,
Chairman, West Florida R.C. & D. Steering Committee,
Marianna, Fla.

DEAR SIR: The Soil Conservation Service, under a R.C. & D. cost-share measure plan, has provided extremely valuable erosion control services at our James A. Shanks High School in Quincy.

Since the services we have realized through this program have been so very beneficial, I can highly recommend continuation of the program, as well as an increase in funding, if at all possible.

Yours very truly,

GRINELLE E. BISHOP,
Superintendent of Schools.

CITY OF CARRABELLE,
Carrabelle, Fla., July 18, 1980.

Mr. RAYMOND HURST,
Chairman, R.C. & D. Committee,
Marianna, Fla.

DEAR MR. HURST: The City of Carrabelle became actively involved with the RC&D on May 22, 1975, when the Carrabelle Water Base Recreational Development Plan was accepted by the R.C. & D. Steering Committee.

Since that date and after much hard work and coordination with other Federal and State Agencies, the City of Carrabelle and the Franklin Soil and Water Conservation District have prepared an R.C. & D. Measure Plan, dated March, 1978, with assistance from the Soil Conservation Service, Florida Dept. of Natural Resources, Bureau of Parks and Grants and the Cooperative Extension Service, with the City as the plan sponsor and the District as co-sponsor. The City has had the full cooperation of Mr. Reid Powell, grants Coordinator and Mr. Cecil Jernigan, Architect/Engineer, of the R.C. & D. District, and Mr. Wiley Garret, Dist. Conservationist, of the Soil and Conservation Service, toward a unified effort to develop the Carrabelle Public Park. With these efforts and the efforts of the Fla. Dept. of Natural Resources and the efforts of Lt. Governor Wayne Mixon's Office, and the Coastal Plains Regional Council, the City of Carrabelle is hopeful of constructing a water based recreational facility on U.S. Hwy No. 98, complete with a public fishing pier, picnicing facilities, restrooms and parking.

Plans and specifications for these facilities are expected to be completed by the City within the next few weeks.

The City has agreed to maintain the park, but without assistance of the R.C. & D. the development of this much needed park will not be possible.

After the southern (waterfront) portion is developed, the City plans to develop the northern five acres of this park to accommodate overnight camping, complete with parking, lighting, potable water, sewage disposal facilities, security services, and other concessions.

The City of Carrabelle deeply appreciates the assistance rendered this City by the R.C. & D. during the past eight years and appreciates the willingness and coopera-

tiveness of personnel with whom the City has been working, toward development of our Lighthouse Public Park.

We feel strongly that the Park will benefit citizens and businesses in the County as well as tourists travelling the area. We would like to see the project continued if at all possible.

Thanking you for your assistance and cooperation, I am,

Very sincerely yours,

CHARLES A. MILLENDER, Sr.,
Mayor.

CITY OF QUINCY,
Quincy, Fla., July 17, 1980.

Mr. RAYMOND HURST,
Chairman, R.C. & D. Steering Committee,
Marianna, Fla.

DEAR MR. HURST: The City of Quincy has cooperated in the construction of two Gully Control Structures from which permanent benefits have been established. These structures prevented loss of roads and the associated utilities; water, gas and sewer mains in them. The stabilization and vegetative cover has stopped the gullies and reduced the downstream turbidity and siltation.

We expect to participate in the construction of two more in the near future and three additionally as soon as design can be accomplished and funding assured.

Yours truly,

W. F. JOHNSON,
City Manager.

CALHOUN COUNTY SCHOOL BOARD,
Blountstown, Fla., July 17, 1980.

Mr. RAYMOND HURST,
Chairman, West Florida R.C. & D. Committee,
Marianna, Fla.

DEAR MR. HURST: It is with pleasure that I take the opportunity to write this letter expressing my feelings concerning the work of the West Florida R.C. & D. Committee.

Mr. Wiley Garrett, Soil Conservation Officer for Calhoun County, spent a long period of time working with officials in the R.C. & D. Committee gaining approval for a Drainage Project to be completed at the Blountstown Senior High School in Calhoun County. The untiring efforts of everyone concerned and the planning that went into the project is an indication to me that we have quality people who are really concerned about performing worthwhile projects for the benefits of those whom they serve.

We had excellent cooperation from the committee and excellent supervision in the performance of the work done at Blountstown High School on this job.

It is my pleasure to endorse and support the West Florida R.C. & D. Committee in its endeavors.

Respectfully,

HOWARD JOHNSON,
Superintendent, Calhoun County Schools.

CITY OF APALACHICOLA,
Apalachicola, Fla., July 18, 1980.

RAYMOND HURST,
Chairman, West Florida R.C. & D.,
Marianna, Fla.

DEAR MR. HURST: I would like to take this opportunity to let you know how R.C. & D. has helped our small town, the City of Apalachicola.

We were looking for funds to do some of the following things in Apalachicola. R.C. & D. placed a catwalk on the Gorrie Bridge, which I see people enjoying everyday.

They gave us a 50-50 grant to replace a pier at Battery Park and Bulkhead, which was destroyed by Hurricane Agnes.

We have just finished a pier in Lafayette Park and we hope to complete the fourth phase of this project which will be landscaping, restroom facilities, parking areas, and barbecue facilities.

Thanks again to R.C. & D. because without their help, we never could have accomplished this goal.

Sincerely,

DOROTHY ROLSTAD,
City Clerk.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
WALTON COUNTY,
DeFuniak Springs, Fla., July 18, 1980.

Mr. RAYMOND HURST,
*Chairman, West Florida R.C. & D. Committee,
Marianna, Fla.*

Dear Mr. Hurst: As you are probably aware, the Board of County Commissioners, Walton County, Florida is nearing the end of another fiscal year and presently looking into projects and budgets for the 1980-81 appropriation period.

In view of the many services provided by the West Florida Resource Conservation and Development such as the technical and financial assistance received on the Wilkerson, Price and Stanley gully control, the Board would like to express their appreciation for this assistance and the benefits provided of this type which could not be provided by the Board to the Citizens of the County. Roadside stabilization and the continued cooperation of Mr. Joel Cromartie directing this conservation has contributed much to the preservation of the roads within the County; thereby saving the taxpayers in expenditures toward maintenance of the roads.

The Board would again like to express appreciation and ask for your continued interest in Walton County and its needs for future projects.

Sincerely,

PHILIP A. ANDERSON,
Clerk, Circuit and County Courts.

BOARD OF COUNTY COMMISSIONERS,
BAY COUNTY,
Panama City, Fla., July 22, 1980.

Mr. RAYMOND HURST,
*West Florida R.C. & D., Steering Committee,
Marianna, Fla.*

DEAR MR. HURST: We as sponsor of a R.C. & D. project on roadside stabilization on several of our roads here in Bay County are well aware of the program. We would like to see the program reinstated so we could become sponsors once again and work with you on the needed road side stabilization and Deer Point Lake Recreation Plan. The R.C. & D. program was one of the most worthwhile programs in helping this county to correct some of its erosion problems. This program helped the people of Bay County in correcting erosion problems into Deer Point Lake, which is the water supply for the county. In the process of stopping erosion into the lake it also served as a beautification and environmental tool.

The Deer Point Lake and Econfina Creek Recreation Plan is a needed development for this area, we have picked seven locations around the lake and creek for recreational purposes. Since Deer Point Lake and Econfina Creek are the largest bodies of fresh water in this county it is ideal for recreational purpose. All locations have access from major roads throughout our county.

We still have approximately twelve roadside locations throughout the county that needs stabilization projects. We have completed Sites number 11, 12, and parts of Sites number 3, 6, and 8. We have continued working on our stabilization plan, even though the R.C. & D. funds were canceled. As we have made some progress on our plan, we could have made more progress and possibly have finished our stabilization plan if we had the financial assistance from R.C. & D. program. Sites number 11 and 12 was completed on the R.C. & D. program.

We will need all the financial assistance we can get to help us to complete our roadside and recreational plan for the county. We do not know what financial assistance is available through the R.C. & D. program but we would like it to be the same as before, twenty percent county funds and eighty percent R.C. & D. funds.

I would like to take this opportunity to thank you and the Soil Conservation Service for all the help you have been to us throughout the years. It has been my pleasure to work with your organization and I hope to have that privilege again.

Sincerely,

JOHN L. MULLINS, *Chairman.*

Enclosure.

Roadside stabilization

- Site No. 1—Bear and Creek Street—off Campflowers Road; at Deer Point Lake.
- Site No. 2—Gay's Road—off Hwy. 231 & 167 or Bayou George Creek.
- Site No. 3—Resoto Beach Road—on Deer Point Lake.
- Site No. 4—Resoto Beach Road—on Deer Point Lake.
- Site No. 5—Highway 77-C—on Williams Bayou Creek.
- Site No. 6—Titus Road—off 77-A on Deer Point Lake.
- Site No. 7—Cox's Fish Camp Road—on Dear Lake.
- Site No. 8—Indian Bluff Road—off Hwy. 167 on Deer Point Lake.
- Site No. 9—Edwards Road—off Resoto Beach Road.
- Site No. 10—Edwards Road—off Resoto Beach Road.
- Site No. 11—John Pitts Road, completed.
- Site No. 12—John Pitts Road, completed.
- Site No. 13—Mashburn Road—on Moccasin Creek.
- Site No. 14—Gainer Road—on Little Moccasin Creek.
- Site No. 15—Bicycle Road—at Laird Bayou.
- Site No. 16—Bicycle Road—at Boogy Creek.

96TH CONGRESS
1ST SESSION

S. 1942

To provide for a resource conservation and development program in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

IN THE SENATE OF THE UNITED STATES

OCTOBER 25 (legislative day, OCTOBER 15), 1979

Mr. MCGOVERN introduced the following bill; which was read twice and referred to the Committee on Agriculture, Nutrition, and Forestry

A BILL

To provide for a resource conservation and development program in the Department of Agriculture, and for other purposes.

1 *Be it enacted by the Senate and House of Representa-*
2 *tives of the United States of America in Congress assembled,*
3 That this Act may be cited as the "Resource Conservation
4 and Development Act of 1979".

5 CONGRESSIONAL FINDINGS AND PURPOSE

6 SEC. 2. (a) The Congress finds and declares—

1 (1) that the rural areas of the Nation are con-
2 fronted by critical resource utilization, economic, and
3 environmental problems;

4 (2) that such problems are the result of—

5 (A) continually increasing pressures on such
6 rural areas to meet domestic and foreign demand
7 for food, fiber, and wood;

8 (B) inadequate public and private investment
9 to help formulate and carry out acceptable courses
10 of action necessary to meet the accelerating de-
11 mands being made on the land and natural re-
12 sources of the Nation; and

13 (C) social, economic, and environmental con-
14 ditions of such complexity that they cannot be ef-
15 fectively dealt with by individual communities in
16 rural areas acting independently of each other;
17 and

18 (3) that such problems have resulted in and,
19 unless unchanged, will continue to result in the decline
20 of the family farm system, small business enterprise,
21 and job opportunities, as well as a decrease in the
22 amenities and environmental qualities of rural areas
23 throughout the United States.

24 (b) It is, therefore, the purpose of this Act to encourage
25 and assist State and local units of government and local non-

1 profit organizations in rural areas to plan, develop, and carry
2 out a program for resource conservation and development.

3 DEFINITIONS

4 SEC. 3. As used in this Act—

5 (1) The term “Secretary” means the Secretary of
6 Agriculture.

7 (2) The term “planning process” means the continuing
8 effort by any State, local unit of government, or local non-
9 profit organization to develop and carry out effective resource
10 conservation and utilization plans for a designated rural area,
11 including development of an area plan (as defined in para-
12 graph (3)), goals, objectives, policies, implementation activi-
13 ties, and evaluations and reviews, and the opportunity for
14 public participation in such effort.

15 (3) The term “area plan” means a resource conserva-
16 tion and utilization plan for a designated rural area of a State
17 or States which has been developed through a planning proc-
18 ess and which includes one or more of the following basic
19 elements:

20 (A) a land conservation and utilization element
21 the purpose of which will be to correct maladjustments
22 in land use, to protect agricultural land from imprudent
23 conversion to other uses, to control erosion and sedi-
24 mentation, and to protect fish and wildlife habitats;

1 (B) a water management element the purpose of
2 which will be to provide for the conservation and utili-
3 zation of water, including irrigation and rural water
4 supplies; the mitigation of floods and high water tables;
5 construction, repair, and improvement of dams and res-
6 ervoirs; improvement of agricultural water manage-
7 ment; and improvement of water quality through con-
8 trol of nonpoint sources of pollution;

9 (C) a community development element the pur-
10 pose of which will be the development of natural re-
11 source based industry, the protection of rural area in-
12 dustries from natural resource hazards, development of
13 aquaculture, adequacy of rural area water and waste
14 disposal systems, improvements in recreation facilities,
15 rural housing, adequate health and education facilities,
16 and essential transportation and communication needs;
17 and

18 (D) other elements such as energy conservation,
19 environmental protection, preservation of unique natu-
20 ral and cultural resources that are appropriate to
21 achieving the goals of the citizens in the designated
22 rural areas.

23 (4) The term "State" means the several States, the
24 Commonwealth of Puerto Rico, and the Virgin Islands.

5

1 (5) The term "local unit of government" means any
2 city, town, township, parish, village, or other general-
3 purpose subdivision of a State, any local or regional special
4 district or other limited political subdivision of a State, in-
5 cluding any soil conservation district, irrigation, watershed,
6 or drainage district, school district, park authority, and water
7 or sanitary district.

8 (6) The term "nonprofit organization" means any com-
9 munity association, wildlife group, or resource conservation
10 organization that is incorporated and approved by the Secre-
11 tary for the purpose of providing to any rural area those
12 public facilities or services included in the area plan for such
13 rural area.

14 (7) The term "technical assistance" means any service
15 provided by the staff members of any agency of the Depart-
16 ment of Agriculture, including advising, inventory evaluating,
17 planning, designing, supervising, laying out, and inspecting,
18 and the providing of maps, reports, and other documents as-
19 sociated with the services provided.

20 (8) The term "financial assistance" means the assist-
21 ance made available under this Act by means of Federal
22 grants and loans.

23 (9) The term "works of improvement" means the facili-
24 ties installed or being installed in compliance with the area
25 plan.

1 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT PROGRAM

2 SEC. 4. The Secretary shall establish a resource conser-
3 vation and development program under which the Secretary
4 shall make available to States, local units of government, and
5 local nonprofit organizations the technical and financial as-
6 sistance necessary to permit such States, local units of gov-
7 ernment, and organizations to operate and maintain a plan-
8 ning process for the development of plans and actions needed
9 to conserve and better utilize land, develop natural resources,
10 and improve and enhance the economic and environmental
11 conditions of rural areas of the United States.

12 AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY OF AGRICULTURE

13 SEC. 5. In carrying out the provisions of this Act, the
14 Secretary may—

15 (1) provide technical assistance and advice, upon
16 request, to any State, local unit of government, or
17 local nonprofit organization within a designated rural
18 area to assist in developing an area plan for such area;

19 (2) cooperate with other departments and agencies
20 of the Federal Government, with State and local gov-
21 ernments, and with local nonprofit organizations in
22 conducting surveys and inventories, disseminating in-
23 formation, and developing area plans;

24 (3) assist in carrying out an area plan approved
25 by the Secretary for any rural area by providing tech-

1 nical and financial assistance, including grants and
2 loans, to local public agencies and nonprofit organiza-
3 tions designated to receive such assistance by the Gov-
4 ernor or legislature of the State concerned;

5 (4) enter into agreements with State agencies,
6 local units of government, and local nonprofit organiza-
7 tions, as provided in section 6; and

8 (5) assist local units of government in acquiring
9 any land or interest in land by purchase, gift, or other-
10 wise whenever the acquisition of such land or interest
11 is necessary to protect the public from a threat to its
12 health and welfare and such threat can be eliminated
13 by rehabilitation or reclamation of the land to be ac-
14 quired or in which the interest is to be acquired, sub-
15 ject to the following conditions:

16 (A) that such land or interest is to be re-
17 turned to the public or private sector after such
18 threat has been removed and the public or private
19 sector agrees to use such land or interest in a
20 manner that will maintain the rehabilitated or re-
21 claimed condition of the land or interest after such
22 land or interest has been returned to the public or
23 private sector;

24 (B) that such land or interest is returned to
25 the public or private sector, at a cost to be deter-

1 mined by the Secretary and unit of local govern-
2 ment concerned, within ten years after it has been
3 rehabilitated or reclaimed; and

4 (C) that appropriate restrictions or covenants
5 are provided in any agreements or instruments
6 used to return the land or interests therein to the
7 public or private sector and that such restrictions
8 or covenants run with the land or interest and
9 provide that the land or interest therein shall
10 revert back to the unit of local government con-
11 cerned in the event that the land is not main-
12 tained so as to preserve and protect its rehabili-
13 tated or reclaimed condition.

14 AGREEMENTS: TERMS AND CONDITIONS

15 SEC. 6. (a) Technical and financial assistance, including
16 loans, may be provided by the Secretary to any State agency,
17 local unit of government, or local nonprofit organization to
18 assist such agency, unit of government, or organization in
19 carrying out works of improvement specified in an area plan
20 approved by the Secretary only if—

21 (1) such State agency, unit of government, or or-
22 ganization agrees in writing to carry out such works of
23 improvement and to finance or arrange for financing of
24 any portion of the cost of carrying out such works of
25 improvement not paid by the Secretary under this Act;

1 (2) the works of improvement for which assistance
2 is to be provided under this Act are included in an area
3 plan and have been approved by the local units of gov-
4 ernment to be assisted;

5 (3) the Secretary determines that assistance to fi-
6 nance the type of works of improvement concerned is
7 not reasonably available to such agency, unit of gov-
8 ernment, or organization under some other Federal
9 program;

10 (4) the works of improvement provided for in the
11 area plan for any area are consistent with any existing
12 comprehensive plan for such area;

13 (5) the cost of land or interest in land acquired or
14 to be acquired under such plan by any State, local unit
15 of government, or local nonprofit organization is borne
16 by such State, unit of government, or organization,
17 except in the case of land or interest in land acquired
18 or to be acquired for the purpose of conserving or pro-
19 tecting fish or wildlife, acquired or to be acquired for
20 public recreational purposes, or acquired or to be ac-
21 quired to protect the public from a threat to its health
22 and welfare, as provided in clause (5) of section 5; and

23 (6) the State, local unit of government, or local
24 nonprofit organization participating in an area plan

1 . . . agrees to maintain and operate any work of improve-
2 ment carried out under such plan.

3 (b) Loans made under this Act shall be made on such
4 terms and conditions as the Secretary may prescribe, except
5 that such loans shall have a repayment period of not more
6 than thirty years from the date of completion of the works of
7 improvement for which the loan is made and shall bear inter-
8 est at the average rate of interest paid by the United States
9 on its obligations of a comparable term, as determined by the
10 Secretary of the Treasury.

11 (c) Assistance may not be made available to any State,
12 local unit of government, or local nonprofit organization to
13 carry out any area plan unless such plan has been submitted
14 to and approved by the Secretary.

15 IDENTIFICATION OF GROUPS OR PROBLEMS FOR SPECIAL
16 CONSIDERATION IN AREA PLANS

17 SEC. 7. Any area plan may identify for special emphasis
18 or assistance under such plan any particular group (including
19 small farm operators, rural poor, or minority groups living in
20 the area covered by such plan), or any particular natural re-
21 source or water utilization problem.

22 SUPPLEMENTAL AUTHORITY OF THE SECRETARY

23 SEC. 8. The authority of the Secretary under this Act to
24 assist States, local units of government, and local nonprofit
25 organizations in the development and implementation of area

1 plans shall be supplemental to and not in lieu of any author-
2 ity of the Secretary under any other provision of law.

3 RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT POLICY

4 BOARD

5 SEC. 9. (a) The Secretary shall establish within the De-
6 partment of Agriculture a Resource Conservation and Devel-
7 opment Policy Board (hereinafter in this section referred to
8 as the "Board").

9 (b) The Board shall be composed of seven members ap-
10 pointed by the Secretary. One member of the Board shall be
11 designated by the Secretary to serve as chairman.

12 (c) It shall be the function of the Board to advise the
13 Secretary regarding the administration of this Act, including
14 the formulation of policies for carrying out the program pro-
15 vided for by this Act.

16 EVALUATION OF PROGRAM

17 SEC. 10. The Secretary shall evaluate the program pro-
18 vided for in this Act with a view to determining whether such
19 program is effectively meeting the needs of, and the objec-
20 tives identified by, the States, local units of government, and
21 local nonprofit organizations participating in such program.
22 The Secretary shall submit a report containing the results of
23 the evaluation not later than December 31, 1986, together
24 with his recommendations for continuing, terminating, redi-
25 recting, or modifying such program.

1 AUTHORIZATION OF APPROPRIATIONS

2 SEC. 11. There are authorized to be appropriated such
3 sums as may be necessary to carry out the provisions of this
4 Act, except that not more than \$60,000,000 may be appro-
5 priated for technical and financial assistance for any fiscal
6 year and not more than \$15,000,000 may be appropriated for
7 loans for any fiscal year.

8 SEPARABILITY PROVISION

9 SEC. 12. If a part of this Act is invalid, all valid parts
10 that are severable from the invalid part remain in effect. If a
11 part of this Act is invalid in one or more of its applications,
12 the part remains in effect in all valid applications that are
13 severable from the invalid part.

STAFF EXPLANATION OF S. 1942

(With Changes Suggested by Senator McGovern)

S. 1942, the Resource Conservation and Development Act, would—

(1) Require the Secretary of Agriculture to establish a resource conservation and development program, which would make available to States, local units of government, and local nonprofit organizations the technical and financial assistance, including loans, necessary to operate a planning process to conserve and better use land, develop natural resources, and improve and enhance the economic and environmental conditions of rural areas of the United States;

(2) Provide that technical and financial assistance will be made available only after an area resource conservation and utilization plan has been approved by the Secretary;

(3) Require the Secretary to select new designated areas on the basis of the land conservation and water management elements in the area plan;

(4) Limit, to 200 designated areas, the technical and financial assistance that may be provided under the bill;

(5) Require the Secretary to establish within the Department of Agriculture a seven member Resource Conservation and Development Policy Board. The members of the Board will be Department of Agriculture employees chosen by the Secretary;

(6) Require the Secretary to evaluate the resource conservation and development program conducted under the bill to determine if it is effectively meeting identified needs and submit a report containing the results of the evaluation by September 30, 1985, together with the Secretary's recommendations for continuing, terminating, redirecting, or modifying the program; and

(7) Authorize appropriations for fiscal years 1981 through 1986 of such sums as may be necessary to carry out the bill, but limit to \$60 million and \$15 million the amount that may be appropriated for technical and financial assistance and for loans, respectively, for any of those fiscal years.

ATTORNEY GENERAL'S OFFICE

STATE OF NEW YORK

IN SENATE

JANUARY 10, 1911

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