



REPORT



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FROM THE DIRECTOR'S DESK...

NEW CAMPS STRUCTURE AND ROLE

The Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System (CAMPS) has undergone significant revision in both its structure and its role in response to changes in manpower programs and operational patterns, which have been initiated by the Department of Labor's Manpower Administration. This approach is in keeping with the federal government's objective of returning some of the decision-making activity to the State and local level where officials are better acquainted with area and local problems. As President Nixon said in his March 1 speech before the Iowa Legislature, "The patronizing notion that a bureaucratic elite in Washington knows best what is best for people everywhere is completely alien to the American experience." As Governor Robert D. Ray stated, "We each have the opportunity and the obligation to demonstrate that 'grass roots' decision-making is more effective, more efficient, and more equitable than top-down decision-making from Washington."

The revision in the CAMPS structure is intended to broaden the scope of its current coordinative role. It creates a network of manpower planning councils which will exist at the area and State levels to advise and support Governors and Mayors in manpower planning.

On the State level, three new CAMPS councils will be created. State Manpower Planning Councils will be creations of the Governor and will operate under his auspices. They will be supported by Ancillary Manpower Planning Boards for such areas as the Governor may deem appropriate. In effect, these ancillary boards will be locally based geographical sub-councils of the State Council. State Councils will continue to be supported by secretariat staff, and will make necessary staff support available to ancillary boards. Manpower Area Planning Councils will be creations of the Mayors of principal cities. They will be supported by independent secretariat staff.

The primary tasks of the restructured councils will be: (1) to advise Mayors, Governors, and Regional Manpower Coordinating Committees of the needs of their States or Areas for manpower services and on the locally conceived priorities among kinds of services required to meet these needs; and (2) to assist the Governors and Mayors to develop comprehensive manpower plans for their States or areas that recognize these needs and priorities and make recommendations for appropriate program funding. The role of State and Area Councils is essentially to advise Governors and Mayors on manpower activities, not to operate or administer programs. To strengthen the quality of advice provided, especially concerning recommended priorities and funding, councils will be expected to assess program operations and efficiency on a continuing basis and to make recommendations to Governors and Mayors based on such assessments.

Procedure in developing Comprehensive Plans and submitting them for formal review at the various levels is somewhat complicated. Details may be secured by contacting Mr. Gordon Bennett, Director of our Manpower Division.

This revision of CAMPS does not alter existing authorities or procedures of agencies, but only relates to the agencies' commitments to use plans as a basis for funding decisions. Agencies are not to fund without regard to Regional Manpower Coordinating Committee recommendations.

Governor Ray, in a speech before a manpower conference to plan for changes in the Iowa structure, viewed the restructuring of manpower planning as the key to efforts for meeting Iowa's manpower needs, for obtaining greater effectiveness from the public dollars invested in manpower services, and for revitalizing our federal system by decentralizing manpower programs. But he properly stressed that "Our greatest concern, in the end, must be with those Iowans who need manpower services -- who need in simple language -- jobs."

Leroy H. Petersen
Director

DIVISION OF MUNICIPAL AFFAIRS

On the National Scene

EPA Sets Performance Standards for Water Treatment Works

A regulation dealing with minimum performance standards for water pollution treatment works has been amended by the Environmental Protection Agency to require that all treatment works constructed, operated and maintained in accordance with approved plans must substantially remove all floatable and settleable materials. Facilities must also meet all applicable water quality standards, the recommendations of the EPA Administrator and any orders of a court issued pursuant to section 10 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The amended regulation also provides that these specifications may be waived by the EPA for a project designed for wet weather sewer overflows if the project is consistent with river basin and regional water pollution standards.

HUD Proposes Regulations for Community Development Programs

Regulations designed to carry out the community development programs authorized by the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1970 have been proposed by HUD. Under the regulations, the following types of new communities would be eligible for assistance: economically balanced communities within metropolitan areas; additions to existing small towns and cities; major new-town-in-town development within or adjacent to existing cities; and self-sufficient communities away from existing urban centers.

Economic feasibility of the new community would be measured by current and projected growth patterns, the market area of the new community and the advantages of the project relative to other developments. All new communities would have to be developed according to a financial plan outlining anticipated project costs, financial sources, methods for plan revision and assurances that the project will not have an adverse long-term fiscal impact on the surrounding political jurisdiction.

Non-Farm Housing Loans in Farm Credit Bill

New authority to make loans for low and moderately priced non-farm rural homes would be granted to the federal land banks under a bill to increase the availability of farm credit, S. 1483, which has passed the Senate. The measure would also authorize Production Credit Associations to make loans for the repair and maintenance of non-farm rural housing in the same

areas in which the land bank makes long term loans.

Technical Assistance for Historical Preservation

Information concerning professional methods and techniques for restoring and maintaining historic properties will be available to federal agencies and state and local governments under an Executive Order issued by President Nixon.

The Order also directs the Secretary of the Interior to encourage state and local preservation officials to evaluate and survey federally owned historic properties and nominate such properties for listing in the National Register of Historic Places.

Plan Housing Data Bank

Assessing the nature of housing supply and demand for the State and each of its counties and communities is a tremendously ambitious and difficult task. Yet, while it may seem unwieldy to comprehend the state's housing problem in total, a broad overview is necessary to properly determine public policy priority.

A housing data bank would provide the essential housing supply and demand information. Problem areas could be more easily located and defined. Necessary comparison between geographical areas would be simplified. The standardized reporting system would be utilized by both public and private agencies; the public sector enabled to more clearly justify funding requests while the private sector could more accurately plan its economic involvement.

Activity of the Division of Municipal Affairs in this task to date has involved the development of a data collection methodology. This was done in collaboration with the North American Research Corporation. Thus far, it has involved contacting various public and private agencies in order to evaluate the importance of any data contribution they might make on a monthly, quarterly or yearly basis, a somewhat exploratory effort since many sources consulted are not usually considered to be in the realm of housing.

Reams of seemingly unrelated data, however, can be combined and used by communities in various ways. For example, in assessing housing demand, the Department of Revenue can provide the distribution of family income by geographical area, determining a local community's ability to pay, as well as defining the housing market in terms of housing quality demanded. The Department of Health can provide estimates of population change through birth and mortality rates.

Home-formation (new demand) can also be projected through the use of marriage and divorce rates. A third source of demand information, The Department of Social Services, will pinpoint special needs by revealing the number of persons, by county, receiving various forms of public assistance, e.g., Old Age Assistance, Aid to Dependent Children, Aid to the Blind, and Aid to the Disabled.

In determining housing supply, the Department of Revenue, Division of Property is very useful as an addition to census data. The census will define the housing supply at a point in time, while the property tax information can be used to record yearly housing unit changes. Concerning availability of funds for housing construction, the banking system provides many data sources, e.g., The Banking Commission, the Federal Home Loan Bank, et al. This type of available funding data is extremely important when trying to attract potential developers into areas with housing needs. Another important data source is federal assistance from the Federal Housing Association and the Farm Home Administration. Through these sources, past and future areas of activity can be located. This type of information will prove helpful to developers who need to interpret past trends in order to more reasonably decide between development in one area as opposed to another.

The final factor, implementation, will measure the real worth of effort expended in the formulation of the housing data bank. It is our hope that this study may be implemented as part of public policy within a year. An initial outlay has been estimated at \$100,000. Potential resources for this expenditure are being presently researched by the Office of Municipal Affairs in an attempt to develop a "funding strategy". This "strategy" will encompass the initial project cost and annual operating expenses.

The housing data bank will be in accord with principles of economic data collection, storage, and retrieval. The efficiency of this system as well as the mutual benefit accruing to all participating public agencies, seems to indicate that any funding strategy should involve at least the major beneficiaries. Through cooperation, the housing data bank can support and facilitate the social mission of local and state government by improving the availability and accessibility of essential information to a multitude of policy makers.

Housing for Iowa's Elderly, a Growing Concern

How well does Iowa provide housing for older Americans?

A survey recently taken by the Commission on the Aging determined the number of Iowa residents applying to middle and upper income nursing homes. The average number of individuals waiting to get into each of 150 homes contacted was found to be 1,000. If the situation is that severe in these income groups, the national question raised by DMA was "What is the situation among the low income elderly, a much larger group, concerning application in their comparables-county homes?"

In order to determine the number of low-income elderly applying to institutions for the aged, DMA contacted the Department of Social Services. Yet, it was impossible to determine the number of individuals awaiting admittance to county homes because counties only have records of those people admitted -- not those people who have only applied. No studies dealing with problems of the low-income aged and county homes have been completed in more than ten years, because the head statistician and Mental Health Director died in 1968 and 1969 respectively -- without being replaced, and the staff performing these studies was reduced from fifteen in 1967 to five in 1969, due to a departmental merger. Since then all studies concerning county homes have virtually ceased.

A program was recently developed by Social Services in an attempt to alleviate the tremendous demand for institutionalized housing for the aged. The "Meals on Wheels" program provides meals for elderly persons in their own homes through a volunteer service. Unfortunately, since volunteers are few, individuals fortunate enough to receive this assistance get -- at most -- one meal a day. While the program is laudable, it is no solution to the problem of the elderly, who deserve better.

Before public officials can propose solutions to a problem, they must first accurately define the problem. About fourteen Iowa counties have at least 18 per cent population at age 65 years or older. Statewide, 12.5 per cent, or approximately 350,000 Iowans, are over 65. Proper housing for this group of people deserves attention. Studies clearly describing the nature of the problem should be completed. County officials and community leaders should take any action necessary to insure not only measurement of housing demand for the elderly, but the satisfaction of that demand through appropriate housing development. While, hopefully, public policy is determined on other than purely selfish motives, assistance to the aged today will benefit the aged of tomorrow.

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In the OPP Report, Vol. 1, No. 8 issued in June, we reported on some of the projects of the Highway Safety Program in the State for which OPP has coordinative responsibility. Due to space limitations, the projects of only three of the four primary State agencies involved in executing various portions of the program were included. Some of the projects of the fourth State agency, the Department of Public Safety (DPS) are summarized below, completing the report on the Annual Highway Safety Work Program for Fiscal 1972.

Pedestrian Education

Three federally funded projects are anticipated for Iowa's cities in FY 1972. Davenport, Clinton, and Cedar Rapids will receive necessary material and equipment which will aid police safety officers in making pedestrian education presentations in city schools. Eighty-four percent of Iowa's pedestrian casualties occurred in urban areas, and sixty-one percent of these were suffered by children under the age of fourteen. These projects should reach a substantial portion of Iowa's potential pedestrian accident victims.

Alcohol Breath Testing

The DPS and the Iowa Highway Patrol will be continuing their alcohol breath testing project throughout the fiscal year. Innovation has been the hallmark of this project in the past. Several states are now using the breath crimper device, developed by the Patrol with the aid of the State Hygienics Lab and Forrest Intoximeter of St. Louis. New Mexico and Mississippi have used the Iowa project as a model. Federal funds are earmarked during Fiscal 1972 for support of lab analysis and the continuing purchase of equipment.

Motor Vehicle Registration

Vehicle Registration Records are currently maintained manually in the State by the Department of Public Safety. Under the concept of the Traffic Records and Criminal Justice Information System (TRACIS), vehicle registration records and title records will be kept in an integrated computerized data base. Vehicle registration records will be available to authorized officials through computer access terminals located throughout the State. The State is currently considering centralized issue of license plates, and has initiated a program to issue three-year license plates with stickers to denote currency each year after initial registration.

Motor Vehicle Inspection

In 1971, the Iowa Legislature passed a law requiring that any motor vehicle (automobile, motorcycle, motor driven home or small truck) must be inspected within 30 days of sale, whether the sale is made by a new car dealer, an authorized used car dealer, or a private individual. While maximum safety would dictate mandatory yearly inspection of all vehicles, this law is a big step in the right direction. The law goes into effect January 1, 1972. Plans must be made by the Commissioner of Public Safety for implementing this law.

Motorcycle Safety

Iowa now requires that all motorcycle operators must be tested by written test and by driving skills test when they apply for their license. Efforts are being made to educate Iowans on safe motorcycling techniques. A self-developed simulator for this purpose is being tested by the Algona Community School District.

The Motorcycle Safety Standard of the Department of Transportation recommends that each state have a law requiring that motorcyclists wear protective headgear, and other personal protection equipment. In 1971, the Commissioner of Public Safety initiated a helmet ruling stating that a restriction requiring protective head and eye devices be placed on the license of the motorcycle operator at the time of renewal. While the ideal from a safety standpoint would be a statutory provision requiring all people driving or riding on motorcycles to wear the head and eye protection, this ruling is a step in that direction. The ruling is currently undergoing a court test.

Driver Licensing

The 63rd General Assembly passed a law effective July 1, 1970, that licenses be issued for a period of four years, applicable to drivers over 21 years of age and not yet 65. Presently, federal funds are earmarked for new equipment for examiners. A program is planned to replace some licensed examiners with civilian personnel; however, this program is being held in abeyance at the present time.

Police Traffic Services

Federal projects under this subelement include conversion of Highway Patrol forms to a computerized form, accident investigation training for local enforcement agents, and the purchase of accident investigation equipment.

NEW STATE CLEARINGHOUSE ACTIVITIES

The State Federal Funds Clearinghouse responsibilities are rapidly being expanded by past and pending revisions of the President's Office of Management and Budget Circular A-95 and by requirements imposed by other federal agencies to review programs which are additional to the regular A-95 required list of programs.

In line with a new A-95 revision, the Council of Environmental Quality now requires that any project potentially affecting the environment is required to have a draft Environmental Impact Statement accompany the A-95 review comments. The statement should evaluate the impact of the project on physical and cultural factors of the environment.

The Interstate Commerce Commission, in cooperation with the Office of the Assistant Secretary for Environment and Urban Systems, U.S. Department of Transportation, is now assisting State Clearinghouses in distributing notices to relevant State and local agencies when a railroad applies for a certificate to abandon railway right-of-way within the State. ICC/DOT has taken this action recognizing that many of the to be abandoned rights-of-way could better be utilized by State, regional or local public agencies for continued transportation purposes, other joint public uses, or other nontransportation purposes.

In cooperation with the Data Processing Division of the Office of State Comptroller and with technical assistance from the U.S. Office of Economic Opportunity, the State Clearinghouse (OPP) has begun to implement an automated federal grants information system for maintaining and

reporting information on federal funds received by State, local, agencies, and by private groups and institutions. As the system develops, selective reporting can be made on the current status of a grant, as well as the amounts of federal funds by program function, geographic location, type of agency receiving the grants and other selected categories. A future objective is to provide instant video scope access to the information on record.

The Office has recently issued a "Report On Federal Grants-In-Aid In Iowa, Fiscal Year 1970" delineating the levels of federal funds received by State agencies, State institutions within the Social Services Department and Board of Regents Institutions. A special section describes the levels of federal funds to counties by program and federal agency. Total federal dollars expended in Iowa in Fiscal Year 1970 was \$2,258,832,457. Of this total, \$290,746,724 was received by State agencies. The U.S. Department of Health, Education and Welfare ranked first with \$701,603,874 expended in the State, followed by the USDA with \$617,793,631 expended.

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