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LAKE RATHBUN TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE STUDY
APPANOOSE AND MONROE COUNTIES, IOWA

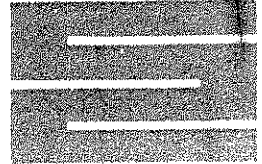
The preparation of this report was financed through a federal grant from the Farmers Home Administration, United States Department of Agriculture



STANLEY CONSULTANTS

INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING, AND MANAGEMENT

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July 31, 1971

Rural Renewal and Development Corporation
Appanoose and Monroe Counties
Albia, Iowa 52531

Gentlemen:


We are pleased to present our technical assistance study report prepared in accordance with our agreement dated January 12, 1970. This report, financed under the auspices of a grant from the Farmers Home Administration, evaluates the impact of the Rathbun Reservoir, area development potentials, and the required management program to direct sustained orderly growth.

This report establishes a planning base which is intended to assist all levels of government and the private sector to effect coordinated development. The guidelines established should be considered a working tool and subject to revision as the dynamics of continued area planning efforts dictate.

We wish to gratefully acknowledge the assistance of the Rathbun Regional Planning Commission and units of federal, state, and local government who contributed to this study.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY CONSULTANTS, INC.



Ronald J. Gear

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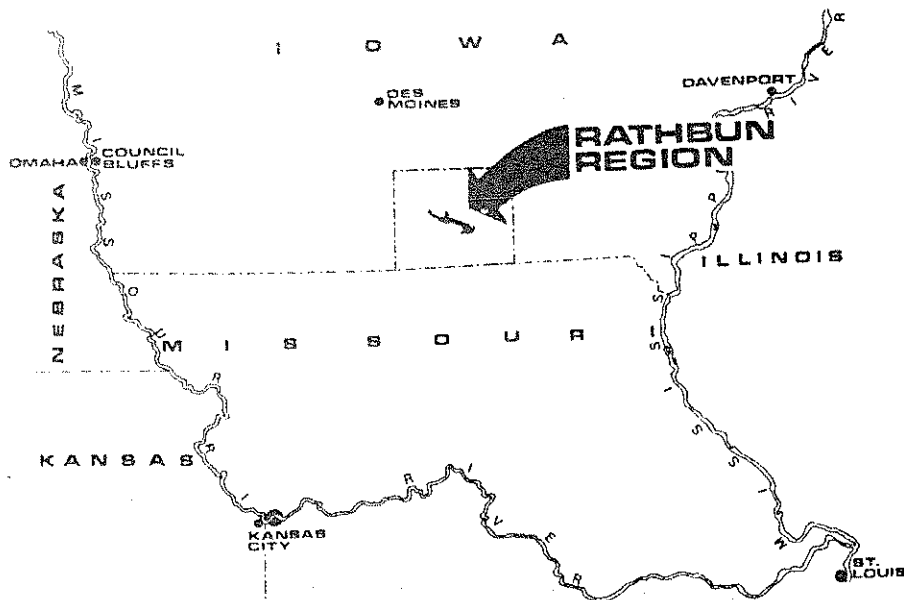
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INTRODUCTION

A major federal project was completed in the fall of 1969, located in the southern Iowa counties of Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne herein referred to as Rathbun Region. Iowa's largest lake, 11,000 acres, has since formed behind a two mile long dam north of Centerville in Appanoose County. The location of Rathbun Region is shown below.

Rathbun dam and reservoir was constructed by the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Project cost, including construction of recreation facilities, is expected to total nearly \$30 million. This \$30 million expenditure represents only a portion of the total possible input in the region. To complement existing projects, there is a need for a systematic identification of area economic development projects and determination of supporting facilities to guide individuals and government in the establishment of major capital improvements and investments.

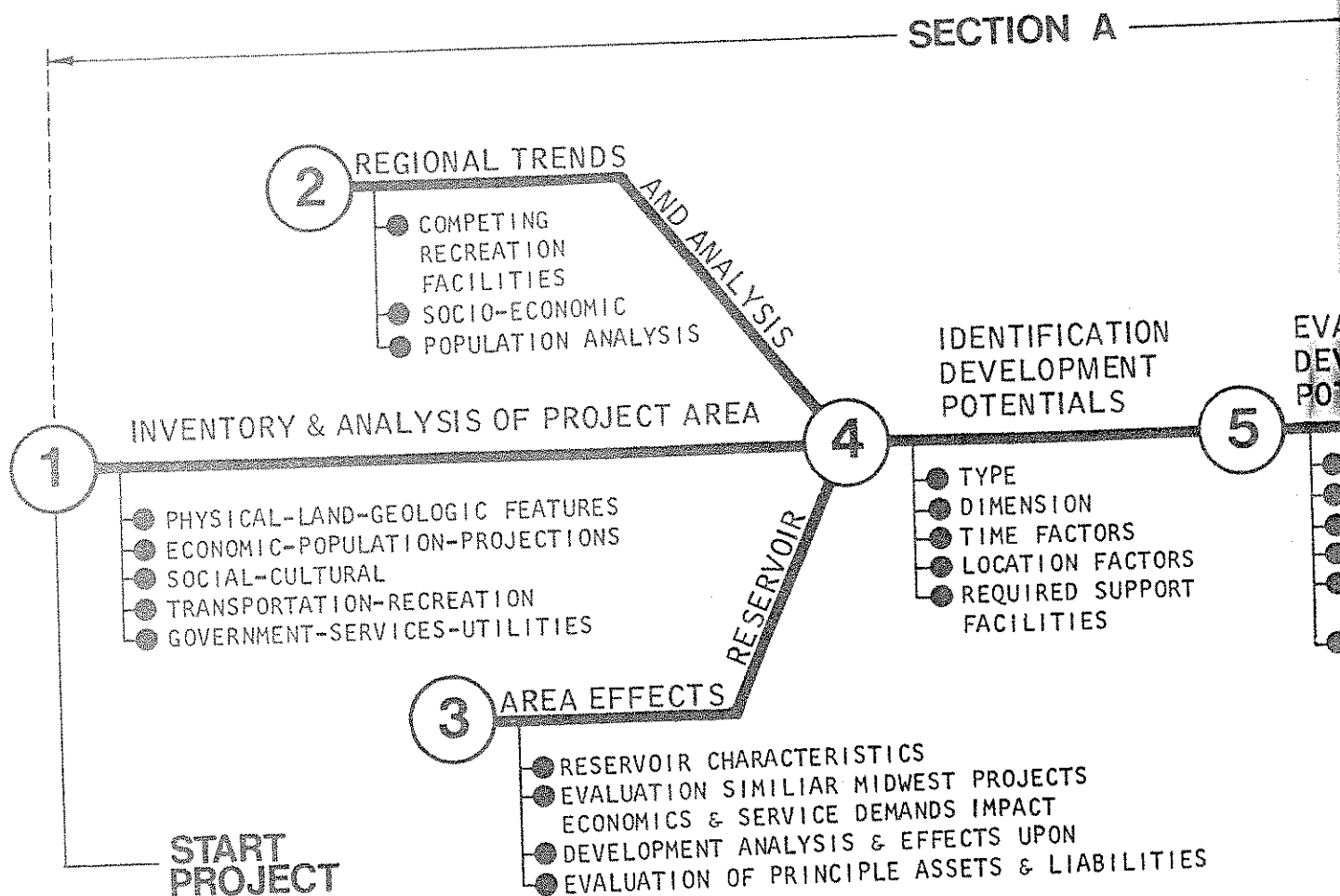
To assist Rathbun Region, this report presents a regional development plan and management program of prime importance if substantial and sustained benefits are to accrue in the area.



RURAL RENEWAL TECHNIQUE

work flow-diagram and schedule

PHASE I



APPANOOSE - MONROE - RURAL RENEWAL AI

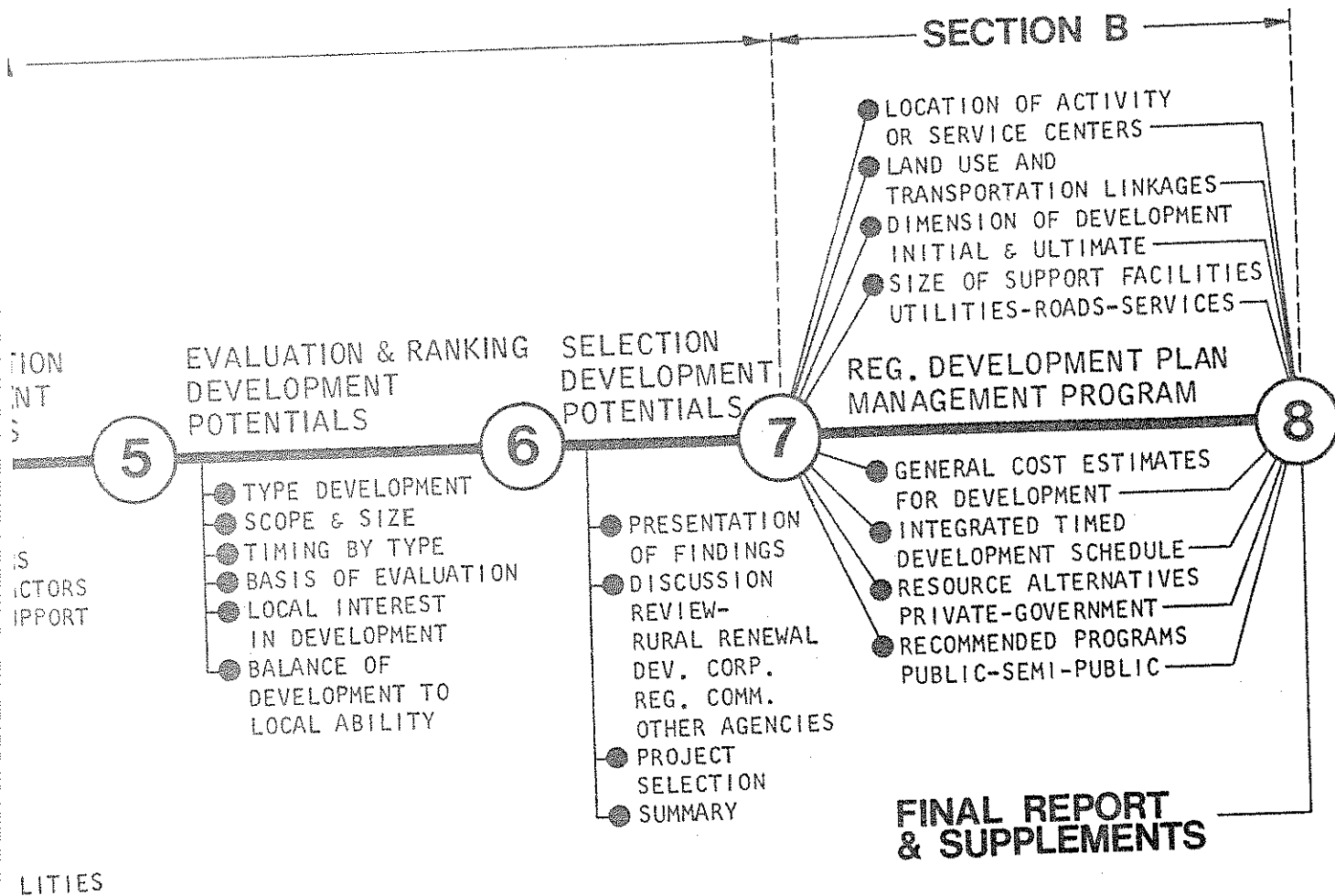


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RENEWAL AND DEVELOPMENT CORPORATION

SYNOPSIS

General

This study was conducted to identify development projects which will stimulate and substantially contribute to the economy of Rathbun Region (Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne counties). A project oriented comprehensive approach to meet these objectives is outlined on the following page. Results of the study are contained in this document and highlights presented below.

Population

Rathbun Region's population has been declining since the early part of the century. This trend is expected to reverse during the 1971-1990 study period. It is anticipated that 1990 population will be 45,000, 2,068 persons above the 1970 count of 42,932. Growth can be expected in the incorporated areas and in the vicinity of Lake Rathbun.

Economy

Greater diversification of the present economic base is expected in Rathbun Region. Expansion within the industrial, construction, and wholesale and retail trade sectors will contribute greatly to the 1990 base.

The rapid decline in agricultural employment has slowed and is expected to stabilize during the period. Employment advances in the other sectors are expected to offset agricultural declines. It is anticipated that 1990 employment will be 17,045, an increase of 1,740 workers.

Transportation

A total of 42 miles of county roads are recommended for improvement in Rathbun Region. These improvements will complete the lake circumferential road and provide eight points of access to the lake area from the regional highway system. Iowa State Highway Commission road improvements are equally important.

Utilities

Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative supplies electricity to the rural areas of Rathbun Region. The total generating capacity of the system is considered to be twice present needs. Transmission lines encircle the Lake Rathbun area.

The use of Lake Rathbun as a source of water supply should be encouraged. A central water system is needed in the lake area. The system could be expanded to serve the entire region. The formation of water districts is recommended.

Central sanitary systems should be required in the lake area. Sanitary districts are recommended to provide operational capabilities.

Rathbun's Area of Influence

The Primary Influence Area (P.I.A.), the area which is expected to have the greatest influence on Lake Rathbun, was determined to be an area within a two hour drive of the lake. Of lesser importance is the Secondary Influence Area (S.I.A.), an area within two to four hours drive of the lake.

The population of the P.I.A. is expected to increase from 910,460 in 1970 to 950,000 in 1990. Two-thirds of the P.I.A. population is located in the Des Moines metropolitan area and east along U. S. 34. S.I.A. population in 1990 is expected to total 3,825,000.

Economic factors indicate that the greatest potential for participation in outdoor recreation will come from the northern portion of the P.I.A. The large urban areas of Kansas City, Davenport, and Omaha, located in the S.I.A., also influence potential.

Lake Rathbun is the largest body of water between Mille Lacs Lake in Minnesota and Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. Lake Rathbun is expected to attract a large part of the boaters and campers living within the P.I.A. The potential for waterfowl hunting provides an opportunity to expand the recreation season. The area has potential to penetrate the tourist and second home markets.

A major portion of the lake oriented traffic is expected to use U. S. 34. This places added importance on improved access between U. S. 34 and the lake circumferential road.

Development Potentials

Recreation - It is anticipated that the number of visitor days at Lake Rathbun will total 712,000 in 1971, increasing to 1,050,000 by 1990. Based on these demands, trailer camping facilities must be expanded by 400 units by 1990. An additional 380 picnic units will be needed by 1990. Hunting areas must also be expanded.

Second home projects and tourist accommodations in the lake area are expected to generate an additional 600,000 visitor days annually by 1990.

Second Homes - It is estimated that by 1990, 1,600 second homes will be located at Lake Rathbun. Over 5,000 second home lots will be sold during this same period. Sixty-five percent of the lots will be owned by families living within the P.I.A. Rathbun's share of the total market, P.I.A. and S.I.A., is expected to be 25 percent and 4 percent, respectively.

Tourism - Lake Rathbun's tourist market lies within Iowa, northwestern Illinois, and eastern Nebraska. It is expected that Rathbun could capture 5 percent of this market. Based on projections, 750 tourist units could be supported by 1990.

Commercial - By 1990, new commercial space demands resulting from visitor expenditures are as follows: restaurants, 14,400 square feet; grocery stores, 35,500 square feet; retail stores, 31,100 square feet; gas stations, 39,700 square feet; and service and repair establishments, 15,800 square feet.

Economic Impact

In 1970, Rathbun Region recorded retail sales of \$71.7 million. In 1990, sales are expected to total \$148,927,000. Of this total, \$9 million can be attributed to Lake Rathbun.

Tourism and recreation projects could create nearly 600 new jobs in Rathbun Region by 1990. Of these 600 new jobs, tourist expenditures will generate 250 jobs, the recreation industry, 240 jobs, and the construction industry, 100 jobs.

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In order for residents of Rathbun Region to qualify for new jobs, job training programs must be initiated in the areas of service occupations, management, secretarial work, and vocational training such as building trades.

By 1990, the assessed valuation of real estate is expected to increase by \$9.5 million as lake area development occurs.

Review and Discussion

Factors relating to the development of Lake Rathbun and Rathbun Region were presented to various groups and agencies during the progress of the study.

Meetings were held with the Rathbun Regional Planning Commission (included were representatives of the Rural Renewal Development Corporation). County boards of supervisors were involved in project discussions, either in conjunction with planning commission meetings or at special sessions. A technical planning committee was organized from county, state, and federal agencies. Representatives of these agencies were called upon during the course of the study to provide expertise and to review work elements. Representatives included:

- Farmers Home Administration
- Iowa Development Commission
- State Office of Planning and Programming
- Iowa Natural Resources Council
- Iowa State Conservation Commission
- Iowa State Highway Commission
- TENCO Area Extension Service
- Corps of Engineers
- Iowa State Health Department
- Chariton Valley Resource, Conservation, and Development Project

Meetings were held with the Kansas City District Corps of Engineers to discuss Corps policies and to review portions of this study.

To determine local interest and support in development projects, a meeting was held with area businessmen, bankers, and developers.

Development Plan

Rathbun's watershed is considered to be the area of greatest impact on Lake Rathbun. Zoning regulations must be adopted within the watershed.

Five activity centers are designated within the watershed. These five centers represent that portion of the Lake Rathbun area expected to develop most rapidly during the planning period, 1971-1990. Space is assigned for recreation, residential, tourist, and commercial use. Zoning regulations must be adopted to guide development.

The Rathbun watershed must be organized as a formal watershed district.

It is recommended that three sanitary districts be organized to provide sewer service to the activity centers. Total cost of proposed sewer improvements is estimated to be \$4.6 million.

It is recommended that the Appanoose Water Association extend their proposed service area to include the five activity centers. Total cost of providing water to the activity centers is estimated at \$8.3 million. Federal assistance should be sought for sewer and water improvements.

Forty-two miles of county roads need improvement to complete the lake oriented transportation system. Cost of these improvements is estimated at \$5 million. A 1976 completion date is anticipated.

Management Program

In order to realize plans and proposals presented in this report, it is recommended that a regional planning commission be organized to include representatives of all municipalities and counties in the region.

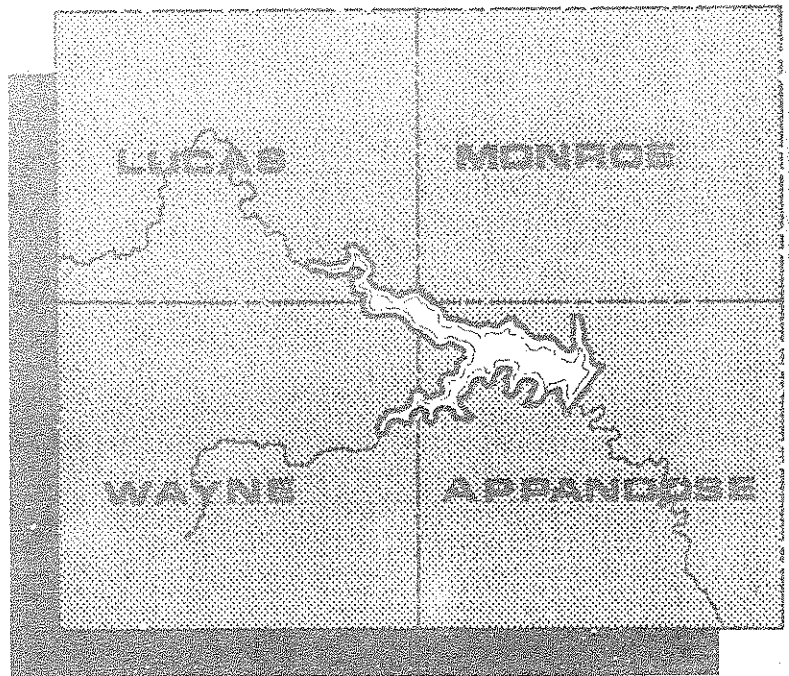
Committees should be organized to better assist this commission in carrying out its functions.

In order to provide a full time regional development effort, the position of regional coordinator should be created and filled.

It is recommended that zoning commissions be appointed as a first step toward zoning in the four-county area.

A regional planning budget should be prepared and financial support solicited from all local governments.

The potentials of Lake Rathbun and the region have been delineated. Projects have been outlined to assist in achieving proper development. A set of goals toward which the Rathbun "community" is working should be established. Goals will provide direction to the type of development desired in the region.



**INVENTORY AND ANALYSIS
OF PROJECT AREA**

**PART
I**

GENERAL

Inventory and analysis of physical, social, and economic factors, together with the level of governmental services, is a fundamental part of any development plan. Background data must be gathered, trends analyzed, and projections made. Together, these elements provide a foundation for proposals and recommendations presented later in this report.

PHYSICAL AND GEOLOGICAL FEATURES

General

The project area, Rathbun Region, is composed of four southern Iowa counties--Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne.

Appanoose and Wayne Counties form the southern half; each encompasses 520 square miles. Lucas and Monroe Counties comprise the northern half; each contains 432 square miles.

Topography and Watershed

Rathbun Region is located on the eastern slope of a deeply eroded drift plain which forms the divide between the Mississippi and Missouri Rivers. The once flat and level surface has been cut by broad stream valleys with a network of smaller tributaries, resulting in good drainage throughout. The hinterland gradually changes into gently rolling hills bordering these valleys.

The Rathbun Region is drained by the Chariton and Des Moines Rivers. The Chariton River meanders through the southern portion of Lucas County and diagonally across Appanoose County, forming a wide, deep valley. Major tributaries of the Chariton River originate in Wayne, Lucas, and Appanoose Counties. The Des Moines River drains the northern portion of Lucas County indirectly via White Breast and Cedar Creeks, and Monroe County either directly or indirectly via Cedar and Coal Creeks.

Soils

Alluvial deposits are common along major river valleys. Topography in these areas is level to rolling. The entire upland extending from the river valleys, is covered with loess soil several feet thick. Loess parent material is found in nearly level to undulating topography. Combinations of loess and till frequent areas which are gently rolling to rolling and rolling to hilly.

Underneath the loess and covering the entire region is a drift deposit consisting of a boulder clay interspersed with pebbles of varying shapes and sizes.

Problems associated with the aforementioned soils include the possibility of severe erosion, mainly in the glacial till areas, and seasonal flooding and erosion in the alluvial areas.

Land Features

The riches of the land have provided the region with a means of economic livelihood. Agriculture has been a basic component of the economy in the past. Prairie land is generally too rugged for crop cultivation, so remains in pasture to support livestock feeding.

Streams are bounded by timbered land. The counties of Appanoose, Lucas, and Monroe contain portions of Stephens State Forest. This 4,200 acre reserve protects the natural timber of the area and provides a number of recreational facilities.

Rathbun Region was once rich in coal deposits but mining activities have diminished coal reserves, leaving the region with numerous scars left by shaft and strip mining. A few abandoned strip mines can be seen near Lake Rathbun.



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POPULATION

General

Analyses of population trends in Rathbun Region are necessary to plan for future needs. Future population composition and distribution assist in determining land use and transportation patterns, regional facilities, and public services.

Trends

Regional and State Trends - In 1900, the population of Rathbun Region was 11,529. By 1920, population had increased to 85,066 as a result of coal mining operations. Since that time, each census has shown a decline in population. Table 1 presents population trends for Iowa and Rathbun Region for the years 1900 to 1970.

TABLE 1
POPULATION TRENDS
RATHBUN REGION AND STATE OF IOWA
1900-1970

Year	Iowa	Rathbun Region	
		Number	Percent Change
1900	2,231,853	11,529	+62.7
1910	2,224,771	83,776	+ 1.5
1920	2,404,021	85,066	-19.1
1930	2,470,939	68,746	- 3.0
1940	2,538,268	66,677	-17.1
1950	2,621,073	55,303	-14.7
1960	2,757,537	47,201	- 9.0
1970	2,825,041	42,932	

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Population growth for the state of Iowa has been sluggish. Significant to note is the redistribution of rural population to urban areas. Except for heavy losses resulting from the decline in the coal industry, the downward trend of Rathbun Region's population is fairly typical of rural counties as persons migrate to areas of greater economic opportunity.

Rathbun Region's 1960-1970 population decline of 9 percent is the smallest loss registered since the 1930-1940 census period. Recent trends indicate a stabilization of the population.

County Trends - Population trends are downward in each of the counties of Rathbun Region, but the degree differs from county to county. Appanoose and Lucas counties registered the lowest declines in the region, 6.3 percent and 7.0 percent, respectively, during the last decade. During the same period, Monroe County and Wayne County declined by 10.6 percent and 14.2 percent, respectively. Table 2 presents county population trends since 1900.

The population breakdown used by the Bureau of the Census defines as urban population those communities over 2,500 persons. Rural nonfarm population includes communities under 2,500 persons. All remaining population is classified as rural farm. Table 3 depicts regional population trends in each classification for the years 1940 to 1970.

TABLE 2
POPULATION TRENDS
APPANOOSE, LUCAS, MONROE AND WAYNE COUNTIES
1900-1970

Year	Appanoose	Lucas	Monroe	Wayne
1900	25,927	16,126	17,985	17,491
1910	28,701	13,462	25,429	16,184
1920	30,535	15,686	23,467	15,378
1930	24,835	15,114	15,010	13,787
1940	24,245	14,571	14,553	13,308
1950	19,683	12,069	11,814	11,737
1960	16,015	10,923	10,463	9,800
1970	15,007	10,163	9,357	8,405

Source: U. S. Census of Population

TABLE 3
 URBAN, RURAL NONFARM, AND RURAL FARM POPULATION
 RATHBUN REGION
 1940-1970

	1940		1950		1960		1970	
	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent	Number	Percent
Rathbun Region								
Urban	19,324	29.0	17,803	32.2	16,253	34.4	15,691	36.5
Rural Nonfarm	15,915	23.9	12,807	23.2	10,862	23.0	10,338	24.1
Rural Farm	<u>31,438</u>	<u>47.1</u>	<u>24,693</u>	<u>44.6</u>	<u>20,086</u>	<u>42.6</u>	<u>16,903</u>	<u>39.4</u>
TOTAL	66,677	100.0	55,303	100.0	47,201	100.0	42,932	100.0

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Urban - The communities of Albia, Centerville, and Chariton comprise the urban population of the Rathbun Region. The 1970 census recorded a 3.5 percent decline in these communities. Centerville and Chariton registered the lowest losses, 1.5 percent and 0.6 percent, respectively. Albia's population declined 9.4 percent. Despite these losses, urban population as a proportion of total population has increased from 29 percent in 1940 to 36.8 percent in 1970.

Rural Nonfarm - Rural nonfarm population as a percent of total population has not changed appreciably. In 1940, 23.9 percent of the regional population was rural nonfarm, compared to 24.1 percent in 1970. The population within this sector has declined since 1940. Significantly, the rate of decline between 1960 and 1970 of 4.8 percent was substantially less than the 15.2 and 19.5 percent loss recorded the two previous decades. Table 4 presents population trends for the communities comprising the rural nonfarm population of Rathbun Region.

Rural Farm - In 1940, 47.1 percent of Rathbun Region's population was rural farm. By 1970, rural farm population had declined to 39.4 percent of the total population. Losses in Rathbun Region population are mainly the result of the rural farm sector, but recent trends indicate future losses will not be as severe.

TABLE 4
RURAL NONFARM POPULATION
RATHBUN REGION
1940-1970

	1940	1950	1960	1970
Appanoose County				
Cincinnati	859	703	583	570
Exline	481	342	223	224
Moravia	731	652	621	699
Moulton	1,181	985	773	763
Mystic	1,822	1,233	761	696
Numa	322	248	202	165
Plano	209	106	87	109
Rathbun	352	229	203	113
Udell	137	96	76	71
Unionville	253	204	185	161
Lucas County				
Derby	269	194	151	161
Lucas	534	420	357	247
Russell	642	566	577	591
Williamson	616	294	262	216
Monroe County				
Lovilia	852	619	630	640
Melrose	451	310	214	192
Wayne County				
Allerton	782	761	692	643
Clio	200	162	120	113
Corydon	1,872	1,870	1,687	1,745
Humeston	903	750	638	673
Lineville	520	482	452	385
Millerton	163	140	90	82
Promise City	225	218	161	148
Seymour	1,539	1,223	1,117	931

Source: U.S. Census of Population

Composition

While changes in total population are significant, there have been equally important variations within age groups. Table 5 presents changes which have occurred in the population composition for Rathbun Region and the state of Iowa for the years 1950 to 1970.

TABLE 5
POPULATION COMPOSITION AS A SHARE OF TOTAL POPULATION
RATHBUN REGION AND STATE OF IOWA
1950-1970

Age Group	Rathbun Region			Iowa		
	1950	1960 (Percent)	1970	1950	1960 (Percent)	1970
0-9	17.5	17.3	14.7	19.3	21.7	18.2
10-19	15.2	15.9	18.3	14.6	16.7	20.1
20-24	5.4	3.8	4.8	7.2	5.6	7.2
25-34	11.8	9.3	8.8	14.3	11.5	11.1
35-44	12.3	11.4	9.9	12.8	12.2	10.5
45-54	11.8	12.1	12.0	11.4	11.0	11.0
55-64	11.3	12.1	12.2	9.9	9.4	9.5
65-74	9.4	10.8	10.8	6.7	7.4	7.1
75 +	5.6	7.5	8.5	3.7	4.4	5.3

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Rathbun Region's population contains a disproportionate number of persons in the older age groups as compared to the state of Iowa. Losses in young adult age groups are usual, as people leave home for education, employment opportunities, and military obligations. Recorded losses are above normal, reflecting a dissatisfaction with opportunities in the region.

Changes between 1960 and 1970 in the population composition of Rathbun Region indicate a possible stabilization in the population structure. The following changes occurred during this period:

- A smaller proportion of the population was under 10 years of age.

- The 10-19 year age group increased in number.
- The proportion of the population in the age groups 20-44 years showed signs of stabilizing.
- The proportion of the population over 65 years did not increase as rapidly as has been characteristic of this age group.

Distribution

In 1970, six out of ten persons lived in incorporated communities of the Rathbun Region. Population in rural areas is becoming more dispersed as people migrate to urban areas. Dispersed population complicates services such as schools and utilities. This trend is expected to stabilize during the planning period.

Projections

Rathbun Region's population indicates a trend toward stabilization after which growth should occur. The region's population should number 42,500 by 1980 and 45,000 by 1990. Growth is expected to occur within the incorporated areas and around Lake Rathbun. Anticipated development of the Lake Rathbun area will provide job opportunities and result in population growth. Farm population is expected to stabilize during the period.

Population in the younger age groups, 20-45 years, is expected to increase as a result of greater job opportunities. The age groups comprised of school age children are expected to remain at present levels or increase slightly. People will be attracted to the Lake Rathbun area for retirement. This will increase the number of persons in older age groups, but the percent of total population in these groups will remain near the present level as growth in younger age groups occur.

ECONOMY

General

How residents of Rathbun Region earn a living is important to understanding the region's future. Analysis of past trends provides an insight into future expectations.

Labor Force

The 1960 census showed Rathbun Region had a civilian labor force of 16,825 persons. Of this total, 12,381 were male and 4,444 were female; together they supported a population of 47,201. The labor force represented 35.6 percent of the total population.

Rathbun Region's dependent-worker ratio in 1960 was 1.77:1, or each worker supported nearly two persons. Highest was Appanoose County with a ratio of 1.97:1. Wayne County's ratio was 1.64:, Lucas 1.67:1, and Monroe 1.87:1.

The state of Iowa's labor force in 1960 represented 38.0 percent of the total population with a dependent-worker ratio of 1.62:1. A high dependent-worker ratio indicates a large proportion of the population in the non-working age groups, young and/or old. Table 6 presents the composition of the labor force of Rathbun Region and Iowa for 1960.

TABLE 6
LABOR FORCE COMPOSITION
RATHBUN REGION AND STATE OF IOWA
1960

Age Group	Rathbun Region	State of Iowa
	Percent	Percent
14-17	4.3	4.7
18-24	9.0	12.1
25-34	15.8	20.4
35-44	20.7	21.7
45-64	40.0	34.5
65+	10.2	6.6

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Over 50 percent of Rathbun Region's labor force was over 45 years old compared to the state figure of 41 percent. In Rathbun Region there is a tendency for young people to leave home for better employment opportunities elsewhere. This condition makes it increasingly difficult to attract industry because of unfavorable labor force characteristics.

Education

The level of education is another factor affecting the labor force. In 1960, persons 25 years and over in Rathbun Region had a median number of school years completed of 9.5. The state level was 11.3 years. This relationship is expected to be similar for 1970. Poorly educated persons are not prepared to compete for skilled jobs. Unskilled workers command low scale incomes, which in turn influences the general economic development of a region. If the current pattern continues, Rathbun Region will contain primarily an unskilled and aging labor force.

Income

In 1960, the median family income ranged from \$3,807 in Monroe County to \$3,021 in Wayne County. Statewide, the median income was \$5,069. Table 7 shows family income for Rathbun Region and Iowa.

TABLE 7
FAMILY INCOME
RATHBUN REGION AND STATE OF IOWA
1960

Income Group	Rathbun Region Percent	State of Iowa Percent
0 - \$4,999	69.9	49.1
\$5,000-7,999	21.2	31.0
\$8,000-9,999	3.9	9.3
\$10,000-14,999	3.5	7.5
\$15,000 +	1.5	3.2

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Seven out of ten families in Rathbun Region earned less than \$5,000 in 1960. Less than one-half of the families statewide had incomes less than \$5,000. The percentage of Iowa families with incomes over \$10,000 was twice that of families in Rathbun Region. Rathbun Region's situation can be directly related to the age and skills of its residents.

Employment

Estimates show 15,305 persons were employed in Rathbun Region in 1970. Employment declined by 5.2 percent from 1960 levels. Table 8 shows changes by employment classification between 1960 and 1970. These estimates were determined from publications by the Iowa Employment Security Commission and the Iowa Annual Farm Census.

TABLE 8
RATHBUN REGION EMPLOYMENT
1960-1970

	1960	1970	Change
Agriculture	5,069	3,805	-1,264
Mining	282	170	-112
Construction	859	870	+11
Manufacturing	1,595	2,320	+725
Wholesale-Retail	3,152	3,200	+48
Trans., Comm., & Utilities	1,074	915	-159
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	291	300	+9
Service & Govt.	3,312	3,300	-12
Other	<u>506</u>	<u>425</u>	-81
TOTAL	16,144	15,305	-839

Source: U. S. Census of Population
and Stanley Consultants

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The downward trend in employment is characteristic of trends dating back to the early part of the century. Changes within the employment structure were significant during the last decade and reflect a more favorable economic base in Rathbun Region. The following paragraphs discuss the present employment structure:

Agriculture - Agriculture is a large contributor to regional economy in terms of money. The 1964 value of farm products sold was \$36.2 million. Livestock and livestock products comprised 68 percent of this total, while the remaining 32 percent was attributed to sale of crops.

Agricultural employment continues to decline due to farm consolidation. This trend is characteristic of rural areas, but Rathbun Region consolidation has been more rapid. The 1970 average farm size was 274 acres and ranged from 303 acres in Wayne County to 253 acres in Monroe County. The average size farm for the state was 247 acres. Farm consolidation is a direct cause of losses in farm employment.

Recent trends indicate that farm sizes in the region are approaching the maximum which one man can operate. It is expected that one of two trends will occur: farm consolidation will decline in the next few years; or continued consolidation will necessitate additional farm employment. Either will result in a stabilization of agricultural employment. Employment in 1970 was estimated to be 3,805, a loss of 1,264 farm workers and significantly less than the 3,200 agricultural employees lost between 1950 and 1960.

Manufacturing - Industrial expansion increased regional employment by 725 people between 1960 and 1970. People forced off the farm were better able to find employment, thus reducing migration from the region. If this trend is to continue, residents will require additional manufacturing jobs.

Retail-Wholesale Trade - Employment in retail and wholesale trade increased by 48 during the last decade. Retail sales increased; total sales were as follows: 1958, \$48.2 million; 1963, \$53.3 million; 1969, \$65 million; and 1970, \$71.7 million. Although population declined, rising incomes and prices resulted in increased sales. Construction of Rathbun dam and reservoir provided an additional source of economic activity. It

is probable that some retail establishments operating on marginal profits remained in business in anticipation of future development of Lake Rathbun.

Construction - The construction industry is dependent on the level of new construction starts and is a basic determinant of employment. The unprogressive movement of the region resulting from losses in population has hindered expansion of the construction industry. Construction of Rathbun dam and reservoir during the last few years influenced employment in this sector; a greater impact is expected in coming years. During the last decade, construction employment increased by 11 persons.

Services and Government - Employment in the service sector of the economy has changed little in recent years. Service establishments are characteristically small and primarily serve a local market. Rising incomes enable greater expenditures, thereby maintaining employment within this sector. Government employment is generally not affected by losses in population.

Future Economic Activity

Rathbun Region's employment during the last decade did decline, but optimistic signs appear in manufacturing employment and from the agricultural sector. These factors, plus anticipated development of Lake Rathbun, are expected to provide greater job opportunities and broaden the economic base of Rathbun Region.

Projected employment for Rathbun Region is shown in Table 9. Future employment reflects a diversified economic base supported by manufacturing, agriculture, and the recreation industry.

Lake Rathbun will have the greatest beneficial effect on future levels of employment, particularly in areas of construction, retail trade, and services. Improper lake area development could significantly reduce employment in these sectors.

The rapid decline in agricultural employment has slowed and should stabilize during the planning period. This will come as a result of farm consolidation approaching the maximum which one man can operate, and increased farm size requiring additional help.

TABLE 9
RATHBUN REGION EMPLOYMENT
1970-1990

	1970	1980	1990
Agriculture	3,805	3,200	3,000
Mining	170	100	60
Construction	870	1,030	1,160
Manufacturing	2,320	3,000	3,800
Wholesale-Retail	3,200	3,400	3,700
Transportation, Communication & Utilities	915	1,000	1,100
Finance, Insurance & Real Estate	300	320	350
Services & Government	3,300	3,330	3,400
Other	425	450	475
TOTAL	15,305	15,830	17,045

Source: Stanley Consultants

New mining development is not anticipated during the planning period, and employment should continue to decline.

Growth is expected in construction employment because of anticipated growth around Lake Rathbun, as well as general population growth.

Increase in manufacturing employment is based on development of industries which will produce products associated with recreation.

Employment in transportation, communication, and public utilities will increase corresponding to growth in other sectors.

The projected growth of recreation will directly affect local whole-sale and retail trade establishments. Additional growth will correspond to increases in population and income.

Finance, insurance, and real estate employment will support development projects in the Lake Rathbun area. An expanding economy will be reflected by employment increases in this sector.

Rising family incomes and growth of the recreation market will ensure growth in service and government employment.

TRANSPORTATION

General

The transportation network is composed of various component systems. This network includes a highway system composed of federal, state, and local arteries, rail routes, air transportation, and pipelines.

The complete network is maintained by both governmental and private sectors. A review of Rathbun regional transportation networks follows.

Highway System

Primary Network - Rathbun Region is serviced by two federally numbered highways. U. S. Route 34 is an east-west arterial crossing the entire state of Iowa. This passes through the communities of Albia, Chariton, and Lucas. It provides a direct link with Interstate 35, 25 miles west of Chariton. The condition of U. S. 34 within the region ranges from good to excellent.

U. S. Route 65 crosses the western sector of the region in a north-south direction providing direct access to the Des Moines metropolitan area to the north and access to Missouri to the south. Highway condition within the region ranges from tolerable to good.

Various state designated highways complete the primary system in the region. State Route 2 crosses the state in an east-west direction, connecting the communities of Centerville and Corydon.

State Route 14 is a north-south highway passing through Chariton, terminating in Corydon. The highway provides a direct link to Interstate 80, 45 miles north of Chariton. Highway condition within the region is good.

State Route 5 connects Albia and Centerville with Missouri to the south and Des Moines to the northwest.

State Route 137 originates in Albia and terminates in Oskaloosa, northeast of the region. The highway is in tolerable condition within the region.

State Route 202 extends south from State Route 2 in eastern Appanoose County and terminates 5 miles south of the Missouri state line at U. S. Route 63. The highway is in tolerable condition within the region.

The remaining state routes consist of short segments of highway connecting smaller communities and the major federal or state highways. Deficiencies in condition of these segments are present.

Secondary Network - The trunk and feeder system along with local roads handle the bulk of internal vehicular movement in Rathbun Region. Local roads serve as a means of access to residential property. Feeder roads provide a link between the local system and trunk roads. Trunk roads move traffic from the local and feeder systems to the primary highway network. Rathbun Region transportation system is shown on Figure 1.

Highway Improvements - The Iowa State Highway Commission's Five Year Road Improvement Program designates various improvements on highways in Rathbun Region. These include improvements on projects to be accomplished in calendar year 1971 and projects to be obligated in fiscal years 1972 through 1976. Projects slated for improvement are shown in Table 10.

Current sufficiency ratings and data from the continuing needs study conducted by the Iowa State Highway Commission provide a list of routes in critical need of improvement. These are as follows:

State Route 278 from Rathbun to State Route 5.

State Route 2 from State Route 5 to east Centerville city limits.

State Route 5 from State Route 2 to north Centerville city limits.

State Route 34 from State Route 97 to State Route 68.

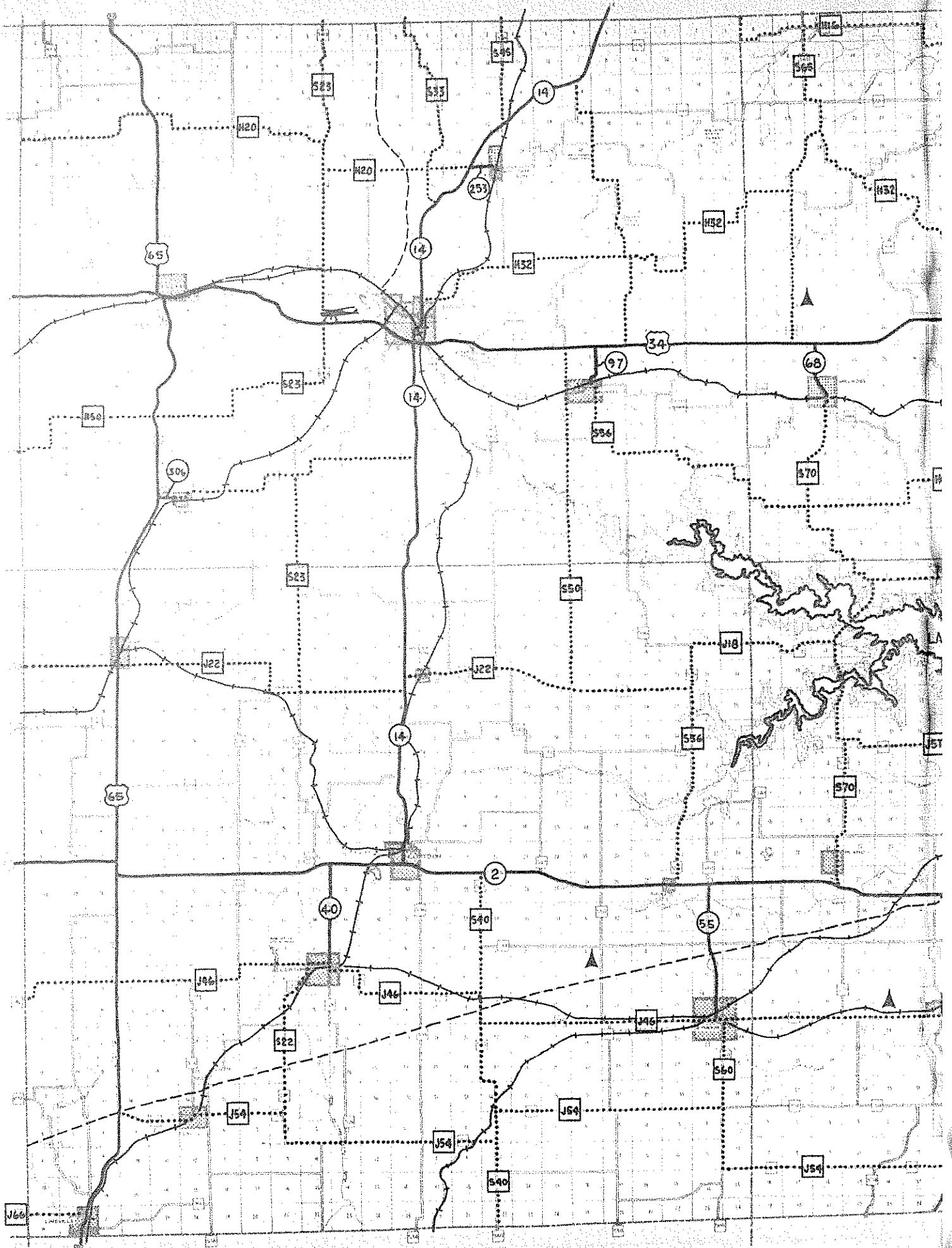
State Route 14 from Chariton to State Route 253.

State Route 68 from Melrose to U. S. Route 34.

State Route 40 from Allerton to State Route 2.

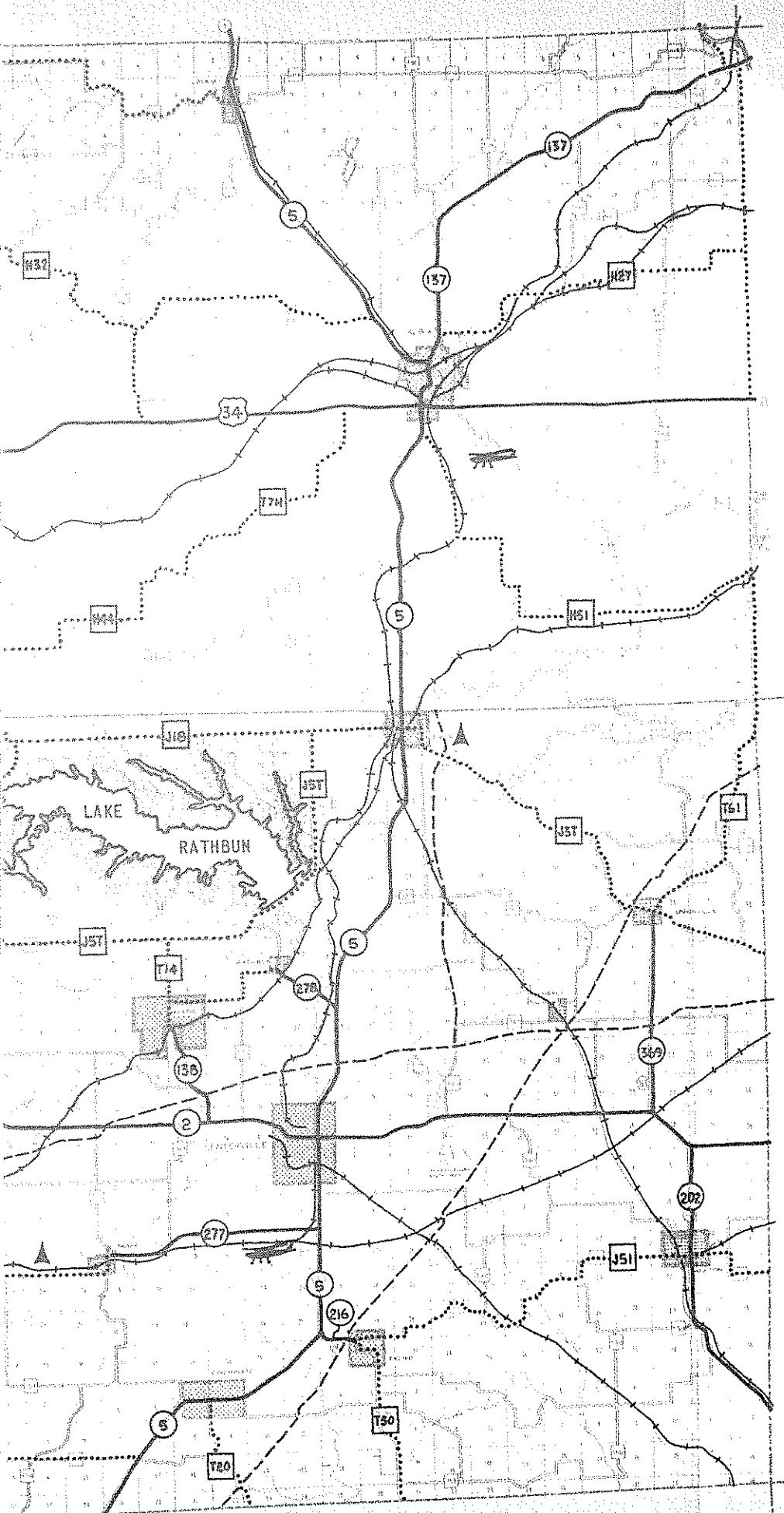
Rathbun Region highway improvement program is shown on Figure 2.

Proposed improvements will greatly enhance the transportation system in Rathbun Region; however, a few segments of the primary roads will remain in poor condition. One such segment is State Route 2 between Centerville and Davis County line rated as deficient by the Iowa State Highway Commission. This highway is one of only two primary access routes east of the region.



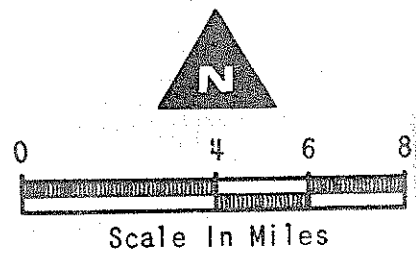
TRANSPORTATION FACILITIES

RATHBUN REGION IOWA



LEGEND

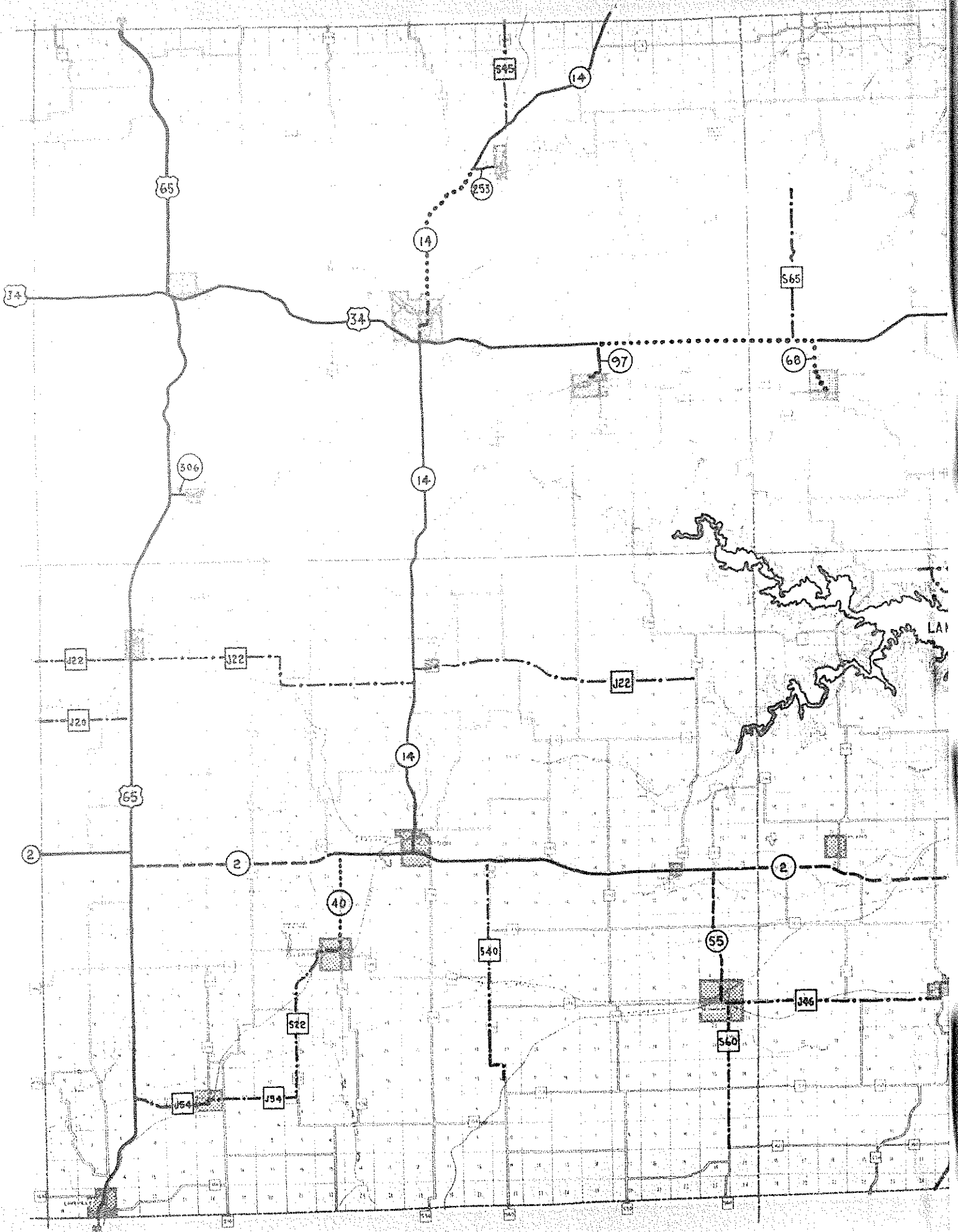
- FEDERAL AND STATE HIGHWAY
- COUNTY TRUNK ROADS
- - - - - COUNTY FEEDER ROADS
- + - + - RAILROAD
- ▲ SUBSTATION
- - - - - PIPELINE
- ✈ AIRPORT



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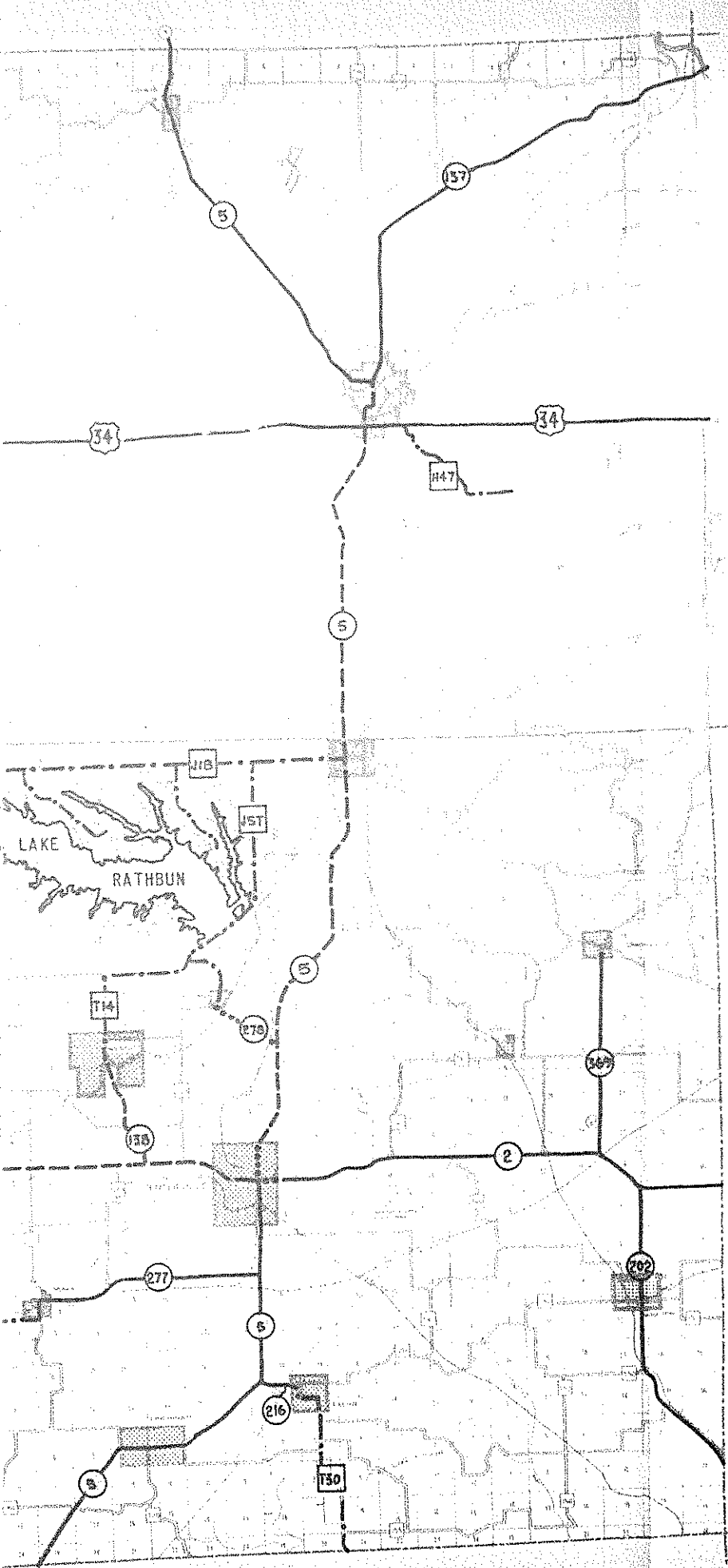
INTERNATIONAL CONSULTANTS IN ENGINEERING, ARCHITECTURE, PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT

FIG 1



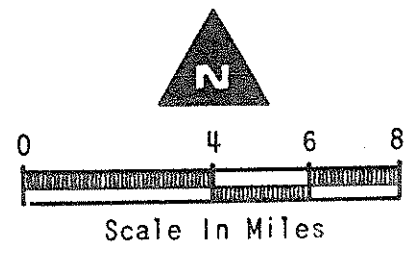
ROAD PROJECTS & SURFACE TYPES

RATHBUN REGION .. IOWA



LEGEND

- SCHEDULED ROAD PROJECTS
- NEEDED ROAD PROJECTS
- HARD SURFACED ROADS
- PRIMARY
- . - . - . COUNTY
- ALL OTHERS - GRAVEL OR DIRT ROADS



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FIG. 2

TABLE 10
 FIVE YEAR ROAD IMPROVEMENT PROGRAM
 RATHBUN REGION
 1971-1976

Highway	Improvement and Timing
<u>State Route 2</u>	
Centerville to Wayne Co. line (11.6 miles)	Grading-1971 Paving-1972
from U. S. 65 east (6.5 miles)	R.O.W.-1971 Grading-1971 Paving-1972
<u>State Route 5</u>	
Centerville to U. S. 34-Albia (17.7 miles)	R.O.W.-1971 Grading-1972 Paving-1973
From U. S. 34 to State Route 137 (1.2 miles)	R.O.W.-1973 Reconstr.-1974
<u>State Route 138</u>	
State Route 2 to Mystic (3.2 miles)	R.O.W.-1971 Grading-1972 Paving-1973
<u>State Route 55</u>	
Seymour to State Route 2 (4.3 miles)	Surface Restor.-1971
<u>State Route 14</u>	
U. S. 34 to North Chariton City limits (2.0 miles)	R.O.W.-1976

Source: Iowa State Highway Commission

In addition to the five year improvement program, Iowa's proposed network of freeways and expressways list U. S. Route 34 to be upgraded to expressway standards from western Iowa to Ottumwa east of Rathbun Region. The remainder of U. S. Route 34 is to be upgraded to freeway standards. These improvements have no time table for completion, but nevertheless will contribute greatly to the accessibility of Rathbun Region.

Implications - Traffic growth will be experienced in the region as the result of Lake Rathbun. Planned federal and state road improvements will greatly aid increased traffic flow. Adequate lake access from the primary network is limited, however. State Routes 5 and 2 are connected to the lake area by hard surfaced roads at Moravia, Rathbun, and Mystic. Partial access from State Route 14 is afforded at Millerton. Access from the north is limited to gravel roads. Roads in the lake area expected to carry heavy traffic are also gravel surfaced.

Information gained in this portion of the study, together with data on transportation patterns and population concentration outside the Rathbun Region, will be used to identify county road improvements.

Air Transportation

Commercial air service is not provided to Rathbun Region. Air freight and passenger service is offered at Ottumwa and Des Moines. Ozark Airlines has regularly scheduled flights from Ottumwa, and Des Moines is served by Braniff, Ozark, United, and West Central Airlines.

Rathbun Region has four airports for small aircraft. The airport at Albia offers a lighted 2,400 foot asphalt surfaced runway. Taxi service is available.

Centerville provides a lighted 3,150 foot asphalt surfaced runway in addition to a 2,640 foot sod runway. Taxi service is available to and from the airport.

Chariton Municipal Airport has a 2,800 foot hard surfaced lighted runway. Charter service is available in addition to taxi service to and from the airport.

Corydon's airport provides a grass runway for small aircraft.

Railroad Facilities

Freight and passenger service is available to residents of Rathbun Region. The Burlington Northern Railroad has an east-west mainline providing daily freight service to the communities of Chariton and Albia. The nearest passenger stops are Ottumwa and Osceola. The Burlington Northern also maintains branch lines to Centerville and Corydon.

The north-south mainline of the Rock Island Railroad passes through Wayne and Lucas Counties serving Chariton, Corydon, Allerton, and Lineville. Another track serves Centerville, Numa, and Seymour. Freight service only is provided.

Other rail service in the region is available on the Chicago, Milwaukee, St. Paul, and Pacific Line, Norfolk and Western, and Chicago and Northwestern railroads.

Truck Service

Rathbun Region is serviced by the following trucking agencies: Burlington, Takin Brothers, Railway Express, Prange Transfer, United Parcel, and Iowa Parcel companies. These agencies combine to provide the region with local, intra and interstate transportation of freight.

Gas and Electric Transmission Facilities

Electric Service - Electric service is provided in the Rathbun Region by Iowa Southern Utilities Company and Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative.

Iowa Southern Utilities Company is an investor-owned company providing electric service to cities and towns in southern and southeastern Iowa. The company has a 207,000 kw generating plant at Burlington and a 61,000 kw plant near Eddyville. Smaller standby plants are located at Centerville, Creston, and Washington. The company has a total generating capacity of 279,000 kw. Peak system usage in the summer of 1969 was 226,000 kw.

Rural areas of the region are served by Chariton Valley Electric Cooperative. Four substations in the region provide a total capacity of 7,000 kva, considered to be twice the present needs of the area. Numa Substation, located immediately west of Numa, has a capacity of 2,500 kva. Midway between Corydon and Seymour is the 1,000 kva Harvard Substation. Morovia Substation has a capacity of 2,000 kva. Georgetown Substation, located between Albia and Chariton, has a capacity of 1,500 kva.

Transmission lines encircle Lake Rathbun. The cooperative anticipates possibly two additional substations in the lake area as it develops.

Natural Gas - Natural gas is provided by Iowa Southern Utilities Company and Iowa Electric Light and Power Company.

The Michigan-Wisconsin Pipeline Company has a pipeline crossing the Rathbun Region. A pipeline of the Natural Gas Pipeline Company of America is located north of the region.

Petroleum products are transmitted through the region by a 12 inch pipeline owned by Standard Oil Company.

RECREATION

General

All major outdoor recreation activities are available to area residents at state, county, and municipal facilities in Rathbun Region. These facilities are discussed below.

Existing Facilities

Red Haw State Park, near Chariton, was visited by over 126,000 persons in 1969, an increase of 111,000 persons since 1946. The number of campers exceeded 13,000. The concession showed gross receipts of nearly \$3,000 in 1969.

Bob White State Park is located in the southwest part of the region. Total attendance in 1969 was 11,250 persons. Some 1,200 campers used the facilities during 1969.

Sharon Bluffs State Park functions as an environmental area rather than a general recreation area. Visitation figures were not available, and it is assumed that the primitive nature of the area serves a relatively small segment of the regional population.

Honey Creek State Park on Lake Rathbun and the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers public use areas are discussed in later sections of this report.

Stevens State Forest contains over 6,200 acres of heavily wooded land in Appanoose, Lucas, and Monroe counties. In addition, the area provides outdoorsmen with hunting, camping, and picnicking activities.

The public hunting and fishing areas, Brown's Slough and Colyn Area, are located in the upper reaches of Lake Rathbun in Lucas County. The Corps of Engineers has title or easement rights on most of this land, but they will continue as public areas under a lease to the Iowa State Conservation Commission for a game management area.

County and city parks and municipal reservoirs supplement state recreation areas.

Table 11 lists all federal, state, and county recreation facilities in excess of 4 acres. Location of all facilities is shown on Figure 3.

Privately owned recreation facilities include four golf courses, hunting and shooting preserves, and saddle clubs.

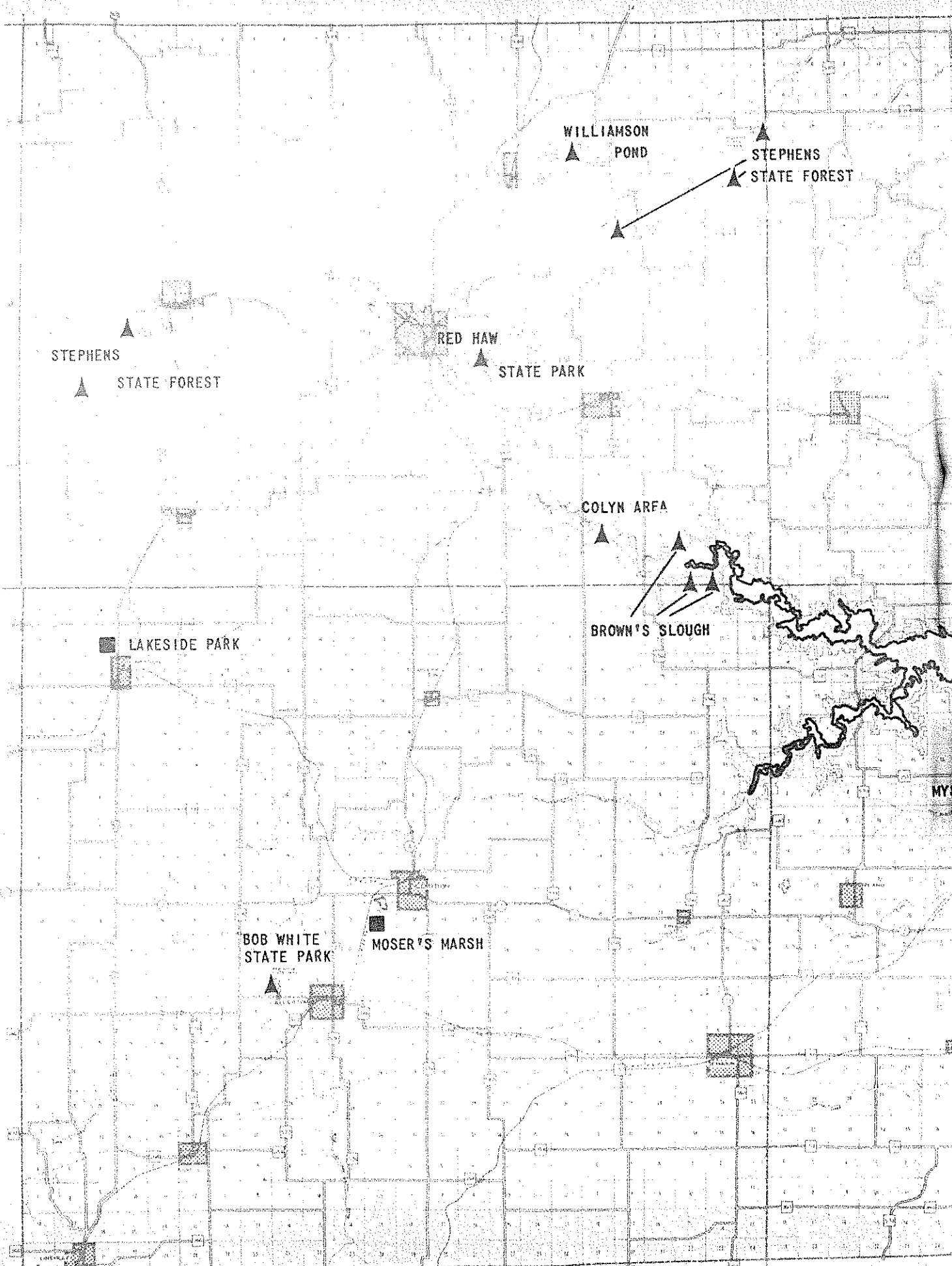
TABLE 11
EXISTING RECREATION FACILITIES
RATHBUN REGION

Name	Administering Agency	Size in Acres			Boating	Camping	Fishing	Hunting	Picnicking	Swimming	Undeveloped
		Land	Water	Total							
Lake Rathbun	Federal	22,995	11,000	33,955	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Colyn Area	State	500	270	770			●	●			
Brown's Slough	State	150	0	150				●			
Sharon Bluffs State Park	State	114	30	144	●	●	●		●		
Stephens State Forest	State	6,844	11	6,855		●		●	●		
Red Haw State Park	State	348	72	420	●	●	●		●	●	
Williamson Pond	State	96	30	126	●	●	●	●	●		
Cottonwood Pits	State	35	20	55		●	●	●	●		
LaHart Area	State	116	50	166				●	●		
Bob White State Park	State	266	115	381	●	●	●		●	●	
Miami Lake	State-Monroe County	501	144	645	●	●	●	●	●		
Lelah Bradley Park	Appanoose County	41	0	41		●			●		
Mystic Reservoir	Appanoose County	16	11	27	●		●		●		
Unionville Park	Appanoose County	16	0	16							●
Lakeside Park	Wayne County	33	40	73							●
Moser's Marsh	Wayne County	24	54	78							●

Source: Stanley Consultants

Future

Future use of recreational facilities in Rathbun Region is expected to increase. These areas will maintain their importance in providing area residents with adequate recreation outlets and complement the larger facilities planned at Lake Rathbun. More importantly, future plans for county and local recreation must be continued. Lake Rathbun will function as a large regional facility and cannot be expected to serve the everyday recreational needs of area residents. Increases in the regional population will place additional demands on local recreation facilities and should not be ignored.



WILLIAMSON
POND

STEPHENS
STATE FOREST

STEPHENS
STATE FOREST

RED HAW
STATE PARK

COLYN AREA

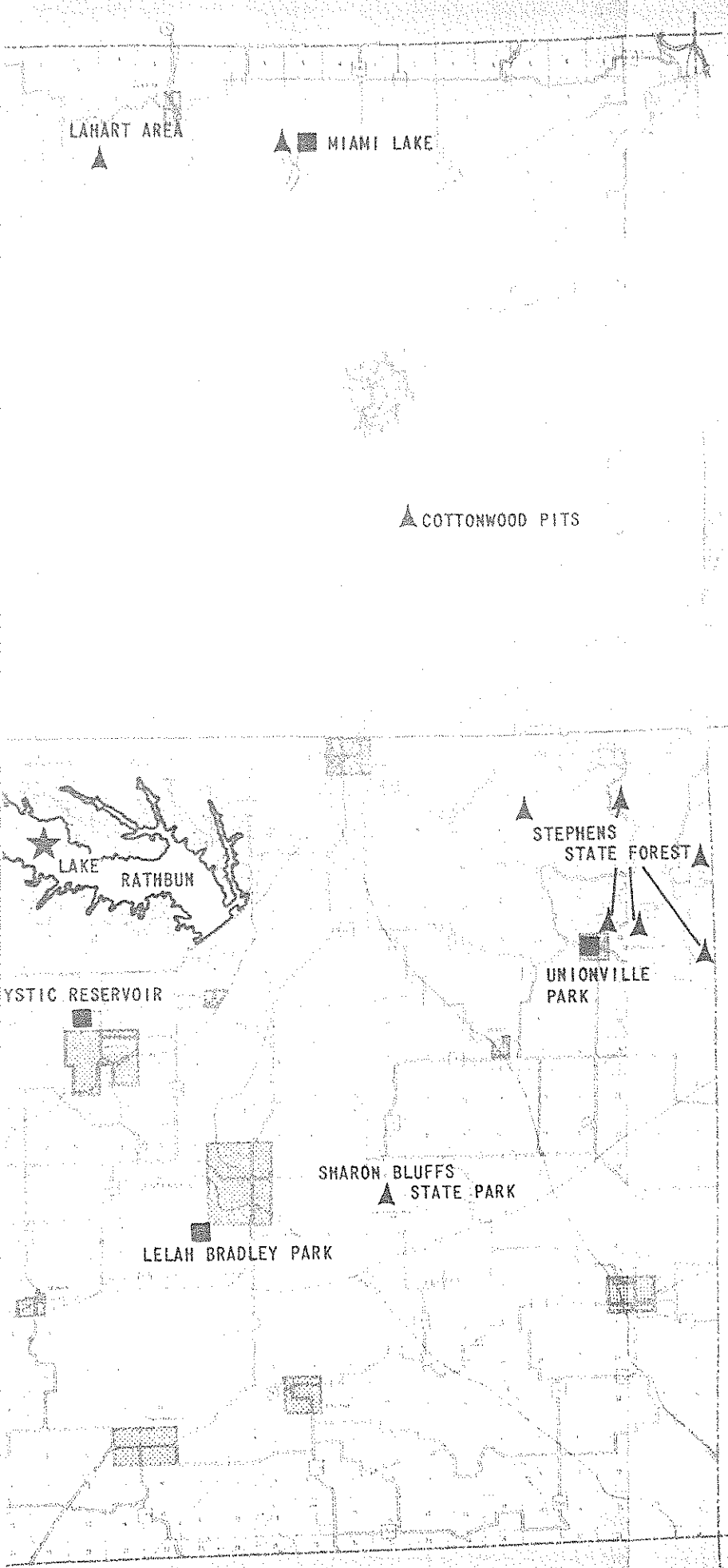
BROWN'S SLOUGH

LAKESIDE PARK

MYS

BOB WHITE
STATE PARK

MOSER'S MARSH

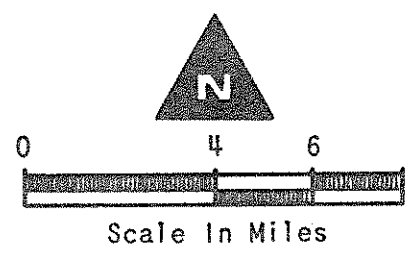


RECREATION FACILITIES

RATHBUN REGION
IOWA

LEGEND

- ★ FEDERAL
- ▲ STATE
- COUNTY



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AND MANAGEMENT

FIG. 3

UTILITIES

General

Water supply and distribution and sewage collection and treatment produce the utilities network. An analysis of existing utilities is basic to any development program.

A comprehensive water and sewer plan for Rathbun Region was completed in 1968 by Harold Hoskins and Associates of Lincoln, Nebraska, and adopted by the Rathbun Regional Planning Commission. In formulating a development plan for the region, some conclusions and recommendations have been altered in consideration of the in-depth study of the Lake Rathbun area. However, the basic recommendations of the regional water and sewer plan remain intact.

Following is a summary of the major findings and recommendations of the comprehensive water and sewer plan.

Water

Findings - Residents of Rathbun Region depend on surface water and ground water as sources of water supply. Well water is derived from alluvial glacial drift, and bedrock aquifers. The dissected terrain limits the number of natural lakes in the region. Impounding reservoirs are therefore a common means of water supply.

These two water sources are not without their problems. Well water supplies are severely limited in the region. There is a distinct lack of sand and gravel deposits in the area. Shallow alluvial aquifers are dependent upon local rainfall for recharge. Thus, many alluvial wells are reliable only during months having adequate rainfall.

Deep drift aquifers are plagued by similar problems. Impermeable glacial till, the principal soil type of the region, does not allow rainfall to enter the ground to replenish drift aquifers. In addition, highly mineralized water is frequently found in such aquifers.

Bedrock water supplies range in depth from a few hundred feet to more than 2,000 feet, at which point the Jordan Sandstone is reached. Supplies above the Jordan are highly mineralized, and usually do not provide sufficient water supplies to risk the expense of drilling a well. Jordan Sandstone produces mineralized water, but is not beyond potability. More importantly, the Jordan produces a highly reliable source of water which stems from the fact that recharge occurs over a large area.

Communities using impounding reservoirs must contend with dry periods when rainfall is not sufficient to replenish the water supply.

An inventory of existing water supplies for the communities of Rathbun Region follows:

Albia	Jordan well, 2,300 feet Impounding reservoir, 50 acres
Allerton	Impounding reservoir, 125 acres
Avery	Individual wells
Brazil	Individual wells
Cambria	Individual wells
Centerville	Impounding reservoir, 44 acres Jordan well, 2,372 feet
Chariton	Impounding reservoir, 282 acres
Cincinnati	Jordan well, 2,340 feet
Clarkdale	Individual wells
Clio	Individual wells
Corydon	Impounding reservoir, 75 acres
Derby	Individual wells
Exline	Individual wells
Humeston	Impounding reservoir, 40 acres
Iconium	Individual wells
Jerome	Individual wells
Lineville	Mississippian Limestone well, 1,293 feet
Lovilia	Limestone aquifer well, 390 feet
Lucas	Individual wells
Melrose	Individual wells

Millerton	Individual wells
Moravia	Limestone aquifer well, 600 feet Jordan well, 2,400 feet
Moulton	Jordan well, 2,377 feet
Mystic	Impounding reservoir, 11 acres
Numa	Individual wells
Plano	Individual wells
Promise City	Individual wells
Rathbun	Individual wells
Russell	Jordan well, 2,517 feet
Sewal	Individual wells
Seymour	Individual wells (one-half of community) Impounding reservoir, 19.5 acres (remainder of community)
Udell	Individual wells
Unionville	Individual wells
Williamson	Individual wells

Recommendations - Lake Rathbun can supply water to the more populated rural areas and all municipalities in Appanoose and Monroe Counties. Existing municipal water sources will continue in use. An alternate source of water for the northern sector of Monroe County may be substituted for Lake Rathbun in the form of an impounding reservoir northeast of Albia.

Lucas County will be served by existing municipal systems, in addition to a recommended Jordan well at Chariton to supplement the present water supply.

Wayne County will require a new source of water. It is recommended a reservoir be constructed in the vicinity of Humeston. The well at Lineville should be abandoned because of poor water quality. Seymour reservoir should be abandoned because of costly repairs to improve the structure.

Water treatment facilities will be provided at each new water source. The Lake Rathbun treatment plant should be designed to allow for future expansion. Existing treatment plants located at Moravia, Albia, and Chariton should be expanded.

A major distribution main will interconnect Centerville, Albia, Chariton, and Corydon. Water sources will be connected into this system with mains and service lines serving the communities and most rural areas of the region.

The system outlined above is recommended for immediate construction. Projected future needs include the continued use of Lake Rathbun as water demands within Appanoose and Monroe Counties increase. Additional reservoirs can be located in the northwest corner of Lucas County and in the general vicinity of Allerton-Seymour. Distribution lines will need to be extended to serve fringe areas and additional rural areas.

Sewer

Findings - It is suggested that the following guidelines be used in planning sewage treatment facilities for Rathbun Region:

1. Except for alluvial situations, stabilization ponds are recommended.
2. Impermeability of the soils over a wide area of the region restricts use of absorptive systems.
3. Mechanical treatment systems are suitable for nearly all areas.

Another factor which must be considered when planning sewage treatment facilities is that of population density. Absorptive systems serving populated areas, if improperly designed and located, will result in an overflow of untreated wastes causing odors and contamination of shallow well water supplies.

Ten municipalities in Rathbun Region have sewage treatment facilities. Trickling filter systems serve Chariton, Albia, Allerton, and Centerville. Waste stabilization ponds are located at Russell, Lovilia, Corydon, and Humeston; and Imhoff tanks serve Seymour and Moulton.

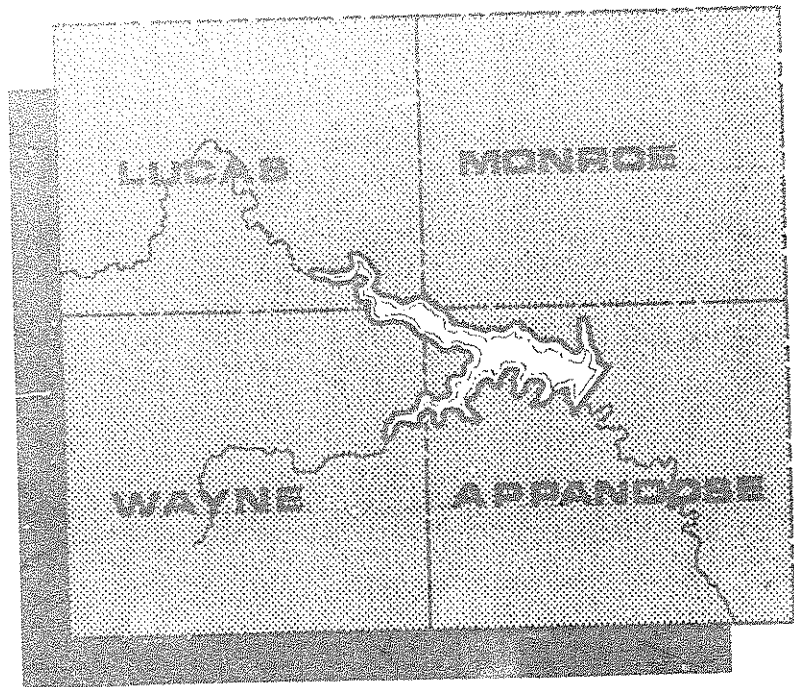
The smaller communities and rural farm areas rely on septic tanks for sewage disposal. Problems in these areas have resulted from residential lots of inadequate size and soils that are tightly compacted. Ineffective

treatment of wastes has increased the potential of health hazards in these areas. Costs of serving sparsely settled areas with a collective sewage system are prohibitive.

Recommendations - Immediate construction of sewage disposal systems is necessary in all incorporated areas and in many unincorporated places. Developments around Lake Rathbun must provide adequate treatment systems. Studies conclude that stabilization ponds or package plants would best serve these developments. An alternative to individual treatment systems would be a single treatment facility serving the communities of Brazil, Mystic, Clarkdale, and Rathbun.

As small communities continue to serve as centers of population, future consideration must be given to effective treatment facilities. Tertiary treatment should be provided as expanded development around Lake Rathbun continues.

Although no recommendations are made to solve rural farm and domestic wastes, it is likely that the larger farm units will need to provide treatment for their wastes in the future. This is especially important for farms with large feed lots.



**REGIONAL TRENDS
AND ANALYSIS**



GENERAL

Lake Rathbun is expected to be a major recreation resource, serving persons from a large sector of the Midwest. In order to estimate levels of participation, information was compiled regarding lake characteristics. Furthermore, investigations of similar lake developments revealed the impact such projects have on the surrounding area. Finally, the lake's area of influence was determined, and trends relative to this area were analyzed.

LAKE RATHBUN CHARACTERISTICS

General

A study of the Lake Rathbun area provides information employed later in forecasting the effects of the lake on the Rathbun Region. This portion of the report examines the historical and physical aspects of the Lake Rathbun area.

Historical

Rathbun dam and reservoir was first authorized by the U. S. Congress in 1954 to serve as a multiple-purpose project for flood control and water conservation. The Public Works Appropriations Bill for fiscal year 1964 included a construction appropriation for the Rathbun project.

The Kansas City District Corps of Engineers began construction of the nearly 2 mile long dam in July of 1965. The gates of the dam were closed in November of 1969 and the lake filled to conservation pool the following fall.

Flood Control

A number of floods have occurred in the past on the Chariton River. Rathbun Dam now controls runoff from 549 square miles of drainage area above the dam. A total of 149,300 acres downstream from the dam in the Chariton basin derives flood control benefits from the program. Flooding is also reduced on the Missouri and Mississippi Rivers.

In addition to flood control, flow downstream from the dam is stabilized during periods of drought, thus improving water supply, sanitation conditions, and fish habitat.

Project Data

Rathbun Dam stretches 10,600 feet across the Chariton River valley. The conservation pool (elevation 904 feet) has a 180-mile shoreline and extends 11 miles up the valley. It has a surface area of 11,000 acres and a storage capacity of 213,000 acre-feet.

Temporary storage of water at full pool (elevation 926 feet) inundates 21,000 acres and extends 21 miles up the Chariton River. Flood control storage capacity is 339,000 acre-feet. The need for such an extreme storage capacity is expected to be a rarity during the lifetime of the project.

The U. S. Government owns nearly 34,000 acres of land in Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne Counties. The property line was determined to be a horizontal distance of 300 feet or a vertical distance of 5 feet from the flood pool, whichever comes first. In some areas, the distance from shoreline to private property varies significantly since original acquisition followed existing property lines. The result has been a highly irregular property line, but nevertheless, an effective measure to control lakeshore development.

Physical Features

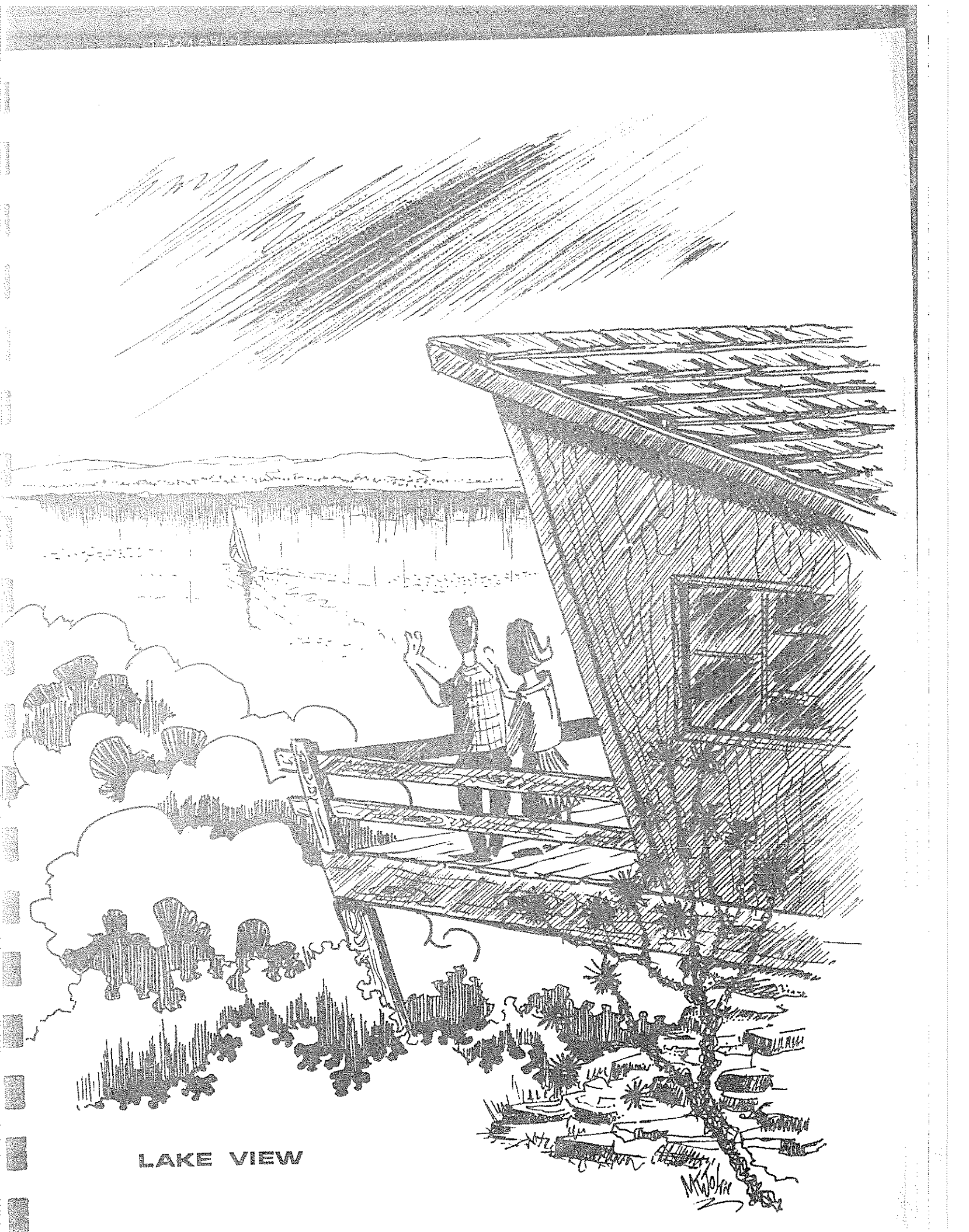
The major body of Lake Rathbun extends from the dam site to a point 8 miles upstream where the South Fork Chariton River flows into the Chariton.

Buck and Honey Creeks flow from the north into the Chariton near the dam site, creating interesting shoreline coves in these areas. Lake width varies from 500 feet to 8,000 feet. Maximum depth at conservation pool is 44 feet, and increases to 66 feet at full pool. The north side of the lake is characterized by fairly steep slopes. The south shore area is much more level in terrain, resulting in greater distances from shoreline to private property.

Tree cover is more prevalent on the north side of the lake than the south side. A number of intermittent streams dissect a large portion of the south shore area.

Recreation Facilities

Federal Areas - The U. S. Army Corps of Engineers provides and maintains seven public use areas at Lake Rathbun. These areas total 3,744 acres and provide camping, picnicking, boating, fishing, and swimming facilities. Facilities will provide 113 camping units, 490 picnic units, and nine boat ramps. As recreational demands increase, facilities can be expanded to 386 camp units and 795 picnic units.



LAKE VIEW

Two group camping areas are to be provided. These areas will be made available to groups on a reservation basis. Construction of these facilities will begin when funds are available.

State Areas - The Iowa State Conservation Commission leases a 796-acre tract of land for Honey Creek State Park. Camping facilities will provide 300 trailer units and 305 tent units. Picnic facilities will provide 510 units and 4 shelters. Also included within the park are boat ramps, beach area, historical area, natural amphitheater, and winter use area.

Rathbun Game Management Area is located within the upper reaches of Lake Rathbun and includes the floodplains of the Chariton and South Fork Chariton Rivers. This area is presently under a two-year license from the Corps of Engineers. A 25-year lease will be prepared by the Corps upon completion of a general plan for the 13,720 acres included in the game management area. This lease becomes effective when the temporary lease expires.

The game management area will provide proper habitat for upland game species, provide for migratory waterfowl, and improve hunting opportunities. Other purposes include provision of fishing access areas, trapping, hiking, boating, and other outdoor recreation activities.

The State Conservation Commission requested Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne Counties to retain and maintain certain designated secondary roads leading into the game management area. The commission is developing 11 of these locations for public use and access. These graveled or dirt access areas include boat ramp and parking facilities and traffic turnabouts.

A portion of the game management area is maintained as a waterfowl refuge providing a resting and feeding area for migrating waterfowl. The refuge is declared inviolate for approximately two months in the fall. The remainder of the year the area is open for recreation activities, but no firearms or hunting are allowed.

A 255-acre site located immediately downstream from the dam is under a 25-year lease from the Corps to the Conservation Commission. A wildlife management area, fish rearing facilities, and public fishing access occupy the area.

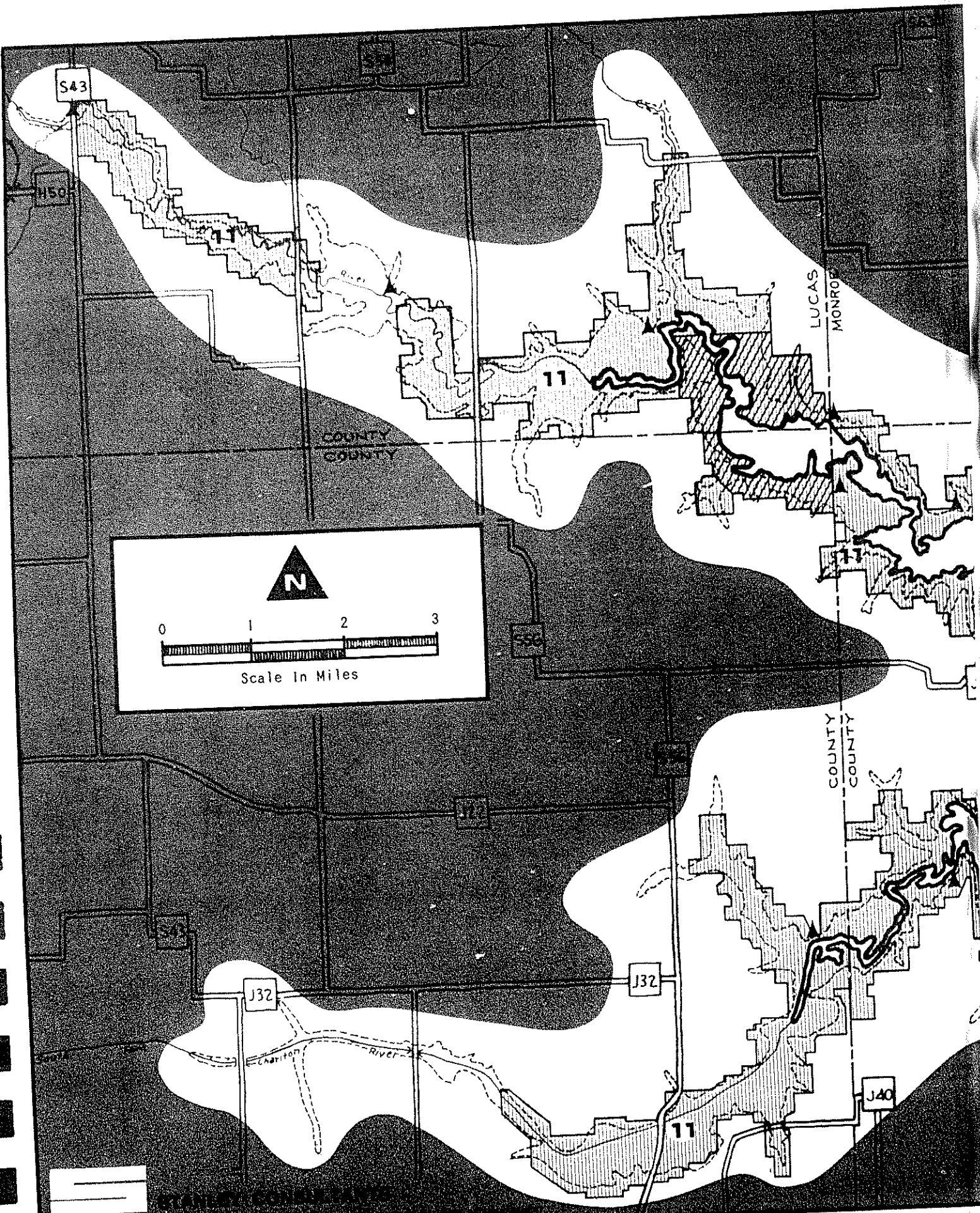
Table 12 lists all recreation facilities at Lake Rathbun. Location of all facilities is shown on Figure 4.

TABLE 12
RECREATION FACILITIES
LAKE RATHBUN

No.	Name of Facility	Administering Agency	Acreage	Boat Ramp	Camping	Fishing	Hunting	Picnicking	Swimming	Winter Sports
1.	Buck Creek	Corps of Engineers	996	●	●	●		●	●	
2.	Timber Wolf	Corps of Engineers	126		Group Camping					
3.	Bridgeview	Corps of Engineers	610	●	●	●		●		
4.	Black Hawk	Corps of Engineers	140		Group Camping					
5.	Glenwood	Corps of Engineers	148	●	●	●		●		
6.	Southfork	Corps of Engineers	156	●	●	●		●		
7.	Rolling Cove	Corps of Engineers	375	●	●	●		●		
8.	Island View	Corps of Engineers	1,392	●	●	●		●	●	
9.	Outlet	Corps of Engineers	67		●	●		●		
10.	Honey Creek State Park	Iowa State Conservation Commission	796	●	●	●		●	●	●
11.	Rathbun Game Management Area	Iowa State Conservation Commission	13,720			●	●			
12.	Rathbun Fish & Wildlife Area	Iowa State Conservation Commission	255			●				

Source: U. S. Army Corps of Engineers and Iowa State Conservation Commission





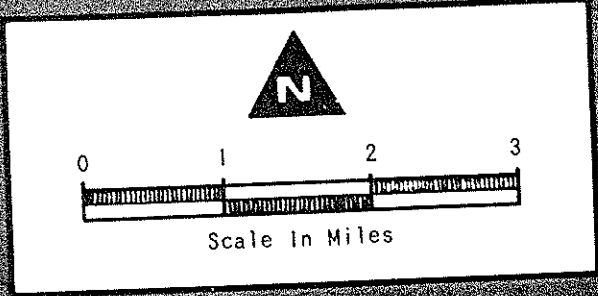
S43

H50

COUNTY
COUNTY

LUCAS
MONROE

11



0

1

2

3

Scale In Miles

COUNTY
COUNTY

S43

J32

J32

Chariton River

11

J40




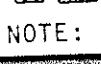


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RECREATION FACILITIES

LAKE RATHBUN

LEGEND

-  PUBLIC RECREATIONAL AREAS
-  PUBLIC FISH AND WILDLIFE AREAS
-  PUBLIC ACCESS AREAS
-  INVIOATE REFUGE

NOTE: NUMBERS CORRESPOND TO TABLE 12

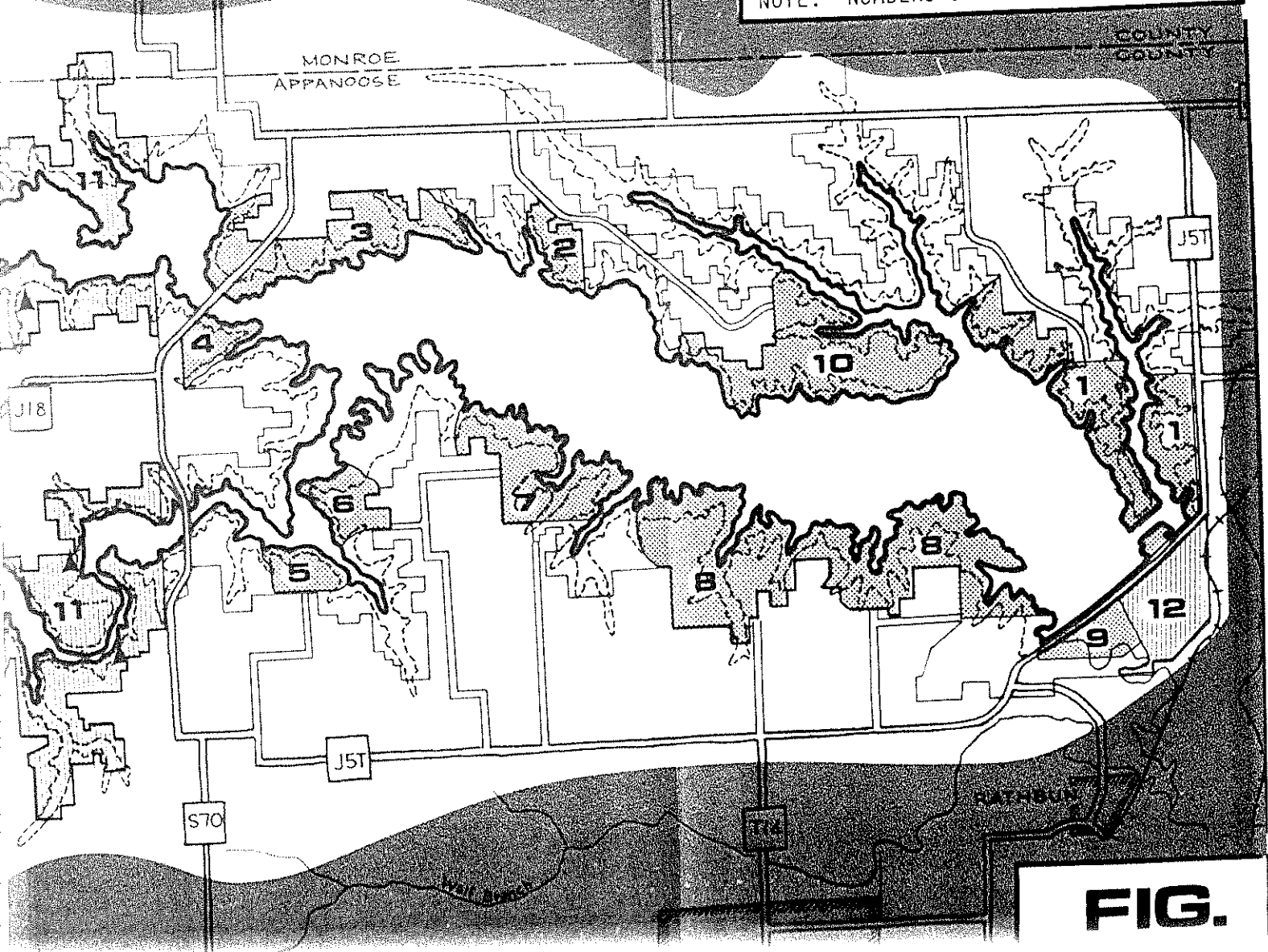


FIG.

SIMILAR MIDWEST PROJECTS

General

To evaluate the effects of Lake Rathbun on the physical and economic structure of Rathbun Region, information was gathered regarding similar Corps of Engineers projects. Two projects are discussed in this portion of the study, Lake Pomme de Terre located in Missouri and Lake Perry in Kansas. The former represents a well established project; the latter was completed within the last two years. Both are located within the Kansas City District of the Corps of Engineers.

Lake Pomme de Terre

Project Data - Pomme de Terre dam and reservoir was constructed in the latter 1950's for the purpose of flood control. The lake is located 30 miles south of Lake of the Ozarks in southwestern Missouri. Impoundment of water began in the fall of 1961. At conservation pool there are 7,820 surface acres and 113 miles of shoreline. Temporary water storage during flood emergencies increases the lake to 16,100 surface acres.

Recreation - Nine public use areas and a state park have been developed at Lake Pomme de Terre. All major outdoor recreation activities are provided in addition to boat storage and rental facilities, motor service, gasoline and oil sales, and heated fishing docks. A state wildlife management program provides for upland game and waterfowl hunting.

Visitation increased from 537,500 persons in 1961 to 1,625,000 for the first eight months of 1970. In 1970, 815,000 persons lived within a two hour drive of the lake.

Regional Population - Lake Pomme de Terre lies within two counties, Hickory and Polk. The former includes the dam site and a large portion of the lake. Dallas County is adjacent to these two counties.

During the period 1950 to 1960, the region lost over 13 percent in population; all counties contributed to the decline. In sharp contrast was the 7 percent gain between 1960 and 1970, or nearly 2,000 persons. Only Hickory County declined in population. Regional population changes are shown in Table 13.

TABLE 13
POPULATION TRENDS
LAKE POMME DE TERRE REGION

	1950	1960	1970
Dallas County	10,392	9,314	9,867
Hickory County	5,387	4,516	4,340
Polk County	16,062	13,753	15,352
Pomme de Terre Region	31,841	27,583	29,559

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Physical Development - Private investment has capitalized on public demand at Pomme de Terre. Concession-marina facilities have been constructed in four public use areas. A restaurant is operated in connection with two of these areas. Bait and tackle stores, sporting goods stores, and service stations have emerged at numerous locations in the lake area.

Residential uses and tourist accommodations contribute to a large portion of total development. There are presently over 100 privately developed real estate areas containing an average of 25 units. Over 15 areas provide overnight and tourist accommodations. Overnight facilities are also available in connection with a concession-marina operation. Land use patterns indicate lake access and boat storage facilities as major locational factors. Commercial facilities frequent heavily traveled roads and the concession-marina areas.

Regional Impact - Retail sales increased rapidly during the initial stages of development, resulting from tourist and recreation expenditures. Between 1961 and 1965, sales tax receipts in the region increased more than 23 percent. During the period Hickory County experienced a 30 percent increase. Hermitage, a community of slightly more than 300 persons, recorded a 60 percent increase in sales tax receipts.

Similarly, Polk County and the community of Bolivar, with 3,500 persons, showed sales tax increases for the period, 20 percent and 26 percent, respectively.

Dallas County's tax receipts for the period increased 25 percent and the community of Buffalo, population 1,500 persons, showed an increase of 27 percent. Significantly, no part of the lake is within the county.

Controls - Pomme de Terre has developed under few governmental regulations. County or regional zoning has not been adopted. Some developers impose restrictions on subdivision development. State health regulations assist in maintaining acceptable public health standards.

Utilities - Most homes at Pomme de Terre are serviced by individual water wells. A reliable source of water is found at a depth of 200 feet through solid rock. The average cost of an individual water system, including drilling, submersible pump, and tank, is \$1,000 to \$1,200.

Some developers construct common wells and serve six to twelve units depending on water recovery. These wells must meet Missouri Division of Health Board specifications. Generally, the Pomme de Terre area has been fortunate in obtaining an adequate ground water supply.

Sewage treatment generally consists of individual systems, 1,000 gallon septic tanks, and sufficient lateral tile fields. Motel and resort owners construct stabilization ponds. All types of treatment systems are required to be built above flood pool elevation and are not permitted to drain into the lake. Pollution of the lake has not been a problem, according to water quality tests conducted regularly by the Federal Water Pollution Board.

Lake Perry

Project Data - Construction of Perry dam and reservoir began in 1964 for the purpose of flood control. The lake is located in northeastern Kansas, 50 miles west of Kansas City. Impounding of water began in January of 1969. The conservation pool includes 12,200 surface acres and 160 miles of shoreline. Temporary water storage during flood emergencies increases the lake to 25,000 surface acres.

Recreation - Nine public use areas and two state parks have been developed at Lake Perry. All major outdoor recreation activities are provided in addition to boat storage and rental facilities, motor service, and gasoline and oil sales. Upland game and waterfowl hunting is provided in a state managed public hunting area.

During the first full year of operation (1970), 1,575,000 persons visited Lake Perry. Projections indicate that 2.5 to 3 million visitors are expected in 1971. In 1970, over two million persons lived within a two-hour drive of the lake. Included within this area is the Kansas City metropolitan area, Topeka, and the university communities of Lawrence and Manhattan.

Population - Lake Perry is located wholly within Jefferson County, population 12,000. Between 1960 and 1970 the county experienced a 6.6 percent population increase. Lake Perry and county officials project a 1985 population of 32,000. Although growth is expected to be greatest in the immediate lake area, many small communities show population doubling during the period.

Rapid growth of Jefferson County is a result of the excellent network of highways and the short commuting distance to nearby urban centers. Topeka and Lawrence, population 123,000 and 45,000, respectively, are within 15 miles of Lake Perry dam.

Physical Development - A concession-marina provides over 500 rental covered slips. In addition, buoy rental for deep draft boats and dry storage during the off season are available. Commercial facilities include a restaurant, sporting equipment and accessories, and boat sales and service. Launching equipment is available for boats up to 15 tons and 60 feet in length.

Bait and tackle, groceries, gasoline, antiques, and boat storage facilities have developed at various locations in the lake area. Generally, these facilities are located near major recreation developments.

Approximately 50 subdivisions are being developed for second home and permanent type living. Over 4,200 lake lots have been platted. Prior to 1970, 25 building permits per year was the normal rate. In 1970, 207 building permits were issued.

A luxury travel trailer park is being developed to provide camping sites available for sale or lease. Future plans include a 9-hole golf course, a 2,800-foot airstrip, lodge and swimming pool, and supporting commercial activities.

A public golf course is within easy reach of Lake Perry.

Nearly all residential development has occurred around major recreational centers and along undeveloped public land. Few developments have located along the public hunting area in the upper reaches of the lake, generally because of restrictive shoreline access and uses.

In 1964, the total real estate valuation of Jefferson County was \$23.7 million. At the end of 1969, total evaluation rose to \$27.2 million, with 39,000 acres taken from the tax roles as a result of government land purchases. By the end of 1970, real estate valuation was \$28.5 million.

Controls - Perry Lake Association was organized in 1964 to promote the orderly development of the area. The association was instrumental in the organization of the Jefferson County Planning Commission. The commission zoned the entire county and is responsible for a three mile sanitation zone around the lake. The sanitation zone restricts septic tanks and holding tanks to rigid specifications. After a development reaches a certain percentage of homes constructed, a sanitary sewer system is required, financed by homeowners or developers. Only two developments provided a sanitary system prior to sale of the first lots. Other developers wait until the required percentage of homes is reached before constructing the system. This reduces initial investment costs and permits the developer to recover a portion of the initial investment before incurring additional expenses.

Many developers impose restrictions for the benefit of landowners. Lodges, swimming pools, and private recreation areas are common among the developments.

Water and Sewer - Approximately 150,000 acre-feet of water is stored in Lake Perry for water supply. The water is owned by the State of Kansas for future use, and does not contribute to the water supply of the Lake Perry area. Rural water and sewer districts are organized and financed by developers in accordance with laws of Kansas.

Summary

There are many positive aspects which accrue in an area resulting from the development of a major recreation resource. But problems are evident also. Topping the list are law enforcement, pollution, and road improvements.

The burden experienced by law enforcement officials is magnified by the popularity of recreational developments. Peak weekend and holiday visitation may exceed the population of the surrounding area.

Roads designed for internal movement of traffic and direct access to private property must facilitate many times the original number of vehicles to provide access to the lake area.

Improper refuse disposal by visitors using the lake, beaches, campsites, and access roads poses another significant problem.

These recreation developments, at the same time providing flood control benefits to a state and the nation, serve a large sector of the population who demand luxuries which a county or region alone cannot afford. Past experience indicates that many lake areas never recover from these problems.

State and federal aid for the improvement of regional facilities (i.e., roads, law enforcement) is important during the initial stages of project development in order to achieve successful operation of a recreation development.

LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA

General

Before future development in the Rathbun Region can be forecast, it is necessary to study and understand factors such as population and economic trends, transportation patterns, and recreation in Rathbun's influence area. These factors as well as future trends are discussed in this portion of the report.

Areas of Influence

Primary Influence Area - For purposes of this study, Rathbun's influence area has been divided into two categories. The first and most important is the Primary Influence Area (P.I.A.). People from the area are expected to produce the greatest share of use at Lake Rathbun in terms of recreation, second homes, and tourism.

The area detailed on Figure 5 was determined to be the P.I.A. It is described by a diamond shaped perimeter, two hours driving time (100 miles) from Lake Rathbun. The shape of the P.I.A. is controlled by the grid type network of highways which frequent the area. Travel is not direct but in a north-south or east-west direction, hence the orientation of the points on these axes. From any point on the described boundary, it is a two hour drive to the lake. Selection of a two hour driving time is based on the location of similar recreation developments and the time people spend driving to recreational facilities.

Secondary Influence Area - The Secondary Influence Area (S.I.A.) is significantly less important in terms of potential use of Lake Rathbun, but proper development of the lake area will encourage participation from the S.I.A., particularly in regard to second home and tourist developments. The S.I.A. was determined to be the area outside the P.I.A. but within the limits of a four hour drive (200 miles). Figure 5 delineates the S.I.A.

Population

Primary Influence Area - P.I.A. population grew from 910,273 persons in 1960 to 910,460 persons in 1970. Over 80 percent of all counties lost population during the last decade, however. The sixteen Missouri counties lost some 11,600 persons. This was offset by a gain in population in the Iowa counties, specifically the counties in and around the Des Moines metropolitan area.

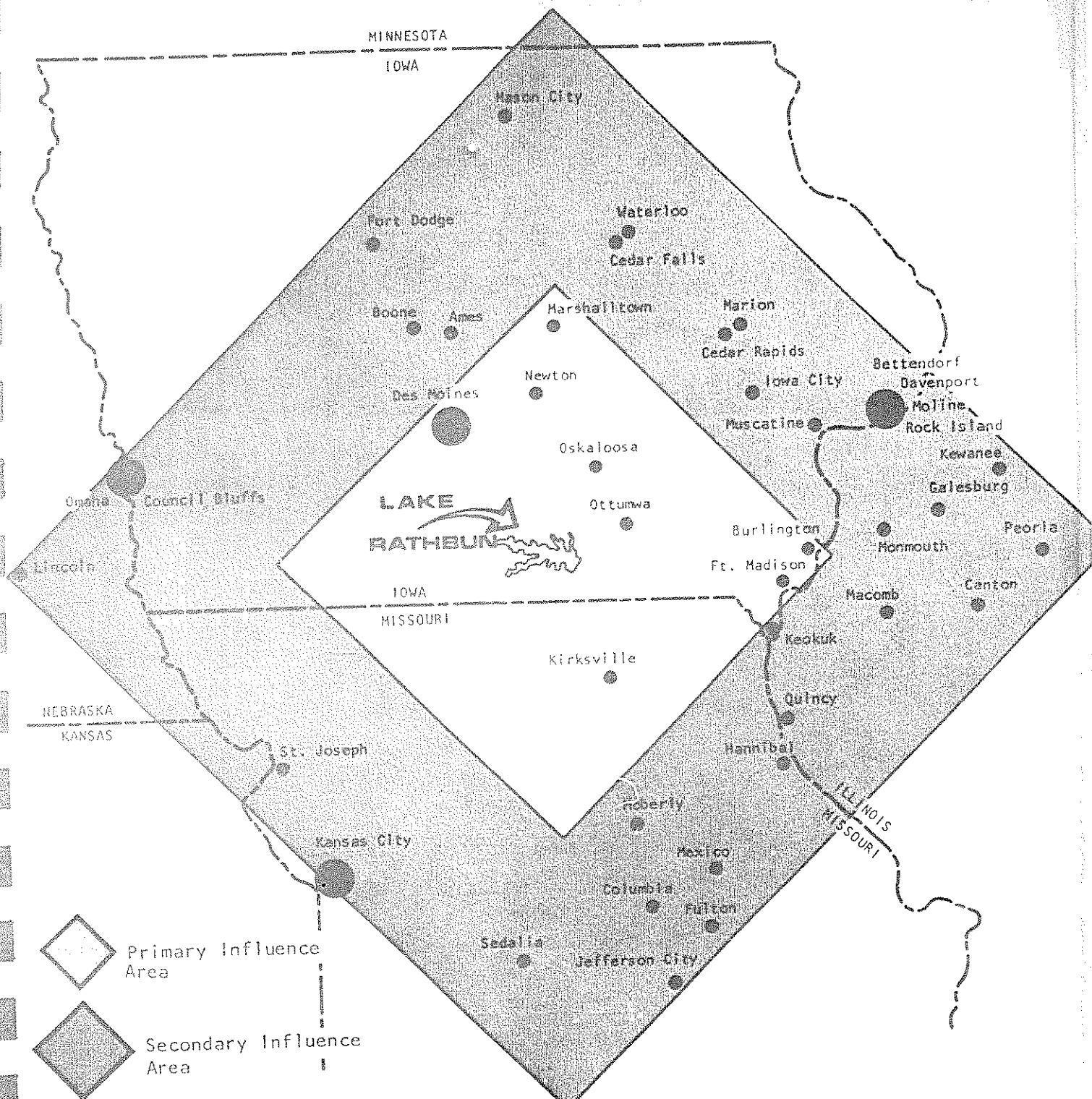
Rural to urban migration was evident during the last decade. The absence of large urban centers in northern Missouri resulted in displaced farm workers migrating to areas of greater economic opportunity. The rural to urban trend in Iowa's share of the P.I.A. was prevalent, but sufficient job opportunities prevented excessive migration from the area.

The Des Moines metropolitan area, located some two hours northwest of Lake Rathbun, experienced the largest increase in population during the last decade. Polk County, of which Des Moines is a part, contained 31.4 percent of P.I.A. population in 1970, some 286,100 persons.

The subregion formed by Polk, Jasper, Marion, Warren, and Marshall Counties accounted for 45.7 percent of 1970 P.I.A. population. Another 20.6 percent is located along U. S. Route 34 east of Rathbun Region including Mahaska, Wapello, Jefferson, Henry, Des Moines, and Lee Counties. Together, these two subregions contained 604,500 persons, or two-thirds of the P.I.A. population. Figure 6 depicts this population concentration.

The population composition of the P.I.A. in 1960 is shown in Table 14. Nearly one-fourth of Missouri P.I.A. population is 60 years and over. In the Iowa P.I.A. 16.5 percent is 60 years and older. A young age structure usually displays a higher degree of participation in recreation than their older counterparts.

Secondary Influence Area - The S.I.A. includes a large portion of the state of Iowa and parts of Missouri, Illinois, Nebraska, and Kansas. Population grew by nearly 7 percent during the last decade. In 1970, there were 3,606,000 persons residing in the S.I.A. Substantial gains occurred in Kansas City, Davenport-Rock Island, and Omaha-Council Bluffs metropolitan areas, some three to four hours drive from Lake Rathbun.



Legend for Influence Areas:

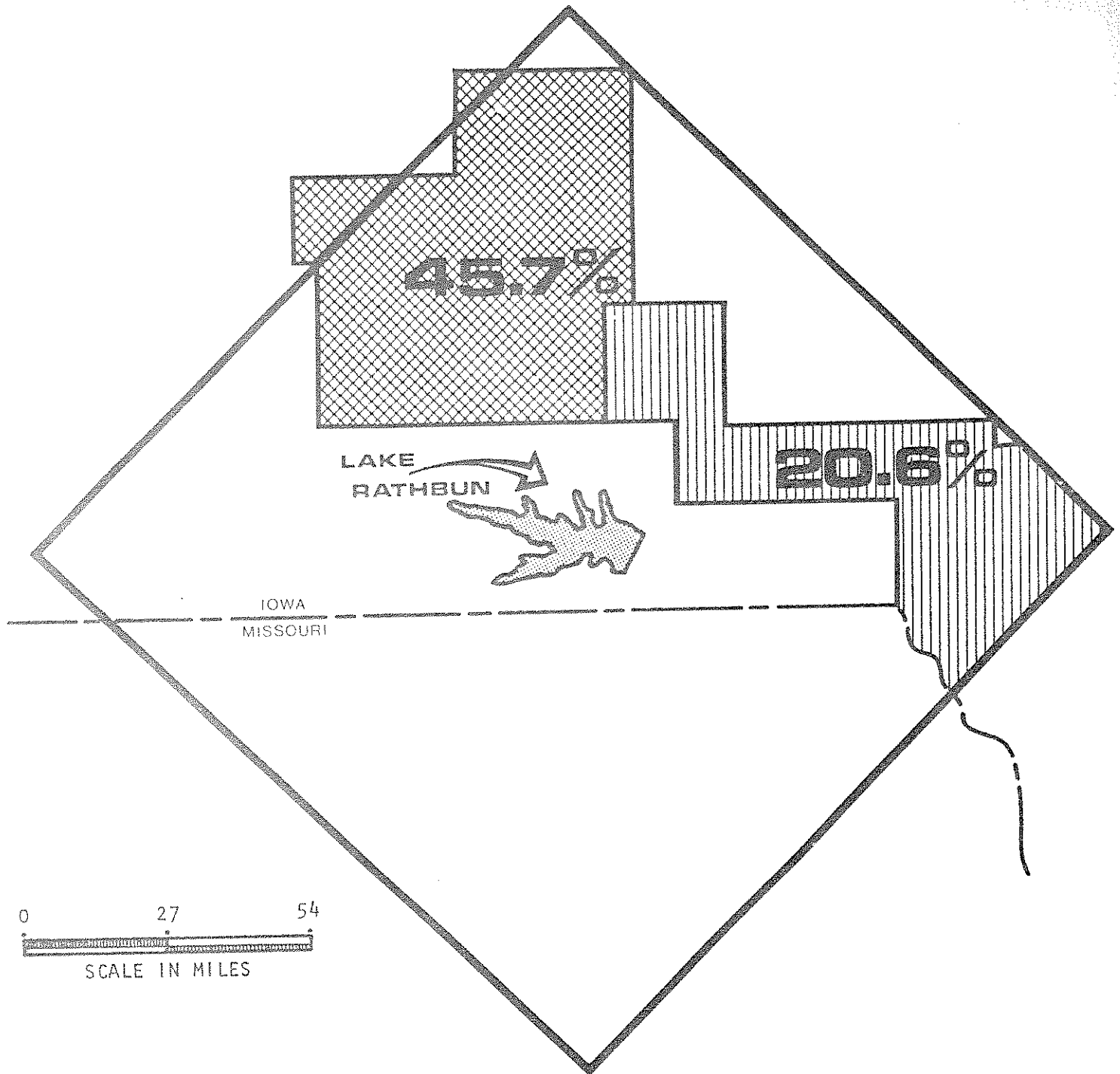
- Primary Influence Area (light gray diamond)
- Secondary Influence Area (dark gray diamond)



INFLUENCE AREA

LAKE RATHBUN

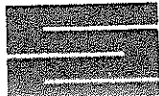
FIG. 5



POPULATION CONCENTRATION

PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA

FIG.
6



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TABLE 14
AGE OF PERSONS IN THE PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA
1960

Age	Iowa P.I.A. Percent	Missouri P.I.A. Percent	Total Primary Influence Area Percent
0-9	20.5	16.5	19.7
10-19	16.4	15.6	16.3
20-29	10.9	9.1	10.6
30-39	12.6	10.2	12.1
40-49	12.0	12.1	12.0
50-59	10.3	12.3	10.7
60-69	8.9	11.7	9.4
70-74	2.7	5.0	3.7
75 +	4.9	7.5	5.4

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Future - Moderate population growth in Rathbun's influence area is anticipated during the years 1970 to 1990. Population projections are shown in Table 15. Projections are based on (1) the stabilization of rural farm population, and (2) increasing importance of small urban centers.

TABLE 15
FUTURE POPULATION TRENDS
LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA
1970-1990

	Actual 1970	Projected	
		1980	1990
Primary Influence Area	910,460	920,000	950,000
Secondary Influence Area	3,605,746	3,740,000	3,825,000

Source: U. S. Census of Population
and Stanley Consultants

Economic Factors

Primary Influence Area - The P.I.A.'s economic situation is reflected in the general population characteristics. The aging, predominately rural population in northern Missouri has resulted in low incomes. Nine out of ten families had incomes less than \$8,000 in 1960. Less than 2 percent of the families had incomes over \$15,000.

Families living in Iowa's share of the P.I.A. had significantly higher family incomes. In 1960, 4.3 percent of the families earned over \$15,000, while 78 percent had incomes less than \$8,000. In the state of Iowa, the proportion of families earning less than \$8,000 in 1960 was over 80 percent. Employment in manufacturing and such business sectors as insurance, finance, and real estate within the larger urban areas contributed to higher incomes. Table 16 shows the breakdown of family income.

TABLE 16
FAMILY INCOME
PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA
1960

Income	Families		Total Primary Influence Area
	Iowa P.I.A.	Missouri P.I.A.	
\$0-\$4,999	91,039	35,508	126,547
\$5,000-\$7,999	61,478	7,862	69,340
\$8,000-\$9,999	20,286	2,019	22,305
\$10,000-\$14,999	15,847	1,359	17,206
\$15,000 and over	6,884	737	7,621
TOTAL	159,534	47,485	243,019

Source: U. S. Census of Population

Secondary Influence Area - In 1960, 77.6 percent of all S.I.A. families earned less than \$8,000. Families earning \$15,000 and over totaled 3.4 percent. Large urban areas such as Kansas City, Davenport, and Omaha contributed substantially to a high level of income. Significant to note is the higher level of family income in the Iowa P.I.A. compared to the income of families in the S.I.A. Income distribution in the S.I.A. is shown in Table 17.

TABLE 17
 FAMILY INCOME
 SECONDARY INFLUENCE AREA
 1960

Income	Families
\$0-\$4,999	380,747
\$5,000-\$7,999	277,762
\$8,000-\$9,999	89,013
\$10,000-\$14,999	71,965
\$15,000 and over	<u>29,042</u>
TOTAL	848,558

Source: U. S. Census of
 Population

Future - Income is a major determinant of participation in outdoor recreation, ownership of second homes, and level of tourist activity.

During the planning period, it is anticipated that family income will rise. A smaller proportion of families will be earning less than \$5,000, while the percentage of families in other income groups will be increasing, particularly middle income groups.

Competing Recreational Facilities

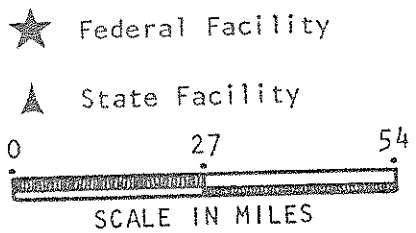
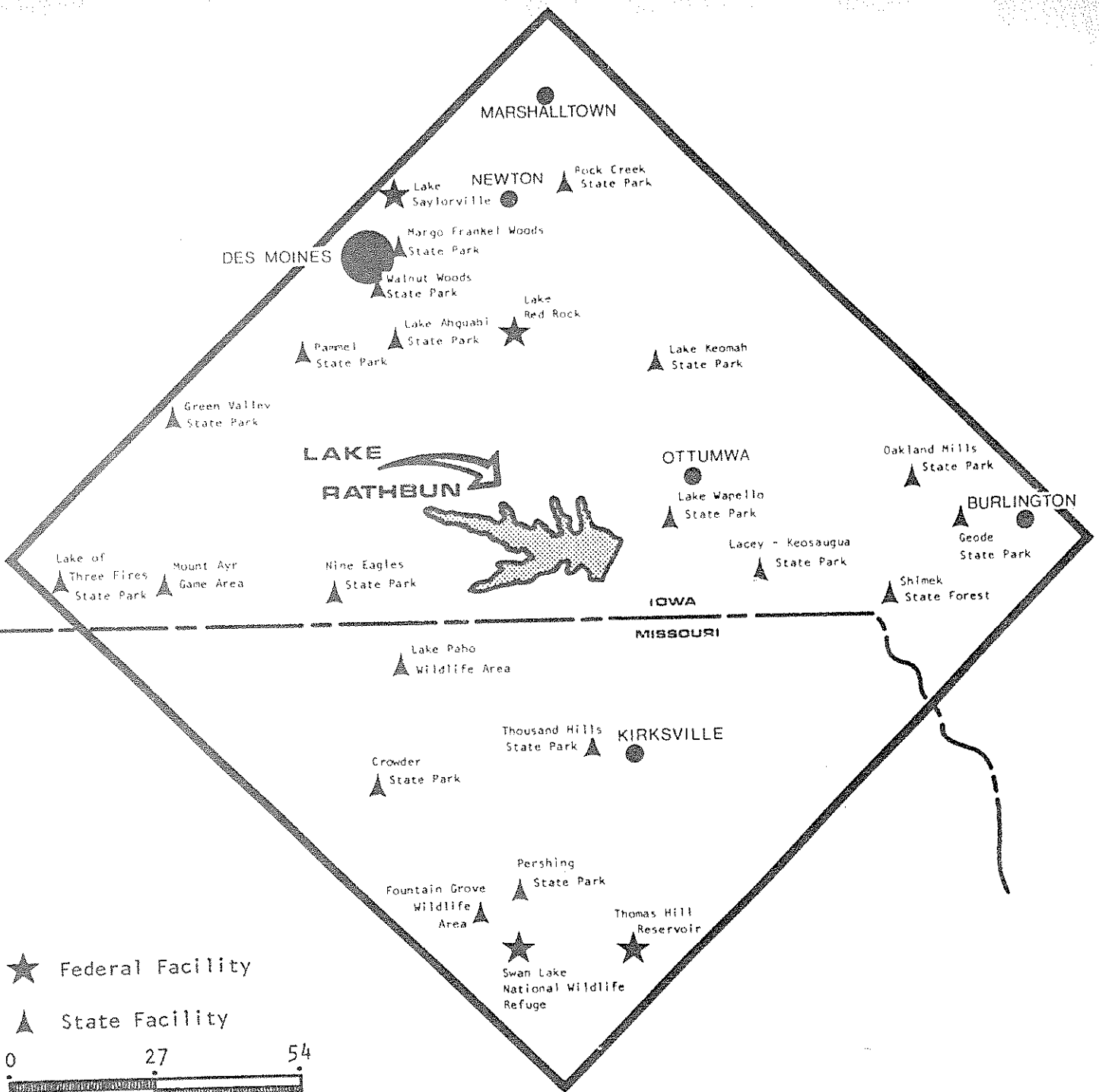
More leisure time, greater mobility, and rising family incomes have contributed substantially to the increase in popularity of outdoor recreation. In 1969, Iowa State parks were visited by more than 10.7 million people, an increase of 61 percent since 1960. Campers comprise 439,000 of the total visitation. Attendance at Iowa state parks in 1970 was estimated at 11.5 million.

Existing Recreation Facilities - To estimate recreation participation at Lake Rathbun, existing facilities within the P.I.A. have been inventoried. Since many facilities serve the local recreation market, the inventory is restricted to federal and state areas. Table 18 lists these facilities. Locations are shown on Figure 7.

TABLE 18
 COMPETING RECREATION FACILITIES
 PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA

	Size in Acres			Boating	Camping	Concession	Fishing	Hunting	Picnicking	Swimming	
	Land	Water	Total								
<u>Federal</u>											
Lake Red Rock	69,099	8,950	78,049	●	●	●	●	●	●	●	
Swan Lake National Wildlife Refuge	6,877	4,100	10,977	●			●	●	●		
Thomas Hill Reservoir	6,800	4,200	11,000	●	●		●		●	●	
Lake Saylorville	18,421	5,500	23,921	Under Construction							
<u>State</u>											
Margo Frangel Woods State Park	136	0	136						●		
Walnut Woods State Park	260	0	260		●		●		●		
Rock Creek State Park	613	600	1,213	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Lake Keomah State Park	286	80	366	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Lake Ahquabi State Park	644	130	774	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Pammel State Park	281	0	281		●		●		●		
Green Valley State Park	598	390	988	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Oakland Mills State Park	85	0	85		●		●		●		
Geode State Park	1,436	205	1,641	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Shimek State Forest	7,288	8	7,296		●				●		
Lacey-Keosauqua State Park	1,337	30	1,367	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Lake Wapello State Park	856	287	1,143	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Nine Eagles State Park	1,025	56	1,081	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Lake of Three Fires State Park	512	131	643	●	●	●	●		●	●	
Crowder State Park	620	20	640	●	●		●	●	●	●	
Pershing State Park	1,826	10	1,836		●		●		●		
Thousand Hills State Park	2,449	703	3,152	●	●		●		●	●	
Fountain Grove Wildlife Area	1,711	2,150	3,861	●			●	●	●		
Lake Paho Wildlife Area	481	273	754	●			●	●	●		
Mount Ayr Game Area	1,088	70	1,158		●			●	●		

Source: Outdoor Recreation in Iowa, Parks for America, and Stanley Consultants



COMPETING RECREATION FACILITIES

PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA

FIG. 7

Regulations - Regulations are imposed on the use of artificial lakes under jurisdiction of the Iowa State Conservation Commission as outlined in the Code of Iowa. Motorboats are not allowed on artificial lakes less than 100 acres. Lakes greater than 100 acres limit motor size to six horsepower, or less. Rowboats and canoes may be used on these lakes, but sailboats are restricted to lakes specifically designated for such craft. The southern portion of Iowa is nearly devoid of natural lakes.

Competition - Recreation facilities in the P.I.A. provide the opportunity to participate in all major types of outdoor recreation activities, but deficiencies in available water areas for high power boating are apparent. Six lakes under State Conservation Commission jurisdiction are large enough to meet existing powerboat regulations. Only Corps owned Lake Red Rock allows unlimited horsepower within the Iowa portion of the P.I.A. The available supply of water areas in the southern portion of the P.I.A. (Missouri) is similarly limited.

The distance a person is willing to travel to a recreation development depends largely on the purpose of the trip, and the length of time spent at the facility. Normally, people participating in picnicking, swimming, hiking, and related activities will use nearby facilities and limit their stay to less than one day. Camping, boating, fishing, and hunting activities lengthen the distance and time of travel. These activities frequently occur during overnight, weekend, and vacation trips.

Future - General conclusions are drawn regarding the use of Lake Rathbun during the planning period.

- Lake Rathbun will obviously relieve deficiencies in boating recreation within the P.I.A. Boating activities are expected to attract people from throughout the P.I.A. as well as the S.I.A.
- Camping facilities are expected to capture a significant portion of campers in the P.I.A. Participation from the S.I.A. will also occur.
- Of importance is the potential for waterfowl hunting. This sector could provide the opportunity to expand the recreation season into the fall months of the year.

- 12245
- Rathbun Region has one thing that few other areas in the P.I.A. and S.I.A. have--a major recreation development capable of penetrating the second home and resort markets.

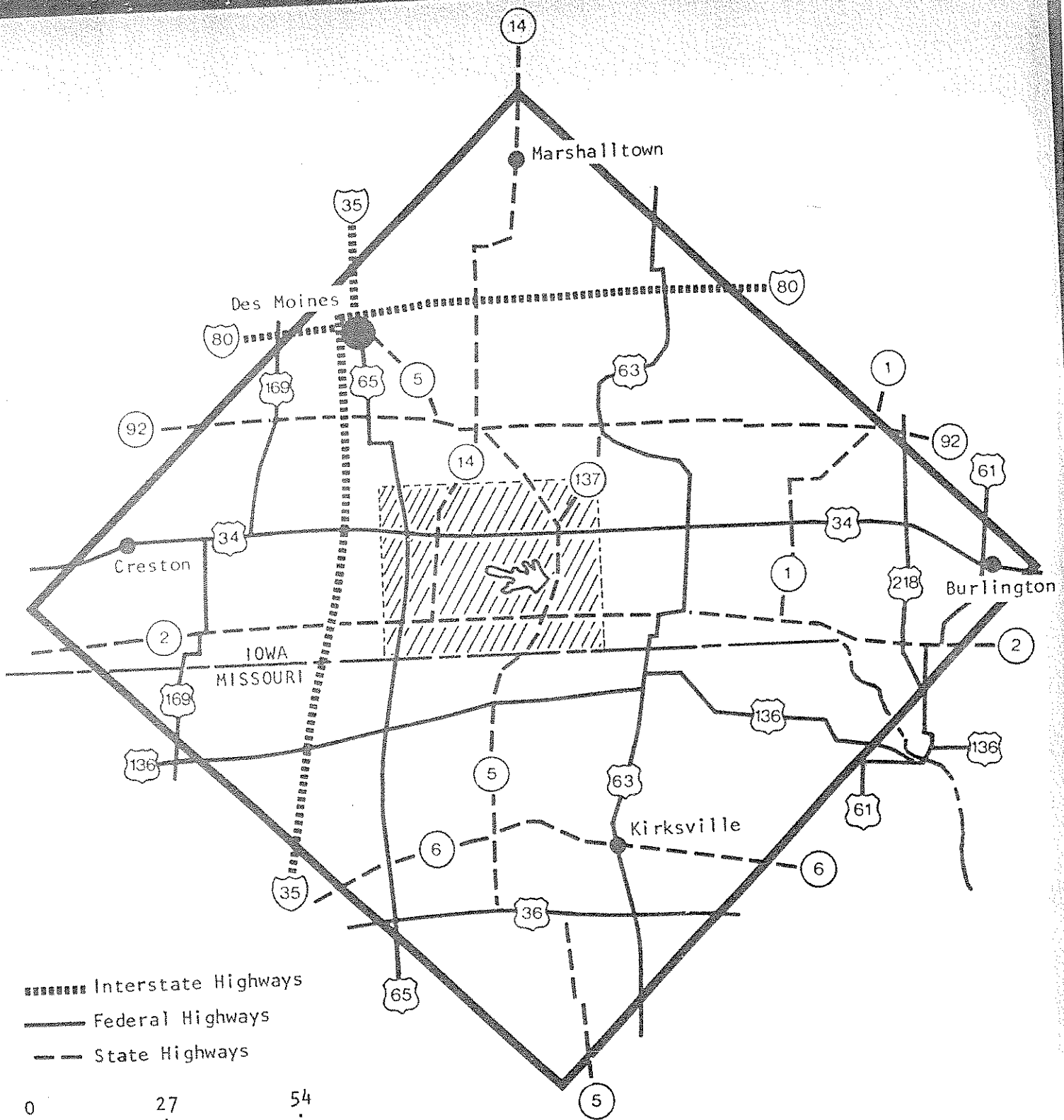
Transportation

Primary Network - Figure 8 shows the primary highway system affecting Rathbun Region. Interstate Routes 80 and 35, located respectively north and west of the region, will undoubtedly influence future traffic patterns. The two highways intersect within the Des Moines metropolitan area. U. S. Route 34 from the west and U. S. Route 65 from the north provide direct access to the region from the interstate system. State Routes 2, 5, and 14 complement this system.

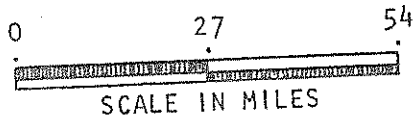
Proposed Freeways and Expressways - Of interest to Rathbun Region is Iowa's proposed network of freeways and expressways. U. S. Route 34 is to be upgraded to expressway standards from the state's western border to Ottumwa, east of the region. At this point the expressway will join with a proposed freeway from Des Moines through Oskaloosa to Burlington. U. S. 63 from Ottumwa to the Missouri border is designated as a proposed expressway. Although no timetable has been established, these improvements will be a major contribution to the regional highway system affecting Rathbun Region.

Future Traffic Patterns - Based on the present highway system and population distribution within the P.I.A., the following conclusions are drawn concerning future traffic patterns as they affect Rathbun Region:

- Traffic entering the region is expected to be heaviest from the east and west.
A major portion of traffic originating from the northern areas is expected to be channeled to east-west routes prior to entering the region.
- Traffic entering the region from the south will be minimal, principally because of the sparse populace in northern Missouri and the limited number of highways.
- U. S. Route 34 is expected to receive the largest amount of lake oriented traffic. State Route 5 provides the most direct access to the lake at the present and is, therefore, expected to experience heavy use.



- Interstate Highways
- Federal Highways
- - - - State Highways

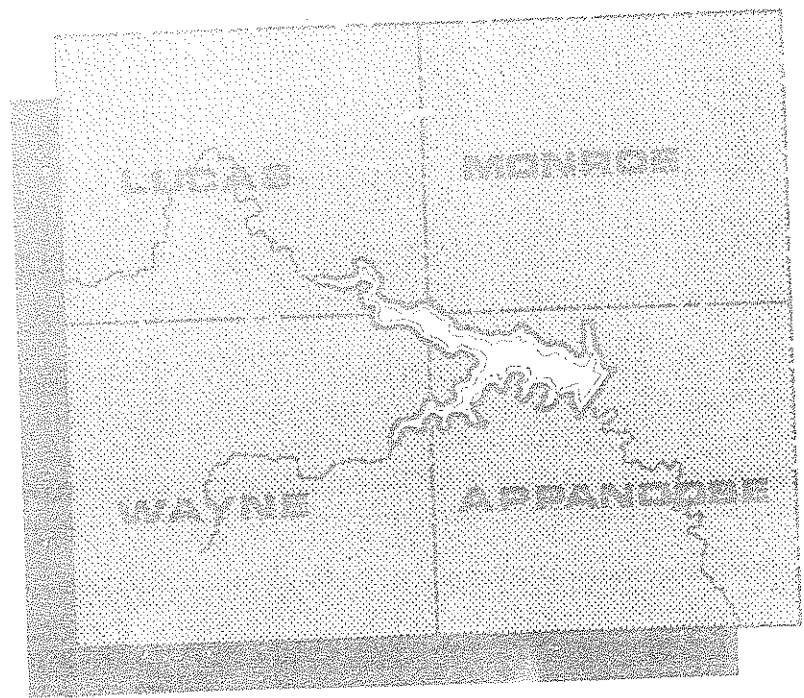


HIGHWAY SYSTEM

PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA

FIG. 8

- 22454
- Secondary to the above highways will be U. S. Route 65, and the western portion of State Route 2.
 - The remaining highway segments in the region are expected to receive minimal increases in traffic flow.



**IDENTIFICATION OF
POTENTIALS
AND OPPORTUNITIES**

**PART
III**

GENERAL

This portion of the study is concerned with the identification of potential development projects that may be expected as a result of Lake Rathbun. The impact of these projects on Rathbun Region's economy is also discussed. Finally, supporting development projects are identified. These elements provide a basis for formulation of the development plan.

MARKET ANALYSIS

General

The market potential for recreation, second home, and tourist projects in the Rathbun Region is discussed below. Methodology, trends, and projections are outlined for each sector of development.

Recreation

Survey Information - The Outdoor Recreation Resources Review Commission (ORRRC) conducted a national recreation survey in 1960. Their task was to determine present and future recreation needs of the American people, to identify national recreation resources available to fill these needs, and to recommend policies and programs to ensure that the needs are met. In 1965, the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation updated the ORRRC report.

The two federal surveys contained extremely low sampling intensities in Iowa. In addition, the state of Iowa is somewhat atypical in comparison to the rest of the North Central region* regarding outdoor recreation resources and population density characteristics. For these reasons, the Iowa Recreation Survey of 1966 was conducted to obtain accurate demand data for Iowa residents. The survey was cooperatively financed by the State Conservation Commission and Iowa Agricultural Experiment Station and conducted by the Department of Forestry and Statistical Laboratory of Iowa State University.

The study identified the current level of participation in outdoor recreation activities in Iowa in addition to establishing a sound base for future surveys and trends in recreation. Participation is expressed in activity days (i.e., the participation of one person in one activity in one day). The results of the Iowa Recreation Survey are shown in Table 19.

Projections - Data obtained from the Iowa Recreation Survey was used to estimate the level of participation at Lake Rathbun for the years 1971 to 1990. First, data was applied to the population 12 years and older in the P.I.A. and, where applicable, the S.I.A. to quantify recreation demands.

*North Central Region: Michigan, Ohio, Illinois, Indiana, Wisconsin, Minnesota, Iowa, Missouri, North Dakota, South Dakota, Nebraska, and Kansas

TABLE 19
PARTICIPATION OF IOWANS 12 YEARS AND OLDER IN
AWAY-FROM-HOME OUTDOOR RECREATION ACTIVITIES

Activity	Percent Participating	Mean Days Per Participant	Total Activity Days
<u>September, 1965 - September, 1966</u>			
Fishing	40.7	10.4	10,434,861
Canoeing	4.6	4.6	521,645
Sailing	1.6	2.1	82,832
Boating (other)	35.0	6.7	5,780,981
Swimming	37.9	13.3	12,426,523
Water Skiing	5.9	5.2	756,335
Hunting	18.5	8.7	3,967,800
Camping			
Trailer	6.6	9.2	1,496,895
Tent	7.4	5.4	985,111
Wilderness	2.2	3.2	173,552
Picnicking	77.7	7.4	14,174,626
Driving for Pleasure	78.7	17.8	34,534,528
<u>June, 1966 - August, 1966</u>			
Fishing	37.8	8.5	7,920,810
Canoeing	4.1	4.0	404,300
Sailing	1.5	1.9	70,260
Boating (other)	33.1	5.6	4,569,566
Swimming	36.9	13.3	12,098,651
Water Skiing	5.8	5.2	743,517
Camping			
Trailer	5.9	8.9	1,294,496
Tent	6.9	5.5	935,556
Wilderness	2.0	3.0	147,915
Picnicking	75.8	6.0	11,211,900
Driving for Pleasure	74.1	12.8	23,382,285

Source: Outdoor Recreation in Iowa

Population projections for that portion of the population 12 years and over is shown in Table 20.

TABLE 20
POPULATION PROJECTIONS
PERSONS 12 YEARS AND OLDER
LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA
1970-1990

	1970	1980	1990
Primary Influence Area	680,000	699,000	722,000
Secondary Influence Area	2,711,000	2,850,000	3,040,000

Source: Stanley Consultants

Tables 21 and 22 show demand for outdoor recreation within the Primary and Secondary Influence Areas and represent the market potential for recreation during the planning period.

A percentage of total activity days will be spent at Lake Rathbun. By using information gained in earlier sections, estimates were derived for participation in outdoor recreation at Lake Rathbun. Tables 23 and 24 present these estimates.

For use in future portions of the study, recreation demands at Lake Rathbun are represented in terms of visitor days. A visitor day is a visit of one individual to an outdoor recreation development during any portion of a 24 hour day. Visitor day estimates are shown in Table 25.

Needs - To determine the adequacy of recreation facilities at Lake Rathbun, it is necessary to convert activity days into peak hourly use during a typical summer weekend day for the series of recreation activities. First, the number participating during a typical summer weekend day (shown in Table 1, Appendix A) is achieved by applying the "Louisiana Constant,"* 2.88 percent, to participation during the peak recreation season, June through August (Table 24). Then "turnover rates" (Table 2, Appendix A) are applied to daily use figures to establish a peak hour or "design hour." The last derivation (Table 3, Appendix A) represents the number of persons demanding space for a given recreation activity at the most popular time period of a day in the recreation season.

* A Statewide Plan for Outdoor Recreation in Ohio.

TABLE 21
 OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMANDS
 LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA
 1971-1990
 (12 month period)

Activities	Total Activity Days		
	1971	1980	1990
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	2,878,304	2,958,727	3,056,081
Canoeing	143,888	147,908	152,775
Sailing	22,848	23,486	24,259
Boating (other)	1,594,600	1,639,155	1,693,090
Swimming	3,427,676	3,523,449	3,639,385
Water Skiing	208,624	214,453	215,096
Hunting	1,094,460	1,125,040	1,162,059
Camping			
Trailer	412,896	424,432	438,398
Tent	271,728	279,320	288,511
Wilderness	47,872	49,209	50,828
Picnicking	3,913,386	4,019,110	4,151,355
Driving for Pleasure	7,117,152	9,792,011	10,114,209
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	11,475,120	12,063,480	12,867,712
Boating (other)	6,357,295	6,683,250	7,128,800
Camping			
Trailer	1,646,119	1,730,520	1,845,880
Tent	1,083,315	1,138,860	1,214,784

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 22
 OUTDOOR RECREATION DEMANDS
 LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA
 1971-1990
 (June through August)

Activities	1971	Total Activity Days 1980	1990
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	2,184,840	2,245,887	2,319,786
Canoeing	111,520	114,636	118,408
Sailing	19,380	19,921	20,577
Boating (other)	1,260,448	1,295,666	1,338,299
Swimming	3,337,236	3,430,482	3,543,359
Water Skiing	205,088	210,818	217,755
Camping			
Trailer	357,068	367,044	379,122
Tent	258,060	265,270	270,490
Wilderness	40,800	41,940	43,320
Picnicking	3,092,640	3,179,052	3,283,656
Driving for Pleasure	6,475,264	6,629,875	6,848,025
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	8,710,443	9,157,050	9,767,520
Boating (other)	5,025,109	5,282,760	5,634,944
Camping			
Trailer	1,423,546	1,496,535	1,596,304
Tent	1,028,824	1,081,575	1,153,680

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 23
 ESTIMATED OUTDOOR RECREATION POTENTIAL
 LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990
 (12 month period)

Activities	1971	Total Activity Days 1980	1990
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	86,340	147,929	213,917
Canoeing	11,509	11,831	13,749
Sailing	2,740	3,053	3,154
Boating (other)	143,514	196,698	270,894
Swimming	137,096	140,940	181,957
Water Skiing	14,601	15,012	17,722
Hunting	87,556	90,002	92,968
Camping			
Trailer	78,448	89,129	100,822
Tent	43,475	44,690	49,042
Wilderness	5,744	5,904	6,099
Picnicking	313,064	321,530	373,619
Driving for Pleasure	285,761	356,071	505,698
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	11,475	12,063	12,867
Boating (other)	12,714	13,366	14,256
Camping			
Trailer	32,922	34,610	36,917
Tent	10,833	11,388	12,147

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 24
 ESTIMATED OUTDOOR RECREATION POTENTIAL
 LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990
 (June through August)

Activities	Total Activity Days		
	1971	1980	1990
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	65,543	112,293	162,384
Canoeing	8,920	9,168	10,656
Sailing	2,325	2,589	2,675
Boating (other)	113,439	155,478	214,127
Swimming	133,478	137,216	177,156
Water Skiing	14,352	14,757	17,420
Camping			
Trailer	67,835	77,074	87,193
Tent	41,288	42,438	45,980
Wilderness	4,896	5,034	5,199
Picnicking	247,410	254,322	295,530
Driving for Pleasure	193,484	265,190	342,400
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>			
Fishing	8,710	9,157	9,767
Boating (other)	10,050	10,364	11,268
Camping			
Trailer	28,470	29,930	31,926
Tent	10,288	10,815	11,536

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 25
ESTIMATED VISITOR DAYS SPENT AT LAKE RATHBUN
BY RECREATIONISTS
1971-1990

Recreation Group	Visitor Days				
	1971	1975	1980	1985	1990
Campers	107,050	111,450	116,100	121,700	127,500
Hunters and Fishermen	108,700	127,300	148,700	169,650	191,800
Other Outdoor Recreationists	496,450	528,300	564,200	643,900	727,800
TOTAL	712,200	767,050	829,000	935,250	1,047,100

Source: Stanley Consultants

Application of density standards (Table 4, Appendix A) relative to "design hour" use of each recreation activity produces a result which can be compared to available supplies at Lake Rathbun. The following paragraphs discuss the adequacy of recreation facilities at Lake Rathbun:

Fishing - At conservation pool level, Lake Rathbun has 180 miles of shoreline. Based on the space occupied by one fisherman, an area 20 feet deep by 200 feet wide is considered adequate, or 12 fishermen per acre of shoreline. A 20-foot strip around the lake results in an area of 435 acres and can accommodate 5,220 people at one time. This supply is sufficient for the estimated demand for fishing at Lake Rathbun.

Boating - At expressed density standards, Lake Rathbun (11,000 acres) can accommodate 2,200 boats at any given time. Based on three people per boat, the lake will be populated by 1,560 boats at design hour in 1990. The lake area is considered adequate to meet estimated demands for water recreation.

Swimming - During design hour in 1971, 1,920 swimmers are expected to use beach facilities, increasing to 2,550 in 1990. Swimming areas at Lake Rathbun provide approximately 7 acres of beach, and can accommodate 2,800 persons, more than sufficient to fulfill projected demands.

Camping - Recreation facilities provide 413 trailer camping units. Initially, 660 units will be in demand, increasing to 815 units in 1990. Estimated participation in trailer camping at Lake Rathbun will create a need for an additional 400 units by 1990.

Picnicking - The available supply of picnic facilities at Lake Rathbun is 1,616 units, 1,000 units in general picnic areas, and 616 units in camping areas. Anticipated demand for these facilities will increase from 1,160 units in 1971 to 1,380 units in 1990. The adequacy of existing facilities will depend on the use of picnic units in camping areas. Since the intent of these facilities is to serve campers, it is probable that picnic facilities will need to be expanded during the planning period.

Hunting - The change in intensity from upland game to waterfowl hunting at Lake Rathbun, in addition to the newness of the development, makes it difficult to determine the adequacy of present facilities and future space requirements. Rathbun Game Management Area (13,720 acres) will accommodate 690 hunters maximum, based on safety standards. There is a possibility that additional space will be needed. After proper examination of hunting demands during the next few years, if a surplus demand is found, consideration should be given to expanding the present area to include adjacent private land under purchase or easement rights.

Second Homes

General - People today have more opportunity for recreation than ever before. More leisure time, rising family income, and greater mobility enable longer and more frequent visits to recreation facilities. Second home developments near major recreation resources, particularly a water resource, are increasing in popularity. A second home appreciates in value and at the same time offers excellent vacation and recreation opportunities. The market is stimulated by expansion in population, improved accessibility to isolated areas, and the increasing development and promotion of second home projects.

Survey Information - Various surveys have been conducted on second home ownership in the United States but differences in definition make comparisons difficult. In 1965, a Cornell University survey found 5.2 percent of the nation's families owned a second home. This was an increase in ownership from 3.5 percent found in the 1960 Census of Housing. During this period at least 200,000 families per year acquired a second home.

The Cornell University survey compiled second home ownership data by income groups. Results are presented in Table 26.

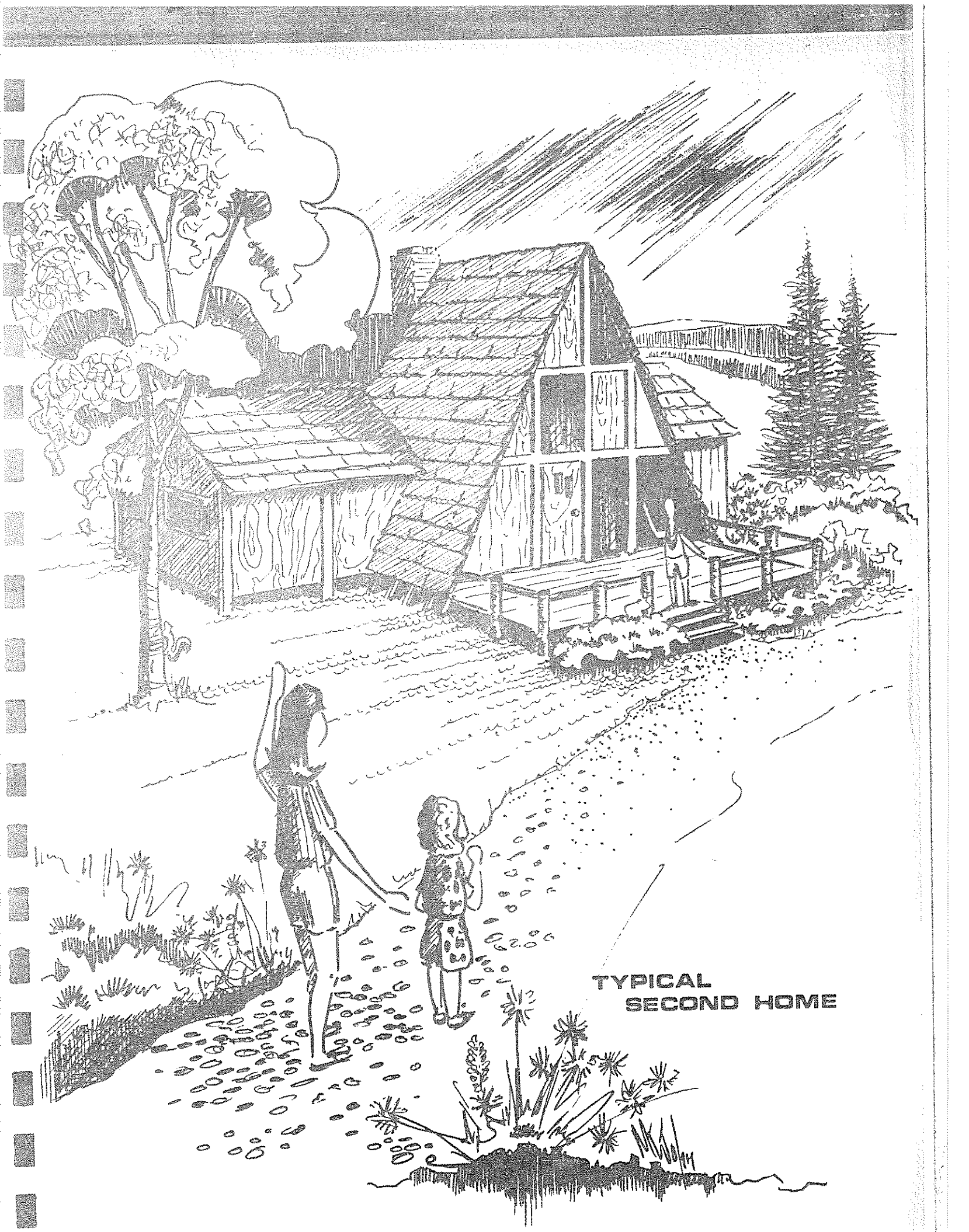
TABLE 26
NATIONAL SURVEY ON SECOND HOME OWNERSHIP
1965

Family Income	Percentage of all Families Owning Second Homes
Less than \$5,000	4.4
\$5,000 - \$7,499	4.9
\$7,500 - \$9,999	6.7
\$10,000 - \$14,999	11.2
\$15,000 and over	14.6

Source: Unpublished research by Professor Richard Ragatz, Cornell University, 1965

Several important conclusions about the correlation between income and ownership are drawn when comparison is made with past surveys. First, ownership is three to four times higher among families in the \$15,000 and over income group than the \$5,000 and under income group. Second, a significant increase in ownership has occurred in the \$8,000 to \$15,000 income group. Finally, little change in ownership rates among families in the \$15,000 and over income group suggests that there may be an upper limit to second home demand within this group. These conclusions were used to estimate changes in the percentage of families owning a second home during the planning period.

The survey also found that most families purchase a second home within a few hours drive of their first home. Two-thirds of all second home owners live within two hours of their first home and four out of five live within a four hour drive.



**TYPICAL
SECOND HOME**

1224614

Second Home Market Area Demands - The market area for second homes at Lake Rathbun was determined to be the Primary and Secondary Influence Areas. The number of families in the P.I.A. and S.I.A. owning a second home during the period 1970 to 1990 is the product of projected households and second home ownership rates. Results are presented in Tables 27 and 28.

The number of families in the P.I.A. owning a second home is expected to increase from 14,911 in 1970 to 20,427 in 1990. Families in the S.I.A. owning a second home are expected to increase from 52,597 in 1970 to 71,339 in 1990. This represents a market for 5,516 and 18,742 second homes, respectively, during the planning period.

The lag between the purchase of a second home lot and the time construction of the home actually begins varies with the income of the buyer. The ratio of lots to second homes in the market area is estimated to be 2.54 among families with incomes under \$15,000 and 1.55 among families in the \$15,000 and over income group. Between 1970 and 1990, it is estimated that families in the P.I.A. and S.I.A. will purchase a total of 12,983 lots and 43,834 lots, respectively (Table 29).

Potential for Second Home Lots - Between 1970 and 1990 it is expected that 5,047 second home lots will be marketed in the Lake Rathbun area as shown in Table 30. During the period approximately 65 percent of these lots will be owned by families living within the P.I.A. This sector represents over 25 percent of the second home market in the P.I.A. The Lake Rathbun area is also expected to capture over 4 percent of the total number of lots purchased by S.I.A. families.

Rate of Second Home Construction - The actual rate of construction of second homes at Lake Rathbun will depend on general economic conditions, the purchase price of lots, and the amount of land speculation experienced in the area. The present rate of construction at Lake Rathbun is not helpful because of the relatively new stage of development. On the national level the percentage of lots sold to homes built range from 25 to 40 percent. Assuming approximately a 1:3 ratio (homes to lots) in the Lake Rathbun area, over 1,600 second homes will be constructed during the period 1970 to 1990. This rate of construction is shown in Table 31.

TABLE 27
 PRIMARY INFLUENCE AREA HOUSEHOLDS
 AND SECOND HOMEOWNERS
 1970-1990

Income	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</u>				
Under \$5,000	126,000	124,645	121,670	118,575	114,015
\$5,000-\$7,999	68,040	66,820	65,250	63,600	63,215
\$8,000-\$9,999	27,720	30,840	34,730	39,100	43,350
\$10,000-\$14,999	17,640	20,560	23,490	26,500	29,590
\$15,000 and over	<u>12,600</u>	<u>14,135</u>	<u>15,660</u>	<u>17,225</u>	<u>18,830</u>
TOTAL	252,000	257,000	261,000	265,000	269,000
	<u>PERCENT SECOND HOMEOWNERS</u>				
Under \$5,000	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
\$5,000-\$7,999	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
\$8,000-\$9,999	6.9	7.5	8.2	9.0	9.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	11.7	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.2
\$15,000 and over	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.4
	<u>NUMBER OF SECOND HOMEOWNERS</u>				
Under \$5,000	5,670	5,733	5,596	5,454	5,244
\$5,000-\$7,999	3,402	3,474	3,523	3,625	3,792
\$8,000-\$9,999	1,912	2,313	2,864	3,519	4,291
\$10,000-\$14,999	2,063	2,528	3,053	3,630	4,201
\$15,000 and over	<u>1,864</u>	<u>2,120</u>	<u>2,380</u>	<u>2,635</u>	<u>2,899</u>
TOTAL	14,911	16,168	17,416	18,863	20,427

Source: Stanley Consultants

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TABLE 28
SECONDARY INFLUENCE AREA HOUSEHOLDS
AND SECOND HOMEOWNERS
1970-1990

Income	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
	<u>NUMBER OF HOUSEHOLDS</u>				
Under \$5,000	378,885	370,700	360,180	349,510	337,625
\$5,000-\$7,999	270,010	265,500	260,420	254,520	247,130
\$8,000-\$9,999	104,520	116,050	133,720	145,895	158,680
\$10,000-\$14,999	82,745	88,500	94,290	104,535	114,875
\$15,000 and over	<u>34,840</u>	<u>44,250</u>	<u>49,390</u>	<u>54,540</u>	<u>58,190</u>
TOTAL	871,000	885,000	898,000	909,000	916,500
	<u>PERCENT SECOND HOMEOWNERS</u>				
Under \$5,000	4.5	4.6	4.6	4.6	4.6
\$5,000-\$7,999	5.0	5.2	5.4	5.7	6.0
\$8,000-\$9,999	6.9	7.5	8.2	9.0	9.9
\$10,000-\$14,999	11.7	12.3	13.0	13.7	14.2
\$15,000 and over	14.8	15.0	15.2	15.3	15.4
	<u>NUMBER OF SECOND HOMEOWNERS</u>				
Under \$5,000	17,049	17,052	16,568	16,077	15,530
\$5,000-\$7,999	13,500	13,806	14,062	14,507	14,827
\$8,000-\$9,999	7,211	8,703	10,765	13,130	15,709
\$10,000-\$14,999	9,681	10,885	12,257	14,321	16,312
\$15,000 and over	<u>5,156</u>	<u>6,637</u>	<u>7,507</u>	<u>8,344</u>	<u>8,961</u>
TOTAL	52,597	57,083	61,357	66,379	71,339

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 29
NET DEMAND FOR SECOND HOMES AND SECOND HOME
LOTS WITHIN LAKE RATHBUN INFLUENCE AREA
1970-1990

Income of Owner	1970-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	1970-90 Total
<u>NET SECOND HOME ADDITIONS</u>					
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>					
Under \$15,000	1,001	988	1,192	1,300	4,481
\$15,000 and over	<u>256</u>	<u>260</u>	<u>255</u>	<u>264</u>	<u>1,035</u>
Subtotal	1,257	1,248	1,447	1,564	5,516
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>					
Under \$15,000	3,005	3,406	4,183	4,343	14,937
\$15,000 and over	<u>1,481</u>	<u>870</u>	<u>837</u>	<u>617</u>	<u>3,805</u>
Subtotal	4,486	4,276	5,020	4,960	18,742
TOTAL	5,743	5,524	6,467	6,524	24,258
<u>RATIO OF LOTS TO SECOND HOMES</u>					
Under \$15,000	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54	2.54
\$15,000 and over	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55	1.55
<u>NET DEMAND FOR SECOND HOME LOTS</u>					
<u>Primary Influence Area</u>					
Under \$15,000	2,542	2,509	3,027	3,302	11,380
\$15,000 and over	<u>396</u>	<u>403</u>	<u>395</u>	<u>409</u>	<u>1,603</u>
Subtotal	2,738	2,912	3,422	3,711	12,983
<u>Secondary Influence Area</u>					
Under \$15,000	7,632	8,651	10,624	11,031	37,938
\$15,000 and over	<u>2,295</u>	<u>1,348</u>	<u>1,297</u>	<u>956</u>	<u>5,896</u>
Subtotal	9,927	9,999	11,921	11,987	43,834
TOTAL	12,865	12,911	15,343	15,698	56,817

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 30
ESTIMATED POTENTIAL FOR SECOND HOME LOTS
LAKE RATHBUN
1970-1990

Driving Time from First Home	Number of Lots				Total
	1970-75	1976-80	1981-85	1986-90	
Two Hours	556	706	861	1,172	3,295
Two to Four Hours	185	383	541	643	1,752
TOTAL	741	1,089	1,402	1,815	5,047

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 31
SECOND HOME CONSTRUCTION
RATE AT LAKE RATHBUN
1970-1990

Period	Average Rate Per Year	Total Additions Each Period	Cumulative Total of Second Homes
1970-1975	45	270	270
1976-1980	68	340	610
1981-1985	83	415	1,025
1986-1990	118	590	1,615

Source: Stanley Consultants

The number of visitor days expected to occur in the Lake Rathbun area as a result of second homes is shown in Table 32. To arrive at these projections it is estimated that a second home will be used an average of 56 days during the year. Surveys indicate that there are 3.7 persons per second home. This results in 200 visitor days per year for each second home in the lake area.

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TABLE 32
ESTIMATED VISITOR DAYS SPENT AT LAKE RATHBUN
BY SECOND HOME FAMILIES
1975-1990

	Year			
	1975	1980	1985	1990
Visitor Days	54,200	122,600	205,000	323,000

Source: Stanley Consultants

Tourism

General - Tourists include all visitors spending one or more nights in public accommodations. Today tourism is an insignificant factor in income to Rathbun Region. The region serves primarily in-transit tourists, people who travel through portions of the area but do not stay overnight. A major recreation resource such as Lake Rathbun provides the opportunity for investment in the tourist industry.

Vacation Destinations - The 1966 Iowa Recreation Survey included a determination of the extent to which Iowa residents traveled out of the state for vacation purposes. Of the number of persons vacationing during the summer of 1966, the survey found that 19.9 percent remained in Iowa. Nearly one-third (32.7 percent) traveled to the nearby states of Minnesota, Wisconsin, Illinois, and Missouri. Proper provision and development of tourist facilities at Lake Rathbun would capture a share of Iowans presently vacationing in nearby states.

Survey Data - Research of travel characteristics show that on the average each person spends 10.5 nights away from home per year (traveler night). Of the total traveler nights, approximately 23 percent are spent in commercial lodgings (tourists nights). Tourist nights result from business trips (35 percent), personal and family affairs (10 percent), and pleasure trips (55 percent).

Tourism Market Area Demands - The market area for tourists at Lake Rathbun is expected to come from the entire state of Iowa, the northwestern portion of Illinois, and eastern Nebraska.

Three million people lived in the tourist market area in 1970. By 1990 the market area population is expected to increase to 3,350,000. Applying travel research data to the market area population, the total number of tourist nights for pleasure are derived (Table 33).

TABLE 33
TOURIST NIGHTS FOR PLEASURE
LAKE RATHBUN MARKET AREA
1970-1990

	1970	1975	1980	1985	1990
Population	3,000,000	3,150,000	3,225,000	3,300,000	3,350,000
Traveler Nights	31,500,000	33,075,000	33,862,500	34,650,000	35,175,000
Tourist Nights	7,245,000	7,607,250	7,788,375	7,969,500	8,090,250
Tourist Nights for Pleasure	3,984,750	4,183,987	4,283,606	4,383,225	5,559,637

Source: Stanley Consultants

Tourist Potential - Lake Rathbun must compete with two well established tourist and recreation areas for the potential tourist business represented by the number of tourist nights expected to occur during the planning period. These areas are the Iowa Great Lakes and the Lake of the Ozarks in Missouri. The states of Wisconsin and Minnesota will also compete for a share of this market. How successful Lake Rathbun and Rathbun Region will be in attracting its share of the potential tourist market depends largely on how adequate its tourism and recreation facilities are developed and promoted.

Of the total number of tourist nights for pleasure, Lake Rathbun could be expected to develop approximately 5 percent of the market. The number of tourist nights expected to be spent at Lake Rathbun during the planning period is presented in Table 34.

TABLE 34
ESTIMATED TOURIST POTENTIAL
LAKE RATHBUN
1975-1990

Year	Tourist Nights
1975	168,000
1980	205,000
1985	243,000
1990	283,000

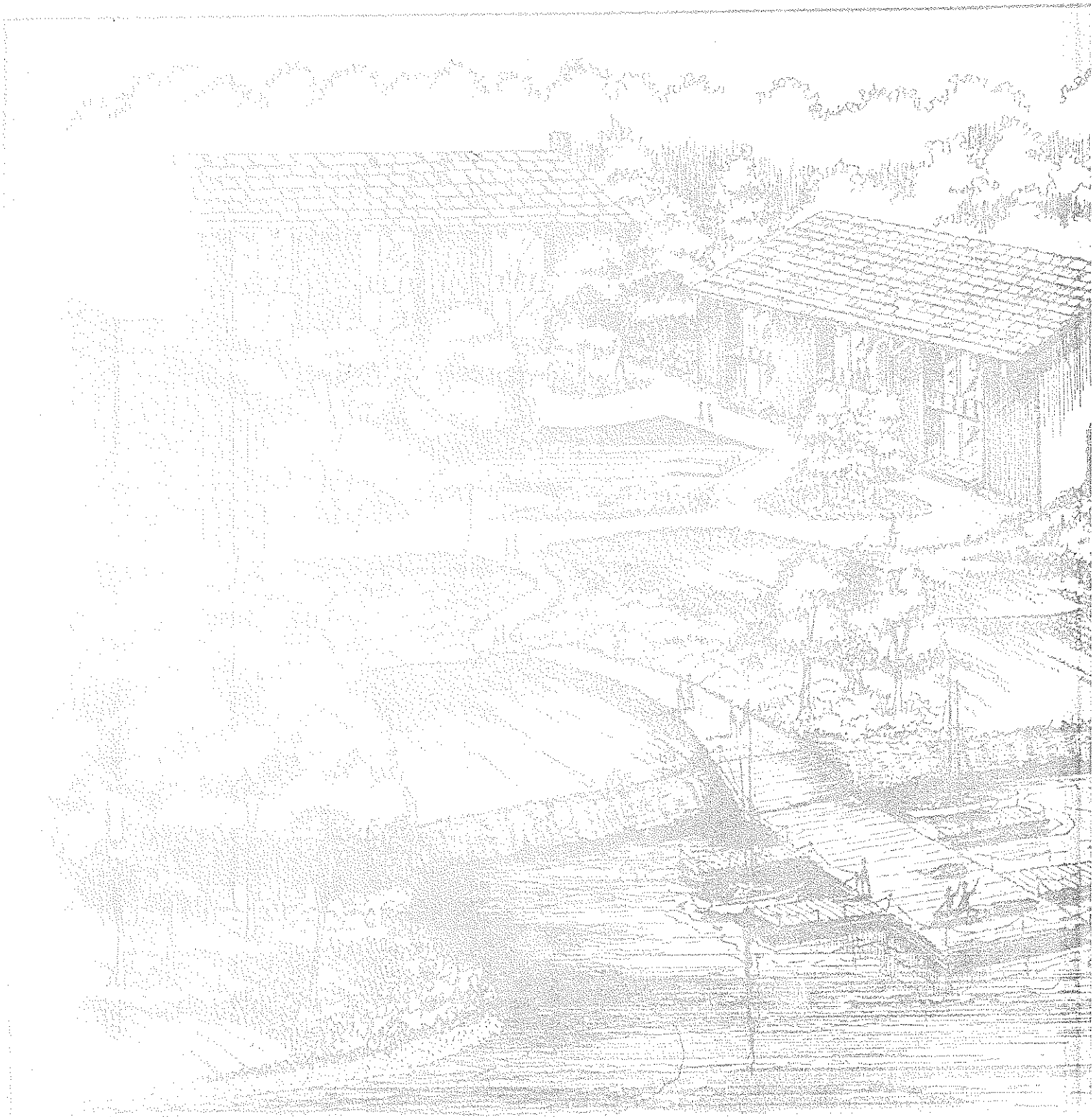
Source: Stanley Consultants

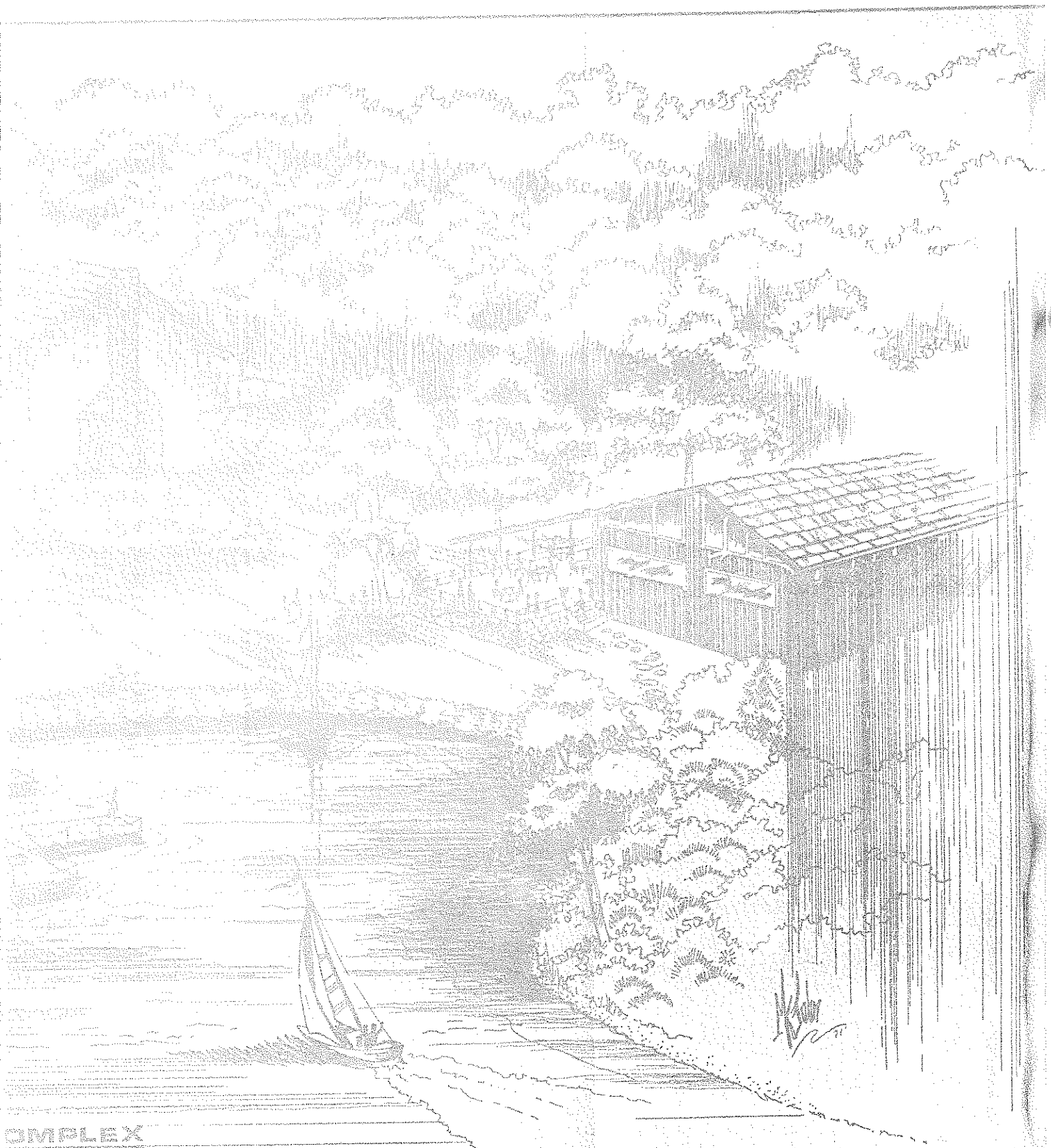
Tourist Accommodations - The peak period of demand for commercial lodgings is during the summer months, June through August. Hunting and fishing opportunities at Lake Rathbun could provide a "second season" during fall and early winter months. Conventions, seminars, and conferences provide an attractive market for the remainder of the year. Based on these demands, attainable annual occupancy of tourist facilities is estimated at 60 percent. Monthly occupancy rates are shown in Table 5, Appendix A.

If Lake Rathbun's tourist accommodations can maintain an occupancy rate of 60 percent annually, 450 lodging units can be supported by 1975, 550 units by 1980, 650 units by 1985, and 750 units by 1990.

Summary

Lake Rathbun has the potential to generate 712,200 visitor days in 1971, 990,300 in 1975, 1,156,600 in 1980, 1,380,500 in 1985, and 1,653,100 visitor days in 1990 as a result of the recreation, tourism and second home markets. Existing recreation facilities will contribute to a majority of this potential but expansion of recreation facilities, capital investment in tourism and second home projects, and capital expenditures for public and private support facilities must be undertaken in Rathbun Region before total potential is realized. These elements will be discussed in greater detail in the report.





OMPLEX

ECONOMIC SIGNIFICANCE

General

Identification and analysis of the three sectors of development in the Lake Rathbun area, discussed in the preceding section, enables the determination of the economic impact on Rathbun Region defined in terms of future sales, expanding employment opportunities, and a broadening of the regional tax base. This section of the report will elaborate on these elements of the economy.

Sales

Spending in Recreation - People participating in recreation at Lake Rathbun are expected to spend their money on a range of commercial activities. Since spending patterns vary by the nature of the recreation visit, recreationists are grouped into three categories. These categories and the level of spending are shown in Table 35.

TABLE 35
HOW RECREATIONISTS WOULD SPEND
DOLLARS IN RATHBUN REGION: 1970
AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER VISITOR DAY

<u>Categories</u>	<u>Campers</u>	<u>Hunters and Fishermen</u>	<u>Other Outdoor Recreationists</u>
Restaurants	\$1.50	\$.90	\$.20
Groceries	.50	2.60	.65
Gas Stations	1.50	1.50	.25
Retail Sales	.60	.50	.25
Services	.60	1.00	.25
Other	<u>.60</u>	<u>1.00</u>	<u>.25</u>
TOTAL	\$5.30	\$7.50	\$1.85

Source: The Economic Potentials of Tourism
and Recreation in Southern Illinois
and Stanley Consultants

Potential Retail Sales - The anticipated number of visitor days at Lake Rathbun will result in nearly \$2.3 million in sales or services in Rathbun Region during 1971. By 1990, recreation visitors will be spending a total of \$3.3 million annually. Grocery sales account for nearly one-third of gross sales. Table 36 shows the amount of sales by item for the period 1971-1990.

TABLE 36
ESTIMATED RECREATION EXPENDITURES
RATHBUN REGION
1971-1990

Categories	1971	1975	1980	1985	1990
Restaurants	\$ 250,000	\$ 275,000	\$ 300,300	\$ 332,000	\$ 366,400
Groceries	750,000	825,000	901,000	1,000,000	1,099,100
Gas Stations	456,000	500,000	546,200	602,000	658,000
Retail Sales	243,000	262,000	282,100	310,000	339,500
Services	297,300	326,000	356,400	394,000	435,400
Other	297,300	326,000	356,400	394,000	435,400
TOTAL	\$2,293,600	\$2,514,000	\$2,742,400	\$3,032,000	\$3,333,800

Source: Stanley Consultants

Spending By Tourists - Tourists generally display a greater level of spending than do recreationists. It is expected that the average tourist will spend \$13.50 for each night in the Lake Rathbun area. Data is presented in Table 37.

TABLE 37
 HOW TOURISTS WOULD SPEND
 DOLLARS IN RATHBUN REGION: 1970
 AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER TOURIST NIGHT

Categories	Amount
Lodging	\$ 4.00
Restaurants	2.00
Groceries	1.40
Gas Stations	1.75
Retail Stores	1.25
Services	.70
Other	<u>1.30</u>
TOTAL	<u>\$13.50</u>

Source: The Economic Potentials of
 Tourism and Recreation in
 Southern Illinois and
 Stanley Consultants

Potential Sales - Development of the Lake Rathbun area into a tourist "plant" for the tourist market will result in over \$2 million in goods and services in Rathbun Region during 1975. Annual sales will increase to \$3.5 million by 1990. Sales by item are shown in Table 38.

Spending in Second Homes - Families owning a second home in the Lake Rathbun area will spend money as shown in Table 39.

TABLE 38
 ESTIMATED TOURIST EXPENDITURES
 RATHBUN REGION
 1975-1990

Categories	1975	1980	1985	1990
Lodging	\$ 672,000	\$ 820,000	\$ 972,000	\$1,132,000
Restaurants	332,600	415,000	503,000	598,500
Groceries	235,200	282,000	328,000	375,000
Gas Stations	294,000	358,000	425,200	495,100
Retail Stores	210,000	256,000	303,700	353,700
Services	117,600	143,500	170,100	198,100
Other	218,400	266,500	315,900	367,900
TOTAL	\$2,070,800	\$2,541,000	\$3,018,000	\$3,520,100

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 39
 HOW SECOND HOME FAMILIES WOULD
 SPEND DOLLARS IN RATHBUN REGION: 1970
 AVERAGE EXPENDITURES PER YEAR

Categories	Amount
Restaurants	\$ 69
Groceries	296
Gas Stations	146
Retail Stores	47
Services	442
Boats and Trailers	237
Other	86
TOTAL	\$1,454

Source: Tourism and Recreation
 and Stanley Consultants

Potential Sales - By 1975, families owning a second home will purchase goods and services totaling nearly \$260,000. Rapid expansion of the second home sector will increase sales to \$2.1 million annually in 1990. Table 40 shows expenditures during the period 1975-1990.

TABLE 40
ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES BY SECOND HOME FAMILIES
RATHBUN REGION
1975-1990

Categories	1975	1980	1985	1990
Restaurants	\$ 18,700	\$ 42,300	\$ 70,700	\$ 111,400
Groceries	80,200	181,400	303,400	478,000
Gas Stations	39,600	89,500	149,600	235,800
Retail Sales	12,700	28,800	48,200	75,900
Services	119,800	270,900	453,000	713,800
Boats and Services	64,200	145,300	242,900	382,800
Others	23,300	52,700	88,100	138,900
TOTAL	\$ 258,500	\$ 810,900	\$1,355,900	\$2,136,600

Source: Stanley Consultants

Impact - Expenditures by recreationists, tourists, and second home families will add nearly \$9 million in regional income in 1990. Summary totals are presented in Table 41.

TABLE 41
 ESTIMATED EXPENDITURES
 RECREATIONISTS, TOURISTS, SECOND HOME FAMILIES
 RATHBUN REGION
 1971-1990

Categories	1971	1975	1980	1985	1990
Lodging	\$ --	\$ 672,000	\$ 820,000	\$ 972,000	\$1,132,000
Restaurant	250,000	626,300	757,600	905,700	1,076,300
Groceries	750,000	1,140,400	1,364,400	1,631,400	1,952,100
Gas Stations	456,000	833,600	993,700	1,176,800	1,388,900
Retail Stores	253,000	668,700	983,100	1,357,800	1,865,700
Services	297,300	443,600	499,900	564,100	633,500
Other	297,300	567,700	675,600	798,000	942,200
TOTAL	\$2,293,600	\$4,952,300	\$6,094,300	\$7,405,800	\$8,990,700

Source: Stanley Consultants

The reader should note that sales are expressed in "1970 dollars." In addition, individual expenditure patterns are held constant throughout the planning period and do not reflect changes which may occur during this time.

Sales in Rathbun Region during 1969 totaled \$65,250,911. In 1970, sales rose to \$71,719,311. Table 42 presents estimated sales in Rathbun Region during the planning period 1971-1990.

TABLE 42
 ESTIMATED SALES
 RATHBUN REGION
 1971-1990

Year	Sales Without Lake	Lake Sales	Total Sales	Percent Increase Due to Lake
1971	\$ 74,137,800	\$2,293,600	\$ 76,431,400	3.1
1975	84,746,500	4,952,300	89,698,800	5.8
1980	100,167,000	6,094,300	106,261,300	6.1
1985	118,393,300	7,405,800	125,799,100	6.3
1990	139,936,100	8,990,700	148,926,800	6.4

Source: Stanley Consultants

Employment

Tourist Trade - The overall number of new jobs created as a result of expenditures by tourists was derived in the following way using the year 1990 as an example: Expenditures by tourists in Rathbun Region are expected to be about \$3.5 million. Typically, employee payrolls account for about 35 percent of tourism expenditures. This results in an annual payroll of \$1,225,000. In 1968, business trade employee wages in Rathbun Region were about \$1.86 per hour. To be conservative, payroll estimates are based on a high average wage of \$5,000 a year (\$2.40 per hour). With a yearly payroll of \$1,225,000, the result is about 250 new jobs created by tourist expenditures. New jobs by employment sector for the years 1975 to 1990 are presented in Table 43.

Recreation Trade - Expenditures of \$5.5 million by recreationists (including second home families) in 1990 will create nearly 240 new jobs. Estimates are based on 25 percent of these expenditures going to payroll. Therefore, the annual payroll would amount to \$1,370,000. Using an average

annual wage of \$5,000, the result is some 240 job opportunities. Table 44 includes detailed information on new jobs in the recreation industry for the years 1971 through 1990.

TABLE 43
NEW EMPLOYMENT IN THE TOURIST INDUSTRY
RATHBUN REGION
1975-1990

Employment Sector	1975	1980	1985	1990
Lodging	47	57	68	79
Restaurants	23	29	35	42
Groceries	16	20	23	26
Retail Stores	15	18	21	25
Gas Stations	21	25	30	35
Services	8	10	12	14
Other	<u>15</u>	<u>19</u>	<u>23</u>	<u>26</u>
TOTAL	145	178	212	247

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 44
NEW EMPLOYMENT IN THE RECREATION INDUSTRY
RATHBUN REGION
1971-1990

Employment Sector	1971	1975	1980	1985	1990
Restaurants	12	14	15	17	18
Groceries	37	41	45	50	53
Retail Stores	12	23	35	52	74
Gas Stations	23	28	31	34	39
Services	15	16	18	20	22
Other	<u>15</u>	<u>17</u>	<u>20</u>	<u>24</u>	<u>29</u>
TOTAL	114	139	164	197	237

Source: Stanley Consultants

Construction - Regional employment in the construction industry was estimated to have increased from 859 persons in 1960 to 870 in 1970, generally the result of the construction of Rathbun dam and reservoir.

Discussion with building contractors in the region revealed that 20 to 25 men employed full time would be required if there was a demand for 50 second homes during one year. A crew of five men would be able to build on the average of 10 units per year. Type of construction, ranging from prefab to conventional, will tend to influence these employment levels.

Based upon projections for second homes in the Lake Rathbun area, full time job opportunities in the building industry will result in the addition of 22 men during the period 1971-1975. In succeeding 5-year intervals, cumulative employment will be as follows: 1976-80, 35 men; 1981-85, 40 men; and 1986-90, 60 men.

If Rathbun Region expects to capture their share of the tourist market, rapid development in this sector must occur during the first 5 to 10 years (1971-1980). During this period it is estimated that annual employment in the construction of tourist and vacation facilities will range from 15 to 55 men. During slack periods employment may be able to shift to other sectors, (i.e. commercial, recreation, public services). After 1980, employment is expected to average about 30 men per year.

Impact - Employment opportunities in the recreation, resort, and construction industries as a result of Lake Rathbun have the potential to (1) employ people who would otherwise migrate from the region, (2) reduce the level of unemployment and underemployment and, (3) attract persons into the region.

The current level of unemployment is estimated at 750 people. Assuming one-half of the new jobs in 1971 could be filled by unemployed residents, regional unemployment would decline 10 percent.

Between 1970 and 1980, anticipated employment in retail stores, grocery stores, and restaurants will increase regional retail-wholesale employment over 5 percent. During the same period, construction employment is expected to increase 10 percent.

Tax Base

Purchase of land by the United States government for the construction of Rathbun dam and reservoir removed some 34,000 acres from county tax roles. This reduced the assessed valuation of property in Rathbun Region by some \$750,000. Appanoose County alone lost \$540,232. The subdivision of land for second home and tourist developments is expected to restore and expand the regional tax base.

Second Homes - The impact of second home projects on the tax base of Rathbun Region was derived by the following means: the average value of a home and lot in the Lake Rathbun area is placed at \$13,000. The assessed value (27 percent) would equate to \$3,510. The average value of a second home lot is placed at \$3,000 or \$810 in assessed value. These figures are applied to the projected second home market. Total assessed valuation is shown in Table 45.

TABLE 45
ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUATION OF
SECOND HOME PROPERTY AT LAKE RATHBUN
1975-1990

	1975	1980	1985	1990
Assessed Valuation	\$1,223,310	\$2,994,120	\$4,833,810	\$7,581,060

Source: Stanley Consultants

Tourist Facilities - The impact of tourist development on the regional tax base was derived by the following means: the average value of a resort unit is estimated at \$10,000. The assessed value would equate to \$2,700. This figure is applied to the projected tourist market at Lake Rathbun. Total assessed valuation is shown in Table 46.

TABLE 46
 ESTIMATED ASSESSED VALUATION OF
 TOURIST DEVELOPMENTS AT LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990

	1975	1980	1985	1990
Assessed Valuation*	\$1,215,000	\$1,485,000	\$1,755,000	\$2,025,000

*Tourist facilities developed on government land will reduce assessed valuation accordingly.

Source: Stanley Consultants

Impact - The shift in land use from agricultural to residential and commercial uses in the Lake Rathbun area will greatly affect the tax base and the cost and level of governmental services in Rathbun Region. Sub-division of farm land for second home and tourist projects around Lake Rathbun will add \$9.6 million to the regional tax roles in 1990. Of prime concern to the region is the additional costs necessary to provide and maintain services for new development. To minimize these costs, it becomes most important to implement effective land use controls to guide future development.

RELATED SERVICE DEVELOPMENT

General

The two preceding sections identified the major elements in development of the Lake Rathbun area together with the impact on the regional economy. At this point, it becomes evident that to support and enhance basic types of development there is need for certain resource inputs. These inputs are discussed in this portion of the report.

Commercial

Visitors are expected to spend initially \$2.3 million in the purchase of retail goods and services in the region as a result of Lake Rathbun. Purchases should increase nearly fourfold by 1990. Using these projections as a base, this portion of the study will develop commercial needs for the years 1971 to 1990.

Space Requirements - Studies have found that for each square foot of space the following annual gross sales are necessary to make the operation profitable: restaurants, \$75; grocery, \$55; retail stores, \$60; services and repairs, \$40; and gas stations, \$35. When annual retail expenditures made by visitors to Lake Rathbun are divided by gross sales per square foot, the resultant is the amount of additional retail area which could be supported in the Rathbun Region. A breakdown by commercial type is presented on the following page.

Table 47 represents the maximum amount of commercial space which can be operated profitably based upon Lake Rathbun retail sales potential. The extent to which existing establishments participate in lake oriented sales will determine space beyond that presently in the region.

TABLE 47
 COMMERCIAL SPACE REQUIREMENTS
 AS A RESULT OF LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990

Retail Categories	Area (In Square Feet)				
	1971	1975	1980	1985	1990
Restaurants	3,300	8,400	10,100	12,100	14,400
Groceries	13,600	20,700	24,800	30,000	35,500
Retail Stores	4,100	11,100	26,400	20,600	31,100
Gas Stations	17,100	23,800	28,400	33,600	39,700
Services	7,400	11,100	12,500	14,100	15,800

Source: Stanley Consultants

Marinas

Policies - The United States government owns all shoreline on Lake Rathbun. Uses are administered through the U. S. Army Corps of Engineers. Parcels of public land are available for leased concession purposes, the primary objective being to obtain facilities and services adequate to meet the public demand at a reasonable price.

Concession areas are leased for a period of 20 years and the lessee is required to provide and furnish designated facilities and services within the period of time outlined under terms of the lease. The lessee may also provide and furnish additional facilities at any time, upon approval of the Corps of Engineers. The time may be extended for providing facilities and services whenever the public demand does not reach the anticipated level at the time stated. The lessee is not expected to make investments when a fair profit cannot be realized.

In addition to conforming to Corps policies, the lessee must meet existing state requirements for dockage construction.

Additional concession sites will be offered for lease when the demand for such facilities and services is warranted. Locations depend on lake drawdown, proximity and accessibility to population, and physical features of the site.

Buck Creek Concession - At the time of this printing, the Buck Creek Concession lease has been awarded to Rathbun Recreation Company, Inc. The lease encompasses 50 acres of land and water within Buck Creek East Public Use Area. The Corps provides the following facilities at the site: access road, four-lane boat ramp and parking lots, pit toilet, interior road, floating courtesy dock, and sewage lift station and sewer line to the lagoon. The government-owned water supply will furnish a maximum daily demand of 3,000 gallons to the concession. Sewage treatment will be limited to a maximum of 100,000 gallons per day during the period from April 1 to October 30.

Minimum facilities and services to be provided under terms of the lease include:

First Lease Year

- 20 rental fishing boats
- 10 rental outboard motors
- 1 all-weather rescue craft
- 1 floating dock (minimum of 40 slips)
- potable water supply
- 1 sales-service building (minimum of 24' x 24')
- 1 floating fuel dock (minimum of 20' by 20')
- 1 marine sanitary station
- 1 snack bar
- 1 water borne toilet facility

Second Lease Year

- 15 rental fishing boats
- 10 rental outboard motors
- 20 boat slips for storage rental

Remainder of Lease

- 15 rental fishing boats
- 10 rental outboard motors
- 40 boat slips for storage rental
- 1 public restaurant (minimum of 30 seats)

12246R1

The site may incorporate such other facilities as a heated fishing dock, overnight lodging facilities, vacation cabins or apartments, and commercial trailer park facilities for vacation type use.

It is expected that Buck Creek Concession will be at least in partial operation during the summer of 1971.

Future Concession Sites - The Corps of Engineers is expected to advertise for a second concession lease prior to the end of 1971. The proposed site is located immediately north of Honey Creek State Park on the south shore of the Honey Creek arm of Lake Rathbun. Additional concession sites have not been determined by the Corps, but recommendations are presented later in this study concerning the location for future concession sites.

Boat Docks

Policies - The Corps of Engineers will designate shoreline locations appropriate for private docking of boats. Private docks will not be permitted along the dam or game management areas or public use areas. Permits are required, and are issued on a first come first serve basis at no charge through the reservoir manager at Lake Rathbun. Prior to application for a Corps permit, a boat dock permit must be secured from the Iowa State Conservation Commission.

Docking Sites - The Corps has designated two docking sites. The first is located adjacent to the northern boundary of Buck Creek West Public Use Area; the second is opposite Southfork Public Use Area on the south fork of the Chariton River. Dock locational criteria include lake drawdown, appropriate access, and suitable physical features. Additional docking sites are recommended in Part IV of this report.

Guidelines for Permanent Moorage Facilities

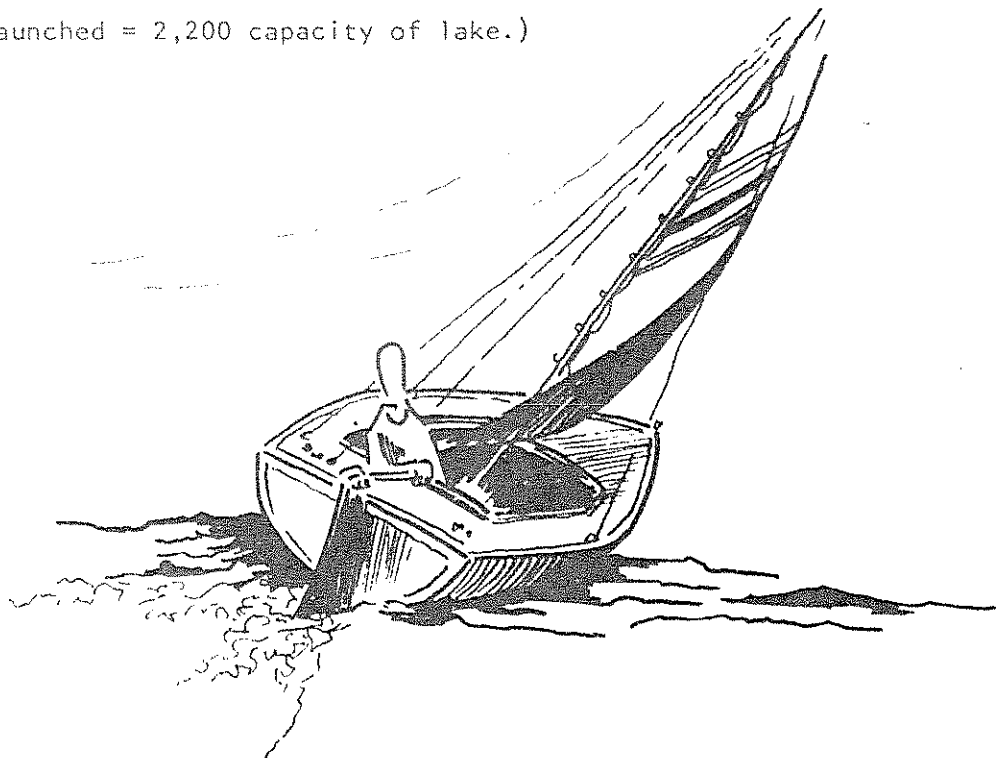
Iowa has a limited supply of inland lakes. Iowa boaters have become accustomed to more intense use of water areas than their counterparts in such water abundant states as Wisconsin or Minnesota. Greater densities are acceptable where small boats and low horsepower motors are used.

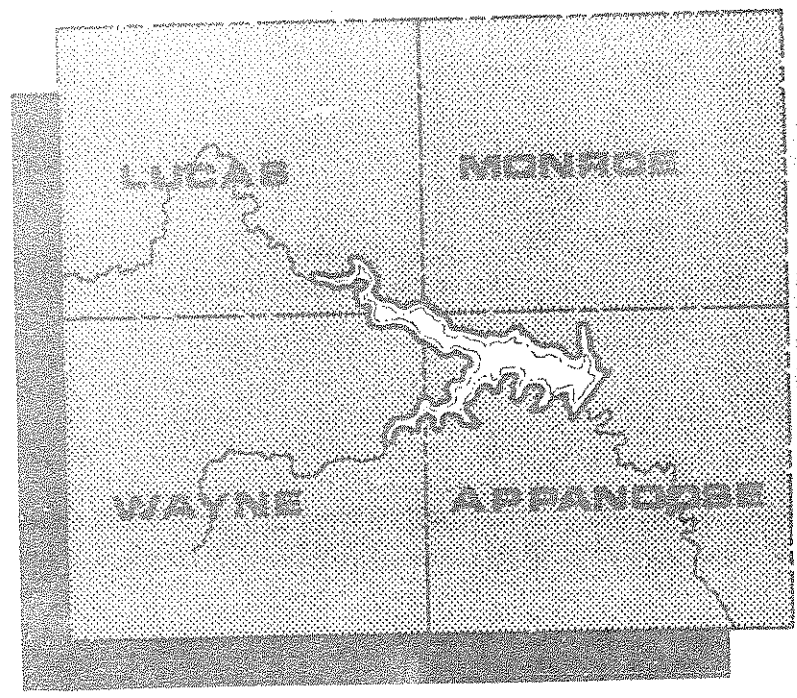
Lake Rathbun imposes no restrictions on boat and motor size. Therefore, more space per user is needed. A standard of one boat per 5 acres

of water has been used in this study. Based upon this standard, the maximum number of boats on Lake Rathbun at any given time should not exceed 2,200.

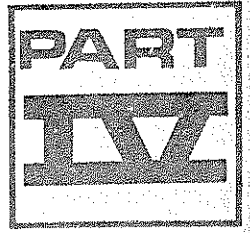
At the peak hour (design hour) on a typical summer weekend day, the maximum number of boats on Lake Rathbun and launched from boat ramps might be 528. This figure was derived in the following manner: the average boating trip is estimated to be four hours in duration. Average single-lane ramp capacity is three launch and retrieval operations per hour, or 12 per 4-hour period. Therefore, the number of boats on the lake at peak hour which originate from a planned 44 lanes might total 528. (12 boats launched during average four hour boat trip x 44 launching lanes = 528 ramp launched boats at peak hour.)

At a density of 2,200 boats on Lake Rathbun at design hour, it is recommended that permanent moorage facilities not exceed 2,500 slips. Maximum number of slips was derived in the following manner: a total of 1,670 boats can originate from permanent moorage (2,200 boat capacity - 530 ramped launched boats = 1,670 boats from moorage) and still maintain the desirable density standard. Assuming at peak hour, two-thirds of total boats moored might be on the water, permanent moorage facilities should not exceed 2,500 slips. ($2,500 \times 2/3$'s = 1,670 moored boats + 530 ramp launched = 2,200 capacity of lake.)





DEVELOPMENT PLAN



GENERAL

In order for Rathbun Region to realize potentials and capitalize on opportunities, local units of government must have at hand guidelines for future growth. In order to convert plans into actions, effective controls must be available to these bodies to ensure orderly and systematic growth. Needed public improvements must be identified, costs estimated, funding sources outlined, and priority established. These elements and private sector participation are discussed in this portion of the report.

THE PLAN

General

The development plan envisions the area as it would be in 1990. Broad areas or districts are assigned to a category of use based on development potential and land demand. The development plan provides guidelines as to which areas of the region should be developed for what purposes. The development plan shapes the zoning district map and zoning standards and provides guidelines to the public and private sector regarding land use.

Recommended Development Plan

Rathbun watershed development plan is found on Figure 9. Growth in the area will largely be the result of Lake Rathbun. Although growth is expected to occur throughout the region, information presented earlier indicates that the shaded portion shown on Figure 9 will experience substantial change. Rapid changes in land use within this area warrant additional study. Investigations are presented later in this section.

Major features of the development plan are discussed below:

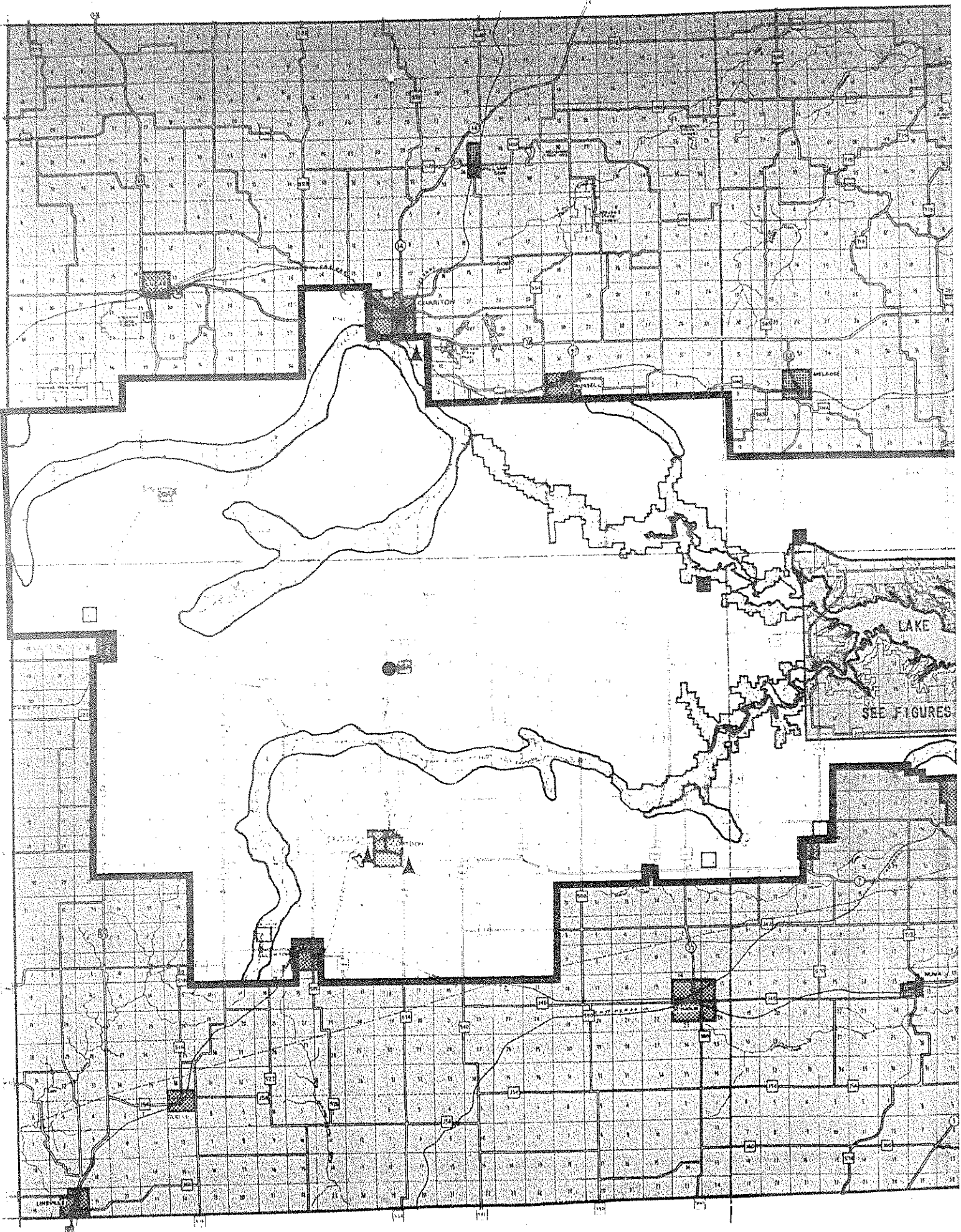
- The stream valleys must be preserved in their natural state. Selected areas adjacent to rivers should be developed for public use. Wooded areas should be preserved and used for recreational purposes.
- Residential development is expected to take place in and around incorporated communities. Water and sanitary facilities will be major determinants in the growth of these areas. Each community should have an up-to-date development plan.
- Industrial development is expected to be light in nature, particularly firms manufacturing recreation equipment and supplies. Growth is not anticipated in the Lake Rathbun area, but rather near incorporated communities. Utilities and good highway and rail access will be the major locational factors.

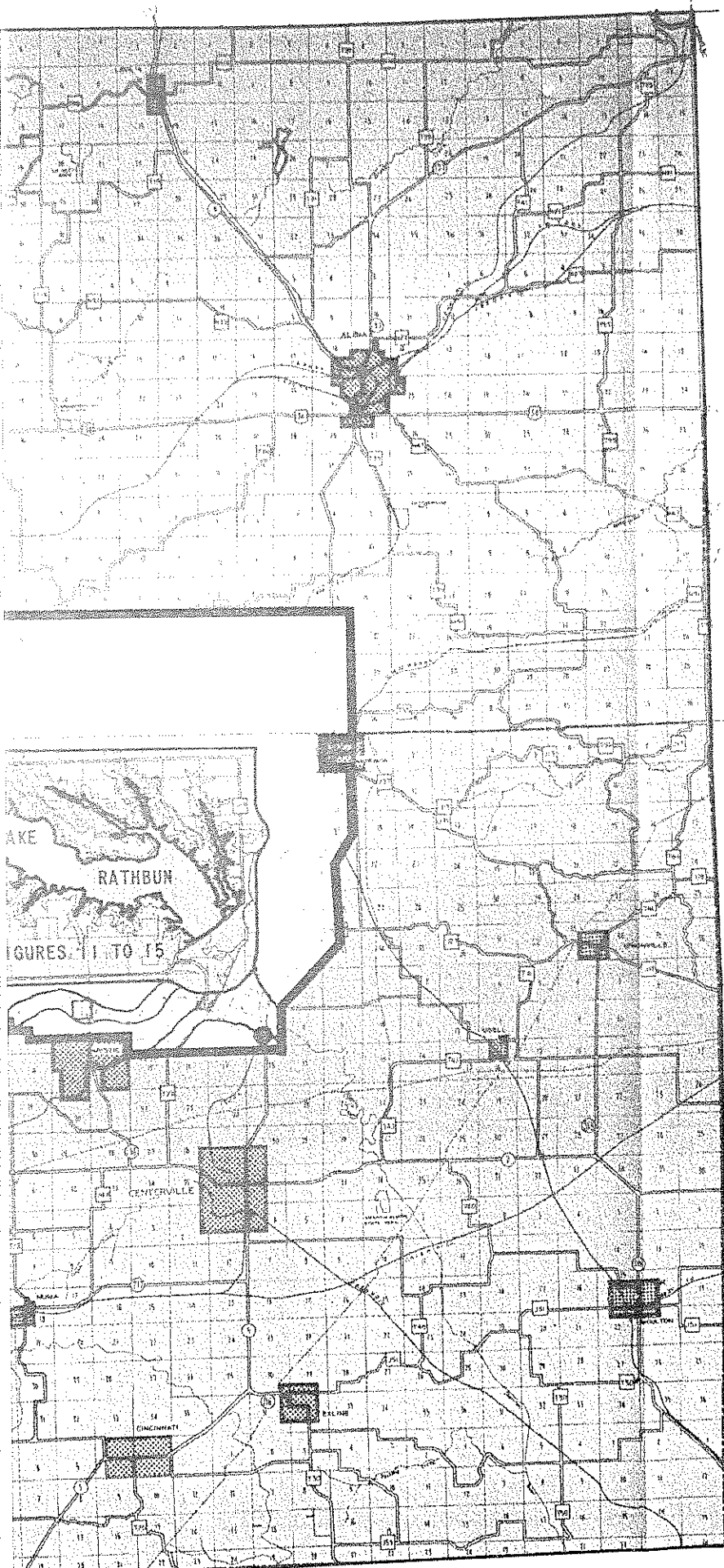
- Demands for commercial services will be felt at major points of access to the lake. These areas will be oriented to the automobile. County road improvements will encourage such development. Commercial expansion can also be expected in and around the four county seat towns plus the communities of Russell, Melrose, Rathbun, Moravia, Mystic, and Millerton. Local public officials should adopt land use controls (zoning) in these communities to avoid haphazard and unplanned commercial development.
- Existing public areas should continue to be used for recreation and wildlife purposes.
- Except for the areas adjacent to Lake Rathbun, only scattered residential development is foreseen. Controls should be established which would limit the amount of residential development in the region. Much of the soil is not suitable for absorptive sewage disposal systems; therefore, large lot sizes must be required. Larger lots will also reduce use of lands which should be held for agricultural purposes.

Development of Activity Centers

As stated previously, growth in terms of second homes, tourist development, and commercial facilities is expected within the shaded area on Figure 9. Anticipated development is based upon the following factors:

- Water related facilities (marina, boat dock, etc.) will be permitted within this area.
- Public recreation areas are numerous.
- A circumferential road, formed by County Roads J18, S70, and J5T, encircles the major portion of the lake.
- Direct access is available from the regional highway network to the circumferential road.
- The study of similar Midwest projects indicates that development is, for the most part, recreation oriented.
- The rural area, including Mystic and Plano, is presently being studied for a rural water system. Potential water supply in this area will encourage development on the south side of the lake.












DEVELOPMENT PLAN

LAKE RATHBUN WATERSHED

LEGEND

-  INCORPORATED AREA
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  RECREATION
-  CONSERVATION
-  COMMERCIAL
-  INDUSTRIAL
-  AGRICULTURAL OR VACANT



Scale In Miles



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FIG. 9

Multiple use of the area (i.e. recreation, year-round and second homes, tourism, commercial activity) requires that development occur in an orderly and systematic manner. Order will not only benefit the developer and buyer but also the region in general.

Development plans have been developed for each of five activity centers. Activity center locations are shown on Figure 10. Within each activity center, areas are assigned for recreation, residential, tourist, and commercial use. Utility and road improvements will support activity center development.

Land use classifications used in the development plans are discussed below:

Public Recreation - Two types of public recreation areas are shown, existing and future. Existing areas include Corps and state recreation facilities. Government land designated for future recreation purposes should be used for expansion of public recreation areas.

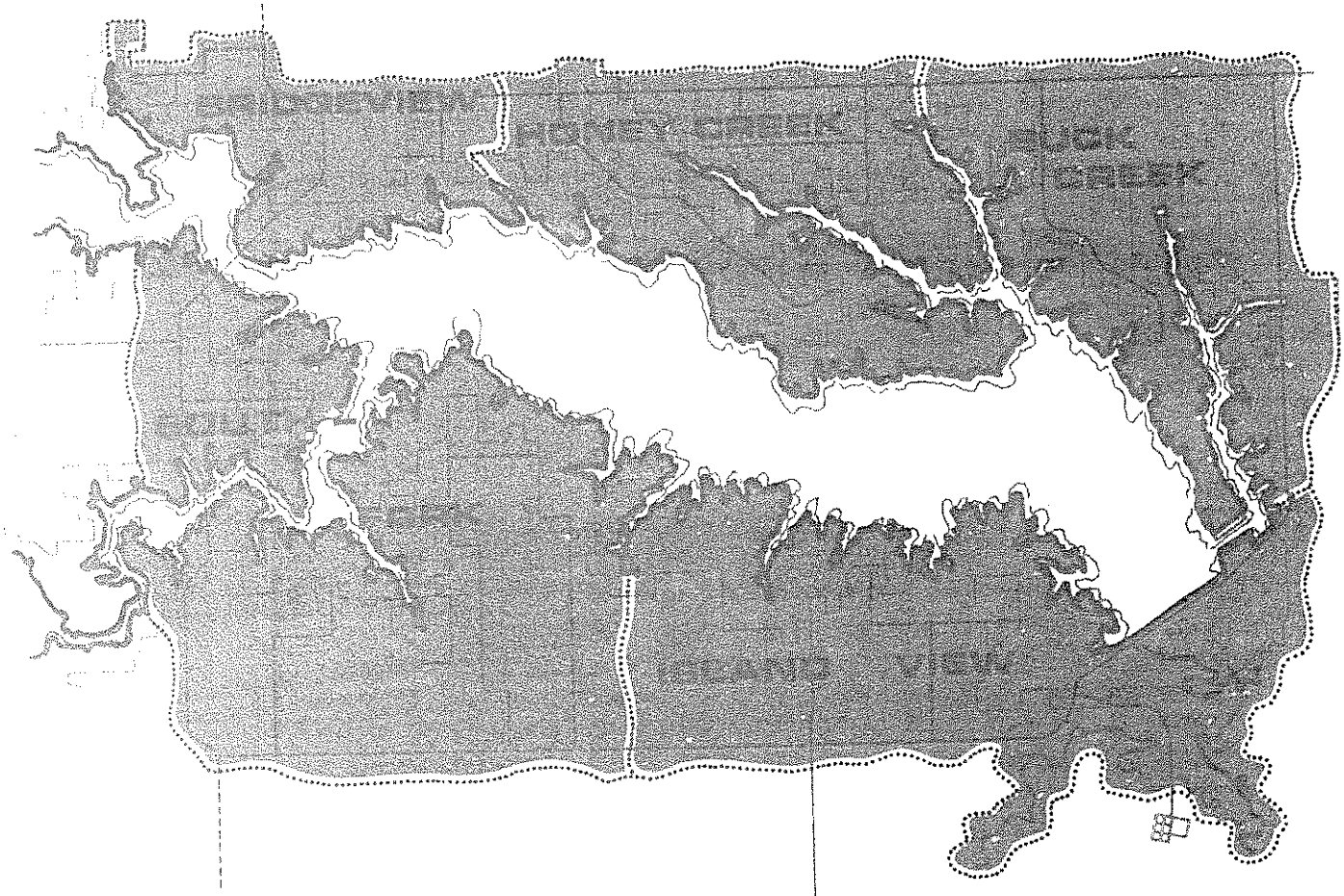
Semipublic Recreation - Government land available for lease is designated semipublic. Nonprofit organizations may obtain a lease from the Corps for use of such land.

Boat Docking - The classification includes government land reserved for boat docking, parking, and boat launching facilities. Private sector must assume the cost of such facilities. Public recreation areas and land leased to nonprofit organizations should not be permitted to encroach upon boat docking areas.

Operational - The administrative area and spillway structure adjacent to the southwest end of the dam.

Conservation - Private land along and including watercourses, drainways, and woodlands has been designated "conservation." These areas should be preserved and used for recreational purposes or act as transition zones between land use types. Permanent structures should not locate in these areas.

Residential - Large areas for residential use have been set aside in each activity center. These areas should be developed for single and multi-family dwellings, permanent or seasonal in nature. Golf courses and other types of recreation are included as part of a residential development.



LOCATION MAP

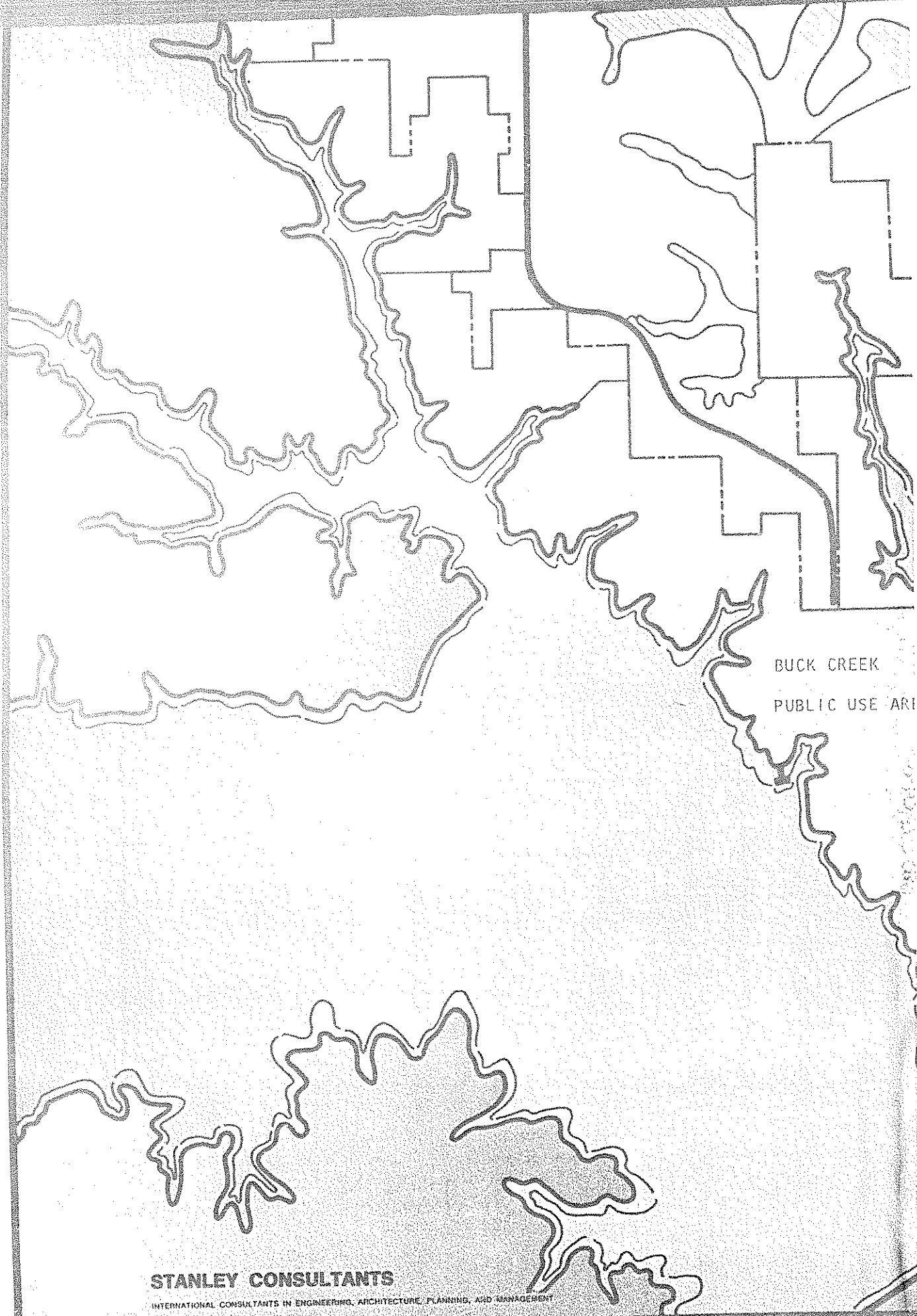
LAKE RATHBUN
ACTIVITY CENTERS

FIG.
10



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BUCK CREEK
PUBLIC USE AREA

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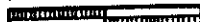
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PLAN BUCK CREEK ACTIVITY CENTER

LEGEND

-  EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION
-  FUTURE PUBLIC RECREATION
-  SEMIPUBLIC RECREATION
-  BOAT DOCKING
-  OPERATIONAL
-  CONSERVATION
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  TOURIST COMMERCIAL
-  EXISTING CONCESSION
-  FUTURE CONCESSION
-  BEACH
-  BOAT RAMP
-  HARD SURFACED ROAD
-  GRAVEL OR DIRT ROAD
-  CORPS PROPERTY LINE

0 1100' 2200'

 SCALE

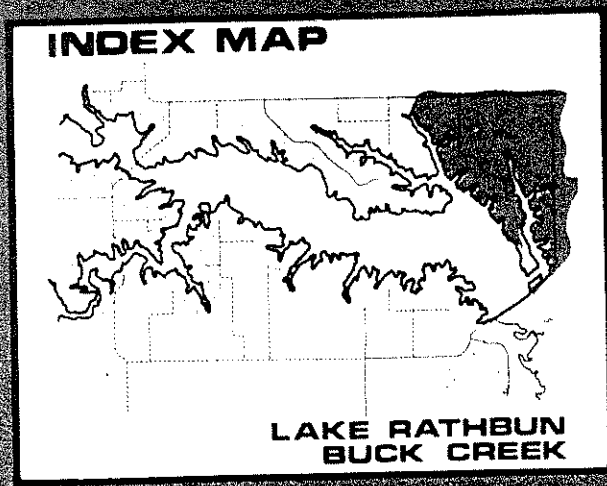
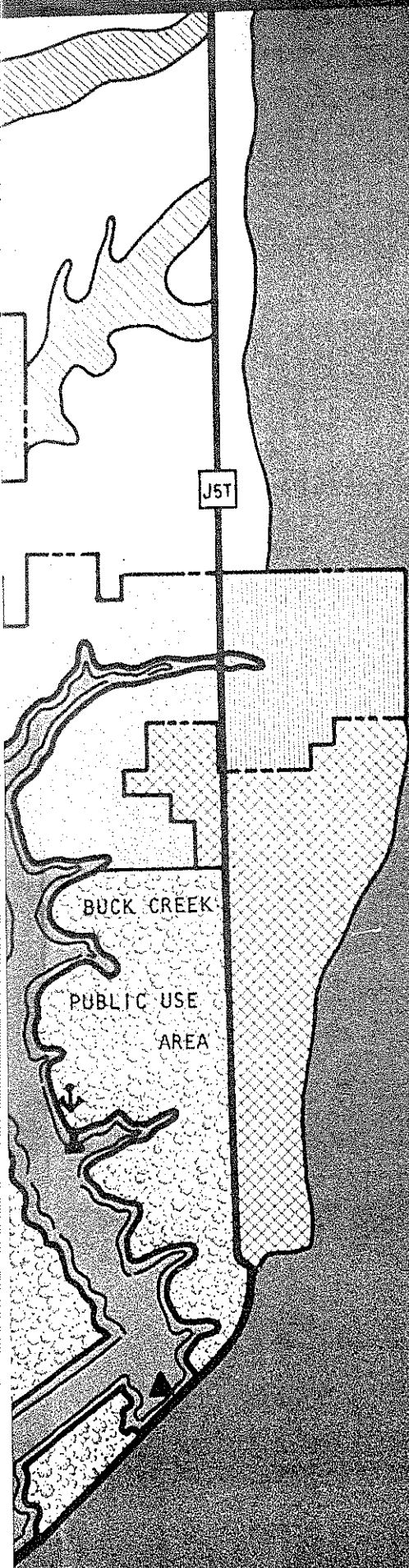


FIG. 11

of all residential land. Residential use should be discouraged between the conservation areas and County Route J5T. The area is difficult to sewer; development must wait for sewer service. The remainder of the activity center can be better serviced by sewer, thus increasing potential development. A more detailed discussion of the sewer plan may be found in the following section.

Honey Creek - Honey Creek Activity Center is located in the central portion of Lake Rathbun's north shore. The center is shown on Figure 12. State Route 5 (at Moravia) is 6 miles east of the center.

The Honey Creek arm of Lake Rathbun divides the area into two subunits. Focal point of the activity center is Honey Creek State Park, located on the peninsula formed by Honey Creek and the main portion of Lake Rathbun. Boat ramps, courtesy docks, a swimming beach, camping and picnic areas, and a winter use area are provided. A Corps group camping facility west of the state park is available to scouting, youth, and similar organizations on a reservation basis.

Present plans call for the Corps to lease a concession site adjacent to the northern boundary of the state park.

A boat docking site is reserved for the area across the bay from Honey Creek Concession. An alternative to this proposal is to permit the concessionaire to service both sides of the bay. Under no circumstances should other uses be permitted in the designated boat docking area. Other uses would eliminate use of the area for future docking facilities.

The remaining government land should be reserved for future public and semipublic recreation activities.

Two areas are reserved for tourist and commercial development. The first area is located southwest of the future Honey Creek Concession. The state park and concession are within walking distance, and high intensive tourist development is most appropriate.

The second site is located at the junction of the circumferential road (J18) and the state park access road. This area should provide retail trade and service facilities.

The remaining portion of the activity center is reserved for residential development. The hard surfaced roads, J18 and the state park access road, provide the basic road network. Improvement of the county road leading to the area designated as "boat docking" will be necessary if the concession is to serve both sides of Honey Creek Bay.

Most development at Lake Rathbun during the next 10 years is expected to be concentrated in this activity center. Because of this, construction of sewer and water systems in the center should receive first priority.

Bridgeview - Bridgeview Activity Center, shown on Figure 13, is located north of the confluence of the Chariton and South Fork Chariton River. Melrose is five miles and U. S. Route 34 seven miles north of the center.

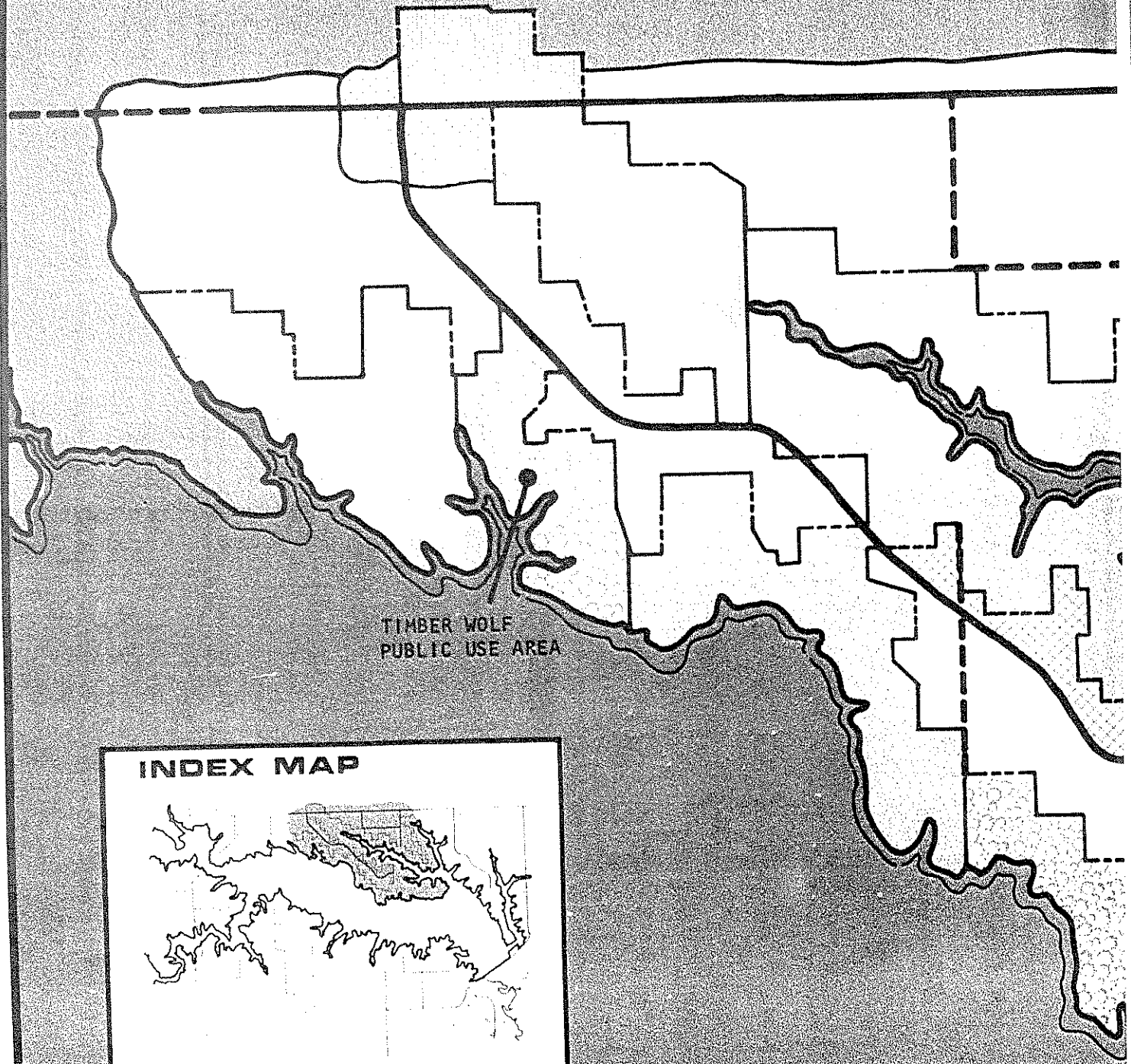
Bridgeview Public Use Area occupies most of the government land in the activity center. Public use area recreation facilities include a boat ramp and camping and picnic areas. The remaining portion of government land should be reserved for future recreation use. Rathbun Game Management Area is located immediately west of the center.

The shoreline of the activity center is not suitable for boat docks. However, these facilities are available at Honey Creek and Southfork activity centers.

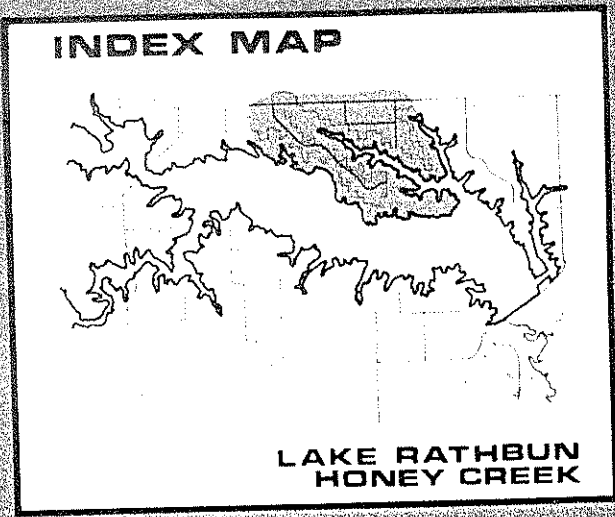
An area for tourist and commercial use has been reserved in the vicinity of the intersection of relocated County Route S70 and Route J18. The location will take advantage of lake bound U. S. Route 34 and circumferential road traffic.

Areas designated for conservation are also shown on Figure 13.

A majority of the activity center is reserved for residential use. At present, interior roads are gravel or dirt. The circumferential road must be improved as soon as possible. Improvement of the county road between Melrose and County Route J18 will provide direct access to the activity center from U. S. Route 34.



TIMBER WOLF
PUBLIC USE AREA



INDEX MAP

LAKE RATHBUN
HONEY CREEK


















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DEVELOPMENT PLAN

HONEY CREEK ACTIVITY CENTER

LEGEND

-  EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION
-  FUTURE PUBLIC RECREATION
-  SEMIPUBLIC RECREATION
-  BOAT DOCKING
-  OPERATIONAL
-  CONSERVATION
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  TOURIST COMMERCIAL
-  EXISTING CONCESSION
-  FUTURE CONCESSION
-  BEACH
-  BOAT RAMP
-  HARD SURFACED ROAD
-  GRAVEL OR DIRT ROAD
-  COHPS PROPERTY LINE

0 1100' 2200' SCALE

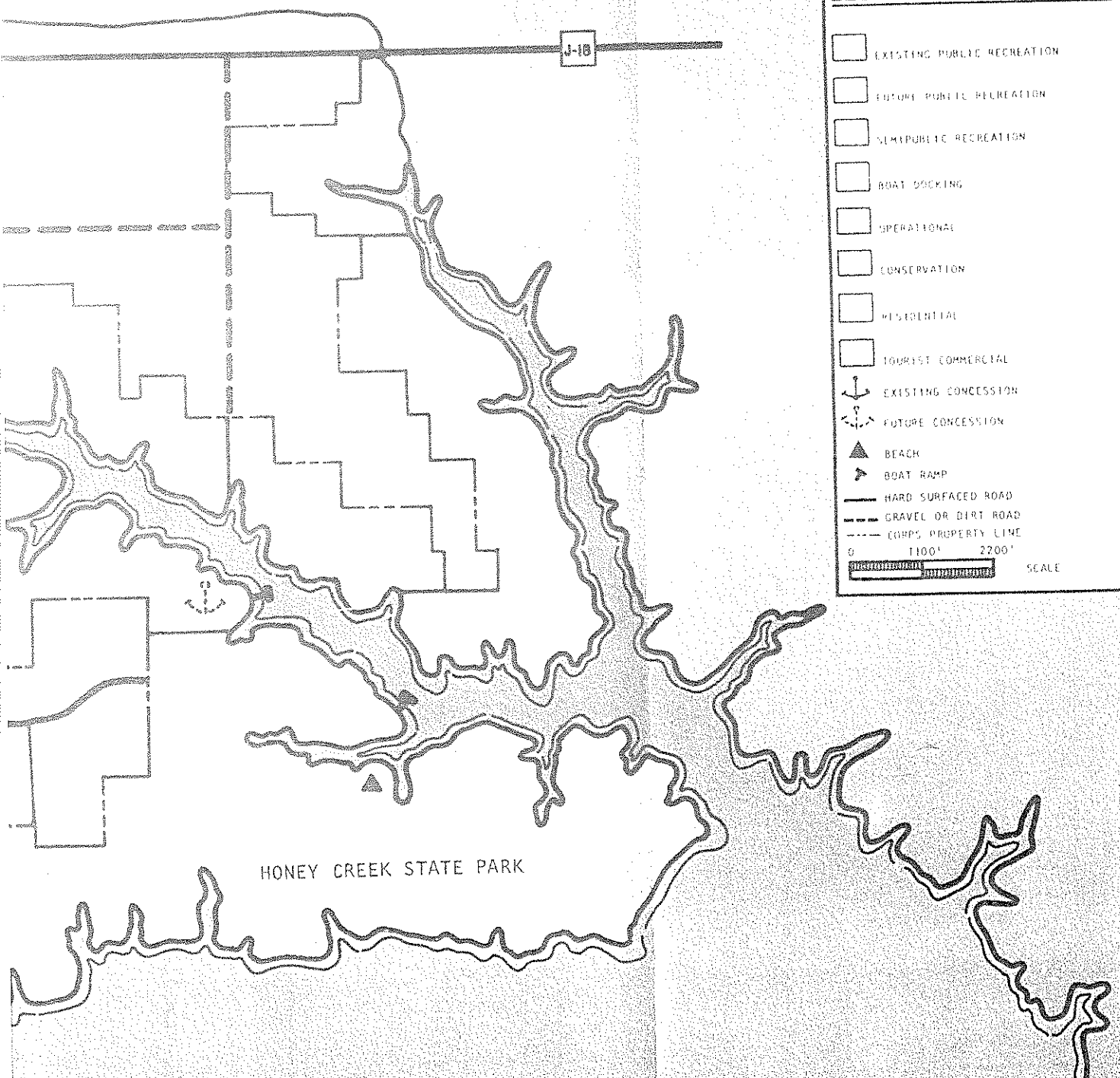

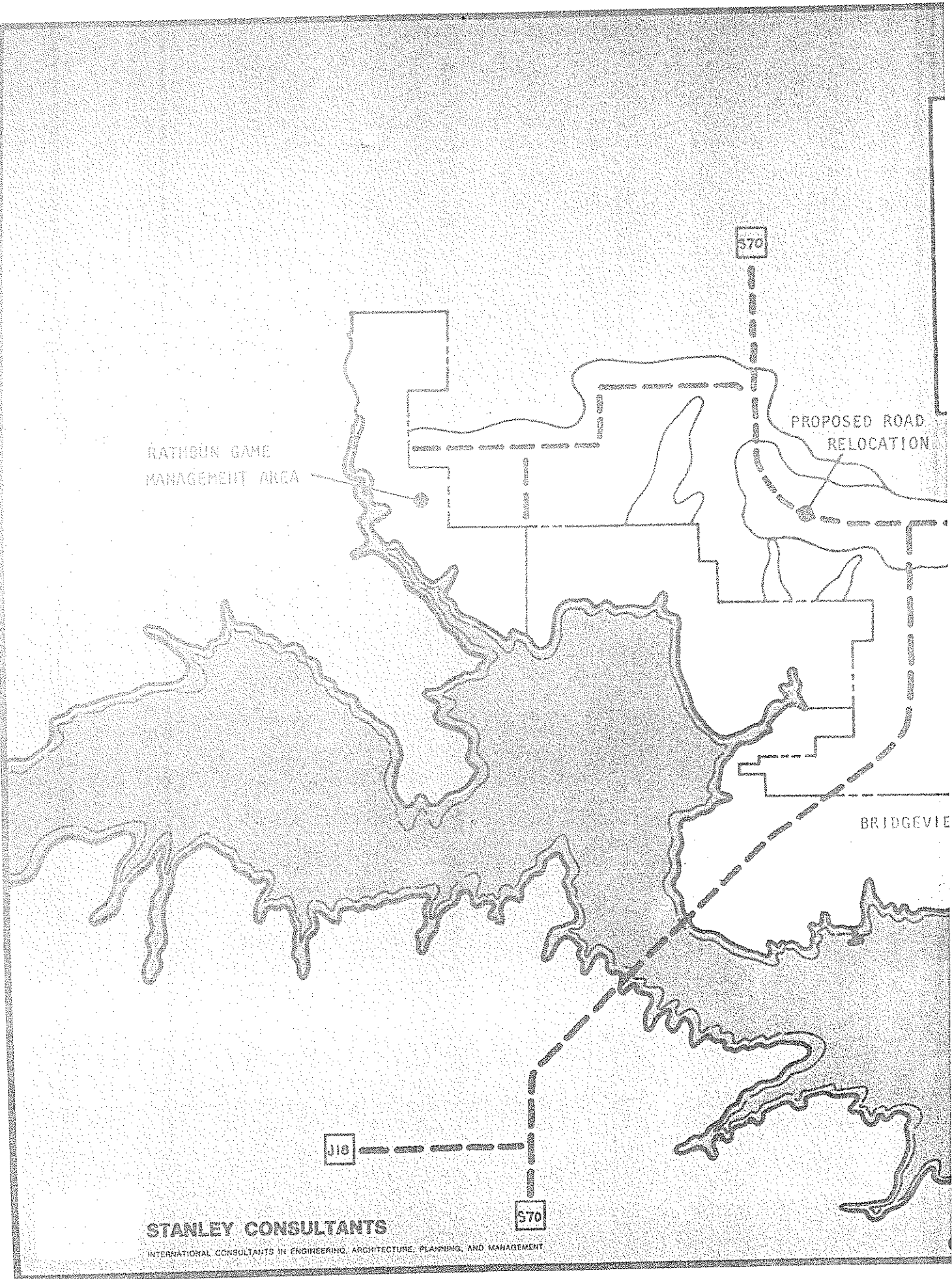


FIG.
12



RATHBUN GAME
MANAGEMENT AREA

PROPOSED ROAD
RELOCATION

BRIDGEVIE

S70

J10

S70

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INDEX MAP



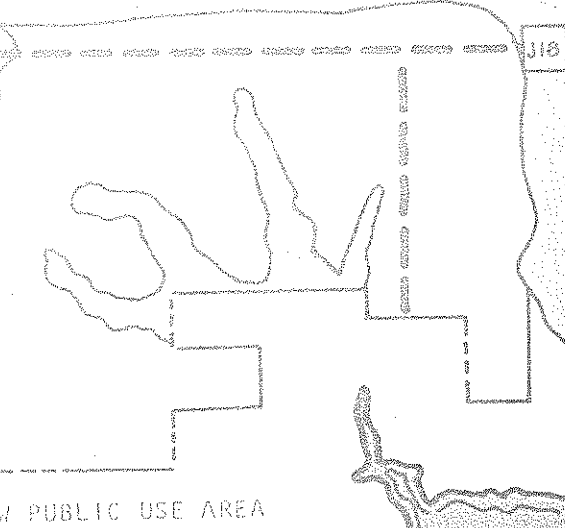
LAKE RATHBUN
BRIDGEVIEW

DEVELOPMENT PLAN

BRIDGEVIEW ACTIVITY CENTER

LEGEND

- PUBLIC USE AREA
- RESIDENTIAL
- COMMERCIAL
- INDUSTRIAL
- OFFICE
- RETAIL
- RECREATION
- COMMUNITY CENTER
- BOAT RAMP
- PIER
- DOCK
- UTILITY LINE
- PROPERTY LINE
- EASEMENT
- RIGHT-OF-WAY
- SHORELINE
- WATER DEPTH



J18

W PUBLIC USE AREA

FIG. 13

The activity center is expected to develop slowly during the period 1971-1980. The center is the last area on the north side of the lake scheduled to be served by sewer facilities. Water extensions will also be late in servicing the Bridgeview area.

Southfork - Southfork Activity Center is located south and west of the confluence of the Chariton and South Fork Chariton River. The center is shown on Figure 14. State Route 14 (at Millerton) is 16 miles west of the center; State Route 2 (at Plano) is 5 miles south.

The Southfork arm of Lake Rathbun divides the activity center into two subunits. Three public use areas, Glenwood, Southfork, and Rolling Cove, located within the south subunit, provide three boat ramps and camping and picnic facilities. A group camping area, Black Hawk, is located in the north subunit. Rathbun Game Management Area adjoins the activity center on the west. A boat docking area has been reserved by the Corps within the north subunit.

The Corps should consider a concession site in Southfork Public Use Area. Observed heavy use of the general area for camping and fishing increases concession potential. A site is needed in the public use area, as existing and proposed concessions are located near the dam site. Boaters using these facilities must travel in excess of 10 miles, sometimes over rough water, in order to reach the upper portion of Lake Rathbun. Convenience and safety are important factors in the development of a concession at Southfork.

The remaining Corps land should be reserved for future recreation use. The surfaced mined area located on public land between the south bridge and Glenwood Public Use Area must be reclaimed. Reclamation could be accomplished by the Corps in conjunction with the State Conservation Commission and Appanoose County Conservation Board.

Three areas have been selected for tourist and commercial development. (1) The area at the junction of County Routes S70 and J18 offers an excellent opportunity for automobile oriented services and tourist development in support of hunting and fishing activities within the upper reaches of Lake Rathbun. (2) A second area is located on County Route S70 below the south

bridge. This area would act as support to hunting and fishing activities. Both districts (1) and (2) are located along the circumferential road and are within a few miles of boat ramp and docking facilities. (3) The third area will function primarily as a retail trade and service center.

Conservation areas are located within the south subunit of the activity center. Significant tree cover can be seen within a portion of the subunit.

A large share of the activity center is reserved for residential development. A sound interior road system is already provided. The circumferential road must be improved in the near future, as well as portions of the interior road system. County Routes S70 and J18-S56 provide access from the primary highway system and must be improved. A road improvement program is presented later in this report.

Southfork is adjacent to the proposed water district presently under study. Completion of the rural water system would greatly enhance development of the activity center.

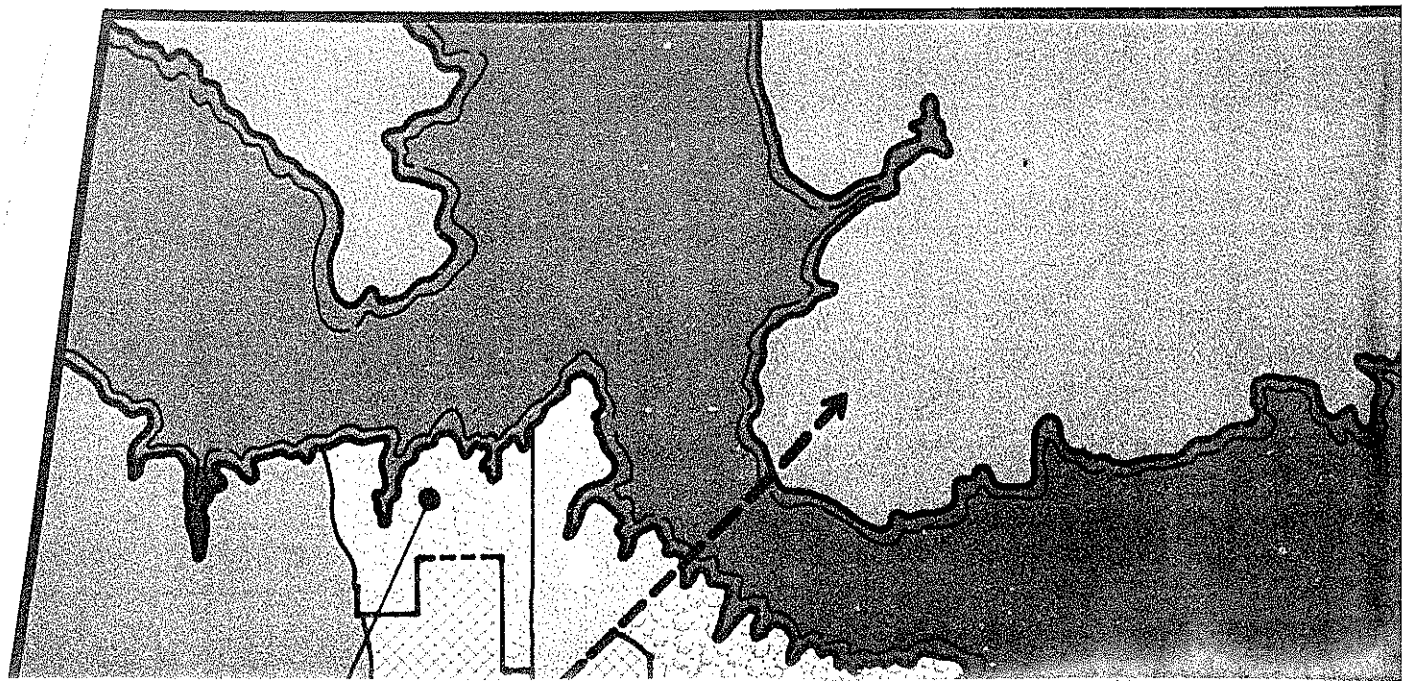
Island View - Island View Activity Center, shown on Figure 15, includes the remainder of the south lake and dam areas. State Routes 5 and 2 are 3 and 5 miles, respectively, from the center. The communities of Mystic and Rathbun are directly south of the center.

Island View Public Use Area stretches along most of the activity center shoreline. Outlet Public Use Area and Rathbun Fish and Wildlife Area are located below the dam site. When combined, these recreation areas provide boat ramps, a swimming beach, camping and picnic facilities, fishing access, fish rearing ponds, and wildlife area.

When boating demands exceed the supply of docking facilities, a concession should be located in Island View Public Use Area. The proposed site would better serve the south lake area and provide service to the entire lake.






A boat docking area is reserved adjacent to the west portion of Island View Public Use Area. No other use should be permitted to occupy this land. Southfork Center users are within easy reach of this proposed docking area.

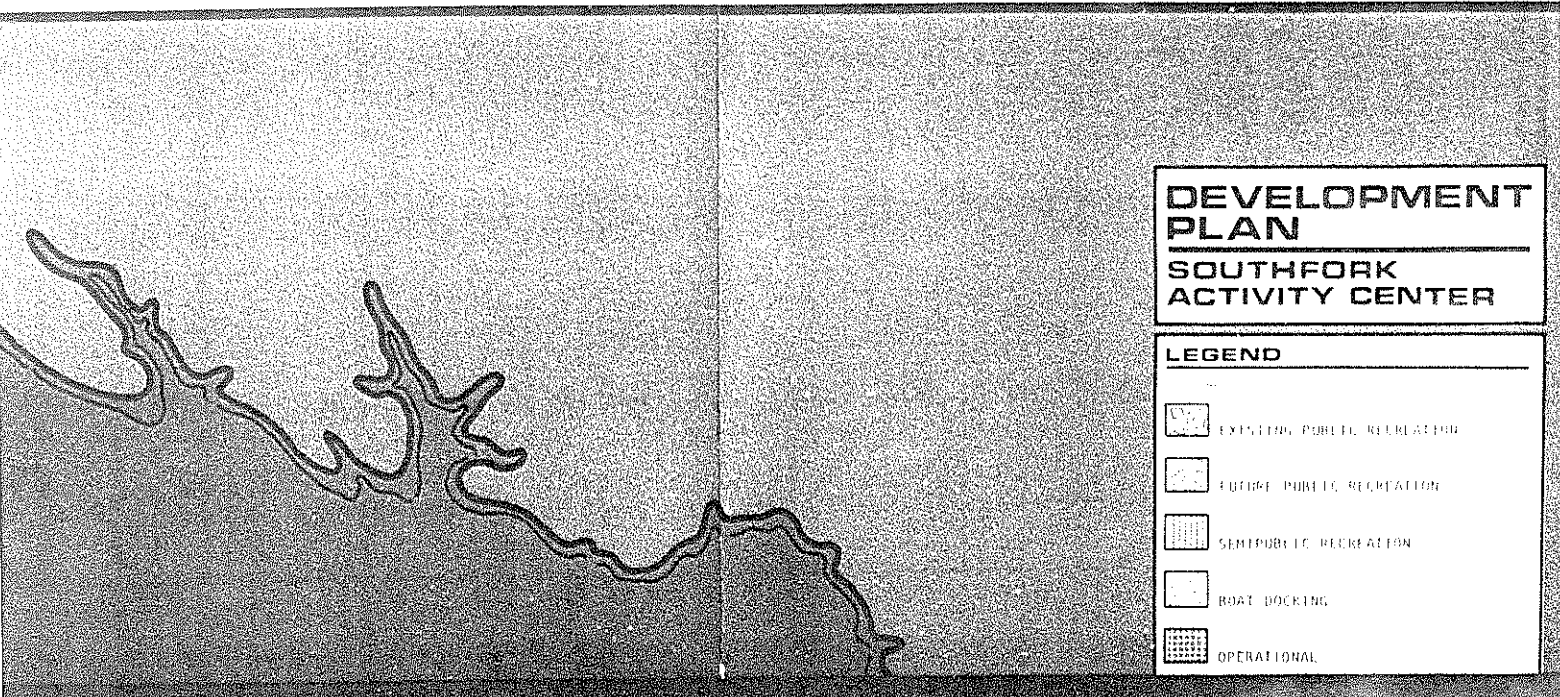
The administration area and spillway are designated "operational." All remaining government land should be used for future recreation.



**DEVELOPMENT
PLAN**
**SOUTHFORK
ACTIVITY CENTER**

LEGEND

	EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION
	FUTURE PUBLIC RECREATION
	SEMI-PUBLIC RECREATION
	BOAT DOCKING
	OPERATIONAL



BLACK HAWK
PUBLIC USE
AREA

J18

S70

RATHBUN GAME
MANAGEMENT AREA

SOUTHFORK
PUBLIC USE
AREA

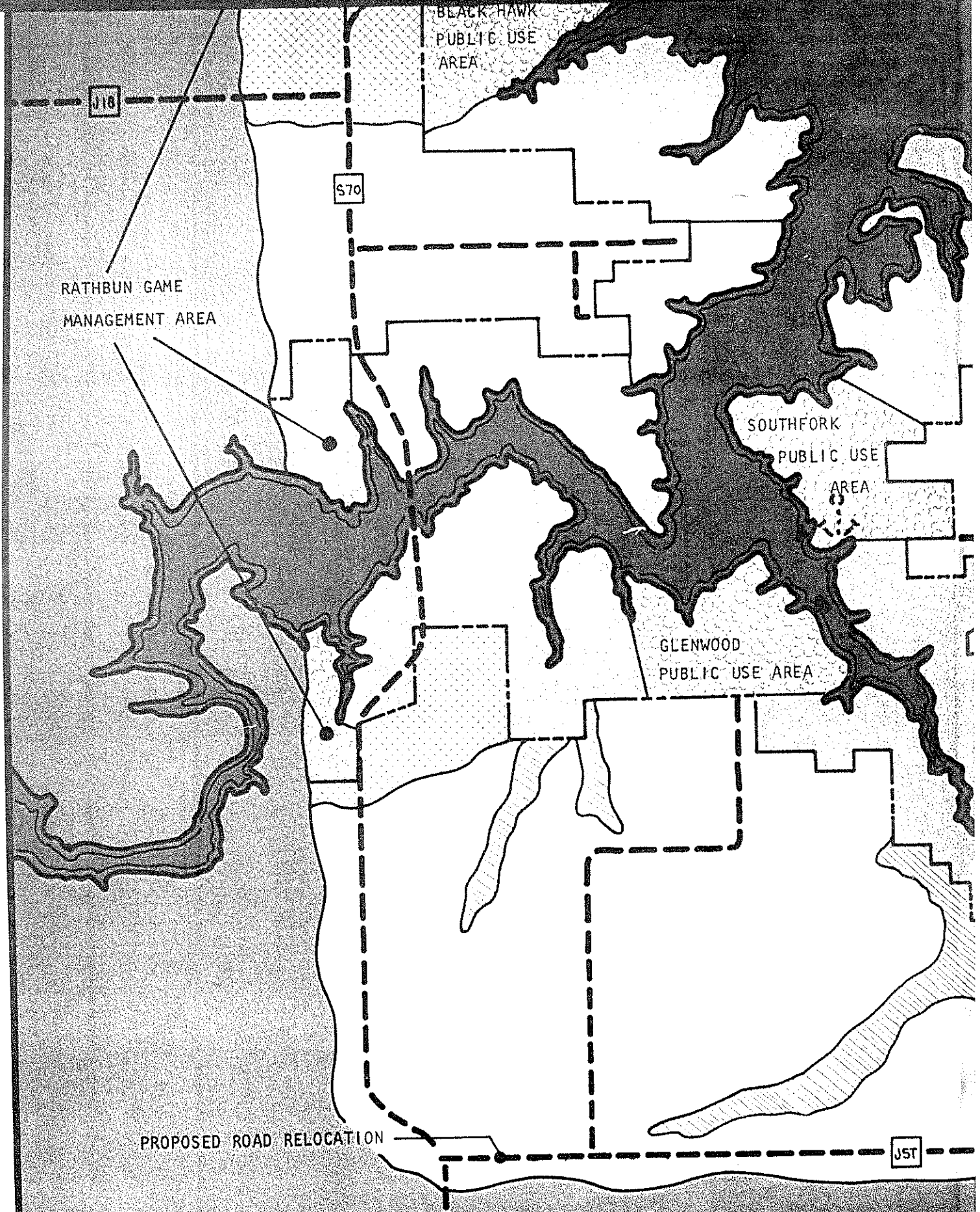
GLENWOOD
PUBLIC USE AREA

PROPOSED ROAD RELOCATION

JST

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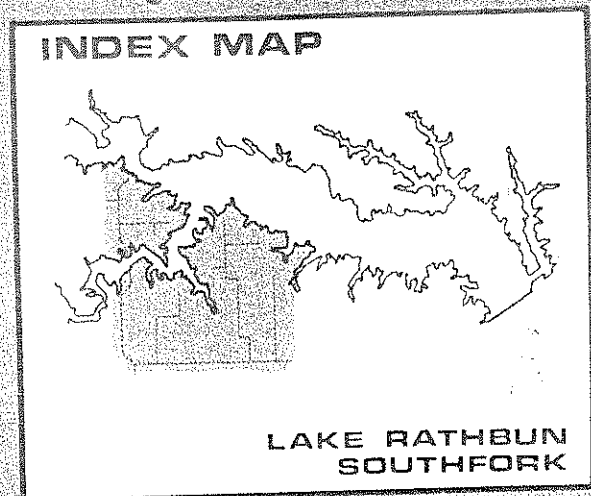
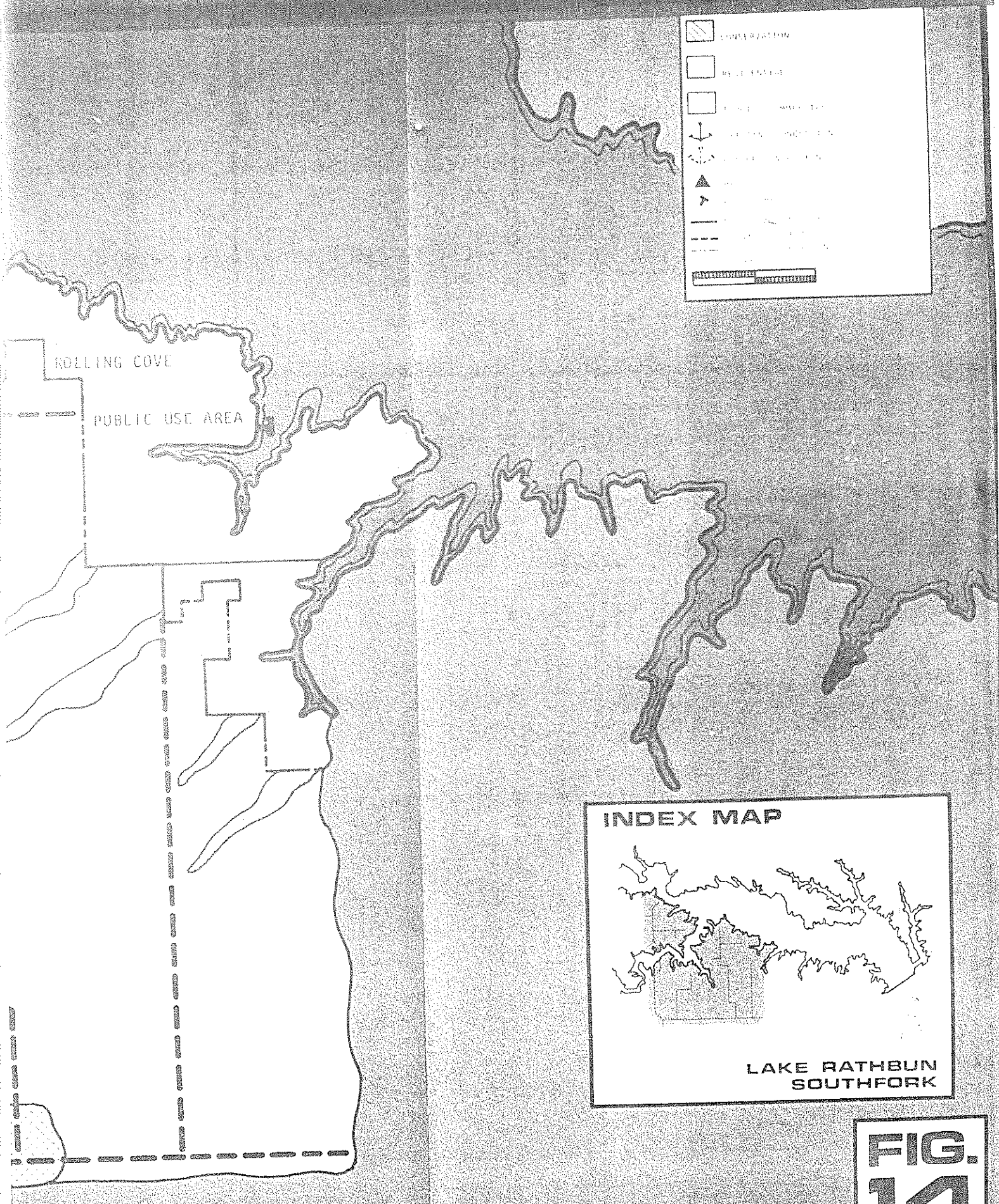
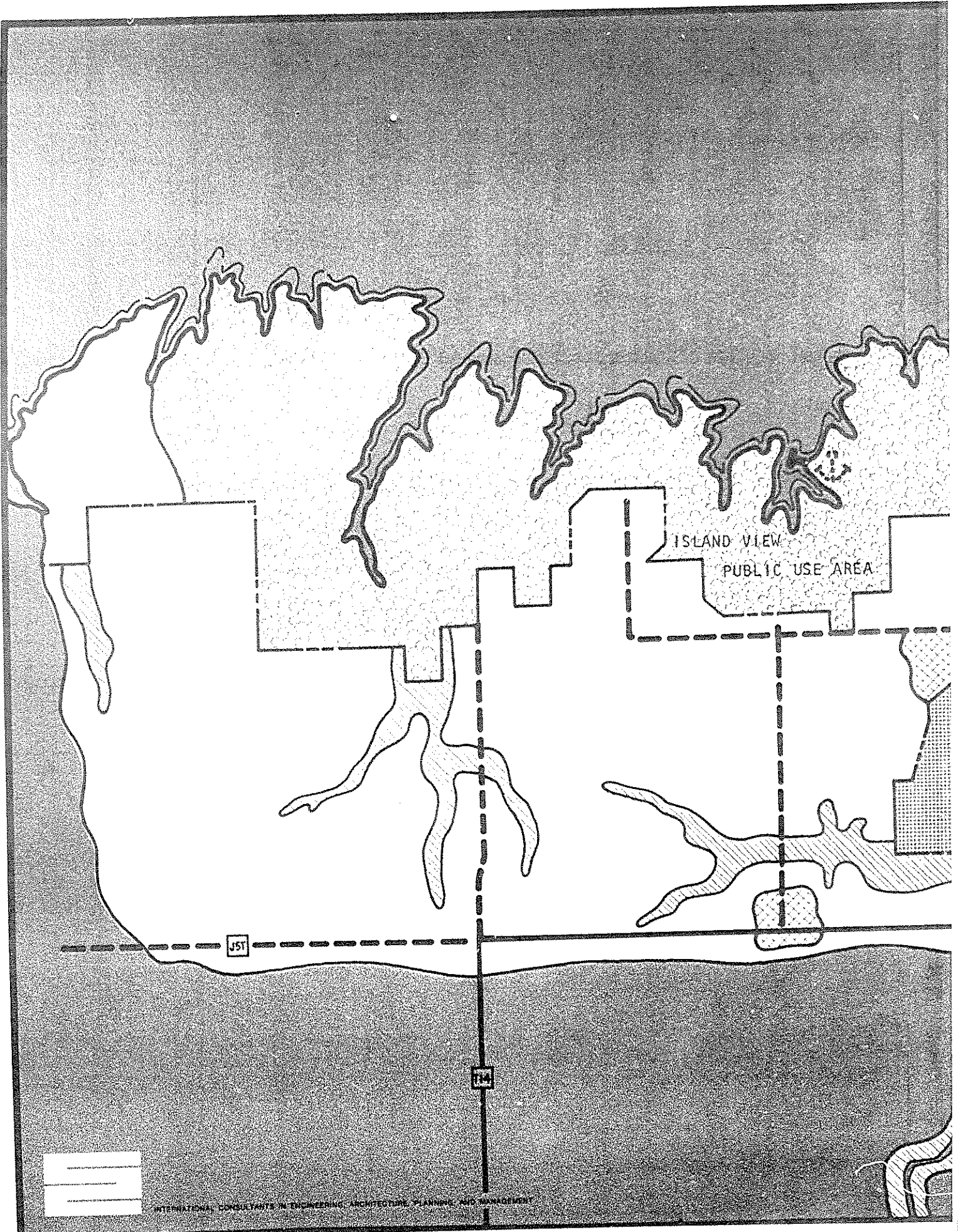

















FIG. 14



DEVELOPMENT PLAN

ISLAND VIEW ACTIVITY CENTER

LEGEND

-  EXISTING PUBLIC RECREATION
-  FUTURE PUBLIC RECREATION
-  SEMIPUBLIC RECREATION
-  BOAT DOCKING
-  OPERATIONAL
-  CONSERVATION
-  RESIDENTIAL
-  TOURIST COMMERCIAL
-  EXISTING CONCESSION
-  FUTURE CONCESSION
-  BEACH
-  BOAT RAMP
-  HARD SURFACED ROAD
-  GRAVEL OR DIRT ROAD
-  COPPS PROPERTY LINE

0 1100' 2200' SCALE

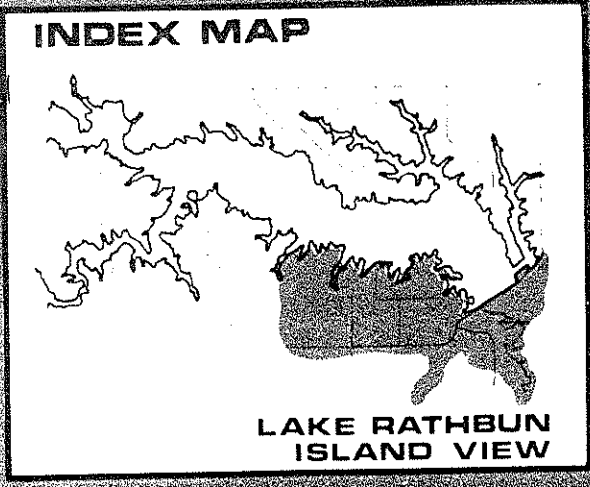
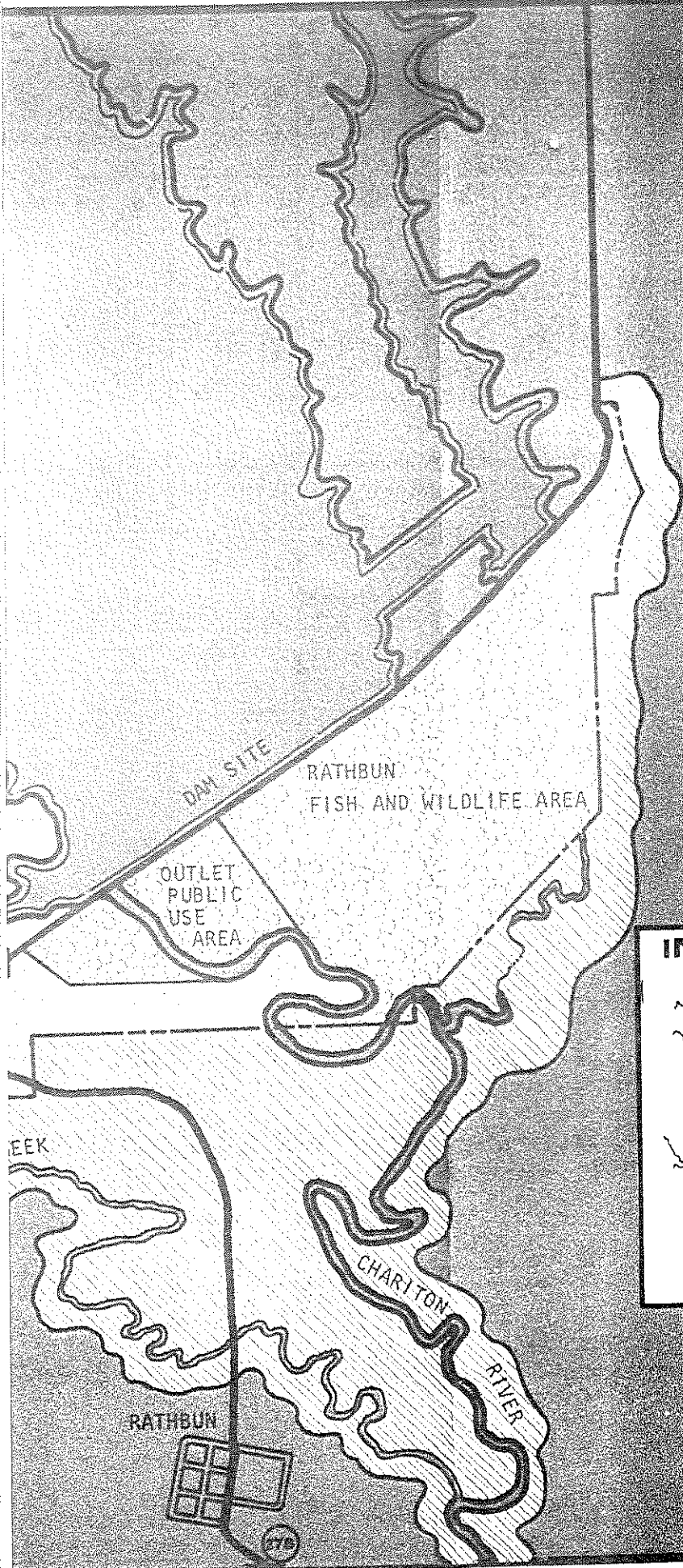


FIG. 15

Locations along the Chariton River and Walnut Creek are designated "conservation." The general area would provide an attractive "gateway" to Lake Rathbun, offering natural scenic beauty to lake visitors. The Appanoose County Conservation Board could develop the area for such activities as hiking, horseback riding, primitive camping, and fishing. The area has potential for golf course development or could serve as open space. Permanent structures should not be permitted. Other conservation areas are shown on Figure 15.

Two locations are reserved for tourist and commercial development. The first is located on the circumferential road (J5T) and will function primarily as a retail trade and service center. The second area is situated north of the spillway. The swimming beach, boat ramp, and future concession area are within one mile of the proposed commercial location, and should encourage tourist commercial uses.

The remainder of the activity center is reserved for residential use. An excellent transportation network serves the center. Hard surfaced access from the primary highway system to the center is provided at two locations. Most of County Route J5T is hard surfaced. The gravel portions of J5T and key interior roads must be improved to complete the circulation system (see Figure 18).

Present road facilities and potential rural water system south of the activity center will enhance developmental potential during the next 10 years.

Proposed Sanitary System

General - The impermeability of soils in the Lake Rathbun area discourages the use of absorptive systems. Common sanitary systems utilizing stabilization ponds or mechanical treatment plants for treatment of sewage are desirable. Common systems are recommended in order (1) to reduce the possibility of lake pollution, and (2) to maximize development potential of private land adjacent to the lake.

Presently, sewage from public recreation areas is treated by means of stabilization ponds. Sewage is retained in the ponds for a period of approximately 7 months, coinciding with the recreation season. During the

off-season the treated sewage is discharged into the lake. The Corps of Engineers does not permit private sanitary outfall lines to cross government property, thus eliminating the direct discharge of effluent into the lake.

Organization - In order to provide sanitary sewer service to the five activity centers and a portion of the rural area, it is recommended that three sanitary districts be organized. The proposed districts are shown on Figure 16.

The following paragraphs summarize Chapter 358 of the 1971 Code of Iowa concerning the formation of sanitary districts.

Petition - A petition, requesting a vote be taken on formation of a sanitary district, must be filed with the county auditor containing names of 25 or more qualified voters residing within the proposed district.

Jurisdiction - The board of supervisors of the county where the proposed district is located has jurisdiction over the proceedings on the petition.

Hearing - A hearing on the petition is held by the board. The board shall fix and determine the limits and boundaries of the proposed district.

Election - The sanitary district is organized and established if a majority of votes cast are in favor of the issue.

Trustees - A second election is held to determine the board of trustees. Three persons receiving the highest number of votes constitute the board. Each member is elected to a 6-year term.

Body Corporate - The sanitary district is a body corporate. Trustees are the corporate authority and have the power to provide for disposal of sewage and to establish just rates for services. The trustees may incorporate additional property if petitioned by property owners representing 25 percent of the valuation of property in the proposed addition.

Tax Powers - Payment of administrative costs or payment of deficiencies in special assessments may be raised by a tax, imposed by the trustees,

on all property within the district not to exceed 2 mills on the dollar of adjusted taxable valuation.

Debt Limit and Bonds - General obligation and revenue bonds may be issued. Indebtedness cannot exceed 5 percent on the value of taxable property within the district. Proceeds from the bonds are used for establishment and construction of necessary sewage facilities.

Special Assessments - Trustees may provide for costs of constructing the facility by assessing property not to exceed 25 percent of the actual value of the property.

Proposed System - The proposed sanitary system for the Lake Rathbun area is shown on Figure 16. Each sanitary district will treat sewage by means of stabilization ponds and chlorination. In each case, the effluent is discharged into a drainageway outside Rathbun's watershed. Sanitary District I will serve Honey Creek and Bridgeview Activity Centers and the western portion of Buck Creek Activity Center. Sanitary District II will service Southfork Activity Center and the western portion of Island View. The remainder of Buck Creek and Island View Activity Centers and the incorporated community of Rathbun will be served by Sanitary District III.

Total estimated cost for each sanitary district, including construction costs, land acquisition, and administrative, legal and engineering fees is as follows: I - \$2,173,000; II - \$2,099,000; III - \$365,000. Table 48 presents the recommended development schedule for each sanitary district.

TABLE 48
 RECOMMENDED SANITARY SYSTEM
 LAKE RATHBUN AREA
 1971-1990

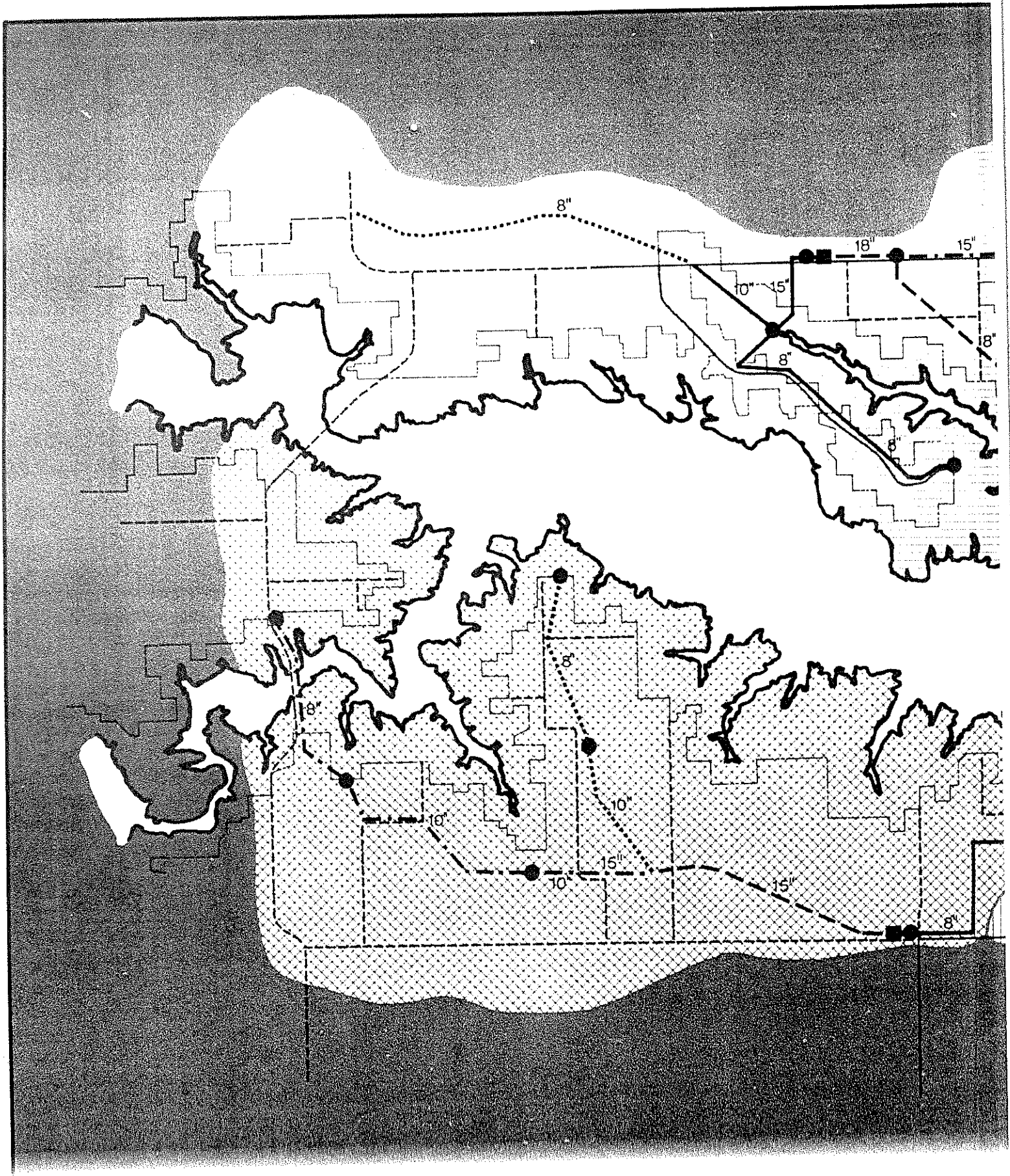
Sanitary District	Year	Estimated Cost
I		
Phase 1	1971-1972	\$ 790,000
2	1973-1975	304,000
3	1976-1980	757,000
4	1981-1985	322,000
TOTAL		<u>\$2,173,000</u>
II		
Phase 1	1971-1975	\$ 571,000
2	1976-1980	520,000
3	1981-1985	643,000
4	1986-1990	365,000
TOTAL		<u>\$2,099,000</u>
III		
Phase 1	1971-1973	\$ 188,000
2	1974-1975	177,000
TOTAL		<u>\$ 365,000</u>

Source: Stanley Consultants

An 8-acre stabilization pond should be constructed for the period 1971-1975 to serve Sanitary District I. Growth of the north shore area will require the construction of an 8-acre pond for both the 1976-1980 and 1981-1985 periods.

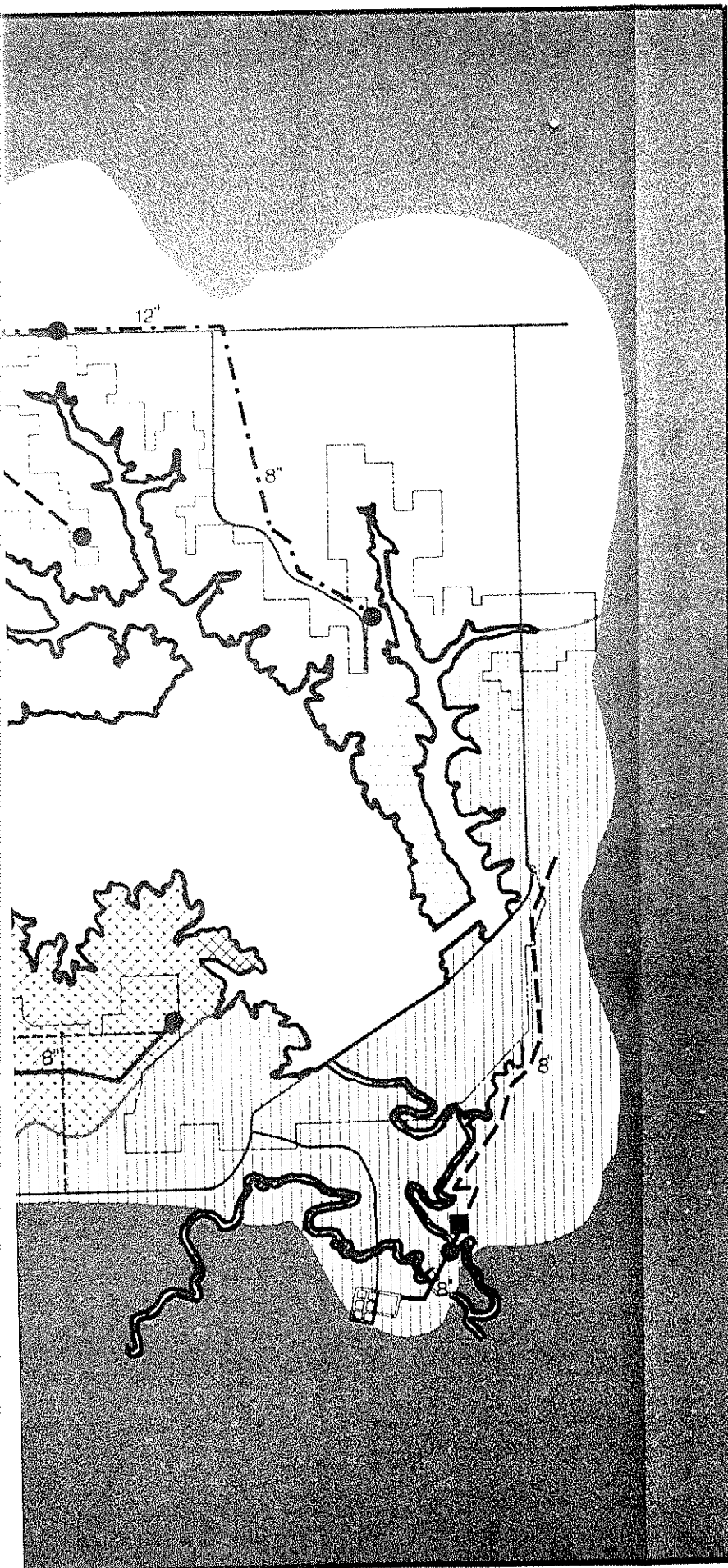
Sanitary District II should build a 5-acre stabilization pond for the 1971-1975 period. During each five year period to 1990, the treatment system should be expanded by 5 acres. However, post 1975 growth should be monitored to determine actual treatment demands. Initial customers will not be burdened by the cost of a complete system designed for 1990.

Sanitary District III should construct a 4-acre treatment facility for the period 1971-1990.


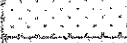
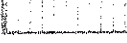






SEWER PLAN

LAKE RATHBUN AREA



LEGEND

-  SANITARY DISTRICT I
-  SANITARY DISTRICT II
-  SANITARY DISTRICT III
-  PHASE I CONSTRUCTION
-  PHASE II CONSTRUCTION
-  PHASE III CONSTRUCTION
-  PHASE IV CONSTRUCTION
- 10" SIZE OF TRUNK LINE
- LIFT STATION
- TREATMENT PLANT



Scale in Miles



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FIG. 16

Proposed Water System

Supply - A common water system is proposed to provide water service to the activity centers and a portion of the rural area of the region. Lake Rathbun would serve as the source of supply. The Water Supply Act of 1958 enables the Corps of Engineers to provide storage for public water supplies in federal reservoirs.

The Iowa Natural Resources Council is the official representative of the State of Iowa in matters concerning water resources. The council will enter into negotiations with the federal government relative to the inclusion of conservation storage features for water supply in federal impoundments. The state water commissioner issues a permit to the local water district specifying limits as to quantity, time, place, and withdrawal rate.

Upon granting a water permit, the water district and Corps of Engineers enter into a contractual agreement for the use of Lake Rathbun for water supply. Costs involve initial storage plus an annual user fee, the former paid back over a 50-year period.

Organization - The Appanoose Water Association is in the initial stages of developing a rural water district. The district will include land in the vicinity of Mystic and Plano in Appanoose County and Promise City in Wayne County. It is recommended that the association expand their proposed service area to include the five activity centers.

The following paragraphs summarize Chapter 357 of the 1971 Code of Iowa concerning the formation of water districts:

Petition - Twenty-five percent of resident property owners within proposed district must petition board of supervisors asking for formation.

Territory - May include part of all or any incorporated area and surrounding territory.

Assessment - Funds raised by special assessment used to cover all necessary elements of the water system.

Public Hearing - Public hearing must be held.

Decision of Hearing - Board of supervisors shall by resolution establish the water district, disallow the petition, or defer action not more than 10 days.

Examination by Engineer - Upon establishment of district, a civil engineer must be hired to examine the proposed improvement and make preliminary designs to estimate cost.

Plat - A preliminary plat shall be prepared including the design, parcels of land and names of landowners, and estimated assessment for each parcel. Engineer's report and plat is filed with county auditor.

Hearing on Report - A hearing on the tentative plans is held by board of supervisors. Board approves or disapproves.

Election - Election is held to determine if proposed district should be built and to select trustees. All legal voters residing in the district are entitled to vote. Proposition carried if majority vote in favor of the issue.

Trustees - Board appoints as trustees the three persons receiving highest number of votes. Terms are three years.

Bids for Construction - Plans and specifications are completed and bids advertised. If bids exceed preliminary assessment by more than 10 percent the board (1) rejects bids and readvertises for bids or (2) rejects bids and revises initial assessment. The latter necessitates a second election.

Completing Assessment - After acceptance, final assessment is made on all property in the district, at 10 percent greater than total cost of the project. Final assessment cannot exceed 25 percent of the actual value of the property.

Bonds - Bonds are issued by board of supervisors. If funds are insufficient to pay the interest and retire the bonds, a 3 mill annual tax may be levied on all property in the district.

Management - The trustees manage the utility. They have the power to levy an annual one-half mill tax for maintenance of the system. Trustees set water rates and can enter into contracts.

Private Mains - After initial construction of improvements, a person desiring to construct additional mains and who has been originally assessed, may construct lines from the original system to serve his property. Entire cost must be borne by the interested party.

Subdistricts - If cost of the extension is greater than \$5,000, the interested parties may petition the board to organize a subdistrict.

Additional Territory - The trustees, with the consent of the board, may alter district boundaries to include additional territory.

Proposed System - The proposed water system for the Lake Rathbun area is shown on Figure 17. An intake structure and treatment plant are proposed on both the north and south sides of Lake Rathbun. The primary distribution system consists of a 8-inch main located along the lake circumferential road. Five elevated storage tanks service the activity centers in addition to underground storage at each treatment plant.

The water system should be constructed in two phases. Phase I, 1971-1980, would involve construction of the intake and treatment systems for both the north and south sides of the lake. Elevated storage and major distribution line on the north will supply water to Honey Creek and the western portion of Buck Creek Activity Centers. The major distribution line on the south shore will service a major portion of Island View Activity Center and the southern portion of Buck Creek.

Construction of Phase II, 1981-1990, would complete the 8-inch loop, provide three additional elevated storage tanks, and expand both intake structures and treatment plants.

In addition to supplying water to second home and tourist commercial users, the north side treatment plant will serve rural users.

The south shore treatment plant will also supply rural customers.

Total cost of the proposed system, including construction, land acquisition, administrative, legal, and engineering fees is as follows: Phase I (1971-1980), \$3,962,000; Phase II (1981-1990), \$4,339,000.

The proposed improvements are designed to become part of a regional water system.

Lake Oriented Transportation System

In order to attract visitors to Lake Rathbun, support basic development projects in the lake area, and provide safe and efficient traffic circulation, state, county, and local officials must be willing to work toward the completion of a lake oriented transportation system. Existing roads must be hard surfaced or reconstructed to meet increased traffic demands.

Figure 18 outlines segments of primary and county highways which require upgrading. Major features of the proposed transportation system are discussed below:

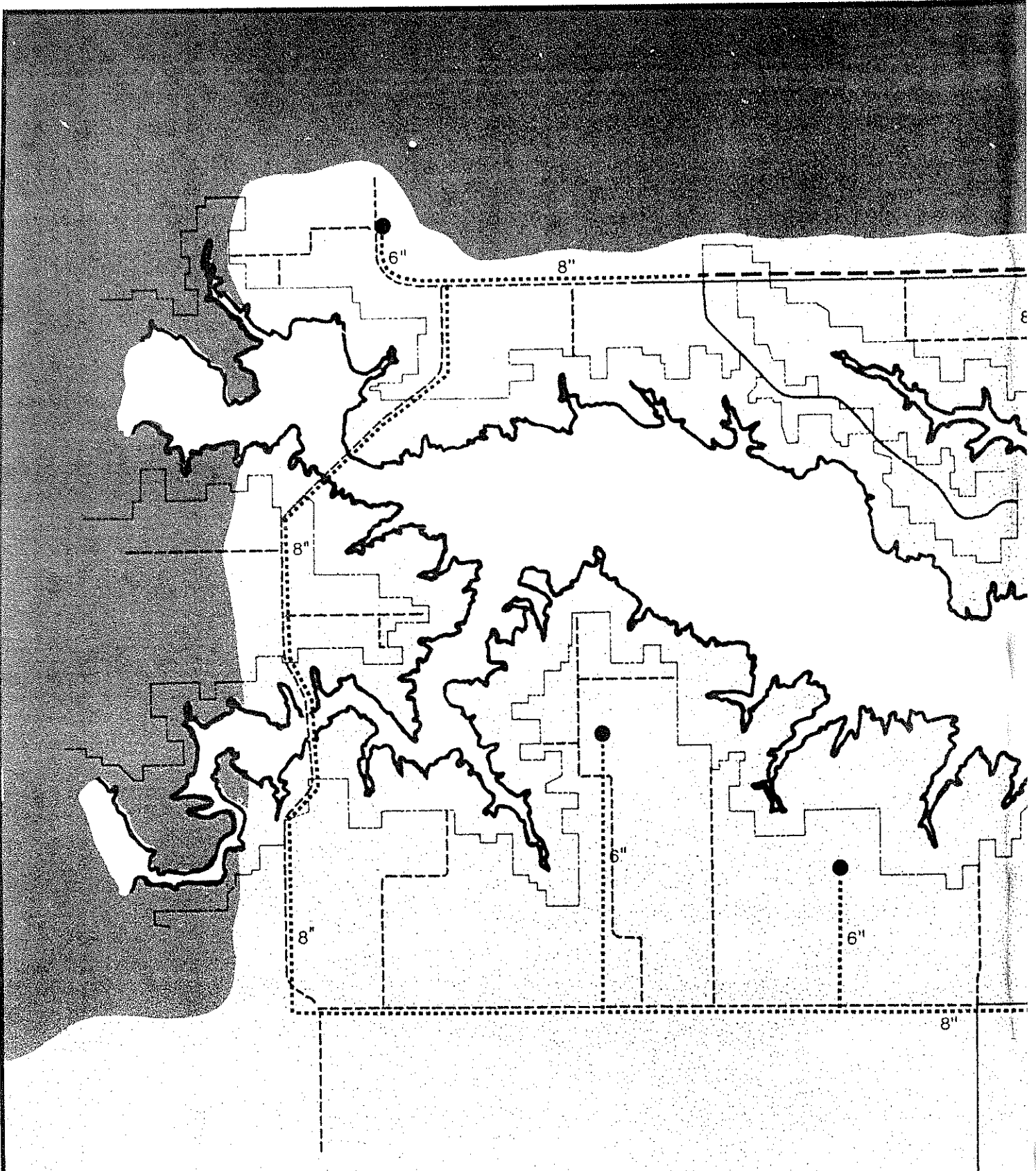
- State Route 5 between Centerville and Albia is in urgent need of relocation and reconstruction. The extremely narrow road has dangerous curbs and curves. The situation is complicated by vehicles towing boats and campers. A 1973 completion date has been set for the project by the Iowa State Highway Commission.
- State Route 68 is recommended for reconstruction by 1973. Lake bound traffic using U. S. Route 34 is expected to be heavy. An improved Route 68 will provide a good access point from U. S. 34 south to the lake area.
- It is recommended that hard surfacing of the circumferential road be completed by 1973.
- When complete, hard surfaced lake area access from the primary highway network will be provided at eight locations.
- Improvements are recommended for county road segments linking recreation sites and the circumferential road.

Counties must spend a considerable amount of money for improvement projects. A total of 42 miles of county roads are recommended for improvement to complete the proposed system. The communities of Melrose and Plano are also involved in recommended road improvement projects. The cost of Appanosse County's road improvements is estimated to be nearly \$2.5 million. Corps assistance is expected.

Estimated road improvement costs for the remaining counties are as follows: Lucas - \$665,000, Monroe - \$523,000, Wayne - \$1.3 million. Possible funding sources are reviewed later in this report.

Summary

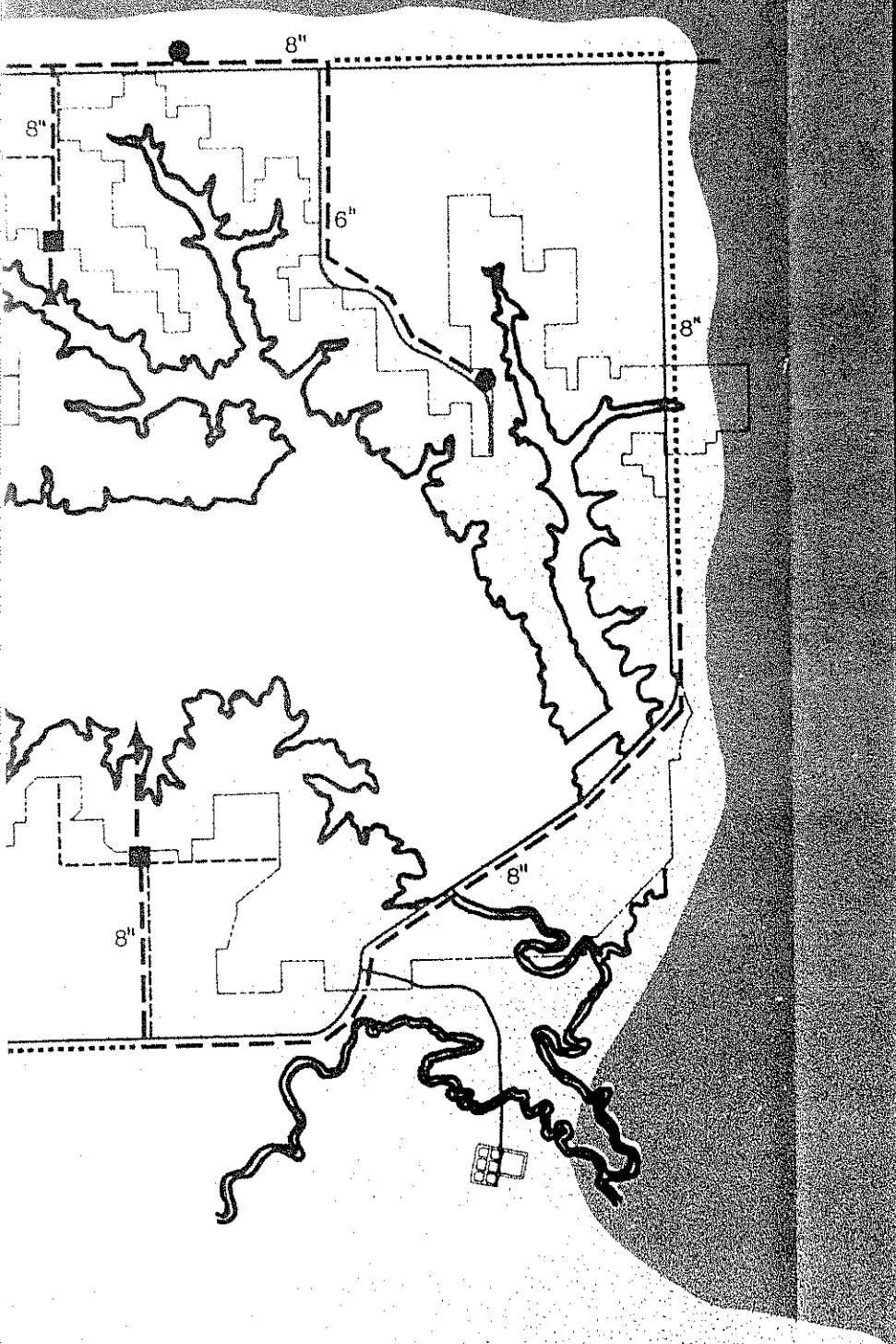
Plans to guide future change have been developed. Type, size, location, and time factors for supporting facilities were presented. It now becomes the responsibility of local officials to adopt measures which can convert plans into action.



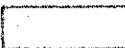


COMBINE WITH APPANOOSE WATER ASSOCIATION

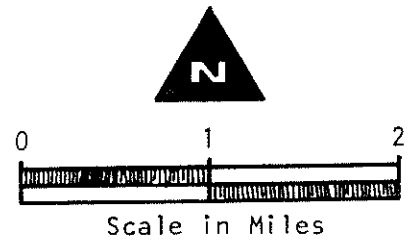
WATER PLAN

LAKE RATHBUN AREA



LEGEND

-  RECOMMENDED WATER DISTRICT
-  PHASE I CONSTRUCTION
-  PHASE II CONSTRUCTION
- 6" SIZE OF MAIN
- TREATMENT PLANT AND
- ELEVATED STORAGE TANK
- ▲ INTAKE STRUCTURE

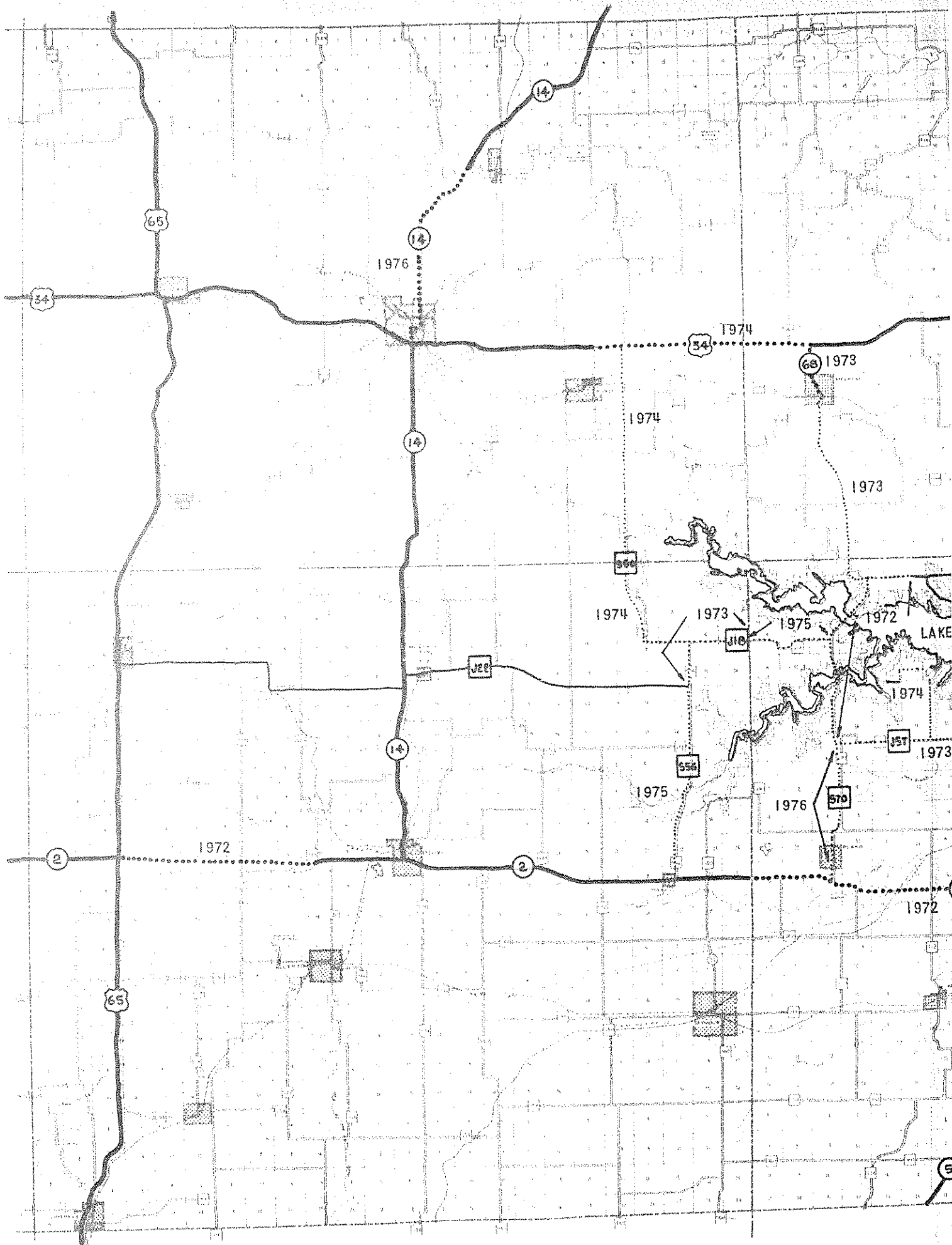


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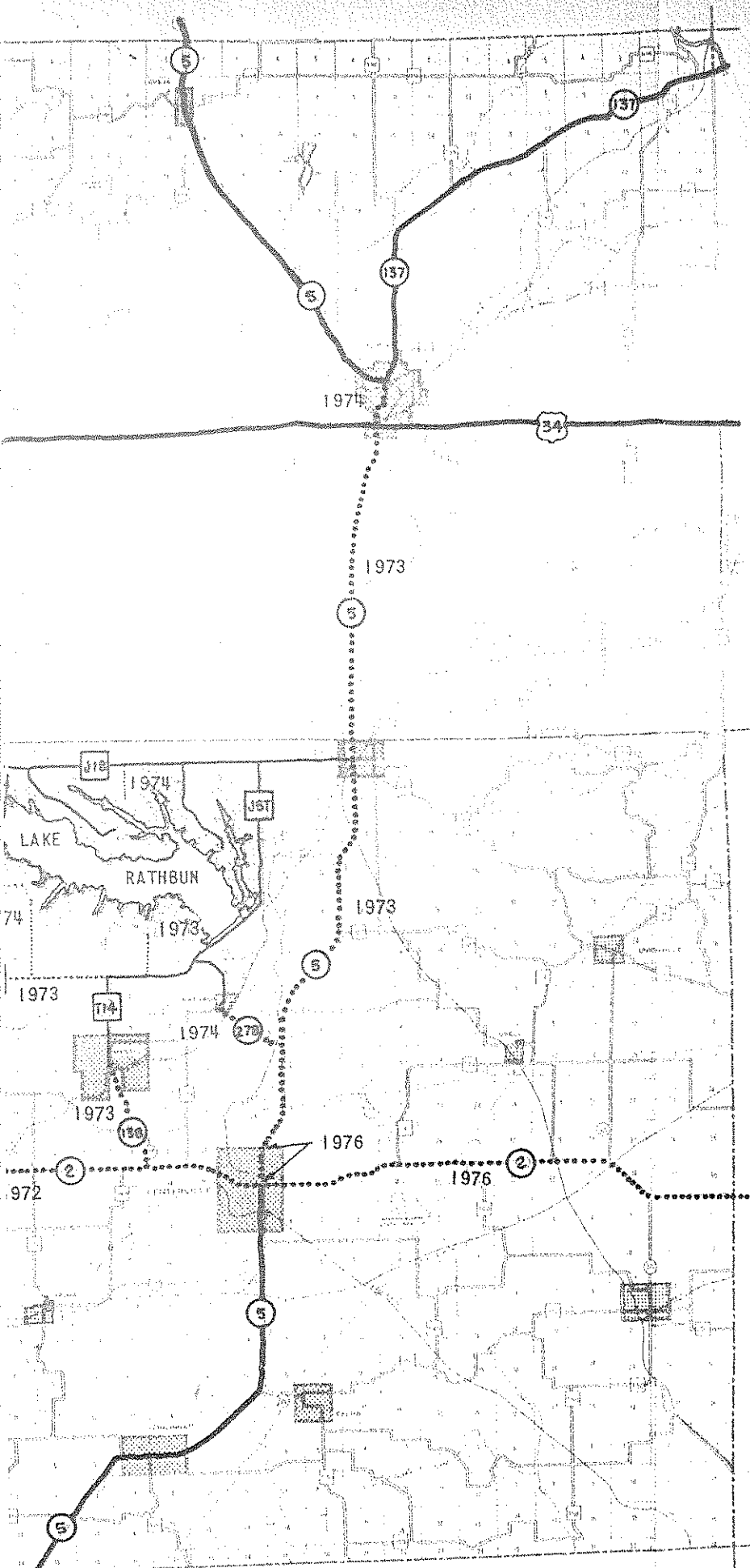
**FIG.
17**

STATION



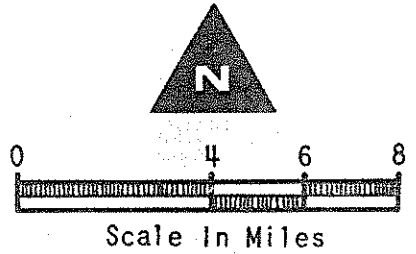
LAKE ORIENTED TRANSPORTATION SYSTEM

RATHBUN REGION
IOWA



LEGEND

- PRIMARY HIGHWAYS
- SUFFICIENT
 - REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT
- COUNTY HIGHWAYS
- SUFFICIENT
 - REQUIRES IMPROVEMENT
- 1976 RECOMMENDED COMPLETION



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**FIG.
18**

LAND DEVELOPMENT CONTROLS

General

If future growth in the four-county region is to occur in an orderly, efficient manner, development controls will be needed. Past development has occurred in a random, haphazard manner. Each of the four counties should adopt zoning, as should each incorporated community in the region. All political jurisdictions should adopt controls for their area which would be compatible with regulations for adjacent jurisdictions. Such compatible regulations will allow cooperative administration and allow builders and developers to be familiar with regulations for the entire area.

Citizens benefit by zoning in a number of ways. Probably foremost among them is the stabilization of property values. Zoning places compatible uses together, in accordance with a well designed plan, and prohibits undesirable uses from locating nearby and depreciating property values. Commercial and industrial areas can be located where utilities and transportation facilities are available and citizen acceptance high. With the exception of an area surrounding Lake Rathbun in Appanoose County, none of the rural area in the four counties is zoned. Most community residents in the region likewise are without zoning protection.

Basically, zoning is a means to regulate the use of land to yield the greatest benefits to all area residents. Individual property owners use their land for essentially any purpose they desire, as long as it does not interfere with the rights or property values of their neighbors or the "community" in general. While the planning commission has been primarily concerned with physical use and development of land around Lake Rathbun, no amount of planning will foster a desirable land use pattern unless there are ways of converting plans to action. Zoning is one of the principal tools available to towns and counties to shape future land use relationships.

There are, however, a number of things which zoning does not do. Zoning in the unincorporated area does not affect agricultural operations. Farm land and buildings, including the farm home, are exempt as long as they are used for agricultural purposes.

Zoning does not regulate building construction. Type and methods of construction are regulated by building codes, an entirely different type regulation than zoning.

Zoning is not retroactive. In other words, existing uses are permitted to continue even though they do not conform to the standards of the zoning district in which they are located. Such uses may be occupied, bought, and sold, and continue.

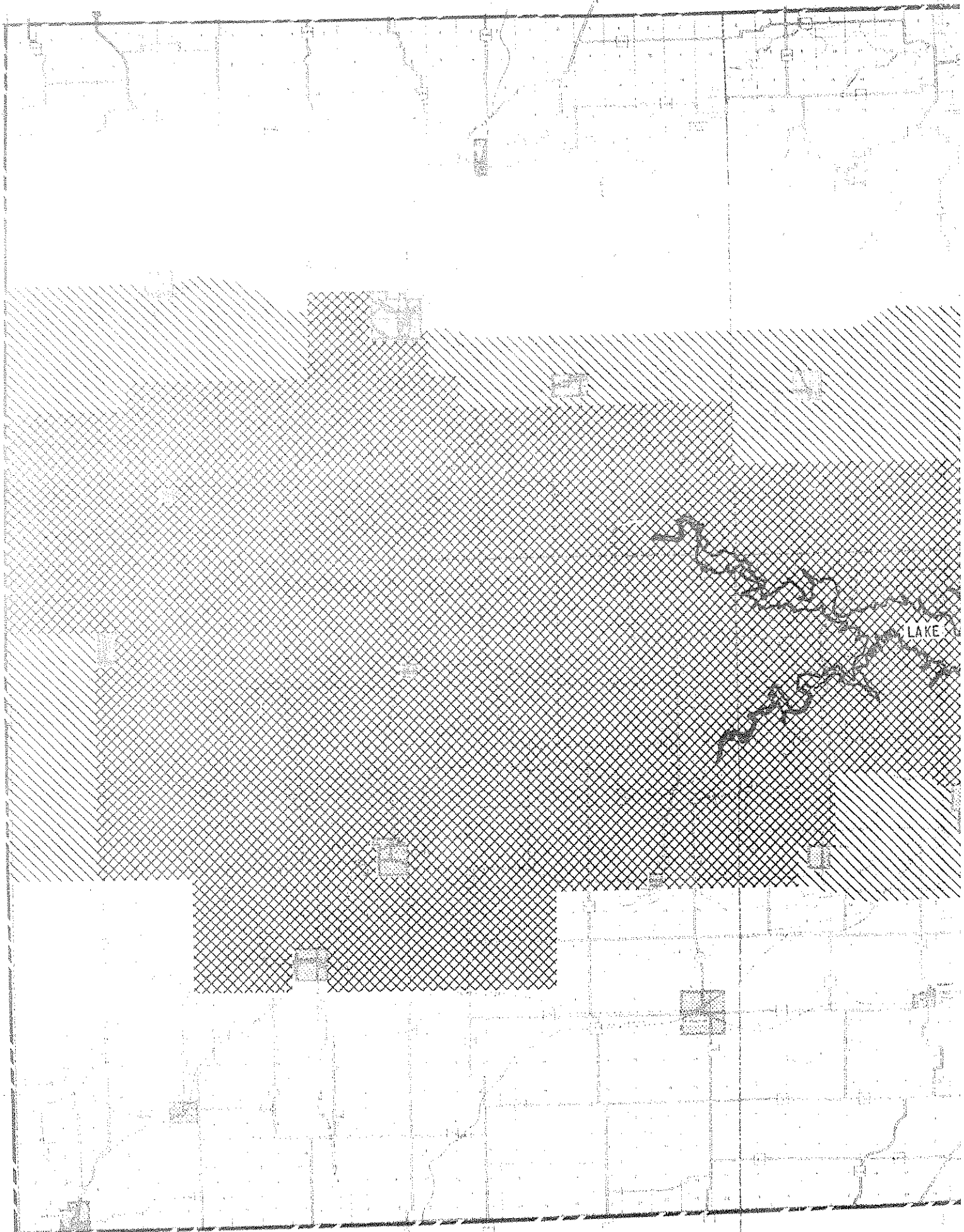
Zoning is not an attempt to keep some businesses out of the counties or communities. By allowing each type of activity to locate in an appropriate place, congestion, poor appearance, and costly community services can be avoided.

New growth in a county or community brings additional responsibility, such as educating children, paving streets and roads, installation of sewer and water facilities, etc. Planning and zoning anticipates change, and places the responsible governmental unit in a position to accommodate it. Zoning can control development in such a manner that changes can be an asset, rather than a liability to the area.

Planning and zoning reflect a progressive and forward-looking region. An area with well administered land use controls is most apt to attract new residential, commercial, and industrial growth.

Existing Controls

Currently, an area immediately surrounding Lake Rathbun in the northwest quadrant of Appanoose County is zoned. The remainder of the rural area and most communities in the region have no land use controls. Three alternative zoning boundaries are shown on Figure 19. (1) It is recommended that the entire four-county area, including all communities, be zoned. (2) As a second alternative, the area bounded by Highways 34, 5, and 2 be zoned. The zoning boundary should be located 300 feet back from the highways. Controls should regulate highway oriented land uses to ensure safety standards along heavily



ZONING ALTERNATIVES

RATHBUN REGION
IOWA

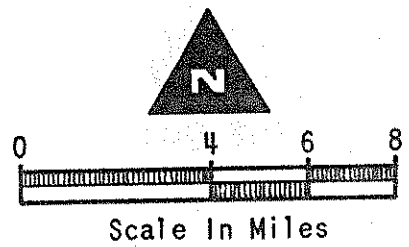
LEGEND

 COUNTYWIDE

 HIGHWAY ORIENTED

 WATERSHED

NOTE: Incorporated communities
zoned separately



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**FIG.
19**

traveled roadways. (3) As a minimum, the Lake Rathbun watershed should be protected by land use controls. Zoning this area would provide the lake with protection from unnecessary pollution, siltation, and inappropriate land uses.

Proposed Development Standards

A total of seven zoning districts are proposed for the watershed area outlined above. Development standards are recommended for each district.

F-1 Flood Plain Districts

Principal Uses - Agriculture, including agricultural buildings, athletic fields, parks, playgrounds, private recreation areas, golf courses, riding stables, fishing lakes, and marine facilities. Permanent dwellings are not permitted.

The flood plain district includes the Lake Rathbun flood pool and an area below the spillway. Permanent development is prohibited in this district because of potential flooding.

C-1 Conservation Districts

Principal Uses - All uses permitted in the flood plain district, plus some restricted construction which will not interfere with natural drainage.

Development Standards - Minimum lot size should be 10 acres. Requirements do not apply to agricultural land.

Conservation districts are designated to protect natural drainage areas, Corps of Engineers' land, and provide area for recreation.

A-1 Agricultural Districts

Principal Uses - Any use permitted in the conservation district, plus cemeteries, churches, schools, libraries, nurseries and greenhouses, single family detached houses, transformer stations, booster or pressure regulating stations, private garages, and similar uses.

Development Standards - Each lot should contain a minimum of 10 acres. Public sewer and water facilities are not anticipated in this district, requiring larger lots for effective septic tank absorption fields.

R-1 Residential Districts

Principal Uses - All uses permitted in the agricultural district, one- and two-family dwellings, and mobile home parks of at least 5 acres in size.

Development Standards - Each single-family residence should be located on a lot containing a minimum of 40,000 square feet if no public sewer and water are provided. Each structure containing more than one family should be located on a lot having an area of 30,000 square feet per family, if not connected to public sewer and water. Larger lots may be needed where percolation tests indicate the need for a larger disposal field.

Where both public sewer and water are available, a minimum lot size of 12,000 square feet is recommended. Lots containing multi-family structures must provide 8,000 square feet per family.

B-1 Business Districts

Principal Uses - Retail establishments, auto and farm implement sales, electric appliance sales and repair, gas stations, service establishments, professional offices, indoor recreation facilities, meeting and lodge halls, hotels and motels, wholesale business, parking lots, and other similar uses.

Development Standards - Minimum lot size shall be 40,000 square feet.

The B-1 district is designed primarily for the type of area associated with "general" business use. If this type of development is to occur in a rural area, 40,000 square feet will allow room for parking, access, display, storage, etc.

B-2 Tourist Commercial

Principal Uses - Lodges, motels and hotels, restaurants, automobile service stations, swimming pools, picnic and recreation areas, cocktail lounges, campgrounds, and similar uses associated with tourist areas.

Development Standards - Minimum lot size shall be 40,000 square feet.

The B-2 district will be oriented primarily to highways and recreation-oriented activities around Lake Rathbun.

I-1 Industrial

Principal Uses - Any use permitted in the B-1 district, plus contractor's storage yards, lumber dealer's yards, concrete mixing, storage yards for fuel, feed, fertilizer, etc.; auto salvage yards, and production or processing and materials, goods, and products.

Development Standards - Minimum lot size should be 40,000 square feet. No dwellings shall be allowed in the I-1 district. Only light industrial activity is anticipated in the area.

Incorporation of the above districts and standards into zoning ordinances or resolutions is recommended for the four-county area.

Watershed Management

Of major importance to the development and success of Lake Rathbun is the maintenance of high water quality standards. Programs must be initiated to reduce the possibility of pollution of the lake resulting from agricultural runoff, siltation, and improper sanitary treatment systems. It is recommended that the Lake Rathbun watershed area be organized as a formal watershed district. The district would act as the vehicle for implementation of sound land management practices within the watershed.

Technical assistance from the Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, in soil and water conservation, watershed management, natural resources development, recreation planning, flood prevention, pollution prevention, and drainage and soils problems is available to local soil conservation districts.

The watershed district must direct its efforts in two areas. (1) Subdivision of agricultural land for residential and commercial use will create a potentially serious erosion problem. Natural drainage patterns will be altered and top soil exposed. If such situations are permitted to remain for a long period of time without proper grading and reseeding, the lake will experience unusually heavy siltation. Developers must be required to adopt sound land management practices in the lake area. (2) Agricultural runoff results in both siltation and water pollution problems. Terracing and impoundments can reduce soil erosion and farm chemical runoff. The shallow, upper portion of Lake Rathbun cannot afford excessive amounts of siltation.

Treatment facilities must be provided for large feed lots draining into lake tributaries. Organic materials and farm chemicals washed into Lake Red Rock (northwest of Rathbun) by heavy rains was blamed for a 1970 fish kill.

Federal financial assistance programs are available to local agencies to support soil conservation and management projects. Grants and loans are administered through the U.S. Department of Agriculture. A listing of applicable programs may be found under the federal program index in Appendix B of this report.

CAPITAL IMPROVEMENTS

General

Capital improvements consist of major physical improvements essential to the operation of governmental units. A sewerage treatment plant, new streets or roads, and purchase of park land are examples of capital improvements. Coordination in terms of timing, location, and relation to other improvements or developments is critical to economical and efficient operation.

Programming

Capital improvements programming is the preparation and updating of a proposed schedule of needed physical facilities and related equipment to be built or purchased by local governments during the next few years. To be effective, it should cover the entire range of facility and service requirements within the governmental unit. In the program all future projects are listed in order of priority, together with cost estimates and the anticipated means of financing each project.

Recommended expenditures presented in this section represent only those projects relating directly to development of the Lake Rathbun area. It is desirable that a regional capital improvements program be formulated in the near future. Related lake area improvements can then be incorporated into the regional program.

Financing Methods

Possible methods of financing improvements include pay-as-you-go, lease-purchase, and borrowing. These and other possible alternative methods of financing projects are summarized below.

Pay-As-You-Go - This method funds improvement projects from current revenues. Such revenues may come from general taxation, fees, charges for services, special funds, or special assessments. Oftentimes, uncommitted cash is not available to finance extensive capital improvements.

General Obligation Bonds - Projects providing community or county-wide benefits may be financed by general obligation bonds. Through this method the taxing power of the jurisdiction is pledged to retire principal and interest. General obligation bonds may require approval of the electorate.

Revenue Bonds - Revenue bonds are frequently sold for such projects as sewer and water systems, swimming pools, airports, and other revenue-producing facilities. Such bonds are not backed by the full faith and credit of the local jurisdiction and interest rates are almost always higher than those of general obligation bonds.

Lease-Purchase - Utilizing this method local governments prepare specifications for needed projects and take steps to have them constructed by a private company or authority. The facility is then leased from the authority at an annual or monthly rental. At the end of the lease period the local government is conveyed title to the facility, rental over the years having paid the total original cost plus interest. In some instances, this type of financing has proved to be excessively costly, and its legality questioned in some states.

Special Districts - Special districts are created in most cases to manage facilities that are supported by user charges. Examples are water and sewerage systems. Special districts have the power to tax and to issue bonds. This is a convenient method of financing interjurisdictional facilities, a regional water system for example.

Special Assessments - Projects which benefit certain properties more than others are financed most equitably by special assessments. Examples include road improvements, sanitary sewers, and water mains.

Outside Sources - State and federal grants-in-aid programs are frequently available to plan, construct, and finance capital improvements. Such programs are included in Appendix B as they may apply to the Rathbun Region.

Available Technical and Financial Assistance

In preparing a capital improvements program, local governments should be aware of any available state and federal assistance programs. State

aid may be comprised of both technical and financial assistance. In some cases, state planning agencies will prepare specific studies for local communities and assist them in developing planning programs. Information on state planning is available in Iowa from the Department of Municipal Affairs, Office of Planning and Programming, State Capitol, Des Moines, Iowa, 50319. Federal programs which provide assistance for both the planning and construction of public facilities include the following:

- Comprehensive Planning Assistance Program (Sec. 701, Housing Act of 1954). Provides assistance to counties, small communities, groups of communities having less than 50,000 inhabitants, or regional planning agencies, for comprehensive land use planning and transportation, school, or other public facility planning.
- Open Space Land Program (Sec. 702, Title VIII, Housing Act of 1961). Provides grant assistance for the acquisition, development, and/or improvement of developed or undeveloped land suitable for park and recreation purposes.
- Advances for Public Works Planning (Sec. 702, Housing Act of 1954). Provides interest-free loans to finance preliminary or final plans for all types of public works projects.
- Grants for Basic Water and Sewer Facilities (Sec. 702, Title VII, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1964). Provides federal grants to assist communities in constructing or expanding basic facilities needed to promote efficient and orderly growth.
- Public Facility Loans (Housing Amendments of 1955). Provides long-term loans to small communities for the construction of needed public works where such credit is not otherwise available.
- Grants for Advance Acquisition of Land (Sec. 704, Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965). Provides grants to cover the interest cost of a loan incurred to finance acquisition of land sites for public works and facilities

needed in the near future. Construction must be begun within five years after grant is approved.

- Farmers Home Administration Sewer and Water Programs (Public Law 89-240). Provides loans and grants for basic sewer and water systems for unincorporated areas and communities of up to 5,500 persons.

To assist Iowa local governments in the task of identifying and selecting programs most suitable to their needs, the publication entitled Catalog of State Services to Local Governments, is available from the Office of Planning and Programming.

The Program

Table 49 presents a summary of needs and a recommended capital expenditures program to support and promote development in the lake area for the years 1971 to 1990. Projects are divided into four five-year time increments.

General cost estimates are provided for each of the recommended projects. The agency responsible for execution of each project is shown. Applicable state or federal aids are keyed to program descriptions found in Appendix B.

Summary

This portion of the study has presented a program for the coordinated timed development of the Lake Rathbun area, including generalized costs, and identification of governmental resources necessary for satisfactory project implementation. In addition, local officials are provided a means to measure progress toward established goals and objectives.

TABLE 49
RECOMMENDED CAPITAL EXPENDITURES PROGRAM
1971-1990

Project	Estimated Cost	Responsible Agency	Funding Source*
<u>1971-1975</u>			
Reconstruction of S. R. 2	\$3,143,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 68	630,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 138	837,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 5	6,274,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 278	524,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of U. S. 34	1,256,000	Highway Commission	
Pave 21.5 Miles of County Roads	2,042,000	Appanoose Board of Supervisors	21
Pave 7.0 Miles of County Roads	665,000	Lucas Board of Supervisors	21
Pave 5.5 Miles of County Roads	523,000	Monroe Board of Supervisors	21
Pave 14.0 Miles of County Roads	1,330,000	Wayne Board of Supervisors	21
Pave .25 Miles of City Streets	35,000	Melrose Town Council	21
Sanitary District I - Treatment Plant and Sewer Lines	1,051,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Sanitary District II - Treatment Plant and Sewer Lines	571,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Sanitary District III - Treatment Plant and Sewer Lines	365,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Water Supply and Distribution Lines	2,300,000	Water District	1, 3, 4
Watershed Projects to Protect Lake Rathbun	Unknown	Watershed District	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
<u>1976-1980</u>			
Reconstruction of S. R. 40	\$ 885,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 2	2,445,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 5	104,000	Highway Commission	
Reconstruction of S. R. 14	1,635,000	Highway Commission	
Pave 4.0 Miles of County Roads	380,000	Appanoose Board of Supervisors	21
Pave 1.0 Mile of City Streets	105,000	Plano Town Council	21
Sanitary District I - Expand Treatment and Collection	757,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Sanitary District II - Expand Treatment and Collection	520,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Extend Water Distribution Lines	1,662,000	Water District	1, 3, 4
Watershed Projects to Protect Lake Rathbun	Unknown	Watershed District	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
<u>1981-1985</u>			
Sanitary District I - Extend Sewer Lines	322,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Sanitary District II - Extend Sewer Lines	643,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Expand Water Supply and Extend Distribution Lines	2,500,000	Water District	1, 3, 4
Watershed Projects to Protect Lake Rathbun	Unknown	Watershed District	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12
<u>1986-1990</u>			
Sanitary District II - Extend Sewer Lines	365,000	Sanitary District	1, 2, 3, 4
Extend Water Distribution Lines	1,839,000	Water District	1, 3, 4
Watershed Projects to Protect Lake Rathbun	Unknown	Watershed District	6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12

*Numbers refer to Federal Program Index, Appendix B.

Source: Stanley Consultants

LOCAL PRIVATE RESOURCE DEVELOPMENT

General

Inputs by the public sector have been outlined. Private sector inputs are also required in the form of human resource development, regional promotion programs, and financial support. Public and private cooperation is important.

Job Training

Estimates have shown that new jobs created in Rathbun Region as a result of Lake Rathbun could total over 100 in 1971, increasing to more than 500 by 1990. Area residents must be able to meet requirements for these new jobs. It is recommended that educational programs be organized in the region to train or retrain area residents in the following fields: building trades and construction technology, management, and secretarial and clerical work.

Existing educational institutions should be utilized to launch effective job training programs. High schools which are too small to operate a course of study such as building trades should combine their resources with other schools. Indian Hills Community College in Centerville presents an excellent opportunity to provide job training programs to area residents. Any training programs or courses will be offered at the college provided there is sufficient interest. Likewise, night school classes depend on local interest. Courses are offered under the Department of Adult Education, Division of Vocational-Technical Education.

Federal assistance programs are available for economic development. These programs are outlined under the federal program index, Appendix B.

It is important that Rathbun Region provide residents the opportunity to expand their skills in order to compete for new jobs. Furthermore, well trained persons influence new facilities to locate in the area.

Local Interest in Development

To determine local interest in development potentials, a meeting was held with persons representing banking, newspaper, real estate and development groups in Rathbun Region. Although there was an expression of genuine interest in recreation, tourism and commercial projects, financial support is expected to suffer because of the seasonal nature of activities, especially resort type development. Outside interests (including national motel chains) have made inquiries in the area, but a firm commitment has not been forthcoming. The popularity of Lake Rathbun must be better defined. Furthermore, the State Conservation Commission is limited to a five year period for a commercial lease on state park land. Private development is difficult without a longer term lease.

A "wait and see" attitude best describes the regional investment climate. Generally, persons expressed a viewpoint that most capital investment would come from outside the region.

Sufficient capital must be invested before a significant effect is felt in the regional economy. Lake visitors will encourage development of small commercial facilities but large tourist projects are necessary to increase new job opportunities. It is typical that private investors, both locally and outside, are conservative about committing capital to an unfamiliar industry, especially since tourist and recreation business is not well established in the Rathbun Region.

Local banks are likely to be unwilling to assume a substantial risk for projects. Similar obstacles will stand in the way of attracting commercial loans or equity participation from outside the area.

This situation could change once there is a clear indication that the tourist-recreation business will be successful. It is evident that pioneer projects must be initiated to demonstrate the potential of this industry. The Corps success in leasing Buck Creek Concession presents such an opportunity. The Corps should be encouraged to lease additional sites.

The State Conservation Commission is in an excellent position to promote tourist development in the lake area. A portion of Honey Creek State Park is reserved for commercial lodge facilities. Final approval

of a bill presently in the Iowa legislature to allow leases of up to 50 years for commercial developments in Iowa's state parks further enhances the tourist potential at Lake Rathbun. Conservation Commission officials should be encouraged to develop the lodge site as soon as possible. Success of these projects may attract larger amounts of private capital.

Risk Capital Investment Corporation - Risk capital is of major importance during the initial phase of area development. To encourage expansion, regional banks should organize into a corporation to make loans available to private enterprise. This would make it possible for private financial institutions to reduce the risk that each would normally have to bear individually.

Promotion - Rathbun Lake Association (R.L.A.) is a regional promotional organization composed of interested businesses and individuals. Initially, R.L.A. should actively seek promising tourism and recreation projects. Although R.L.A. is not a technically oriented group, they could gather all necessary local information of interest to private developers. Cooperation between the R.L.A. and the regional planning organization is important.

To enhance the tourist potential of Rathbun Region, R.L.A. should explore the possibility of local tourist projects built upon the historical past of the area. The coal mining industry left behind numerous shaft and strip mines. Restoration of these areas should be considered. Many railroad lines once used by the mining industry were also abandoned. Scenic rail routes could be developed to acquaint visitors with the region's history.

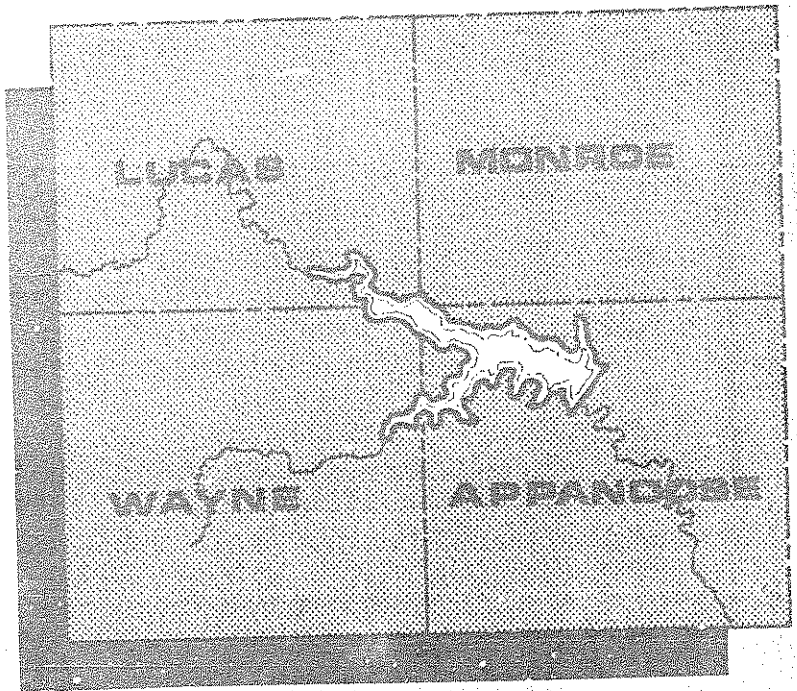
Tours could be arranged offering persons an opportunity to visit area farms. The cost involved in developing this type of tourist attraction would be relatively small.

Governmental Assistance - The Tourism and Travel Division of the Iowa Development Commission administers a program of tourism promotion. Purpose of the program is to encourage and foster visits to and around Iowa by both out-of-state and state residents. The program's objective is to project an impressive and favorable image of the state to the traveling public.

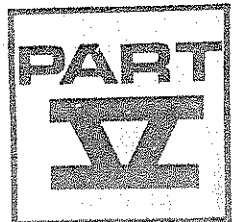
Any person, private organization, or local unit of government is eligible for assistance. Technical assistance is in the form of written materials outlining tourism promotion guidelines or printed tourism materials which are of value in promoting local programs. Instructive films and workshops are also available to local governments.

The federal program index includes programs which provide loans to small businesses.

The region must take advantage of all opportunities in order to capitalize on the resource provided by Lake Rathbun.



MANAGEMENT PROGRAM



GENERAL

A management program is an important part of the planning process. By management processes the development plan is transformed from thoughts and proposals into an actual end product. This portion of the report presents recommendations for regional planning organization, planning administration, guidelines for regional growth (goals), and a future work program.

ORGANIZATION

General

Understanding the operation of local government is important to the effectuation of a plan. The task of providing services is becoming more varied and complex. An operation capable of satisfying today's needs must be organized with rules of procedure outlining effective and efficient operation.

Proposed Framework

One of the most important changes in local government in recent years has been the growing awareness of the need for cooperative interjurisdictional activity to meet the pressing challenges it faces. The nature of the community has changed. No longer is it restricted to the boundaries of a single city or county, whether rural, suburban or urban. The rapid growth and modernization of our nation has brought with it a highly mobile and demanding public which is involved daily with a number of local governments. Today's citizen rarely works, lives, shops, and enjoys his recreation within a single jurisdiction.

The cost of local government is increasing, requiring that local officials follow the examples of business and pool administrative operations for economy and efficiency. Finally, many problems facing local governments are multi-jurisdictional and can be solved only on a broader geographic basis. Such problems include transportation, air and water pollution, solid waste disposal, economic development, law enforcement, health protection, conservation, and many other activities. Local governments have been forced to find new solutions to these broader problems, and this has resulted in a search for new cooperative mechanisms to more effectively meet the needs of people on a larger and more coordinated basis.

Recommendations - In order to realize plans and proposals presented in this report, a broadly based regional planning commission must be formed. Commission membership would include representatives of all local governments in the region.

Four major functions of the commission should be: (1) to develop agreement in policies and priorities on regional matters; (2) to provide coordination of local government activities with state and federal programs; (3) to assure technical assistance and pooling of resources for local governments; and (4) to accomplish implementation and action through local governments to meet regional needs.

Committees - The following committees should be organized to better assist the commission in carrying out its functions: agriculture, transportation, utilities, public safety, recreation, economic development, special studies, and zoning. Committees could be composed of commission and noncommission members. Noncommission members would serve to aid in coordination and bring expertise in certain areas. For example, the county engineers should be members of the transportation committee, and representatives of the county conservation boards should serve on the recreation committee. County zoning commission representatives should be members of the zoning committee.

Each committee's task is to identify problem areas within their sector of responsibility, conduct studies, and recommend action to the regional body. The committees would also review areawide planning proposals. The work of these committees is continuous.

The special studies committee should be concerned with areas such as solid waste and studies which do not require continuing work and review. Committee membership would vary as to the type of study being conducted.

Zoning Commissions - It is recommended that zoning commissions be created in the region under authority of Chapter 358A, Code of Iowa. To date only Appanoose County has a zoning commission. Within the region, only a portion of Appanoose County is zoned. Zoning commissions are a first step toward zoning in the four-county area.

The adoption of zoning regulations will require the appointment of a board of adjustment. A board grants relief to provisions of the regulations where hardship is shown and acts on other matters assigned to it by the county board of supervisors. At least one member of the board of adjustment should also be a member of a county zoning commission. This would provide coordination between the two bodies. The regional planning commission's zoning committee would coordinate activities of the individual zoning commissions and boards of adjustment.

It is recommended that the same format be used for zoning regulations in the region. In this way, regulations governing one jurisdiction will be compatible with regulations for adjacent jurisdictions. This will also allow for cooperative administration.

Professional Assistance - It is recommended that the position of regional coordinator be created and filled. Regional development is a full time job and cannot be effective on a volunteer basis.

Intergovernmental Cooperation - Chapter 28E of the 1971 Code of Iowa, the Joint Exercise of Governmental Powers, provides the basis for local governmental cooperation in areas of common need. In Rathbun Region these could include:

- Administration of zoning, subdivision, and other controls on a regional basis from a central office (previously discussed).
- Common use of road maintenance equipment.
- Cooperative purchase of equipment and supplies.
- Regional police and fire protection.
- Operation of present and future water and sewer systems by a central authority.

Costs and duplication of effort will be minimized if problems or services are cooperatively defined, discussed, understood, acted upon, and financed.

Areawide Planning Requirements

Circular MPD 6415.1A, issued by the U. S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) describes areawide planning requirements regarding HUD's certification process. These requirements must be met in order for local governments to qualify for HUD financial assistance.

A specific Areawide Planning Jurisdiction (APJ) must be delineated and certified by HUD's area office in Omaha. The APJ must include a municipality or other built-up place and the surrounding areas which form an economic and socially related region.

A specific Areawide Planning Organization (APO) must be in existence for the APJ and must be so designated and certified by the HUD area office (Omaha). The minimum requirements to be met for certification of the APO are as follows:

- The organization must be given the responsibility by state legislation to carry out areawide comprehensive planning.
- Effective October 1, 1971, the policy-making body of the APO must include representatives of units of general local government which, together, have within their jurisdiction at least 75 percent of the population of the APJ. Members of a county board represent the unincorporated areas of the county and incorporated areas whose governing bodies agree to be represented by county officials. APO membership must be open to all units of general local government. A comprehensive planning program must encompass the entire APJ.
- At least two-thirds of the voting membership of the policy-making body of the APO must be composed of elected officials or persons responsible to the elected officials of the governmental units in the APJ.
- Comprehensive planning, annual work program, statement of areawide goals and objectives, areawide land use, and citizen participation are work elements which are required for HUD certification. Technical assistance in meeting these requirements is available through the Department of Municipal Affairs, Office of Planning and Programming in Des Moines.

A regional planning commission must be structured in accordance with Circular MPD 6415.1A.

Present Situation

Rathbun Regional Planning Commission was created in 1967 under authority of Chapter 473A of the 1966 Code of Iowa. The boards of supervisors of Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne Counties each appointed four representatives to the commission creating a total membership of 16 persons.

In order to be more responsive to local needs, the planning commission is restructuring their membership in accordance with HUD areawide planning requirements. The State Office of Planning and Programming is assisting the commission in these matters.

City or town plan and zoning commissions serve some communities. Local commissions are charged with the responsibility of recommending actions to their respective councils relating to community development, zoning, subdividing of land, and the local comprehensive plan. A seven member zoning commission has been appointed by the Appanoose County Board of Supervisors. The northwest quadrant of the county has been zoned since July, 1970.

The regional commission is concerned with the orderly physical and economic development of the Rathbun Region. To date, one of the prime concerns has been development of the Lake Rathbun area. A comprehensive regional sewer and water plan has been completed.

PLANNING ADMINISTRATION

The Planning Commission

The region is a dispersed area undergoing continuous change. Lake Rathbun's impact on the region will magnify this situation. This report represents an important reference and guide to action which is sufficiently broad to adjust to growth and change. However, plans must be updated frequently. Too many jurisdictions consider plans an end result rather than a developmental guide. Plans, as a management tool, accomplish good only when used.

Planning commission members must grow in their knowledge and understanding of the principles of wise planning. The regional commission should develop into a strong, competent advisory group, gaining the confidence of counties and communities and achieving direct lines of contact and communication with action agencies. In turn, local government must rely on the planning commission as an advisory body. All public bodies should coordinate their activities with other agencies, using a regional planning commission as the coordinating agency.

Legal Aspects

The functions of the planning commission are merely advisory, but its advice concerning both public improvements and private developments carries considerable weight. Legislative officials can, of course, overrule the commission, implying that recommendations to elected officials must be thoroughly investigated and studied. Prior to making any such recommendation, the commission must assure itself, among other things, that the proposed improvement or measure: (1) will promote the best interests of the region at large; (2) is in scale with present and probable future needs; and (3) will not impair or be in conflict with other features of the area's future development.

Regulations are only as effective as their administration. Adequate enforcement procedures for zoning and subdivision regulations must be arranged and appropriate safeguards established to ensure conformance throughout the region.

However, adequate legal authority and even the best plans will not in themselves assure guiding effectively the future development of the region. This will depend on: (1) the quality of planning administration by the planning commission; (2) the respect which its recommendations command and the cooperation and support it receives from elected and other public officials; and (3) the confidence and support which it gains for itself and its efforts on the part of the people of the region.

Administrative Practices

It is important that planning commission members have a genuine interest in regional betterment, and should understand the area's problems, needs, and potentials. Also, they should be familiar with planning laws and regulations and be acquainted with the general objectives, principals, and methods of planning.

Commission action on such matters as land subdivisions, proposed zoning amendments, and proposed improvements requires the assistance of a staff. As discussed previously, it is recommended that an individual (i.e. regional coordinator) be employed as executive secretary to the planning commission and provide the commission with staff on a continuing basis. Duties of the coordinator would include:

- Filing of applications for federal and state assistance programs.
- Administering of subdivision regulations.
- Liaison between all public agencies in the region.
- Acting as regional zoning administrator.
- Providing technical assistance to all levels of local government.
- Serving as an ex-officio member of planning commission committees.

The commission should hold regularly scheduled meetings, with a definite program or agenda to be followed at each meeting. The executive secretary (regional coordinator) should bring to the attention of the commission all improvement proposals or plans under consideration over which

the commission has jurisdiction. This should be done while such matters are still in the formative stage to give the commission time to make adequate studies and develop carefully considered recommendations. Recommendations are presented to the appropriate governmental body for action. The importance of cooperation, communication, and respect between the commission and all local legislative officials is the key to sound decision making on all regional affairs.

Budgeting

The planning agency's budget is interrelated with its work program. The work program should determine annual budget requests. Finances are the critical point of contact between the planning commission and the region's official decision makers--city councils and boards of supervisors. Financial support limits what the commission can accomplish. Further, it expresses what the decision makers want and expect from the commission. Budget policies are significant elements of regional planning operation.

Fewer decision makers are asking the question whether to spend money on planning; instead they are asking how much to spend. If the elected officials of Appanoose, Lucas, Monroe, and Wayne counties are truly interested in sound development, they should be asking the latter question.

It is evident that a region which has never had a planning program needs extra opportunities to finance initial studies. A region which has not previously engaged in formal planning must realize that it is a continuing process and not a one-shot proposition. Continued support of planning activities must come from all governing bodies or a well ordered future will not be realized in the Rathbun Region.

To assist the planning commission in preparing an annual budget request, the following items should be considered:

- Salaries (regional coordinator and any staff).
- Contractual services (including consultants).
- Materials and supplies (paper and pencils, blueprinting, telephone, and postage).
- Office space and equipment.
- Publication expenses (including reports).

- Transportation (travel expenses for staff and commission members).
- Professional memberships and technical advancement of staff.

Budget estimates for each of the above elements will provide regional decision makers with the framework for common understanding of the budgetary process and annual work program.

It is essential that the regional planning commission, in order to be effective, receive the financial support necessary to carry out planning functions. Financial support must come from the four county governments and all communities. In order to obtain financial commitments, the commission must instill a feeling of confidence and support within each legislative body. Only in this manner can there be a realization of the recommendations submitted in this report.



GOALS AND OBJECTIVES

Goal formation, in essence, is the preparation of a set of general statements covering the future development of the area. Goals provide a direction to the type of future development desired in the region. In essence, goals state the end toward which the Rathbun "community" is working. Goals set the broad framework for action and form the basis upon which more detailed development decisions are made.

Choice, as defined, is "that which is approved or selected in preference to others." If the choice is to be intelligent and informed, the planning commission must have some knowledge of the goals which are being sought in making choices.

The commission should assist the public and its elected representatives in formulating and evaluating a set of goals. To be effective, final goals should be officially adopted by the various legislative bodies. Adoption commits a body to take actions that are consistent with established goals.

Objectives are a means of charting and measuring achievement toward stated goals. It is a course of action which constitutes a commitment in time, money, and manpower.

Goals and objectives benefit the planning program in the following ways:

- Facilitate public understanding and public participation in the planning program.
- Permit and encourage involvement in the planning process by elected officials.
- Serve as a coordinative device to bring together diverse agencies that may have an impact on development. In this respect, multi-jurisdictional areas benefit most.

- Provide guidelines for adoption and administration of land use controls. They also provide a judgement as to the reasonableness and fairness of the controls.

As an example, a goal for Rathbun Region may be to provide adequate access to Lake Rathbun from the regional highway network. This goal establishes an end toward which the region is desirous of working, and is sufficiently broad so as not to limit the choice of alternative ways in achieving this end.

In order to chart achievement of this goal, the objective may be to complete improvement of 42 miles of county roads by the year 1976. In detail, this would involve a plan outlining improvement of specific road segments during specific time periods. Annual review and updating of objectives will reveal progress toward achieving the stated goal.

It is the responsibility of the planning commission working with legislative officials and private citizens to establish a set of goals toward which the Rathbun "community" is working. Any goals which may be formulated are necessarily subject to refinement as time passes.

WORK PROGRAM

The work program represents a listing of elements considered to be of major importance to the future development of Rathbun Region. To assist the planning commission and legislative officials, a nine point development program is presented below:

- Adopt and enforce zoning regulations in the four-county area. As a minimum, the Lake Rathbun watershed should be zoned.
- Organize a water district capable of providing services to all activity centers and the Appanoose Water Association.
- Organize sanitary districts capable of providing services to all activity centers. Districts would assist in combating pollution and meeting acceptable health standards.
- Develop a four-county lake oriented transportation system with integrated improvement schedule.
- Organize a watershed district in the Rathbun watershed. Sound land management practices must be adopted to protect lake environmental quality.
- Initiate job training programs utilizing existing educational institutions and federal-state assistance.
- Stimulate tourist and commercial development utilizing the resources of the Rathbun Lake Association. Achieve coordination with the planning commission.
- Establish a risk capital investment corporation to provide development financing in the region. Integrate work with Rathbun Lake Association.
- Structure a planning commission to meet regional needs; include hiring a full time staff (regional coordinator). Gain support of legislative officials and the general public.

Each element of the above development program represents a broad area of concern in the region's future. The planning commission and its committees must now study the recommended program and submit recommendations to the region's decision makers.

Understanding and support of the commission's work can be heightened through public informational meetings. Radio, television, and newspaper coverage of commission activities will also build support.

SUMMARY

Rathbun Region has now completed an important phase in its development. Additional work, however, is necessary to meet the challenge of the future. Zoning commissions must be organized and action must be taken by city and town councils, county officials, and private investors to put plans into reality.

The planning commission must review this study in its entirety. Following review, the report should be accepted and recommended to the various legislative bodies for adoption. After adoption, this report will become a guide for public officials in future decision making.

The management program has attempted to provide guidelines to persons and groups responsible for regional development and the planning process. Organization and administration are vital links between plans and action.

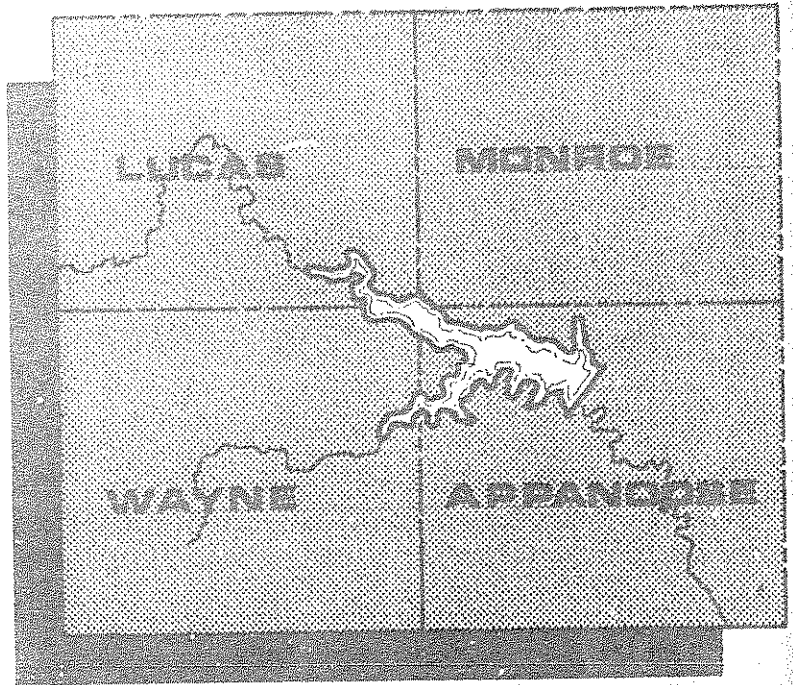
Finally, the citizens of Rathbun Region decide what the "community" will be in the future. Citizens must be informed and realize the benefits to be derived from planned change. Public information and education can be one of the greatest forces in realizing the plan.

Respectfully submitted,

STANLEY CONSULTANTS, INC.

By David Queal
David Queal

Approved John Sayles
John Sayles



12246

APPENDIX A

TABLE 1
 PARTICIPATION DURING A TYPICAL WEEKEND SUMMER DAY
 LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990

	1971	1980	1990
Fishing	1,887	3,234	4,676
Canoeing	256	264	306
Sailing	66	74	77
Boating (other)	3,267	4,477	6,166
Swimming	3,844	3,951	5,102
Water Skiing	413	425	501
Hunting	448	461	476
Camping			
Trailer	2,772	3,080	3,430
Tent	1,485	1,533	1,658
Wilderness	141	144	149
Picnicking	7,125	7,324	8,511
Driving for Pleasure	5,573	7,637	9,861

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 2
 TURNOVER RATES BY ACTIVITY

Boating	40%
Camping	95%
Fishing	35%
Hunting	50%
Picnicking	65%
Swimming	50%

Source: A Statewide Plan
 for Outdoor Rec-
 reation in Ohio

TABLE 3
 DESIGN HOUR USE
 LAKE RATHBUN
 1971-1990

	1971	1980	1990
Fishing	748	1,223	1,734
Canoeing	102	105	122
Sailing	26	29	31
Boating (other)	1,422	1,910	2,596
Swimming	1,922	1,975	2,551
Water Skiing	165	170	200
Hunting	1,260	1,296	1,338
Camping			
Trailer	2,633	2,926	3,258
Tent	1,411	1,456	1,575
Wilderness	134	137	141
Picnicking	4,631	4,760	5,532
Driving for Pleasure	1,839	2,520	3,254

Source: Stanley Consultants

TABLE 4
 DENSITY STANDARDS

Camping	4 persons per unit
Picnicking	4 persons per unit
Swimming	400 persons per acre
Fishing	12 persons per acre of shoreline.
Boating	.20 boats per surface acre of water*
Hunting	.05 persons per acre

* Adjusted to meet
 local needs

Source: A Statewide
 Plan for Outdoor
 Recreation in Ohio

TABLE 5
ESTIMATED ATTAINABLE OCCUPANCY RATES
TOURIST ACCOMMODATIONS
LAKE RATHBUN

Period	Room Occupancy (Percent)	Average Guests Per Room
January	35	1.3
February	25	1.3
March	35	1.3
April	45	1.3
May	75	1.6
June	95	1.6
July	85	2.2
August	85	2.2
September	80	1.9
October	70	1.9
November	60	1.6
December	35	1.3
Average for the Year	60	1.7

Source: The Economic Potentials of
Tourism and Recreation in
Southern Illinois

APPENDIX B

FEDERAL PROGRAM INDEX

<u>Program Subject</u>	<u>Program Numbers</u>
Water and Sewer Facilities	1-5
Watershed Protection	6-12
Economic Development	13-18
Other	19-26

COMPREHENSIVE AREAWIDE WATER AND SEWER PLANNING GRANTS

PROGRAM TITLE
POPULAR NAME
ADMINISTERING AGENCY
AUTHORIZATION

NONE
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 U.S.C. 1926: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1981, as amended, section 306.

OBJECTIVES

To promote efficient and orderly development of rural communities; to provide the information necessary to avoid overlapping, duplication, underdesign or overdesign of the community water and sewer facilities that may be constructed in the area covered by the plan.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Comprehensive planning grants may be made to provide technical and professional services and to pay for necessary test wells and soil and water investigations. The plan must be limited to a rural area and may not include towns or villages with populations in excess of 5,500.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Organizations such as public bodies, counties, townships, State, regional and local planning commissions are eligible providing they: (1) Lack the resources to immediately finance the planning; (2) are broadly based and representative of the interest of the rural area as it can be under State statutes; (3) propose a plan that is supported by local officials and private and public agencies interested in the development of water and sewer facilities in the area; and (4) have authority to prepare official comprehensive plans.

2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Planning must be limited to the rural areas.

3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: The applicant must submit evidence of authority to prepare official comprehensive plans. Evidence that resources are not immediately available to finance the plan and evidence that plan is consistent with other plans.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: All proposals are reviewed by State, metropolitan and local units of local government before an application is filed. Up to 60 days is allowed for the review.

2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: SF 101, "Application, Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects." is used.

3. DEADLINES: None.

4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 30 to 90 days.

5. APPEALS: If an application is rejected, the reasons for rejection are fully stated. The applicant may reapply at any time that the reasons for rejection are corrected.

6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project.

2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: None. Grant assistance may be for the total cost of the plan.

3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Not applicable.

4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REPORTS: Reports are required to the extent necessary to determine that the provisions of the grant agreement are met.

2. AUDITS: Not required.

3. RECORDS: Records are required to the extent necessary to determine that the provisions of the grant agreement are met.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 05-60-2096-0-1-352.

2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$4,000,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$4,000,000.

3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable.

4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Grants have ranged up to \$317,000 with an average of approximately \$12,000.

5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 328 grants made.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

Fact sheet, "Grants for Preparation of Comprehensive Area Plans for Water and Sewer Systems," no charge. "Farmers Home Administration," PA 705, no charge.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contacts should be made with the country Farmers Home Administration office serving the area in which the project is located. If unable to locate the county office contact the headquarters office listed below.

2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 388-7908.

PROGRAM TITLE	CONSTRUCTION GRANTS FOR WASTEWATER TREATMENT WORKS
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR
AUTHORIZATION	Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; Grants for Construction, Section 8, Public Law 84-660, as amended; by Public Laws 87-88, 89-234, and 89-753; 33 U.S.C. 466, et seq.; 18 CFR, Part 601, Subpart B.
OBJECTIVES	The purpose of this program is to accelerate local programs of waste treatment works construction by providing grants for part of the eligible construction costs to State, municipal, intermunicipal, or interstate agencies.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Grants under this program are limited to the construction of waste treatment works, including intercepting and outfall sewers, by eligible applicants. Collector sewer systems are not eligible for grant assistance.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<p>1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Under the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, as amended; grants can be made to any State, municipality, or intermunicipal or interstate agency for eligible waste treatment works construction. Certification by the State, indicating priority of the project over other projects, on the basis of financial and water pollution control needs, is required before a grant may be made.</p> <p>2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility.</p> <p>3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: (a) A certified copy of the authorization from the applicant's governing body for the filing of the application. The authorization must be current, and must designate by name and title the individual who will represent the applicant. (b) A current general description of the project. (c) Current engineering reports. (d) If interceptor sewers, pumping stations, or force mains are included in the project, a map of the proposed interceptor, sewers, pumping stations, or force mains, showing their relationship to the existing sewer system, and designating points of interception and discharge. (e) An itemized estimated construction cost breakdown. (f) A statement explaining the exact nature of any other Federal funds which may be used to finance the project. (g) Comments and recommendations of the State, metropolitan or regional clearinghouse as to the project's conformance with the comprehensive plan developed for the area and a statement from the applicant relative to clearinghouse review. (h) Form 1359, "Assurance of Compliance" (Title VI, Civil Rights Act of 1964).</p>
APPLICATION PROCESS	<p>1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: With applicable State, regional, and metropolitan clearinghouse (a minimum time before application submission without receipt of clearinghouse comments, of 60 days). With State water pollution control agency, time required by State.</p> <p>2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Initial inquiry on standard form 101, application, Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects; or formal application on FWPCA-7, application for Federal Grant for Sewage Treatment Under 33 U.S.C. 466, et seq. In either case, submission should be through the State water pollution control agency.</p> <p>3. DEADLINES: None.</p> <p>4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 20-40 days after State certification, and receipt in the regional office.</p> <p>5. APPEALS: Whenever necessary, projects are referred to headquarters for final eligibility determination, by the regional office.</p> <p>6. RENEWALS: Justifiable time extensions requested by the applicant, if authorized by the State agency, are permitted.</p>
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<p>1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project.</p> <p>2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: 30-33 percent grant, no State matching program. 40-44 percent grant, 30 percent State matching program. 50-55 percent grant, 25 percent State matching program, and discharge to meet approved State water quality standards (enforceable).</p> <p>3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Final grant payment when the construction is completed and the treatment works is operating satisfactorily.</p> <p>4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Grant payments may be made based on 25, 50, 75, 100 percent of construction completed, or equipment delivered to the project site.</p>
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<p>1. REPORTS: None.</p> <p>2. AUDITS: Fiscal audit made after project has been completed. On site operational audit 1 to 1½ years after treatment facilities become functional.</p> <p>3. RECORDS: Records are kept as required by the State agency, to indicate the level of performance. Labor standards records must be kept 3 years after completion of the project. Fiscal records must be kept until after an audit and in accordance with State and local laws.</p>
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<p>1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 10-80-1202-0-1-401.</p> <p>2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$515 million estimated. Fiscal year 1969, \$202,518,000.</p> <p>3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable.</p> <p>4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: 30-55 percent of eligible project costs, with no monetary limit, the actual percent depending on qualifying criteria.</p> <p>5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 780 new construction grants made.</p>
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<p>1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Refer to appendix, Department of the Interior Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, for the regional office addresses, and for the State and interstate water pollution control agency addresses.</p> <p>2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Ralph C. Pabunge, Chief, Construction Grants and Engineering Branch, Division of State and Local Programs, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, Telephone: (703) 557-7700.</p>

PROGRAM TITLE	BASIC WATER AND SEWER FACILITIES—GRANTS
POPULAR NAME	WATER AND SEWER GRANTS
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORIZATION	Housing and Urban Development Act of 1965, Section 702, as amended; Public Law 89-117, 79 Stat. 451, 489, 42 U.S.C. 3101-44 CFR, Part 707.
OBJECTIVES	This program provides grants to finance community water and sewer facilities that are basic to efficient and orderly areawide community growth and development.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Construction of basic public water and sewer facilities, excluding sewage treatment, consistent with a program for a coordinated areawide water and sewer facilities system as part of the comprehensive planned development of the area. Generally, grants do not exceed 50 percent of eligible land and construction costs. Under certain limited conditions a grant of up to 90 percent may be made to a community with a population of less than 10,000.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Cities, towns, counties, Indian tribes, public agencies or instrumentalities of one or more States, municipalities or political subdivisions; or boards or commissions established to finance capital improvement projects are eligible. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: See applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: None.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: None. Intent to file application must be coordinated in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-95. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Application is made to the appropriate HUD regional office. 3. DEADLINES: None. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 90 to 180 days. 5. APPEALS: No appeal procedures. 6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Generally 50 percent of eligible development cost. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: None. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Not applicable. 2. AUDITS: Regular project audit. 3. RECORDS: Payrolls, accrual accounting.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 25-12-0125-0-1-553. 2. COMMITMENTS: Fiscal year 1970, \$150,407,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$140,613,000. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Up to \$1,500,000. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 366 grants approved.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	"Federal Assistance for Water and Sewer System and Sewage Treatment Works. Water and Sewer Facilities Grant Program."
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contact the Assistant Regional Administrator for Metropolitan Planning and Development in the HUD regional office listed in the appendix. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Leo Morris, Community Facilities Development Division, Office of Resources Development, Metropolitan Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410, Telephone: (202) 755-4000.

WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS FOR RURAL COMMUNITIES

PROGRAM TITLE

POPULAR NAME

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

AUTHORIZATION

OBJECTIVES

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

APPLICATION PROCESS

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

PROGRAM LITERATURE

INFORMATION CONTACTS

NONE

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, 7 U.S.C. 1926; as amended, sec. 306.

To provide basic human amenities, alleviate health hazards and promote the orderly growth of the rural areas of the Nation by meeting the need for new and improved rural water and waste disposal systems.

Project grants; direct loans and repayable advances; guaranteed and insured loans.

Funds may be used for the installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural water system including distribution lines, well, pumping facilities, and costs related thereto. The installation, repair, improvement, or expansion of a rural waste-disposal system including the sewer lines, waste collection, and treatment of all wastes including solid wastes.

Restrictions include a total indebtedness including both loans and grants not to exceed \$4 million. Development grants for construction cannot exceed 50 percent of the development cost.

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Public or quasi-public bodies and corporations not operated for profit which will serve residents of open country and rural towns and villages up to 5,500 population may receive assistance when: (1) They are unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms; (2) the proposed improvements will primarily serve farmers and other rural residents; and (3) they have legal capability to borrow, repay, and pledge security for the loan and to operate the facilities or services.

2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Rural residents.

3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: The applicant must furnish evidence of legal capacity to borrow and repay the loans, to pledge security for loans and to operate the facilities or services. Plans and specifications must be developed to comply with state and local health regulations and other requirements.

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: All project proposals are reviewed by State, metropolitan, and local units of government before an application is filed. Up to 60 days is allowed for the review.

2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: SF 101, "Application, Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects," is used.

3. DEADLINES: None.

4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: From 30 to 90 days.

5. APPEALS: If an application is rejected, the reasons for rejection are fully stated. The applicant may re-apply at any time that the reasons for rejection are corrected.

6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project.

2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: The loan and grant assistance may equal the project cost if the applicant is financially unable to contribute a part of the cost.

3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Loans may be scheduled over a period of 40 years.

4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

1. REPORTS: During the first year of operation, monthly progress reports are to be made to the FHA county supervisor. Sometime after the first 4 months and before the end of the ninth month of operation, the FHA District Supervisor will review and make a report on the operation of the facilities.

2. AUDITS: Annual audits are required after the system goes into operation.

3. RECORDS: Records and accounts are required to reflect the operations of the project.

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: Direct loan, 05-00-4220-0-3-352; insured loan, 05-00-4140-0-3-352; development grants, 05-00-2060-0-1-352.

2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, grants--\$24,000,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, grants--\$24,000,000.

3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, direct--\$64,000,000; insured, \$80,000,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, direct--\$74,000,000; insured, \$89,900,000.

4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Not to exceed \$4,000,000.

5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969--1963 loans, 350 development grants.

"Financial Assistance to Small Towns and Rural Groups", PA 707, no charge; "Farmers Home Administration," PA 705, no charge.

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contacts should be made with the County Farmers Home Administration office, serving the area in which the project is located. If unable to locate county office contact: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 388-7968.

WATER QUALITY MANAGEMENT TECHNICAL PLANNING ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM TITLE

POPULAR NAME NONE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY FEDERAL WATER POLLUTION CONTROL ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AUTHORIZATION Water Pollution Control Act, Public Law 84-600, as amended by Public Law 87-88, Public Law 89-234, and Public Law 89-753, Section 3(a).

OBJECTIVES To work in cooperation with State, local, or regional agencies to develop water quality management plans for river basins, or portions or basins.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Provisions of Specialized Services.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Technical planning assistance is offered to develop water quality management plans. These plans serve as the basis for the establishment of waste treatment facilities and other pollution control improvements needed to meet desired water use objectives. Due regard shall be given to improvements needed to conserve and enhance water, for public water supplies, propagation of polley, aquatic life and wildlife, recreational purposes, and agricultural, industrial and other legitimate uses. Planning must be consistent with any applicable water quality levels established pursuant to current law.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Other Federal agencies, State pollution control agencies, municipalities, interstate agencies, and industries.
2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Not applicable.
3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: None.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: None.
2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Contact Regional Director, FWPCA, in appropriate region.
3. DEADLINES: None.
4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Not applicable.
5. APPEALS: Not applicable.
6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable.
2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Equivalent or partial participation in development of water quality management plan as set out in initial work program.
3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Indefinite.
4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: As required by mutual determination.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REPORTS: None.
2. AUDITS: Not applicable.
3. RECORDS: Not applicable.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 10-80-1201-0-1-401.
2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$8,600,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$8,024,000.
3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable.
4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: \$20,000-\$1,000,000.
5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 11 plans developed.

PROGRAM LITERATURE Office of Information, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Washington, D.C. 20242.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: See appendix for list of regional offices. Initial contact should be made at regional level.
2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Albert J. Erickson, Chief, Basin Planning Branch, Federal Water Pollution Control Administration, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20242. Telephone: (703) 557-7716.

PROGRAM TITLE **AGRICULTURAL CONSERVATION**

POPULAR NAME ACP

ADMINISTERING AGENCY AGRICULTURAL STABILIZATION AND CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION Soil Conservation and Domestic Allotment Act, as amended; Public Law 74-46; 40 Stat. 163; 16 U.S.C. 590d, 590q.

OBJECTIVES The objective of this program is to stimulate and help farmers, ranchers, and woodland owners (primarily through cost sharing) to carry out approved soil, water, woodland, wildlife, and pollution abatement conservation practices, to assure wise use and adequate protection of the Nation's agriculture lands, help achieve additional conservation on land now in agricultural production, and improve man's total environment.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Project grant.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS The conservation practices are to be used on agricultural land and must be performed satisfactorily and in accordance with applicable specifications. Program participants are responsible for the upkeep and maintenance of conservation practices installed with cost-share assistance. The cost-share assistance does not apply if the primary purpose is to bring new land into production.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Any person who as owner, landlord, tenant, or sharecropper on a farm or ranch, including associated groups, bears a part of the cost of an approved conservation practice is eligible to apply for cost-share conservation assistance.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** Same as applicant eligibility.
3. **CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** Identification as an eligible person, and proof of contribution to the cost of performing the conservation practice.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** Program is announced through news media, and in letters to agricultural producers in the county.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** Eligible persons make application for cost sharing at any time during the year, at the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS) county office for the county in which the land is located. The Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation (ASC) county committee must approve applications in whole or in part within the county allocation of Federal funds for that purpose.
3. **DEADLINES:** The conservation practice for which cost shares have been approved must be completed during the program year, within the time specified by the ASC county committee and such performance reported to the county office within a specified time. Application for payment must be filed with the ASC county committee by a prescribed date.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** Same as in deadlines, with certain special exceptions.
5. **APPEALS:** Participant may appeal to ASC county committee or office, State committee, or Deputy Administrator, or any determination.
6. **RENEWALS:** Certain approvals may be extended by the ASC county committee, or renewals may be made under a future program year.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Cost-share payment or advance of conservation materials or services in lieu of payment.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** Usually about equally between the agricultural producer and the ACP—not more than 80 percent by ACP.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Practice cost-share approvals are given on a program year basis (18 months or less).
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** As specified in approvals.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** None.
2. **AUDITS:** By Office of the Inspector General, USDA.
3. **RECORDS:** Maintained in ASCS county office and Federal record centers for specified number of years.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 05-44-3315-0-1-354.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970, \$185,000,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$195,500,000.
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** Not to exceed \$2,500 per participant.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** Fiscal year 1970, 47,100,000 acres served (estimate); fiscal year 1969, 47,100,000 acres served.

PROGRAM LITERATURE "ACP Handbook," USDA; "ACP and You," PA-611, USDA; "Agricultural Conservation Program," BI-18, USDA.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE:** County Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation office.
2. **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE:** Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

PROGRAM TITLE

RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT LOANS

POPULAR NAME

NONE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION

7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (supp. V) 1950-53, Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; Public Law 87-703.

OBJECTIVES

To provide loan assistance to local sponsoring agencies in authorized areas where acceleration of programs of resource conservation, development, and utilization will increase economic opportunities for local people.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Direct loans and repayable advances.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Loan funds may be used to: (1) Install or improve rural community outdoor-oriented recreational facilities; (2) install or improve soil and water, development, conservation, control and use facilities; (3) shift-in-land use facilities; (4) community water storage facilities; and (5) special purpose equipment necessary to carry out the above purposes. Project must be located in a designated area and the total indebtedness cannot exceed \$250,000. See also Soil Conservation Service program entitled "Resource Conservation and Development."

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Public agencies and local nonprofit corporations in designated areas may be eligible for loan assistance provided they: (1) Are unable to obtain needed credit from other sources; (2) have authority to borrow funds, repay the loan, and pledge security for the loan and to operate the facilities or services provided; and (3) are financially sound and so organized and managed that it will be able to provide efficient service.

2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Beneficiaries must be located in a designated Resource Conservation and Development Area.

3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: None.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: All project proposals are reviewed by State, metropolitan, and local units of government before an application is filed. Up to 60 days is allowed for the review.

2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: SF 101, "Application, Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects," is used.

3. DEADLINES: None.

4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 30 to 90 days.

5. APPEALS: If an application is rejected, the reasons for rejection are fully stated. The applicant may reapply at any time that the reasons for rejection are corrected.

6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable.

2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Loan assistance may equal the project cost if the applicant is unable financially to contribute a part of the cost.

3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Loans may be scheduled over a period of 30 years.

4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REPORTS: During the first year of operation, monthly progress reports are to be made to the FHA county supervisor. Sometime after the first 4 months and before the end of the 9th month of operation, the FHA District Supervisor will review and make a report on the operation of the facilities.

2. AUDITS: Annual audits are required after the system goes into operation.

3. RECORDS: Records and accounts are required to reflect the operations of the project.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 05-00-4220-0-3-352.

2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable.

3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, direct, \$1,500,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, direct, \$1,500,000.

4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Authority up to \$250,000.

5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, loans made, 25.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

Farmers Home Administration, PA 705, no charge.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contacts should be made with the county Farmers Home Administration office serving the area in which the project is located. If unable to locate the county office contact the headquarters office below.

2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: (202) 388-7068.

PROGRAM TITLE
POPULAR NAME
ADMINISTERING AGENCY
AUTHORIZATION

SOIL AND WATER LOANS
SW LOANS
FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

7 U.S.C. 1924 sec. 304, Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended.

OBJECTIVES

Through loans and supervisory assistance facilitates the improvement, protection, and proper use of farmland by providing adequate financing for soil conservation water development, conservation and use; forestation; drainage of farmland; the establishment and improvement of permanent pasture, and related measures.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Direct loans and repayable advances; guaranteed and insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Level land; carry out basic land treatment practices, including liming, fertilizing, and seeding; establish permanent pastures and farm forests; establish forestry practices, improve irrigation; develop water supplies for home use and livestock; purchase pumps, sprinkler systems and other irrigation equipment; acquire water rights; restore and repair ponds and tanks, ditches, and canals for irrigation; dig ditches and install tile to drain farmland; develop ponds and water control structures for the production of fish under controlled conditions.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: (1) Be unable to obtain credit from other sources at reasonable terms and conditions; (2) be of legal age; (3) be of good character; (4) have the necessary experience, training, and managerial ability to carry out the proposed operation.
- 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Not applicable.
- 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Applicant must establish that credit is not available elsewhere for the requested purpose.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: None.
- 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Applicant files Form FHA 410-1, "Application for FHA Services," at the local county office of the Farmers Home Administration. Certification as to eligibility is made by a local county committee of three persons.
- 3. DEADLINES: None.
- 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Applications are considered by the county committee within 30 days from date of application.
- 5. APPEALS: Applicants may request reconsideration and meet with the county committee to present facts concerning their needs and potential.
- 6. RENEWALS: Applicants may reapply at any time.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable.
- 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Not applicable.
- 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Loans are scheduled for repayment over periods up to 40 years.
- 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 1. REPORTS: Not applicable.
- 2. AUDITS: Not applicable.
- 3. RECORDS: Not applicable.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

- 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: Direct, 05-60-4220-0-3-351; Insured, 05-60-4140-03-351.
- 2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable.
- 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1969, direct loans, 3,500,000; insured loans, 2,000,000; fiscal year 1970, direct loans, \$250,00; insured loans, 2,250,000 estimate.
- 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Loans plus other debts against the security property owned cannot exceed \$60,000 or the normal value of the security, whichever is less.
- 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Number of loans, fiscal year 1969; direct loans, 629; insured loans, 347.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

Loans for Water Development and Soil Conservation, PA 554, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

- 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Interested persons should contact the FHA county office.
- 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250, Telephone: 388-7967.

PROGRAM TITLE **WATERSHED PROTECTION AND FLOOD PREVENTION LOANS**

POPULAR NAME NONE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION 16 U.S.C. 1006a: Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention Act of 1956, as amended, section 8.

OBJECTIVES Provide loan assistance in planning and carrying out works of improvement to protect, develop, and utilize the land and water resources in small watersheds.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Direct loans and repayable advances.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Loan funds may be used for: (1) Install, repair or improve facilities to drain farm-land, store, convey water for irrigation and domestic use and stabilize annual stream flow, (2) Special land treatment measures and structures primarily for flood prevention and (3) To install, repair or improve water storage facilities for recreation, fish, and wildlife improvement, and pollution abatement by stream flow regulation, and other costs incidental thereto.
The total indebtedness must not exceed \$5 million.
See also Soil Conservation Service program entitled Watershed Protection and Flood Prevention.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

- 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** To be eligible for a watershed loan an applicant must: (1) Be a sponsoring local organization such as municipal corporation, soil and water conservation district or other organization not operated for profit and (2) It must have authority under state law to obtain, give security for and raise revenues to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities financed with the loan.
- 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** To be eligible for a watershed loan an applicant must: (1) Be a sponsoring local organization such as a municipal corporation, soil and water conservation district or other organization not operated for profit, (2) It must have authority under state law to obtain, give security for and raise revenues to repay the loan and to operate and maintain the facilities financed with the loan.
- 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** The applicant must furnish evidence of legal capacity to borrow and repay the loans, to pledge security for loans and to operate the facilities or services. Plans and specifications must be developed to comply with state and local health regulations and other requirements.

APPLICATION PROCESS

- 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** All project proposals are reviewed by State, metropolitan, and local units of government before an application is filed. Up to 60 days is allowed for the review.
- 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION:** SF 101--Application, Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects, is used.
- 3. DEADLINES:** None.
- 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** 30 to 90 days.
- 5. APPEALS:** If an application is rejected, the reasons for rejection are fully stated. The applicant may reapply at any time that the reasons for rejection are corrected.
- 6. RENEWALS:** Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

- 1. TYPE OF GRANT:** Grant funds are not available.
- 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** The loan assistance may equal the project cost if the applicant is financially unable to contribute a part of the cost.
- 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Loans may be scheduled over a period of 50 years.
- 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

- 1. REPORTS:** During the first year of operation, monthly progress reports are to be made to the FHA county supervisor. Sometime after the first 4 months and before the end of the ninth month of operation, the FHA district supervisor will review and make a report on the operation of the facilities.
- 2. AUDITS:** Annual audits are required after the system goes into operation.
- 3. RECORDS:** Records and accounts are required to reflect the operations of the project.

PROGRAM TITLE EXTENSION PROGRAMS FOR SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

POPULAR NAME SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

ADMINISTERING AGENCY FEDERAL EXTENSION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION Smith Lever Act as amended, 7 U.S.C. 341-349.

OBJECTIVES To help farmers become aware of deficiencies in their soil and water management and make changes in their systems of operation. To assist farm operators and landowners to organize for cooperative action on an area basis where conservation problems cannot be solved individually. To keep the owners and users of soil and water resources informed of new technology, governmental programs, laws, and other regulations bearing on the management of these resources. To keep public officials responsible for land and water management informed of the needs for, and opportunities for, conserving natural resources.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Formula grants; advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Cooperative extension programs are planned in line with area needs largely by local committee and advisory groups working with the county extension agents. They are brought together by the State extension director and submitted to the Federal Extension Service. When they are approved or mutually worked out in line with the laws and State and national goals, they form the basis for expending available funds.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Smith Lever grants are not made to individual applicants under cooperative extension service programs. By law they are made available to the designated land-grant college in the State and are administered by the director of the State extension service.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** The programs of the State and county extension services are available to everyone.
3. **CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** None.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** None.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** By law grants are made available each year to the State land-grant college.
3. **DEADLINES:** State plans of work are sent to the Federal Extension Service in June each fiscal year.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** Plans of work are approved or returned for revision or additional information within 30 days after receipt of the plans.
5. **APPEALS:** Not applicable.
6. **RENEWALS:** This is a continuing program each year.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Formula.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** Approximately 100 percent matching by the State.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** This is a continuing program.
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** Annual narrative financial and statistical reports are furnished to the Federal Extension Service by the State extension service.
2. **AUDITS:** Financial audits are made at the State land-grant college generally on a 2-year cycle.
3. **RECORDS:** Financial records on annual expenditures are maintained in accordance with university or extension regulations.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 05-12-0502-01-355.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970—\$1,970,000; fiscal year 1969—\$1,942,000.
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** From 4 million soil samples tested.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

Many different publications are available from State and county extension offices. Most are free. Some are sold at nominal cost. In addition, U.S. Department of Agriculture publications may be obtained from: Publications Distribution Section, Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE:** Local county extension service office (usually located at the county seat). State extension service director, State land-grant college.
2. **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE:** Federal Extension Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

PROGRAM TITLE RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND DEVELOPMENT

POPULAR NAME NONE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION Food and Agriculture Act of 1962; Public Law 87-703; 78 Stat. 607; 7 U.S.C. 1010, 1011 (Supp. V) 1959-1963.

OBJECTIVES Assist local people to initiate and sponsor program for developing and carrying out long-range program of resource conservation and development, develop dynamic rural community with satisfactory level of income and pleasing environment through planned improvement of resources and create favorable investment climate attractive to private capital.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Project grants; advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Technical planning assistance is available only in project areas authorized for such planning. Technical and financial assistance is available for the installation of land conservation and land utilization works of improvement specified in project plans. Financial assistance is provided only for measures having demonstrable favorable relationships between benefits and costs. Works of improvement may include measures serving purposes such as flood prevention, sedimentation and erosion control, and agricultural water management purposes.
See also Farmers Home Administration program entitled Resource Conservation and Development Loans.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Federal, State, territorial, or other public agency (ies) having legal authority, under State law, to plan, install, operate, and maintain community-type projects having public benefits.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** Same as applicant eligibility.
3. **CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** Applicant agency (ies) must document fact that application is made as result of official action of the governing body. Applications are honored only from agencies for which applicant eligibility as shown above is or has been established.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** State, metropolitan, or regional planning and development clearinghouses, and Governor of State or State agency he designates to handle Resource Conservation and Development program applications.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** Written application in form suggested in Resource Conservation and Development Projects Handbook.
3. **DEADLINES:** None.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** Indeterminate. Dependent upon rate of receipt of applications, and annual rate at which approval may be made as prescribed in appropriations act for the U.S. Dept. of Agriculture.
5. **APPEALS:** Not applicable to application for project assistance.
6. **RENEWALS:** Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Project.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** Other agencies must provide land and water rights needed for installation of measures to be cost shared, and must provide for 50 percent of construction costs for agricultural water management structural measures, and must provide for operation and maintenance. Loan assistance may equal the project cost if the applicant is unable financially to contribute a part of the cost.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Not applicable.
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** Periodic inspections and reports to insure that structural measures for which Federal financial assistance has been provided are being properly operated and maintained in accordance with agreements.
2. **AUDITS:** None.
3. **RECORDS:** None.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 05-20-1010-0-1-354.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970, \$11,258,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$6,893,000.
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** \$2,000-\$150,000. Authority for loans up to \$250,000.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** Active project measures cumulative to June 30, 1969—5,000.

PROGRAM LITERATURE "What the Soil Conservation Service Does," CSC-CI-3; "Facts About Resource Conservation and Development Projects," SCS-CI-14.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE:** State and field offices of the Soil Conservation Service. For loans contacts should be made with the County Farmers Home Administration Office serving the area in which the project is located.
2. **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE:** Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

PROGRAM TITLE SOIL AND WATER CONSERVATION

POPULAR NAME NONE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY SOIL CONSERVATION SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

AUTHORIZATION Soil Conservation Service Establishing Act, Public Law 74-46, approved April 27, 1935.

OBJECTIVES Plans and carries out a national program of soil and water conservation through conservation districts; helps communities solve resource problems that hamper their growth.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Advisory services and counseling.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Assistance is usually made available to owners and operators of private lands, units of local, county, and State government, zoning and planning bodies, etc. Technical assistance to individuals in planning and applying soil and water conservation plans; consultive assistance to units of government.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Individuals usually become cooperators with local soil and water conservation districts to which application for assistance is directed.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** Same as applicant eligibility.
3. **REDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** None.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** None.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** Contact the local soil Conservation Service office in nearly all counties.
3. **DEADLINES:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** Not applicable.
5. **APPEALS:** Not applicable.
6. **RENEWALS:** Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Not applicable.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** Not applicable.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Not applicable.
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** Not applicable.
2. **AUDITS:** Not applicable.
3. **RECORDS:** Not applicable.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 05-20-1000-0-1-354.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970, \$105,373,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$98,001,860.
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** Not available.

PROGRAM LITERATURE "Soil Conservation Service," PA 818; "What the Soil Conservation Service Does," SCS-C1-3; "Our American Land," AIB 321; "Soil Conservation at Home," AIR 244; "Sediment," AIB 325; "Published Soil Surveys."

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL or LOCAL OFFICE:** Local soil conservation service office (in nearly all counties).
2. **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE:** Soil Conservation Service, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

PROGRAM TITLE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—GRANTS AND LOANS FOR PUBLIC WORKS AND DEVELOPMENT FACILITIES
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AUTHORIZATION	42 U.S.C. 3131, 3135, 3141, 3161, 3171, Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; P.L. 89-136, as amended by P.L. 90-103 and 91-123.
OBJECTIVES	To assist the construction of public facilities needed to initiate and encourage long-term economic growth in designated geographic areas where economic growth is lagging behind the rest of the Nation.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants; direct loans and repayable advances.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	<p>Grants for such public facilities as water and sewer systems, access roads to industrial parks or areas, port facilities, railroad sidings and spurs, public tourism facilities, vocational schools, flood control projects, and site improvements for industrial parks.</p> <p>Qualified projects must fulfill a pressing need of the area and must: (1) Tend to improve the opportunities for the successful establishment or expansion of industrial or commercial plants or facilities, or (2) otherwise assist in the creation of additional long-term employment opportunities, or (3) primarily benefit the long-term unemployed and members of low-income families or otherwise substantially further the objectives of the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964.</p> <p>In addition, proposed projects must be consistent with the currently approved overall economic development program for the area, and for the district, if any, in which it will be located.</p>
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: States, local subdivisions thereof, Indian tribes, and private or public nonprofit organizations or associations representing a redevelopment area or a designated economic development center are eligible to receive grants and loans. Corporations and associations organized for profit are not eligible. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Application must describe the type of proposed facility, estimated costs, extent of proposed project, direct job impact, estimated time for construction implementation, and assurance that the project will satisfy statutory requirements. Most important, documentation must demonstrate how the project will have a positive impact on the economic development process in the community.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Applicant should contact the regional office servicing the State in which the project is to be located. An economic development representative assigned as coordinator of the project for EDA will provide necessary forms and assist in filling them out. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: The economic development representative will meet with the applicant and community leaders to establish the basis for a preapplication conference. After reviewing project and local development profile information with the regional office, the economic development representative will notify the applicant immediately if EDA cannot accept the project. If project appears viable, a preapplication conference will be arranged with regional office personnel. 3. DEADLINES: During EDA processing time, applicant is required to submit to EDA a letter detailing the progress made in the community in fostering economic development process. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Normally within 90 days of acceptance of application. 5. APPEALS: None. 6. RENEWALS: None.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Grants may be made for up to 50 percent of the project cost. Severely depressed areas that cannot match Federal funds may receive supplementary grants to bring the Federal contribution up to 80 percent of the project cost. Additionally, redevelopment areas located within designated economic development districts may, subject to the 80 percent maximum Federal grant limit, be eligible for a 10-percent bonus on grants for public works projects. Long-term (up to 40 years), low interest loans may be made to the applicant when financial assistance is not otherwise available from private lenders or Federal agencies on terms which would permit accomplishment of the project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: The community must finance the remaining project costs, usually 50 percent. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Not applicable. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: EDA grant funds are disbursed for costs incurred only after all contracts for construction have been awarded. EDA loan funds are normally disbursed when the construction of the project is 75 percent or more complete.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Reports for specific project may be requested. No routine reports required. 2. AUDITS: Each recipient of financial assistance is required to keep such records as will facilitate an effective audit of the project. 3. RECORDS: As necessary for above-mentioned audit.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT
INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 06-10-2030-0-1-507.
2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$152,900,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$153,378,043.
3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, \$21,000,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$20,353,022.
4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: No specific minimum or maximum project amount. Amounts of investment must be commensurate with economic development benefits.
5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 303 projects.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

EDA handbook, "Building Communities with Jobs," EDA. "Grants and Loans for Public Works and Development Facilities," EDA.
 "Area Eligible for Financial Assistance," "Guides for Overall Economic Development Programs," "Economic Development, Directory of Approved Projects."

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Refer to the appendix of the catalog for EDA regional office addresses.
2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. George Karras, Director, Office of Public Works, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, Telephone: (202) 987-5265.

PROGRAM TITLE	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT—TECHNICAL ASSISTANCE
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF COMMERCE
AUTHORIZATION	42 U.S.C. 3151(a), 3152, Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965; Public Law 89-136, as amended by Public Law 90-103 and Public Law 91-123.
OBJECTIVES	To solve problems of economic growth in designated geographic areas through feasibility studies, management and operational assistance, and other studies.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants; dissemination of technical information.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Technical assistance is used to provide information, data, and know-how in evaluating and/or shaping specific projects and programs in economic development. It is used in economically depressed areas of the country and in similar sections of urban areas. Technical assistance may be in the form of services provided by contract, or direct grants.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: While there are no specific applicant eligibility requirements most technical assistance applicants are other than private business firms, such as private nonprofit groups or municipal or county governments or entities thereof, located in economically depressed areas of the country. Infrequently, technical assistance is given to small private business firms; however, this technical assistance must be repaid to the Government. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: No rigid requirement. However, corporation charters are usually requested.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Applicant should coordinate with EDA regional office serving his State. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Submit application to EDA regional office on form ED-302; if grant, also use supplemental form ED-300. 3. DEADLINES: None. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 1 month to 3 months, but may be longer, depending upon condition of application. 5. APPEALS: None. 6. RENEWALS: Technical assistance may be renewed. However, the limit is normally 3 years.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: For grants, contribution by grantee of 25 percent or more of total cost in cash or in kind is required. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Varies, but usually period of 1 year or less. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: None.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Quarterly reports, sometimes more frequently, are required. 2. AUDITS: Audits are performed on a sampling basis; unusually large or complicated project grants are audited. 3. RECORDS: Financial records are required to be kept for a period of 3 years following completion of grant.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 06-10-2032-0-1-507. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$12,410,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$11,055,000. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Technical assistance services, such as feasibility studies, average \$25,000. Technical assistance project grants average around \$80,000 to \$100,000 per year. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969: 199 projects.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	Leaflet entitled "EDA Technical Assistance, What It Is, How to Apply."
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Refer to the appendix of the catalog for EDA regional office addresses. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Initial contact should be at the regional office level except for projects which are national in scope. In which case, initial contact should be with headquarters office: Mr. Arnold H. Leibowitz, Director, Office of Technical Assistance, Economic Development Administration, U.S. Department of Commerce, Washington, D.C. 20230, Telephone: (202) 967-5111.

PROGRAM TITLE	VOCATIONAL EDUCATION—CURRICULUM DEVELOPMENT
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
AUTHORIZATION	Vocational Education Amendments of 1968, Title I, Part I, Public Law 90-576, 20 U.S.C., 1241 to 1391, 82 Stat. 1064-1091, Title 45, Public Welfare, Part 106.
OBJECTIVES	To provide assistance to State and local educational agencies in the development of curriculums for new and changing occupations, and to coordinate improvements in, and dissemination of, existing curriculum materials.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Grants may be used to: promote the development and dissemination of curriculum materials for use in teaching occupational subjects; develop standards for curriculum development in all occupational fields; coordinate efforts of the States in preparation of curriculum materials and prepare current lists of curriculum materials available in all occupational fields to survey curriculum materials produced by other Government agencies; evaluate vocational-technical education curriculum materials and their uses; and train personnel in curriculum development.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Colleges, universities, State boards, public or non-profit private agencies, institutions, and organizations. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Not applicable.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Evidence of consultation on the proposed program or project with the State board of vocational education, State advisory council, and other appropriate State education agencies. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Submission of proposal in accordance with "Guidelines for Submitting Proposals for Curriculum Development Projects in Vocational and Technical Education," copies of which are available upon request. 3. DEADLINES: Approximately March 31. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 30 to 90 days after receipt of proposal. 5. APPEALS: Not applicable. 6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: None. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Budget period, 1 year. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Fiscal and project reports as set forth in the grant of contract award document. 2. AUDITS: Provisions for the auditing of the project expenditure records shall be made. Such expenditure records and the reports of such audits shall be subject to inspection and audit by the auditors of the Federal Government. 3. RECORDS: Records shall be kept accessible and intact supporting claims for Federal funds and relating to the accountability for expenditure of such funds. Records to be retained for 5 years after close of fiscal year or completion of Federal audit.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 09-40-0273-0-1-603. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$860,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, none. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: \$25,000 to \$100,000. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969: Not funded.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	"Guidelines for Submitting Proposals for Curriculum Development Projects in Vocational and Technical Education"; no charge.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Not applicable. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Dr. Leon P. Minear, Director, Division of Vocational and Technical Education, Bureau of Adult, Vocational and Technical Education, Office of Education, 400 Maryland Ave., SW., Washington, D.C. 20202. Telephone: (202) 962-4981.

PROGRAM TITLE MANPOWER DEVELOPMENT AND TRAINING—INSTITUTIONAL TRAINING

POPULAR NAME MDTA INSTITUTIONAL

ADMINISTERING AGENCY MANPOWER ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF LABOR; OFFICE OF EDUCATION, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

AUTHORIZATION Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962, as amended; 42 U.S.C. 2571-2670, Public Law 90-636.

OBJECTIVES To provide classroom occupational training, and related supportive services, for unemployed and underemployed persons who cannot obtain appropriate full-time employment.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Formula grants; income support.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Training or retraining in skills relevant to the local labor market is provided, usually in skill centers, or in public or private vocational schools. Funds may not be used to erect or repair buildings.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Individuals who are without employment or who are underemployed and who need training or retraining to gain employment. To receive regular training allowances, an applicant must be unemployed, head of household, or member of family in which head of household is unemployed, and must have at least 1 year's experience in gainful employment. Disadvantaged youth, age 17 through 21, may be eligible for youth allowances.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** Same as applicant eligibility.
3. **CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** Not applicable.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** None.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** Individuals apply to the nearest local office of the State employment service.
3. **DEADLINES:** None.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** Not applicable.
5. **APPEALS:** None.
6. **RENEWALS:** None.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Formula grant to States, based on apportionment factors required by Public Law 87-415, Section 301.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** State education agencies pay up to 10 percent of the cost of training, "in cash or in kind." No matching funds are required for allowance payments.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Not applicable.
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** Department of Labor makes continuous project evaluations; local employment service offices follow-up on trainees at stated intervals after completion of training; States submit monthly status reports and an annual evaluation of program.
2. **AUDITS:** Made when final reimbursement payments are made for operation of training programs.
3. **RECORDS:** Training institutions are required to maintain fiscal records for 3 years or until completion of fiscal audit (whichever is earliest). Local employment service offices prepare and maintain all trainee records.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 12-05-0171-0-1-604.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970, \$209,100,000, estimate (training and allowances), \$8 million, estimate (program services); fiscal year 1969, \$197,405,000 (training and allowances), \$7,900,000 (program services).
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** Not applicable.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** Fiscal year 1969, 135,000 new enrollees.

PROGRAM LITERATURE "Manpower Report of the President," \$2.25; "Educational and Training—A Chance to Advance, \$1.00; "MDTA, A Summary of the Manpower Development and Training Act of 1962 as Amended," 0-796-857; pamphlet: "Manpower Development and Training Act."

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE:** Contact the local office of the State employment service.
2. **HEADQUARTERS OFFICE:** Mr. Robert Maxey, Acting Director, Division of Institutional Training Programs, U.S. Training and Employment Service, Manpower Administration, Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210, Telephone: (202) 961-5568.

SMALL BUSINESS LOANS

PROGRAM TITLE
POPULAR NAME
ADMINISTERING AGENCY
AUTHORIZATION

REGULAR BUSINESS LOANS—7(a) LOANS
SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION

Small Business Act, as amended, section 7(a); Public Law 85-536, as amended; 72 Stat. 387; 15 U.S.C. 636(a).

OBJECTIVES
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

To aid small businesses in their financing needs.
Direct loans and repayable advances; guaranteed and insured loans.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

To construct, expand, or convert facilities; to purchase building, equipment, or materials; for working capital.
Businesses excluded are: gambling establishments, communications media; nonprofit enterprises, speculators in property, those engaged in lending or investments, or in financing real property held for sale or investment, or recreational or amusement facilities which do not contribute to the health or general well-being of the public; also, when funds are to effect a change in ownership of the business, or to indiscriminately relocate the business. Funds must not otherwise be available on reasonable terms, nor used to pay off a loan to an unsecured creditor who is in a position to sustain loss.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: A small business which is independently owned and operated and which is not dominant in its field. For manufacturers, average employment not in excess of 250; wholesalers, annual sales not over \$5 million; and retail and service concerns, revenues not over \$1 million. (See Uses and Use Restrictions above.)
2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility.
3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Statement of personal history, personal financial statement, company financial statements, summary of collateral.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: None.
2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Applications are filed in the field office serving the territory in which the applicant's business is located. For mining loans, applications shall be filed in the field office serving the territory in which the mining operation is located. Where the participating bank is in another territory, applications may be accepted and processed by the field office serving that territory, provided there is mutual agreement between the two field offices involved.
3. DEADLINES: None.
4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: From 3 to 60 days from date of application acceptance, depending on type of loan.
5. APPEALS: If a reconsideration is requested within 6 months after decline or withdrawal, no new application is required.
6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable.
2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Not applicable.
3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Not applicable.
4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REPORTS: Semiannual and annual financial statement.
2. AUDITS: Not applicable.
3. RECORDS: Not applicable.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 32-45-4154-0-3-506.
2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable.
3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, \$619,300,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$547,000,000.
4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Direct Loan: \$100,000 (administrative limit). Immediate Participation: 75 percent of total loan or \$150,000 SBA share, whichever is less (administrative limit). Guaranty: 90 percent of total loan or \$350,000 SBA share, whichever is less.
5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 9,472 loans made; fiscal year 1970, 12,120 loans made (estimate).

PROGRAM LITERATURE

"What It Is—What It Does," OPI-6; "SBA Business Loans," OPI-18; "Simplified Blanket Loan Guaranty Plan," OPI-38; "Loan Sources in the Federal Government, Management Aid No. 52."

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: For references to the field offices (regional and district), see appendix of this catalogue.
2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Pierron R. Leef, Director, Office of Business Loans, Small Business Administration, 1441 D Street, NW., Washington, D.C. 20416. Telephone: (202) 382-7238.

PROGRAM TITLE	STATE AND LOCAL DEVELOPMENT COMPANY LOANS
POPULAR NAME	501 AND 502 LOANS
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	SMALL BUSINESS ADMINISTRATION
AUTHORIZATION	Small Business Investment Act of 1958, as amended, title V; Public Law 85-099; as amended; 72 Stat. 696; Sections 501 and 502; 15 U.S.C. 695-006.
OBJECTIVES	Through these programs, Federal funds are made available to local and State development companies to provide long-term loans to small business concerns located in their areas. Both State and local development companies are corporations chartered for the purpose of promoting economic growth within specific areas.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Direct loans and repayable advances; guaranteed and insured loans.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Loans to State development companies are to assist small businesses with equity, capital, and long-term funding. Loans to local development companies are for the purchase of land, machinery, and equipment for constructing, expanding, or modernizing buildings. Loans are not available to local development companies to provide small businesses with working capital or for refinancing purposes.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: A State development company must be incorporated under a special State law with authority to assist small businesses throughout the State. Loans are available to local development companies which are incorporated under general State corporation statute, either on a profit, or nonprofit basis, for the purpose of promoting economic growth in a particular community within the State. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Potential beneficiaries are small businesses independently owned and operated for a profit and not dominated in its field. More specific criteria defining a small business are established by the Small Business Administration. Loans are not available to assist an eleemosynary institution, newspaper, magazine, radio or television, broadcasting company, or similar type enterprise. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: The application should include, among other things, a copy of the local development company's charter, bylaws, list of stockholders or membership, and all prescribed financial data.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Other Federal agencies, State lending authorities, and private institutions, if any, participating in financing the project cost. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Application must be made on SBA form 501 or 502 and requirements set forth thereon must all be fully complied with by the State or local development company (borrower) and the small business being assisted. 3. DEADLINES: None. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Normally, within 3 weeks from the date of acceptance of a loan application. 5. APPEALS: Request for reconsideration of a declined loan will be granted at any time within 6 months from the date of decline, providing that reasonable evidence is submitted to substantially overcome the stated reasons for decline. 6. RENEWALS: Under certain conditions, a loan may be increased or refinanced.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Generally, 20 percent of the project cost must be provided by the local development company. Such funds are usually obtained from the sale of securities or memberships to local people. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Loans to state development companies may not exceed 20 years and loans to local development companies may not exceed 25 years. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Annual financial statements by the local development company; annual and semiannual financial information required from the small business concern. 2. AUDITS: Small Business Administration shall have the right to conduct an audit of the books of the borrower and the small business concern, as its discretion. 3. RECORDS: During the term of the loan, both the borrower and the small business concern assisted, must maintain financial records and information adequately reflecting all transactions and results of operations.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 32-45-4154-0-3-506. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, \$90,900,000 estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$66,300,000. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: 502: \$350,000 SBA share. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 511 loans made. Fiscal year 1970, 563 loans made (estimate.)
PROGRAM LITERATURE	"Local Development Company Program," OPI-17; "Small Business Administration, What It Is, What It Does," OPI-8; "Key Features of SBA's Principal Lending Programs," OPI-7.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: For references to the field offices (regional and district), see appendix of this catalogue. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Einar Johnson, Acting Director, Development Company Assistance, Small Business Administration, 1441 L Street, N.W., Room 818, Washington, D.C. 20416. Telephone: (202) 382-6958.

SOLID WASTES PLANNING GRANTS

PROGRAM TITLE

NONE

POPULAR NAME

ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965, Public Law 89-272; 42 U.S.C. 3253.

AUTHORIZATION

OBJECTIVES

This program provides grants to States or interstate agencies for planning comprehensive workable plans for solid waste management in coordination with State air and water pollution control plans.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Up to one-half of the costs for planning programs. Full restrictions are contained in "Terms and Conditions for Planning Grants," available upon request.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Single State or interstate agencies officially designated to discharge solid waste program responsibilities.
2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility.
3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: None unless requested.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: (a) Review of application by Governor; (b) Review of application by State metropolitan and regional clearinghouse under Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95.
2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Made in the form of an application (PHS Form 4872-1). Each application kit includes an instruction sheet for completing the application. Assistance is also available from the solid waste management regional representative located in each HEW regional office.
3. DEADLINES: None.
4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 3 months.
5. APPEALS: No appeals procedure as such. Resubmit application according to above schedule.
6. RENEWALS: Application for renewal must be submitted in compliance with the instructions, but can be submitted at any time. These applications compete with new planning grant applications.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project.
2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: 50 percent.
3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: 1-3 years, renewable.
4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. REPORTS: "Report of Expenditure" (by project period); "Progress Report" (by project period); "Solid Waste Management Plan" (termination of project); "Invention Statement."
2. AUDITS: PHS grants are subject to inspection and audit by representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare.
3. RECORDS: The financial records, including all documents to support entries on the accounting records and to substantiate charges to each grant, must be kept readily available for examination by personnel authorized to examine Public Health Service grant accounts in an institution. All such records must be maintained for 5 years after the end of each budget period; and if questions still remain, such as those raised as a result of audit, related records should be retained until the matter is completely resolved.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 09-10-0029-0-1-653.
2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,500,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$1,857,763.
3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable.
4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: \$10,000-\$250,000.
5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 37 applications were funded.

PROGRAM LITERATURE

"Public Health Service Grants for Research Projects," no charge; "Grants Activities Supported by the Environmental Control Administration," no charge.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Persons are encouraged to communicate with the solid waste management regional representatives located in the various HEW regional offices (see appendix for listing).
2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Lee Lovell, Chief, Systems Management Branch, Division of Technical Operations, Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Environmental Control Administration, Environmental Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45213, Telephone: (513) 684-4337.

PROGRAM TITLE	SOLID WASTES RESEARCH GRANTS
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	ENVIRONMENTAL HEALTH SERVICE, DEPARTMENT OF HEALTH, EDUCATION, AND WELFARE
AUTHORIZATION	Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1965; Public Law 80-272, Section 204; 42 U.S.C. 3253.
OBJECTIVES	This program provides grants for research in new and improved technological methods for solid waste collection, storage, utilization, processing, salvage, or final disposal.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	The grant funds are available for the allowable direct-cost expenditures incident to research performance plus allocable portions of allowable indirect costs of the institutions, in accordance with the established policies of the Public Health Service and Environmental Control Administration. Full support (no matching required) is provided for research. Grants cannot be awarded to a profitmaking organization. Full information on restrictions is contained in "Public Health Service Grants for Research Projects," available on request.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Any public or private nonprofitmaking institution, individual, or agency involved in conducting research germane to solid waste disposal. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: None unless requested.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: None. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Made in the form of an application (PHS Form 398, rev. 2-69) to the Environmental Control Administration. Each application kit includes an instruction sheet for completing the application. Assistance is also available from the program officers of the respective Bureaus upon request. 3. DEADLINES: See below. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Applications are reviewed according to the following schedule: Applications received by June 1, reviewed by November 1; received by October 1, reviewed by March 1; received by February 1, reviewed by June 1. 5. APPEALS: No appeals procedure as such. Resubmit application according to above schedule. 6. RENEWALS: Application for renewal (PHS-398) must be submitted in accordance with the deadline dates and instructions attached to the form. This application will be reviewed in the same manner as a new application and will compete for available funds with other applications.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Not applicable. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: From 1 to 7 years with renewals. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: "Report of Expenditures" (annual), "Interim Progress Report" (annual), "Terminal Progress Report" (6 months after end of project), "Invention Report," "Invention Statement" (annual). 2. AUDITS: PHS grants are subject to inspection and audit by representatives of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare. 3. RECORDS: The financial records, including all documents to support entries on the accounting records and to substantiate charges to each grant, must be kept readily available for examination by personnel authorized to examine Public Health Service grant accounts in an institution. All such records must be maintained for 5 years after the end of each budget period, and if questions still remain, such as those raised as a result of audit, related records should be retained until the matter is completely resolved.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 00-10-0029-0-1-659. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,944,000 estimated. Fiscal year 1969, \$2,448,000. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: From \$10,000 to \$150,000. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, 54 applications funded.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	"Public Health Service Grants for Research Projects"; no charge. "Grants Activities Supported by the Environmental Control Administration"; no charge.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Persons are encouraged to communicate with the grants program officers of the respective Bureaus of the Environmental Control Administration or the HEW regional offices (see appendix for listing). 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Lewis Leske, Chief, Research and Training Grants Section, Bureau of Solid Waste Management, Environmental Control Administration, Environmental Health Service, Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, 555 Ridge Avenue, Cincinnati, Ohio 45213, Telephone: (513) 684-4323.

PROGRAM TITLE	PUBLIC FACILITY LOANS
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	METROPOLITAN PLANNING AND DEVELOPMENT, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORIZATION	Housing Amendments of 1955, title II, as amended, Public Law 84-345, 69 Stat. 635, 642; 42 U.S.C. 1491
OBJECTIVES	To provide loans for the construction of essential public works when credit is not otherwise available on reasonable terms.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Direct loans and repayable advances.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	The construction of needed public works. Loans for up to 40 years and covering up to 100 percent of project cost are made for use in financing a variety of public works projects: construction of water and sewage facilities, gas distribution systems, street improvements, public buildings (excluding schools), recreation facilities, jails, or other public works. Loan aid is available only for those parts of a project not covered by aid provided under other Federal agency programs. Priority is given to applications of smaller communities requesting assistance in constructing basic public works.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Those eligible are local units of government or State instrumentalities (cities, towns, villages, townships, counties, public corporations or boards, sanitary or water districts, or Indian tribes) having the legal authority to build public works and issue bonds to pay for them. The applicant community must have a population of under 50,000. In designated redevelopment areas the population may be up to 150,000. Areas near research and development installations of the National Aeronautics and Space Administration are not subject to a population limit. A nonprofit private corporation serving a community under 10,000 population also is eligible for assistance, but for water and sewer facilities only, when no public body is able to provide the service. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Population of grantee communities. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: An applicant must have legal authority to plan, finance, construct, maintain, and operate the proposed public facility. It must be established that the proposed loan is of sound value and so secured as to reasonably assure repayment.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Proposed project is coordinated with regional and State planning agencies and other Federal agencies having an interest in the proposed project in accordance with Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Application is made to HUD regional office that serves the area in which the facility is located. 3. DEADLINES: None. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: 9 months. 5. APPEALS: No appeal procedure. 6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Difference between negotiated loan amount and total project cost. Loans may be made to finance up to 100 percent of the construction of the proposed project. Additional assistance is provided for relocation of persons or organizations displaced by the project. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Indeterminate. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Indeterminate.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: None. 2. AUDITS: Project audit, plus annual audits during life of the loan. 3. RECORDS: Payrolls.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 25-12-4234-0-3-553. 2. COMMITMENTS: Fiscal year 1970, \$40 million, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$30,886,000. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Loans and advances outstanding, \$357,997,000. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: \$22,000 to \$2,530,317. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969; 78 loans approved.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	Public facility loans program.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contact the appropriate HUD regional office listed in the appendix. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Leo Morris, Community Facilities Development Division, Office of Resources Development, Metropolitan Planning and Development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410, Telephone: (202) 755-4000.

RECREATION ASSOCIATION LOANS

PROGRAM TITLE	NONE
POPULAR NAME	NONE
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	FARMERS HOME ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE
AUTHORIZATION	7 U.S.C. 1926: Consolidated Farmers Home Administration Act of 1961, as amended, section 306.
OBJECTIVES	To provide recreation for rural residents and improve the economic climate of the community by attracting industry and urban visitors to the area.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Guaranteed and insured loans; direct loans and repayable advances.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Loans are available to rural nonprofit community associations to finance such facilities as swimming pools, tennis courts, lakes and ponds for boating and fishing, picnic grounds, shooting preserves, and camping grounds. The facilities must primarily serve farmers and other rural residents by either direct use or economic benefits. The total indebtedness cannot exceed \$4 million.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Public and quasi-public bodies and corporations not operated for profit which will serve residents of open country and rural towns and villages up to 5,500 population may receive assistance when: (1) They are unable to obtain needed funds from other sources at reasonable rates and terms, (2) the proposed improvements will primarily serve farmers and other rural residents, and (3) they have legal capability to borrow, repay, and pledge security for the loan and to operate the facilities or services. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: At least two-thirds of the membership must be farmers and rural residents residing in the immediate surrounding area. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Applicant must submit the documents necessary to meet the applicant eligibility requirements.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: All project proposals are reviewed by State, metropolitan, and local units of government before an application is filed. Up to 60 days is allowed for the review. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: SF 101--application, "Federal Assistance for Public Works and Facility Type Projects," is used. 3. DEADLINES: None. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: From 30 to 90 days. 5. APPEALS: If an application is rejected, the reasons for rejection are fully stated. The applicant may reapply at any time that the reasons for rejection are corrected. 6. RENEWALS: Not applicable.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Not applicable. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: The loan assistance may equal the project cost if the applicant is financially unable to contribute a part of the cost. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Loans may be scheduled over a period of 40 years. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: During the first year of operation, monthly progress reports are to be made to the FHA county supervisor. Sometime after the first 4 months and before the end of the ninth month of operation, the FHA district supervisor will review and make a report on the operation of the facilities. 2. AUDITS: Annual audits are required after the system goes into operation. 3. RECORDS: Records and accounts are required to reflect the operations of the project.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: Insured loan funds--05-60-4140-0-3-352; direct loan funds--05-60-4220-0-3-352. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1970, direct--\$1,000,000; insured--\$7,000,000 estimate. Fiscal year 1969, direct--0; insured--\$18,000,000. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Authority to up to \$4 million. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, loans made, 184.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	Loans for recreational enterprises--"Farmers Home Administration," PA 723--no charge. "Farmers Home Administration," PA 705--no charge.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Contacts should be made with the county farmers home administration office serving the area in which the project is located. If unable to locate the county office, contact the headquarters office listed below. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. James V. Smith, Administrator, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250; Telephone: (202) 388-7968.

PROGRAM TITLE	MORTGAGE INSURANCE—MOBILE HOME COURTS
POPULAR NAME	207 MOBILE HOME COURTS
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	HOUSING PRODUCTION AND MORTGAGE CREDIT/FHA, DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT
AUTHORIZATION	National Housing Act as amended 1955, Section 207; Public Law 84-345; 12 U.S.C. 1713; 24 CFR 207 et seq.
OBJECTIVES	To make possible the financing of construction or rehabilitation of mobile home courts.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Guaranteed and insured loans.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	FHA insures lenders against losses on mortgages. Insured mortgages may be used to finance the construction or rehabilitation of mobile home courts. The maximum mortgage limit is \$2,500 per space and \$1 million per project. In areas where cost levels so require, limits may be increased up to \$3,825 per space and \$1,450,000 per project.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Eligible mortgagors include investors, builders, developers, and others who meet FHA requirements for mortgagors. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Documentation regarding the characteristics of the property and the qualifications of the mortgagor are assembled by the mortgagee and submitted with the application.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: The sponsor has a preapplication conference with the local FHA-insuring office to determine the preliminary feasibility of the project before a formal application is submitted. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: The sponsor submits a formal application through an FHA-approved mortgagee to the FHA-insuring office. 3. DEADLINES: Deadlines are established on a case by case basis by the local insuring office, and are mutually agreed to at the preapplication conference. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Processing time, depending upon the degree of preparation by the sponsor, ranges from 6 to 9 months from the first conference with FHA to the issuance of a firm commitment. 5. APPEALS: If an application for mortgage insurance is refused, FHA will state the reasons for the refusal. If reapplication is desired, the applicant may reapply subject to concurrence of the lender. 6. RENEWALS: The term of a commitment to insure may be extended when more time is required.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ASSISTANCE: For most mortgagors, the maximum amount of the loan may not exceed 90 percent of the estimated value. 2. CURRENT MAXIMUM INTEREST RATE: 8½ percent plus one-half percent for mortgage insurance premium. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: The maximum mortgage term is 40 years, or not appreciably in excess of three-fourths of the remaining economic life, whichever is less. 4. FEES: The FHA application and commitment fee is \$3 per \$1,000 of the mortgage amount. The FHA-inspection fee may not exceed \$5 per \$1,000 of the mortgage amount.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<p>REPORTS: Any change of the mortgagor during the period of mortgage insurance must be approved by FHA. Defaults in meeting the mortgage terms must be reported. All mortgagors are required to submit an annual financial statement to FHA. All approved mortgagees at any time upon request by FHA must furnish a copy of their latest financial statement.</p> <ol style="list-style-type: none"> 2. AUDITS: The Department of Housing and Urban Development reserves the right to audit the accounts of either the mortgagee or mortgagor to determine their compliance and conformance with FHA regulations and standards. 3. RECORDS: Mortgagees are required to service and maintain records in accordance with acceptable mortgage practices of prudent lending institutions and the FHA regulation.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 25-24-4070-0-3-556. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Not applicable. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Fiscal year 1969: Total mortgages insured: \$298,700 new courts, no existing courts. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Not applicable. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969: Total spaces covered by insured mortgages: 134 new spaces, no existing spaces.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	<p>"Mobile Home Parks Financing"; no charge. "Mobile Home Courts" HUD Guide FHA G4200.7; no charge.</p>
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Persons are encourage to communicate with the nearest local FHA-insuring office. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Charles E. Walsh, Assistant Commissioner for Property Improvement, Housing Production and Mortgage Credit/FHA, Department of Housing and Urban Development, Washington, D.C. 20410, Telephone: (202) 755-4000.

OUTDOOR RECREATION—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

PROGRAM TITLE

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND GRANTS

POPULAR NAME

BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

ADMINISTERING AGENCY

AUTHORIZATION

16 U.S.C. 1-4 et seq.; Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965; Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 897; as amended by Public Law 90-401; 82 Stat. 354.

OBJECTIVES

To provide financial assistance to States and their political subdivisions for acquisition and development of public outdoor recreation areas and facilities to meet current and future needs.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE

Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS

Grants may be used for acquisition and development of almost any type of public outdoor recreation area for which other Federal financing is not available. Projects vary from bicycle paths to hiking trails, from roadside picnic stops to swimming pool complexes, and from inner city manic parks to marinas or snow ski areas. Facilities must be open to the general public and not generally limited to special groups. Development of basic rather than elaborate facilities is favored. Priority consideration generally is given to projects serving urban populations.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS

1. **APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY:** Only the State agency formally designated by the Governor to administer the State's Land and Water Conservation Fund program is eligible.
2. **BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY:** State agencies or the agencies of political subdivisions that qualify for fund assistance.
3. **CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION:** State liaison officer to the Land and Water Conservation Fund must furnish assurance that the project is in accord with the statewide outdoor recreation plan required for participation in the land and water conservation fund program (see Outdoor Recreation Planning)—That is, it must meet high priority recreation needs shown in the action program portion of the plan; that the State's balance from the Land and Water Conservation Fund is adequate to cover the proposed project or stage to be activated; and that the sponsoring State or local government agency agrees to permanently dedicate projects to public outdoor recreation use and assume responsibility for continuing operation and maintenance.

APPLICATION PROCESS

1. **PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION:** All projects must be coordinated with State and regional or metropolitan clearinghouses prior to submission to the Bureau as required by Bureau of the Budget Circular No. A-95.
2. **METHOD OF APPLICATION:** Project proposals are submitted to the Bureau through the State liaison officer designated by the Governor. The State liaison officer has the initial prerogative of determining project eligibility, priority need, and order of fund assistance within the State. The Bureau's Outdoor Recreation Grants-in-Aid Manual contains detailed procedure for the program's administration.
3. **DEADLINES:** None.
4. **RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME:** 5-90 days after submission to the Bureau but averaging about 20 days if approved in a regional office and 35 days if approved in the Washington office.
5. **APPEALS:** When a State disagrees with any action of the Bureau it may appeal to the Secretary of the Interior, whose decision shall be final.
6. **RENEWALS:** Project agreements may be amended to change the scope, amount, or duration of a project. Amendment must be approved by the Bureau.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS

1. **TYPE OF GRANT:** Project.
2. **MATCHING REQUIREMENTS:** The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act specifies that not more than 50 percent of the project cost may be federally financed. Congress, however, when appropriating money from the fund, has always required a full 50-percent match.
3. **LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD:** Funds apportioned to a State remain available for obligation during the fiscal year in which appropriated, and for 2 fiscal years afterward.
4. **TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE:** Once a project has been approved and money obligated, the amount committed remains available until expended.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS

1. **REPORTS:** None.
2. **AUDITS:** Regular internal reviews of all projects are made by the Department's Office of Survey and Review. Each State is audited at least once every 2 years. In addition States are expected to provide for a system of periodic internal review.
3. **RECORDS:** The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act requires each recipient of assistance to maintain such records as will facilitate an effective audit, including records that fully disclose the amount and the disposition of assistance; the total cost of the project for which assistance was provided and the amount and nature of that portion of the cost supplied by other sources. Such records must be maintained for a period of at least 3 years.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION

1. **ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION:** 1016-5005-0-2-405.
2. **OBLIGATIONS:** Fiscal year 1970, \$76,500,000, estimate; fiscal year 1980, \$72,014,910.
3. **FACE VALUE OF LOANS:** Not applicable.
4. **RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE:** Several hundred dollars to more than a million dollars, with a major portion (75 percent) being under \$50,000.
5. **OUTPUT MEASURE:** Fiscal year 1969: 607 development grants and 577 acquisition grants.

INFORMATION CONTACTS

1. **REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE:** Persons are encouraged to communicate with Bureau of Outdoor Recreation regional directors located in the cities of San Francisco, Seattle, Denver, Ann Arbor, Philadelphia, and Atlanta. See appendix for addresses.

PROGRAM TITLE	LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE—DISCRETIONARY GRANTS
POPULAR NAME	SAFE STREETS, CRIME CONTROL
ADMINISTERING AGENCY	LAW ENFORCEMENT ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION, DEPARTMENT OF JUSTICE
AUTHORIZATION	Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968; Public Law 90-351; 42 U.S.C. 3731-3737.
OBJECTIVES	Program provides for matching grants to assist State and local governments in implementing law enforcement activities identified by the LEAA as needing special emphasis.
TYPES OF ASSISTANCE	Project grants.
USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS	Used to advance special priorities within the total law enforcement improvement structure. Efforts in the areas of juvenile delinquency and citizen action, although not separately identified have been included in a number of discretionary programs. Also, the largest corrections programs indicate a special priority for juvenile treatment and rehabilitation.
ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: States and local units of government or combinations of local units. 2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: State and private organizations may receive funds under the jurisdiction of the applicants. 3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTS: None.
APPLICATION PROCESS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: Initial letter to serve as preliminary proposal. 2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Applicant submits proposal. 3. DEADLINES: May 1, 1970. 4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: From 1 to 2 months. 5. APPEALS: Hearing held by the administration. 6. RENEWALS: Continuation grant.
ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project. 2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Grantees must provide a non-Federal contribution ranging from 25 to 50 percent of the total grant depending on the project to be sponsored. The grantee share may be in cash or in-kind. 3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: Various. 4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: Various.
POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REPORTS: Quarterly financial and progress reports plus final financial and narrative report. 2. AUDITS: Final audit at close of grant. 3. RECORDS: Grantee must keep complete records on disposition of funds.
FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 11-21-0400-0-1-008. 2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$32,250,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$4,151,941. 3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: None. 4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: From \$2,700 to \$82,500. 5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969, grants were to the 11 largest cities to supplement their action projects.
PROGRAM LITERATURE	Guide for discretionary grant programs.
INFORMATION CONTACTS	<ol style="list-style-type: none"> 1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: See appendix. 2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: Mr. Daniel L. Skoler, Director, Office of Law Enforcement Programs, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, Department of Justice, 633 Indiana Avenue NW., Washington, D.C. 20530, Telephone: (202) 386-3317.

OUTDOOR RECREATION PLANNING—FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE

LAND AND WATER CONSERVATION FUND STATE PLAN PROGRAM
BUREAU OF OUTDOOR RECREATION, DEPARTMENT OF THE INTERIOR

AUTHORIZATION 16 U.S.C. 1-4, et seq.; Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965, Public Law 88-578; 78 Stat. 879; as amended by Public Law 90-401; 82 Stat. 354.

OBJECTIVES To provide financial assistance to States and territories in preparing and maintaining statewide outdoor recreation plans which are required for State participation in the land and water conservation fund grant program. Such plans are directed to the needs of the people of the State for satisfying outdoor recreation opportunities and provide a framework to guide public and private actions designed to meet this objective.

TYPES OF ASSISTANCE Project grants.

USES AND USE RESTRICTIONS Grants may be made for surveys, technical studies, data collection and analysis, and other purposes which are clearly related to the refinement and improvement of the State outdoor recreation plan.

ELIGIBILITY REQUIREMENTS
1. APPLICANT ELIGIBILITY: Only the State agency formally designated by the Governor as responsible for the preparation and maintenance of the plan is eligible.
2. BENEFICIARY ELIGIBILITY: Same as applicant eligibility.
3. CREDENTIALS/DOCUMENTATION: Citation of State's legal authority to participate in the land and water conservation fund program.

APPLICATION PROCESS
1. PREAPPLICATION COORDINATION: All projects must be coordinated with State and regional or metropolitan clearinghouses prior to submission to the Bureau as required by Bureau of the Budget Circular A-95.
2. METHOD OF APPLICATION: Application is made in the form of the following documents accompanied by the required attachments: Project Proposal-Planning, form BOR 8-89; Project Agreement, form BOR 8-92.
3. DEADLINES: None.
4. RANGE OF APPROVAL/DISAPPROVAL TIME: Approximately 60 days.
5. APPEALS: Not applicable.
6. RENEWALS: Project agreements may be amended to change the scope, amount, or duration of a project. Such amendments must be approved by the Bureau.

ASSISTANCE CONSIDERATIONS
1. TYPE OF GRANT: Project.
2. MATCHING REQUIREMENTS: Grants are made on a 50-50 matching basis for approved projects.
3. LENGTH OF ASSISTANCE PERIOD: No time limit.
4. TIME PHASING OF ASSISTANCE: For the duration of the project agreement.

POST ASSISTANCE REQUIREMENTS
1. REPORTS: End products as specified in the application for assistance, quarterly progress reports, and a final report are required.
2. AUDITS: Regular internal reviews of all projects are made by the Department's Office of Survey and Review. Each State is audited at least once every 20 years. In addition, States are expected to provide a system of periodic internal review.
3. RECORDS: The Land and Water Conservation Fund Act requires each recipient of assistance to maintain such records as will facilitate an effective audit, including records that fully disclose the amount and disposition of assistance.

FINANCIAL AND OUTPUT INFORMATION
1. ACCOUNT IDENTIFICATION: 1016-5005-0-2-405.
2. OBLIGATIONS: Fiscal year 1970, \$1,500,000, estimate; fiscal year 1969, \$1,252,536.
3. FACE VALUE OF LOANS: Not applicable.
4. RANGE OF FINANCIAL ASSISTANCE: Not applicable.
5. OUTPUT MEASURE: Fiscal year 1969: 13 new projects and 19 amendments to current State planning projects were approved. Also, 34 States and territories had active planning projects.

PROGRAM LITERATURE
"Federal Focal Point in Outdoor Recreation," \$0.35; "Coordination of Federal Outdoor Recreation Assistance Programs," \$0.30; "Outdoor Recreation Grants-in-Aid Manual," \$4 (\$5.50 if foreign). Available from Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

INFORMATION CONTACTS
1. REGIONAL OR LOCAL OFFICE: Additional information may be obtained from the Regional Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation. See the appendix for a list of the addresses of the regional offices.
2. HEADQUARTERS OFFICE: William C. Dent, Assistant Director, Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, Department of the Interior, Washington, D.C. 20240, Telephone: (202) 343-8031.