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Coastal Zone Information Center

WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE

ON

OCEANS AND COASTS

MAY 22 1978

COASTAL ZONE INFORMATION CENTER

Approved in Concept by the President on May 16, 1977

Office of the Conference Coordinator

OCZM-NOAA

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COASTAL ZONE
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WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE ON OCEANS AND COASTS

BACKGROUND

The people of the United States are turning to the country's coastal areas, and to the oceans beyond, for important natural resources, commercial and industrial development, and recreation. On the coasts population is growing, new energy facility and other development sites are needed, while recreational opportunities and the conservation of our limited coastal areas are demanded by major segments of our society. The extraction of renewable and nonrenewable resources from the oceans is vital to maintaining the national standard of living. Meanwhile, ocean transportation becomes more dense and complex. From all of these developments the potentials for, and problems of, pollution and irreparable damage to the ocean/coastal ecosystem gain accordingly in importance.

All of these activities, both on the oceans and coasts, are interrelated and yet, often, conflicting; therefore a coordinated oceans and coastal policy becomes ever more important. The White House Conferences are part of a three-faceted approach aimed at developing this policy. (The other parts are the Comprehensive Oceans Policy Study, being prepared in the Department of Commerce and the Congressional oversight hearings on the nation's ocean program.) The White House Conferences will allow maximum citizen participation in the policy formulation process through extended, in-depth discussion of issues of major concern dealing with the coasts of the United States and the oceans.

TOPICS OF CONSIDERATION

Specific issues for discussion by conference participants will be developed, with input from a variety of sources inside and outside government, from within the five following subject areas.

- Pollution control (examples: ocean dumping; pollution from oil, gas and deepsea minerals extraction; waste and sewage disposal)
- Recreation and conservation (examples: barrier islands, coastal recreation and access; hazardous area development and conservation; marine sanctuaries; shoreline erosion; wetlands; other critical environmental areas)
- Energy and mineral resources (examples: deepsea mining; energy facilities siting; oil and gas exploration and development; sand and gravel mining)
- Coastal development (examples: deepwater ports; dredge and fill operations; ports and waterways; urban waterfronts)
- Living resources (examples: aquaculture; fisheries and fish management)

OUTPUTS OF CONFERENCES

- Issue papers (concise but complete background papers related to each major issue addressed by the conferences)
- Ties to a broader constituency (increased public awareness of, and involvement in, the "oceans and coasts policy process")
- In-depth legal analysis (analysis, from a variety of perspectives, of current statutes dealing with the oceans and coasts, with all perspectives having the chance to interact at once and in-depth)
- Policy guidance (clear statements recommending policy direction for government and the private sector)
- Program recommendations (identify private sphere initiatives which should be sustained, new or revised government programs needed, and areas where no programs are necessary if current consideration is being given to new programs)
- Follow-up activities (recommend continuing actions to monitor conference recommendations and policies)

CONFERENCE FORMAT AND LOCATIONS

Regional conferences in Boston, Chicago, New Orleans, and Seattle during May-July, 1978. The final conference will be held in Washington, D.C., in August of 1978.

Attendance at each regional conference will be limited to 150 delegates chosen by private industry, public interest groups, state and local governments, and the Federal Government. An equal number of observers is expected.

The format for the conference will adhere closely to the "American Assembly" procedure. Each conference will last three days.

Day No. 1 - Parallel sessions on oceans and coastal issues.

Day No. 2 - Sessions dealing with commonalities among various major issues.

Day No. 3 - Drafting recommendations (morning)
Plenary session to adopt recommendations (afternoon)

For further information, contact the Office of the Conference Coordinator, Office of Coastal Zone Management, 3300 Whitehaven Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20235, Phone: (202)634-6791.

A. PURPOSE AND NEED

PURPOSE AND NEED

In its report of January 1969, the prestigious Stratton Commission stated that:

> A time of decision is here. Multiple pressures force the Nation to turn to the sea, and multiple opportunities await the seaward turning. The time of decision is not for the Federal Government alone, although Federal leadership is essential. State and local governments, industry, academic institutions, and the American people must share in decision and action.

During the last ten years the full extent of the importance of the oceans and of the adjoining coastal area has become clearer than ever before. The worldwide fishing industry continues to grow at an increasing rate. Offshore oil and natural gas currently supply some 22 percent of the world needs. Geological evidence suggests that oil probably exists off the shore of many coastal states. Deep ocean mining appears to be rapidly approaching reality. The United States has extended its fishery conservation zone to 200 miles. This distance may become the internationally-recognized exclusive economic zone. Unfortunately, the sources of potential conflict among those who use and benefit from the oceans increases as rapidly as does the ability to utilize the vast store of resources.

At the same time the coastal areas continue to face increasing pressure for utilization. The population of coastal areas is growing at a rate that surpasses the growth of the populace at large. The development of ocean-oriented industries creates new demands for providing facilities to cope with this growth. Both the expanding population and burgeoning industry create a need for new energy facilities. All of these uses

of the coastal areas must take place in a way that recognizes the increased demand for both conservation and recreation (two words that in themselves create conflict).

The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration was established in 1970 to concentrate, in part, on oceanic matters. In 1972, Federal legislation was passed to encourage and assist the states in developing and implementing effective coastal resource management programs. Indeed, approximately 20 of the 34 coastal states and territories will have implemented coastal zone plans by the end of 1978.

While an intensive effort was being made to deal with the problems of the coastal zone in a decentralized, but coordinated manner, the problems of the oceans were still being approached in a piecemeal fashion, with primary interest in Congress, NOAA, and other executive agencies. President Carter has joined with Senators Magnuson and Hollings in expressing a desire to develop a comprehensive oceans policy by which all concerned may guide their actions. All of these interested parties recognize that the oceans are a new and unique piece of geography, and that rules must be developed for a "new ball game" (i.e., existing procedures do not necessarily fit the new area of concern). While policy is being developed it is essential that the interaction between oceans and coastal zone is emphasized. Both the unique and the common factors of the oceans and the coast must be clarified if there is to be a truly comprehensive policy.

In order to develop the beginnings of a comprehensive oceans and coastal policy, a three-step approach is underway. First, a task force from the Department of Commerce, headed by Dr. James Curlin, has been commissioned to carry out a "Comprehensive Ocean Policy Study." This study will analyze present policy from the viewpoint of the Federal executive departments. Second, Congressional hearings on oceans policy and program are being arranged. Senator Magnuson has announced plans by the Committee on Commerce, Science and Transportation to conduct oversight hearings on the nation's ocean program, with the hearings covering topics such as coastal zone management, scientific research, fishery management, law of the sea, state and local problems, protection of the marine environment, and the organization of Federal oceans programs. It is reported that the House Merchant Marine and Fisheries Committee is also planning hearings on the nation's ocean programs. From these congressional hearings should come a well-developed legislative perspective of the "state of the oceans."

The White House Conference on Oceans and Coastal Issues is the logical third step in the policy-making process. The President approved this concept in late May 1977 and requested a more detailed study, which is provided by this document. The four regional conferences and the Washington, D.C. finale will serve as (1) a device whereby the differing perspectives of the other studies and hearings can be brought together and compared for differences and commonalities; (2) a mechanism for

soliciting private interest views and regional, state and local government opinions about the need for a coordinated oceans and coastal policy and the role of the private sphere and the different levels of government in establishing and implementing that policy; and (3) a device for generating recommendations for public programs (or for pointing out where none is needed) in the "oceans and coastal area."

All of these activities will make it possible for the White House Domestic Council to propose recommendations and a course of legislative and administrative actions that will lead to a comprehensive policy on oceans and coastal zones. Undoubtedly, the results of the various initiatives will differ on some issues and agree on others. Likewise, the Domestic Council will accept some recommendations, reject others, and, in some cases, develop totally new policies. However, all of these actions will be taken from a position of greater overall knowledge. The White House Conferences will be a vital link in this process, for they will generate several valuable outputs including (1) issue papers that help to clarify important problems, (2) an analysis of the statutes currently in force, (3) statements of policy from interest groups in the public and from government, (4) program recommendations if new programs are needed or current programs should be deleted, and (5) a heightened awareness of the importance of the oceans and coasts and a closer oversight of activities by both private and public organizations in the future.

In summary, the next two years will see two important national developments with regard to coasts and the oceans. First, the majority of coastal states will begin to operate coastal management programs for the shorelines of the Nation. In this area, a number of important tasks remain to be completed if the full promise of state coastal management program is to be realized. Second, a coherent national oceans policy will be in the process of development by the Administration (in close cooperation with Congress). The White House Conferences will play an important role in emphasizing the relationships between these two developments. Furthermore, through the White House Conferences, a wide range of public and private interests, all of which are affected by the ocean and coastal policies and programs, will be involved in guiding their development. Citizen participation is a critical element in the development of a public policy regarding the oceans and coastal regions. The White House Conferences are the means to obtain that citizen participation.

B. CONFERENCE PLAN

1 Proposed Locations and Dates

1. Proposed Locations and Dates

a. Locations

(1) Conference locations should have adequate facilities and accommodations and be easily accessible by major transportation means.

(2) Regional conferences should represent the maximum number of areas which have unique ocean or coastal characteristics.

Based on a detailed analysis of potential sites (available in the Coordinator's office), the following recommendations are made:

Region	Site
Atlantic	Boston
Great Lakes	Chicago
Gulf	New Orleans
Pacific	Seattle

b. Dates

(1) General: (A more detailed analysis of the various options is in C-2, General Cost Discussion.)

o The four regional conferences will be three days each and will be held during May-July, 1978.

- o The Washington, D.C. wind-up conference will be one or two days and be held during August, 1978.
- o Since 1978 is an election year, these general time periods have been selected to complete events prior to major campaign time and the general elections, although there may be some overlap with local and primary elections.

(2) Specific Dates:

The dates shown below are recommended. Which regional conference would be held on a particular date will depend upon facility availability.

Regional Conferences:

May 2-4, 1978, Tuesday thru Thursday

May 23-25, 1978, Tuesday thru Thursday

June 13-15, 1978, Tuesday thru Thursday

July 11-13, 1978, Tuesday thru Thursday

Washington, D.C. Conference

August 15-16, 1978, Tuesday and Wednesday

These dates allow slightly more than two weeks between regional conferences and four weeks between the final regional conference and the D.C. meeting. All conferences start on Tuesday which allows the staff to have Monday to make final preparations and Friday to close out each conference.

(3) Dates Ruled Out: Dates ruled out for conferences include:

- o March 15-16 - A "Coastal Zone '78" Conference will be meeting at the Jack Tar Hotel in San Francisco.
- o April 21 - The annual "American Oceanic Organization Banquet" is that evening.
- o October 9-12 - Meeting of the American Mining Congress

None of these dates fall within the recommended conference schedule; however, they must be taken into consideration either because of their substantive issues or because of their proximate times.

(4) DOC Coordination: The following DOC office coordinates conference dates DOC-wide:

Anne Wexler
Deputy Undersecretary
Office of Regional Affairs
Department of Commerce
377-2971

CONTACT: Ellen Wagner

2. Conference Issues

2. Conference Issues

While the White House Conferences will have a broad oceans and coastal viewpoint, it is necessary to focus on particular issues in order to (1) guarantee public input, (2) make the deliberations manageable and (3) develop public policy options. Therefore, a list of topics that should serve as a general guideline is shown below.

A. Pollution Control

1. Ocean Dumping
2. Pollution from Oil, Gas and Deepsea Mining
3. Waste and Sewage Disposal

B. Recreation and Conservation

4. Barrier Islands
5. Coastal Recreation and Access
6. Hazardous Area Development and Conservation
7. Marine Sanctuaries
8. Shoreline Erosion
9. Wetlands
10. Other Critical Environmental Areas

C. Energy and Mineral Resources

11. Deepsea Mining
12. Sand and Gravel Mining
13. Energy Facilities Siting
14. Oil and Gas Exploration and Development

D. Coastal Development

15. Dredge and Fill Operations
16. Ports and Waterways

17. Deepwater Ports

18. Urban Waterfronts

E. Living Resources

19. Aquaculture

20. Fisheries and Fish Management

From these topics the particular issues will be clarified and prepared for discussion by the technical staff (see section B-7). Although many of these areas overlap, the conference format will allow groups with overlapping interests to consider common problems. It is also recognized that most of the issues have both a coastal and an ocean aspect - what happens within one sphere influences occurrences in the other - it is appropriate, therefore, that the discussions of these issues include an "ocean" and a "coastal" perspective.

Some of these issue areas are being currently examined by the task force preparing a "Comprehensive Oceans Policy Study," directed by Dr. James Curlin. Considered as part of this oceans effort, the White House Conferences are an excellent vehicle for obtaining a high level of public participation as the President develops an oceans policy for the United States.

A major opportunity for public participation is presented by the regional format of the White House Conferences. While there is a common set of ocean and coastal problems around the United States, there is a difference in the importance, or relevance, of the issues in different regions.

Proposed Emphasis for Topics at Regional White House

Conferences on Oceans and Coastal Issues

The Chart below shows the differing emphasis that might be placed on the topics to be covered in the regional White House Conferences.

1. Topics of primary interest to participants from that region.
2. Topics of secondary interest to participants - to be included in conference but not emphasized.
3. Topics of only peripheral interest to participants from that region - *these topics will not be formally addressed, but may be dealt with through other issue area discussions.*

SO. ATLANTIC STATES	NO. ATLANTIC STATES	GULF STATES	GREAT LAKES	PACIFIC STATES
1. Deepwater Ports 1. Energy Facilities Siting 1. Oil & Gas Explor. & Dev. 2. Deepsea Mining	1. Deepwater Ports 1. Energy Facilities Siting 1. Oil & Gas Explor. & Dev. 2. Deepsea Mining	1. Deepwater Ports 1. Energy Facilities Siting(Coal) 1. Oil & Gas Explor. & Dev. 3. (Deepsea Mining)	1. Energy Facilities Siting 2. Oil & Gas Explor. & Dev.	1. Deepwater Ports (Oil) 1. Energy Facilities Siting 1. Forest Practices 1. Oil & Gas Explor. & Dev. 2. Deepsea Mining
1. Barrier Islands 1. Coastal Rec. & Access 1. Hazardous Area Dev. 1. Shoreline Erosion 1. Wetlands 2. Estuarine Sanctuaries 2. Marine Sanctuaries	1. Coastal Rec. & Access 1. Marine Sanctuaries 2. Barrier Islands 2. Estuarine Sanctuaries 2. Hazardous Area Dev. 2. Shoreline Erosion 2. Wetlands	1. Coastal Rec. & Access 1. Hazardous Area Dev. 1. Wetlands 2. Barrier Islands 2. Estuarine Sanctuaries 2. Shoreline Erosion 3. (Marine Sanctuaries)	1. Coastal Flooding 1. Coastal Rec. & Access 1. Shoreline Erosion 2. Estuarine Sanctuaries 2. Wetlands 3.(Wetlands)	1. Coastal Rec. & Access 1. Hazardous Area Dev. & Const. 1. Wetlands 2. Estuarine Sanctuaries 2. Marine Sanctuaries 2. Shoreline Erosion
1. Waste & Sewage Disposal 2. Ocean Dumping 2. Pollution from Oil, Gas & Deepsea Mining	1. Ocean Dumping 1. Pollution from Oil, & Deepsea Mining 1. Waste & Sewage Disposal	1. Pollution from Oil, Gas & Deepsea Mining 1. Waste & Sewage Disposal 2. Ocean Dumping	1. Waste & Sewage Disposal 2. Pollution (Oil & shipment of Hazardous Materials) 3. (Ocean Dumping)	1. Pollution from Oil, & Gas & Deepsea Mining 3.(Ocean Dumping) 3. (Waste & Sewage Disposal)
1. Fisheries 1. Fisheries & Fish Mgt. 2. Aquaculture	1. Fisheries & Fish Mgt. 2. Aquaculture	1. Fisheries & Fish Mgt. 2. Aquaculture	1. Fisheries & Fish Mgt.	1. Fisheries & Fish Mgt. 3 (Aquaculture)
1. Dredge & Fill Operation 2. Ports & Waterways 2. Sand & Gravel Mining 2. Urban Waterfronts	1. Dredge & Fill Operations 1. Ports & Waterways 1. Urban Waterfronts 3. (Sand & Gravel Mining)	1. Dredge & Fill Operations 1. Ports & Waterways 2. Sand & Gravel Mining 2. Urban Waterfronts	1. Ports & Waterways 1. Urban Waterfronts 2. Dredge & Fill Operations 2. Sand & Gravel Mining	1. Federal Land Management 1. Dredge & Fill Operations 1. Ports & Waterways 2. Urban Waterfronts 3. (Sand & Gravel Mining)

OFFICE OF COASTAL ZONE MANAGEMENT -- PROGRAM FACTORS AFFECTING THE POSITIONS OF REGIONAL MANAGERS

1. NORTH ATLANTIC REGION (Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, New Jersey, New York, Rhode Island)

   -- Heaviest U.S. urban concentration in coastal areas
   -- Important traditional fishing industry already endangered by industrial and energy activities
   -- Already developed beaches and barrier islands with strong pressures for redevelopment, not always along desirable environmental protection lines
   -- Concentration of ports and waterfronts, with attendant problems of pollution, congestion, etc.
   -- Considerable current exploration and numerous plans for eventual development of the Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) oil and gas resources, with a wide range of onshore environmental impacts
   -- New Jersey is one of the 4 states with 60% of U.S. refining capacity, all within the coastal zone of N.J.

2. SOUTH ATLANTIC REGION (Delaware, Georgia, Maryland, North Carolina, South Carolina, Virginia)

   -- Extensive wetlands
   -- Temperate climates & vegetation, ranging from warm to subtropical
   -- Extensive draining, dredging & filling of wetlands and other coastal areas, not always from the standpoint of sound environmental planning
   -- Important traditional fishing industry already endangered by industrial and energy activities
   -- Strong interests in economic development
   -- Tradition of local government authority predominating over that of the state
   -- Growing interest in a balance between fishing, industry and tourism

3. GULF REGION (Alabama, Florida, Louisiana, Mississippi, Texas, Puerto Rico, Virgin Islands)

   -- Very considerable wetlands with considerable economic activity
   -- Heavy involvement of U.S. Corps of Engineers in wetlands management and development
   --Temperate climates and vegetation, ranging from warm to sub-tropical
   -- Extension of existing production of offshore oil and gas, with wide range of environmental impacts
   -- Considerable new OCS energy exploration and development activities
   -- Tradition of suspicion of any government intervention in land and water use
   -- Texas and Louisiana are 2 of the 4 states with 60% of U.S. refining capacity, much of it in the coastal zones
   -- Territories of Puerto Rico require flexibility in approach

4. GREAT LAKES (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin)

(SEE FOLLOWING PAGE)

4. GREAT LAKES (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Pennsylvania, Wisconsin)

-- Fresh water coastal zone requires somewhat different coastal zone management approach
-- Long tradition of interstate cooperation as the Great Lakes are thought of by citizenry as a single physical entity
-- Severe problems of erosion and changing lake levels
-- Power plant siting and sewage treatment are but two of several major issues in the areas of pollution and environmental protection
-- Wide extremes in land usage, half being urbanized and the other half being little used or used only for recreational purposes
-- Binational considerations arising from fact that the north shores of the Great Lakes are Canadian

5. PACIFIC (Alasks, Hawaii, California, Oregon, Washington, Guam, American Samoa)

-- Considerable OCS exploration and development activities
-- Greatest concentration of energy exploration and development in the U.S. (in Alaska), all of which heavily impacts upon the Alaskan coast
-- California is one of the 4 states with 60% of U.S. refining capacity, much of it in the coastal zone. (With the concentrated energy development activities in Alaska, California's refining activities are expected to increase)
-- Strong state governments are a tradition
-- People are confortable with land and water use regulation, but demand strong, positive participation from the Federal Government
-- Important fishing industry already endangered by energy activities
-- Extensive Federal-owned public lands in coastal areas
-- Special problems associated with the vastness of Alaska and its weather extremes

3. Conference Format

3. Conference Format

a. General: The format used will adhere closely to the "American Assembly" procedure. Modifications are necessary due to the four sequential regional and the Washington meetings and larger delegate participation. In brief, this procedure consists of:

- o Background papers sent to participants in advance.
- o Small informal group meetings for lengthy periods.
- o All groups work from agendas.
- o At the close of informal sessions, participants adopt in plenary session a final report of findings and recommendations which is given wide circulation.*

b. Detailed Format:

- o Regional conferences of three days' duration will be held in the four locations.
- o A fifth wind-up meeting will be held in Washington for ceremonial purposes and to approve the final report presented to the White House.
- o Attendance at each Regional conference will total approximately 400 including 150 local and state delegates and 150 observers. In addition, approximately 100 miscellaneous attendees will be provided for (VIPs, press, other guests).

*"The Conduct of an American Assembly", a manual of procedure, Columbia University, N.Y., 1973.

- Broad agendas for each conference (A detailed discussion on how the issues and agendas are developed is in B-7, Preparatory Activities).

  Day No. 1 - Parallel sessions on oceans and coastal issues.

  Day No. 2 - Sessions dealing with the commonalities among various major issues.

  Day No. 3 - Drafting recommendations (morning).

  Plenary session to adopt recommendations (afternoon).

4. Conference Outputs

4. Conference Outputs

Several valuable outputs will be generated by the White House Conferences. The regional format of the conferences will allow a high level of "grass roots" public participation in, and public visibility to, the development of a comprehensive oceans and coastal policy in the new era of oceans and coastal awareness. This result will be enhanced by three major outputs of the conferences.

(1) Issue Papers -- In preparation for the conferences, the technical staff will prepare concise but complete background papers related to each major issue addressed by the conferences. These papers will be useful in themselves, irrespective of their use in conferences.

(2) Media Coverage -- The conferences will provide both news and in-depth coverage opportunities for radio, TV, newspapers, and magazines at the local, regional, and national levels. Editorial and reader comment should also result, leading to wide public exposure of issues.

(3) Ties to a Broader Constituency -- The process of selecting delegates to the conferences would focus on representatives of various segments of the public interest. This should result in well-balanced groups, with substantial constituent support and interest in the conferences. Attempts will be made to involve new individuals and groups in ocean and coastal issues.

The above three outputs will lead to:

- o a greater sensitivity on the part of the citizenry to the importance of oceans and coastal areas to the well-being of the nation.
- o a heightened awareness on the part of the executive and legislative branches of Federal and state governments of citizen perceptions of, and attitudes toward current governmental policies and programs dealing with the oceans and coastal areas.
- o identification of a reservoir of recognized experts (in scientific, political, social, and economic aspects of oceans and coastal issues) whose expertise can be made available to appropriate legislative committees and executive offices on an as-needed basis.

As mentioned earlier, President Carter has expressed an interest in developing an "oceans policy" which will commit the United States to a coordinated and rational approach to dealing with the myriad of national and international problems that must be faced. The White House Conferences will prove useful in helping to define the oceans policy because they will serve as a natural extension of the efforts of the task force preparing the Comprehensive Ocean Policy Study and the hearings on oceans issues being planned in Congress. In relation

to the clarification of current oceans and coastal policy and the development of a more comprehensive policy, the conferences should lead to four additional outputs:

(4) In-Depth Legal Analysis -- The conferences will provide an analysis of the statutes at the Federal level, and binding on Federal, state, local, and regional governments, for the purpose of identifying and eliminating overlapping requirements.

(5) Policy Guidance -- The conferences will help to produce clear statements recommending policy direction for government and the private sector. These policy directives will be based upon issue papers, concerns of the groups represented by the participants, and conference discussion. Each conference will produce its own set of policy statements which will be used as the basis of a national statement at the Washington meeting.

(6) Program Recommendations -- The conferences will provide opportunities to develop well-considered recommendations on coastal and ocean issues. These recommendations will be based upon an overall policy framework, but will permit application to specific conditions and pending decisions. The conferences will help to identify private sphere initiatives which should be sustained by the broad spectrum of oceans and coastal constituencies which are assisted by Federal and state efforts. They

will also address the need for new or revised governmental programs.

(7) Follow-up Activities -- The conferences are likely to identify what is necessary from the private and public sectors over the next 10 years to achieve an integrated management and assistance program for this country's oceans and coastal resources. It is expected that the conferences will recommend continuing actions to monitor recommendations and policy. Such a structure provides greater assurance that well-reasoned recommendations will be implemented.

Thus, the White House Conferences will serve as the capstone of a series of activities that are planned to harness the available expertise in oceans and coastal matter (over a period of at least 18 months) for the purpose of problem identification, policy alternative formulation, and legislative recommendations.

5. Participant Selection

5. Participant Selection

Criteria for the process of selecting delegates have been developed within a set of operational principles:

a. To the maximum extent possible, delegates should be practicing professionals representing groups/interests which will be affected by policy actions (e.g., emphasizing professionals from industry and trade associations; members/officers/staff of environmental or public interest groups as well as representation from academics and theoreticians).

b. Trade associations and national public interest groups should have a lead role in identifying delegates. This will simplify staff work and avoid a situation where the staff could be accused of "weighting" the conferences with delegates hand-picked by government.

c. For organizational purposes, delegates have been divided into four broad categories (see sample organization Chart A):

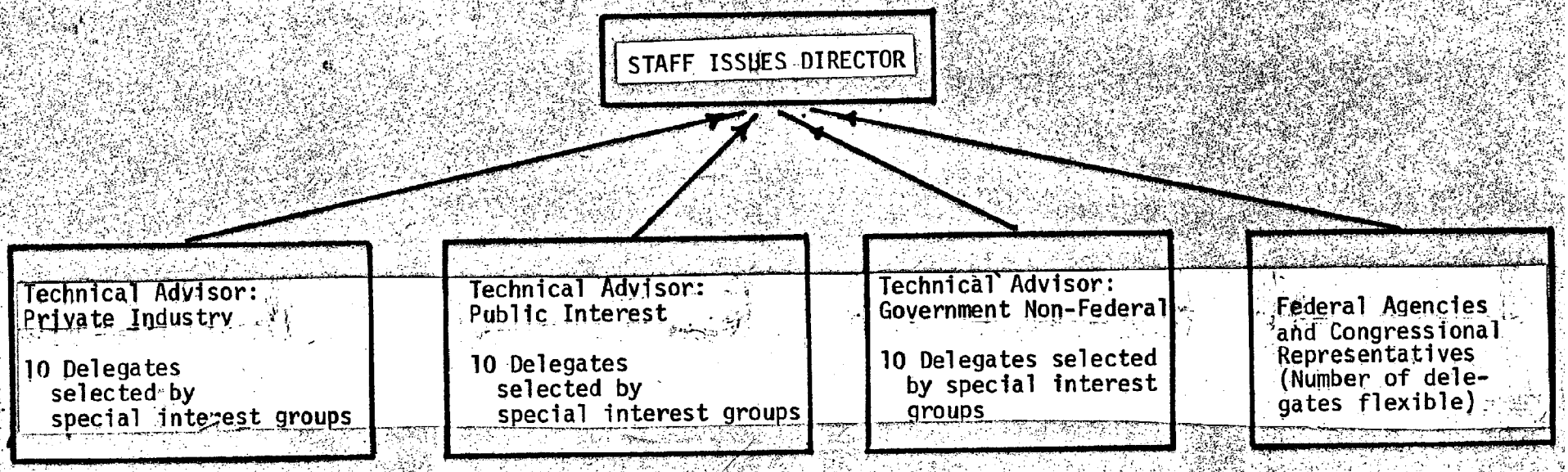
(1) Private Industry

(2) Public Interest

(3) Government, non-Federal, and

(4) Government-Federal

By creating generic categories, a balance of perspectives can be assured. Also, the staff can be assigned to work with a category of delegates, thus simplifying management responsibilities.



Model Composition of Participants for Issue Workshop

CHART

d. Delegate Selection

Step I: Identification of special interests within each category most likely to be directly concerned with the issues. For example, on Energy and Mineral Resources:

Category I Private Industry

a. Energy production (esp. oil/gas)

b. Ocean Mining

c. Maritime Trade Unions

d. Commercial fisheries

e. Shipping

f. Ports, etc.

Category II Public Interest

a. Conservation/Preservation

b. Wildlife

c. Consumer

d. Legal

e. Recreation

Category III Government, Non-Federal

a. Local/County Government

b. State Government - Legislative - Executive

c. Regional Government, etc.

Category IV Government - Federal

e. Step II: Identification of the trade association/national group representing each relevant special interest which will be responsible for participation in the delegate selection process. For example, again using Energy and Mineral Resources:

Category I Private Industry

a. Oil/gas-API (Eastern regional conferences), WOGA (Western conference)
b. Ocean Mining - NOIA or American Mining Conference
c. Maritime Trades - AFL/CIO
d. Commercial Fisheries - American Fisheries Society
e. Shipping - American Institute of Merchant Shipping

Category II Public Interest

a. Conservation - The Cousteau Society
b. Wildlife - National Wildlife Institute
c. Consumer - Ralph Nader Group
d. Legal - Natural Resources Defense Council
e. Recreation - Sport Fishing Institute

Category III Government, Non-Federal

a. Local - League of Cities
b. County - NACO
c. State - CSL, Governors Conference, Council of State Legislatures
d. Regional - NARC, etc.

Category IV Government-Federal

a. DOI

b. DOC

c. EPA, etc.

(for further example, see Chart B)

It is likely that for any special interest there may be more than one applicable interested association of national group. In such a case, different groups could be assigned delegate selection for different regional conferences. In the case of oil/gas, the split is logical between API and WOGA because of geographical distinction. However, the choice between say, Sierra Club or National Audubon as a public interest/conservation delegate selector, may be less obvious. In this case, additional criteria will need to be developed or a split made on an arbitrary basis. The object is to get as many groups as possible involved.

f. Step III: Work with selected groups on delegate selection. Several options are available:

(1) Ask group to identify a list of several individuals with final selection made by staff, ad-hoc committee, or the Secretary of Commerce.

(2) Ask group to identify one selectee plus an alternate, with review by staff, ad-hoc committee, or the Secretary of Commerce.

Option (2) has the advantage of being a straight-forward selection by the interest group rather than having government too closely involved. A review of the selection(s) by staff/committee/Secretary of Commerce would provide a check-point to request another selection if there was solid justification. This would avoid any overtones of "politically expedient" selection by government and would put the burden squarely on the interest group to identify the best representative for its involvement.

g. Step IV: Establish communication with selected delegates. Options available are:

(1) Bring all delegates to Washington for a briefing.

(2) Send staff to each region to brief delegates.

(3) Conduct briefing by mail/phone.

Communicating effectively with delegates is essential. Specific instructions and guidance must be given as early as possible to expedite delegate participation.

Option (2) has the advantage of putting staff in direct contact with delegates (on a regional basis) to brief and answer questions.

h. Step V: Pre-conference activity by delegates. In preparation for each regional conference as determined by the time and budgets, delegates should be sent:

(1) An issue paper developed by contract consultant.

(2) An issue paper developed by staff.

(3) A set of issue statements and questions.

Issue papers, sets of questions, and agendas must be provided for the delegates to work from. Each delegate can then be asked to share the paper/questions with his/her counterparts within the region to (i) provide guidance on completion of final paper or (ii) refine statements and questions. This will also provide for grass roots involvement of additional individuals and groups within each region. The delegate will be responsible for selecting the team or peer review group from the region. The peer review group should meet at least once prior to the Regional White House Conference. The size of the peer groups could vary but should include representation (of the special interest group) from each state within the region. No financial support for the peer group review has been budgeted.

i. The suggested delegate preparation process is as follows:

(1) Delegate receives working paper from staff.

(2) Delegate critiques paper, develops options for problem solution and returns corrected paper and options list to staff.

(3) Delegate identifies peer group for regional review.

(4) Delegate receives second draft of paper containing options; then with peer group refines paper/issues/questions and further refines options for issue solutions which are returned with paper to staff.

(5) Delegate receives final draft of paper including options for use at the regional conference.

(6) Delegate represents group at conference, peer group members are invited as observers.

j. Each category of delegates (Private Industry, Public Interest, Government Non-Federal and Government Federal) would be asked at each regional conference to elect one representative per issue to attend the wrap-up conference in Washington. Thus, there would be twenty representatives from each regional conference (total of 80) attending the national conference.

Additional attendees at regional conferences would include:

(1) Press - A full press list should be developed by staff including newspaper (daily/weekly), radio, television, major magazines and trade journals.

(2) Observers - delegate peer-group reviewers from the region, officers/trustees of regional interest groups participating, students and general public.

(3) VIPs - governor's offices, state legislators, city/county officials, corporate executives, executive directors of involved trade associations and interest groups.

Chart B
Sample Delegate Selection Process

ISSUE: Energy and Mineral Resources

CATEGORY I. Private Industry

10 Delegates, selected (one each) by:
1. American Association of Port Authorities
2. American Petroleum Institute/Western Oil & Gas Assoc.
3. American Mining Conference
4. American Waterways Operators
5. ALF/CIO - Maritime Trades
6. National Association of Dredging Contractors
7. Chamber of Commerce (by region)
8. National Sand & Gravel Assoc.
9. National Assoc. of Electric Companies
10. National Fisheries Institute

CATEGORY II Public Interest

10 Delegates, selected (one each) by:
1. American Bar Assoc. (Environment Section)
2. National Federation of Fishermen
3. Center for Law and Social Policy
4. The Cousteau Society
5. Natural Resources Defense Council
6. The Conservation Foundation
7. National Coalition for Marine Conservation
8. League of Women Voters
9. National Wildlife Federation
10. Ralph Nader Organization

CATEGORY III Government, Non-Federal

10 Delegates, selected (one each) by:
1. League of Cities/Conf. of Mayors
2. International City Managers Assoc.
3. Amer. Society of Planning Officials
4. National Assoc. of Counties
5. Assn. of State Attorney's General
6. Conference of State Legislators
7. Governors Conference
8. Council of State Governments
9. National Assoc. of Regional Governments
10. National Assoc. of Conservation Districts

*CATEGORY IV Government, Federal

1. State Department (International Issues)
2. Dept. of the Interior
3. Dept. of Defense - Corps of Engineers
4. Dept. of Commerce
5. Environmental Protection Agency
6. Justice Department
7. Congress (See special section on Congress)

*One individual within each agency (presumably the Secretary) would be responsible for appointing a regional representative to each conference, on each issue. The number of delegates in this category must be flexible in order to be responsive to each issue.

6. Congressional Involvement

6. Congressional Involvement

It is vitally important that the Congress, both from its legislative and oversight perspectives, be afforded full opportunity to influence and be involved in the White House Conference throughout the planning and execution process. This is especially important because the conference is not based on specific legislation, as most other White House conferences have been, but is an Executive Branch initiative.

The chairmen of the committees below (including respective subcommittees and special study groups) will be afforded an opportunity to assign representatives to assist with the refinement of issue papers, in the delegate selections, and to recommend delegates for representation at all regional meetings and the final conference in Washington, D.C. These Congressional delegates will influence the conferences in the same manner as other delegates.

- Senate:

  Appropriations

  Commerce, Science and Transportation (National Ocean Policy Study)

  Energy and Natural Resources

  Environment and Public Works

- House:

  Appropriations

  Interior and Insular Affairs

  Interstate and Foreign Commerce

  Public Works

Merchant Marine and Fisheries (House Ocean Policy Advisory Council)

Science and Technology

Ad Hoc Select Committee on Outer Continental Shelf

Ad Hoc Committee on Energy

In addition, opportunities for participation will be given to selected individual Senators, Representatives, and Congressional staff members. The following procedures will be used for Congressional participation.

- Those members of Congress and their staff who represent coastal state constituencies. These individuals probably will be most interested in the unique regional aspects of conferences with respect to their areas.
- Those Congressmen and staff members who serve on committees and subcommittees which have oversight or other responsibilities in reference to ocean and coastal agencies and the appropriate legislation. These individuals will be invited to participate in portions of the conference as apply to their areas of interest.
- Those Congressmen and staff members who express a general interest. These will be kept informed about proceedings and be afforded an opportunity to participate in such portions of the conference as they desire.

During the time that preparatory activities are taking place for the White House Conferences, a series of Congressional hearings on the state of the nation's ocean program will be taking place. As noted

elsewhere, Senator Magnuson has announced plans by the Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation and the National Oceans Policy Study to conduct oversight hearings in the early Fall of 1977 throughout the U.S. and in Washington, D.C. Plans are also being considered for a similar set of hearings at a later time not yet determined by the appropriate committees of the House of Representatives.

These hearings will make an important contribution to the selection and clarification of issues, the level of knowledge, the keenness of perspective, and the rationality of recommendations and policy statements that are generated by the White House Conferences.

7. Preparatory Activities

7. Preparatory Activities

a. Composition of Issue Groups. Two major areas of concern (Ocean and Coastal Viewpoints) will serve as the general focus of the conference sessions. There will be five groups examining particular sub-issues within these areas of concern (see Section B-2, Issues). For each of them there will be a director (issue leader) and small staff (2-3) of technical experts who will be responsible for the preparation of agendas, background information, position papers, and their circulation in advance of the conferences.

The groups will be established in the Fall of 1977. As topics are defined and refined, some regrouping might be necessary. For each issue, and the workshop dealing with it, a discussion paper will be prepared (see 7b below).

The papers will be used by the workshop moderator, the executive secretary for each issue, and the panelists to set the parameters of their discussion. This will be accomplished by: listing the areas of concern considered by the delegates, establishing a common definition of terms, and providing a common level of background knowledge about all of the topics being considered.

The position papers will also include an evaluation of the current status of research, technology, and activity in each of the areas considered by the conferees. The information presented will include a set of possible options to deal with problems identified in the paper. These options will lead to the preparation of policy statements and recommendations generated by the deliberations.

b. Position Paper Format. Each paper will attempt to meet the conference objectives by adhering to the following format:

(1) A short descriptive title followed by a description of the issue.

(2) A concise statement of the problem to include a clarification of parameters and definition of important terms.

(3) Identification of actors, their objectives and policy positions.

(4) Historical and background information relevant to the issue.

(5) Possible options for policy-making and/or activities to include the national implications of the positions assumed by key actors.

(6) Proposed resolutions to be considered by conference delegates.

c. Procedure for Preparing Position Papers: In order to insure that the position papers are complete and relevant, the task forces or consultant teams will carry out an extensive re-

search, writing, and revision process. The steps in the process will consist of the following:

(1) The task force will carry out a preliminary collection of data and views, utilizing the materials available in the appropriate professional, administrative, and congressional offices. The views of representatives of national interest groups, technical and professional specialists in the area, Congressmen and interested individuals from the various geographical regions will also be sought out.

(2) An initial position paper will be prepared, following the general format spelled out above, but without the options section. This will be reviewed by the other task force groups of the White House Conference staff. (This procedure should help to catch errors internally, and it should allow all of the staff to keep informed about the activities and ideas of those working in other issue areas.)

*(3) The initial position papers for the relevant issue areas will be sent out to the delegates and appropriate Congressmen for a first review and criticism. At this time the delegates, who should have just been chosen, will have a chance to examine the problem statements, definitions, and background information, and to make suggestions about what should be added, deleted, or changed. Delegates will be requested to make their suggestions within a relatively limited span of time.

*(4) Refinements of the position papers will be completed, based on the recommendations received from the delegates. A list of options relevant to the findings of the position paper will be added at this time. These documents will then be returned to the delegates. The delegates will be asked to meet with their constituents to evaluate these documents and to develop their positions on the issues. From these delegate-constituent peer meetings will come a second criticism of the position papers. Suggested options or policy statements will be prepared by these groups and given to the technical staff. Once again, the appropriate members of Congress and their staffs will be kept informed of developments during this stage of issue preparation.

(5) A final refinement of the position papers, based upon the latest criticisms and suggested recommendations, will be prepared by the technical staff. This edition will include the refined options to be considered by the delegates at the regional conferences.

(6) The final document will be sent to the delegates prior to the actual conference so that they may prepare for participation in the discussions.

d. Other Preparations:

(1) As soon as authorization for the White House Conferences is received, plans will be formulated for the specific dates, locations, physical facilities, and services

*These two steps (3 and 4) can be collapsed into one if time constraints require such a move; however, ideally, the two steps allow a more refined document prior to going on record publicly by making the document available to the peers of the delegate.

required to carry out the conferences in a comfortable and work-inducing environment. The requirements for housing, public meeting rooms, workshop rooms, media facilities, etc. will be spelled out in detail and a contract will be negotiated with a private contracting firm to handle all of these matters. The staff of the conference will monitor and supervise the contractor in order to update and solidify details of the "physical" side of the conferences.

(2) At the same time the technical staff is being brought on board and position papers are being prepared, other parallel preparatory activities will be occurring. (See the outline of phases below and the time diagram on the following page.) An Interagency Coordinating Committee, to assure the full knowledge and cooperation of all interested Federal agencies will be established. This committee will offer guidance to the staff as preparations for the conferences take place. It will also serve as a communication conduit so that all of the Federal agencies are involved in the conferences' plans and activities.

(3) The process of delegate selection will also begin as soon as possible after the final approval of the WHC. Public involvement must be afforded in choosing delegates to the conferences. It is also important to begin dele-

gate involvement in the development of position papers as early as possible. In order to allow a reasonable delegate input into the position paper process, both the delegate selection and the initial draft of the papers must be completed by the 19th of December, 1977. This will allow two months for interchange of ideas before the final draft of the papers must be completed.

(4) During the December-March period, other participants (distinguished guests, speakers and observers) will be invited and the agenda for the conferences will be completed.

Upon completion of the report to the President and the winding down of the close out activities, the majority of the staff, and all advisory groups will be terminated. As an add-on mission, a small residual staff of one or two professionals may continue to follow the process of the recommendations with a yearly brief report to the President as to the progress.

(5) The major phases of the conference preparation and implementation are depicted on the enclosed diagram. A brief outline of the activities within each phase is given below:

Phase I - Organization: August 1977-November 1977

- o Core staff on board - August/September
- o Interagency Coordinating Committee formed -- October
- o Concept refinement complete -- October
- o Begin participant selection -- September/October

Phase II - Preparation: December 1977-April 1978

- o Detailed scheduling
- o Completion of delegates, distinguished guests, speakers, and observers, etc. -- March
- o Completion of Agenda, research and issue papers -- March
- o Administration - Logistics -- Continuous

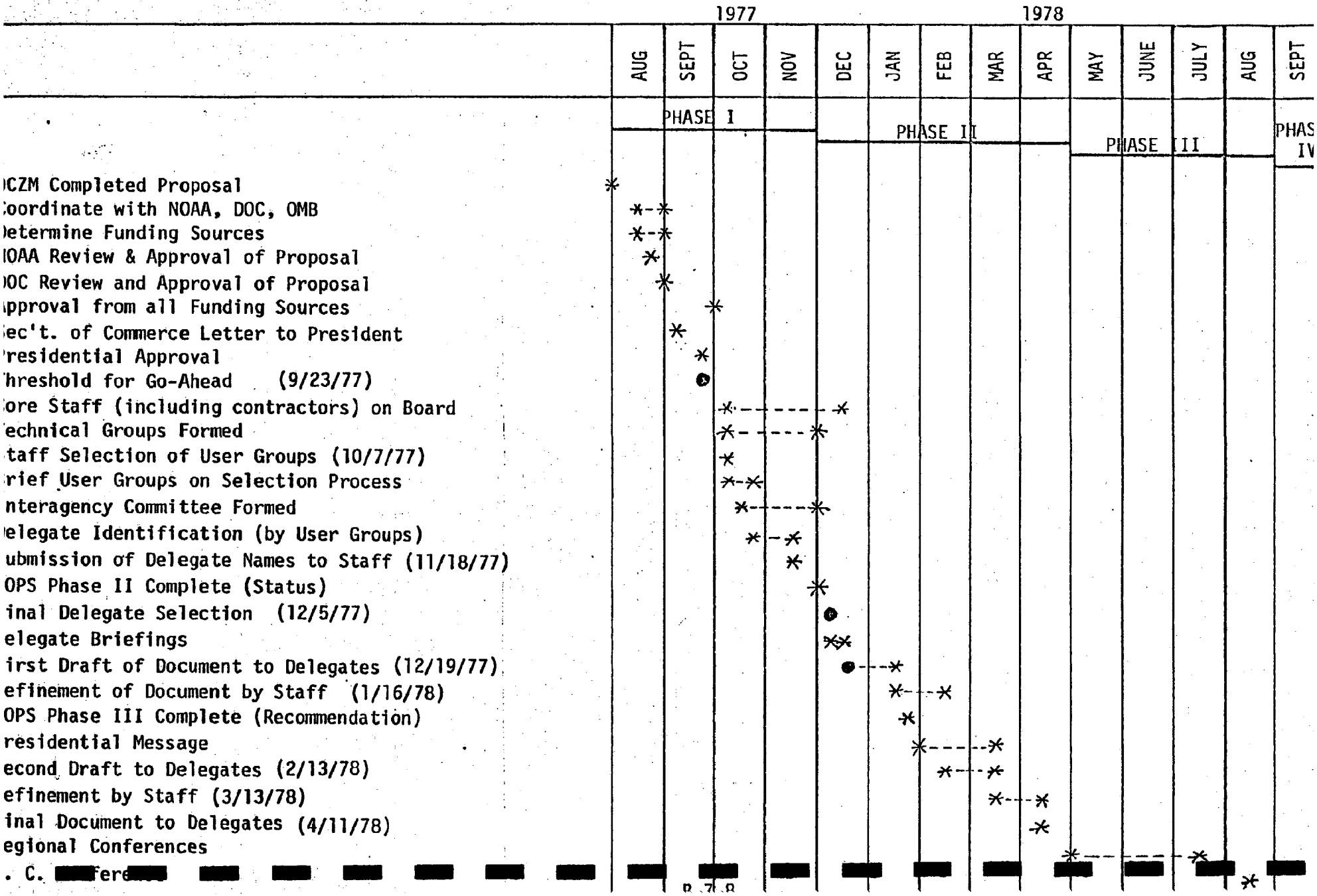
Phase III - Conferences: May 1978-August 1978

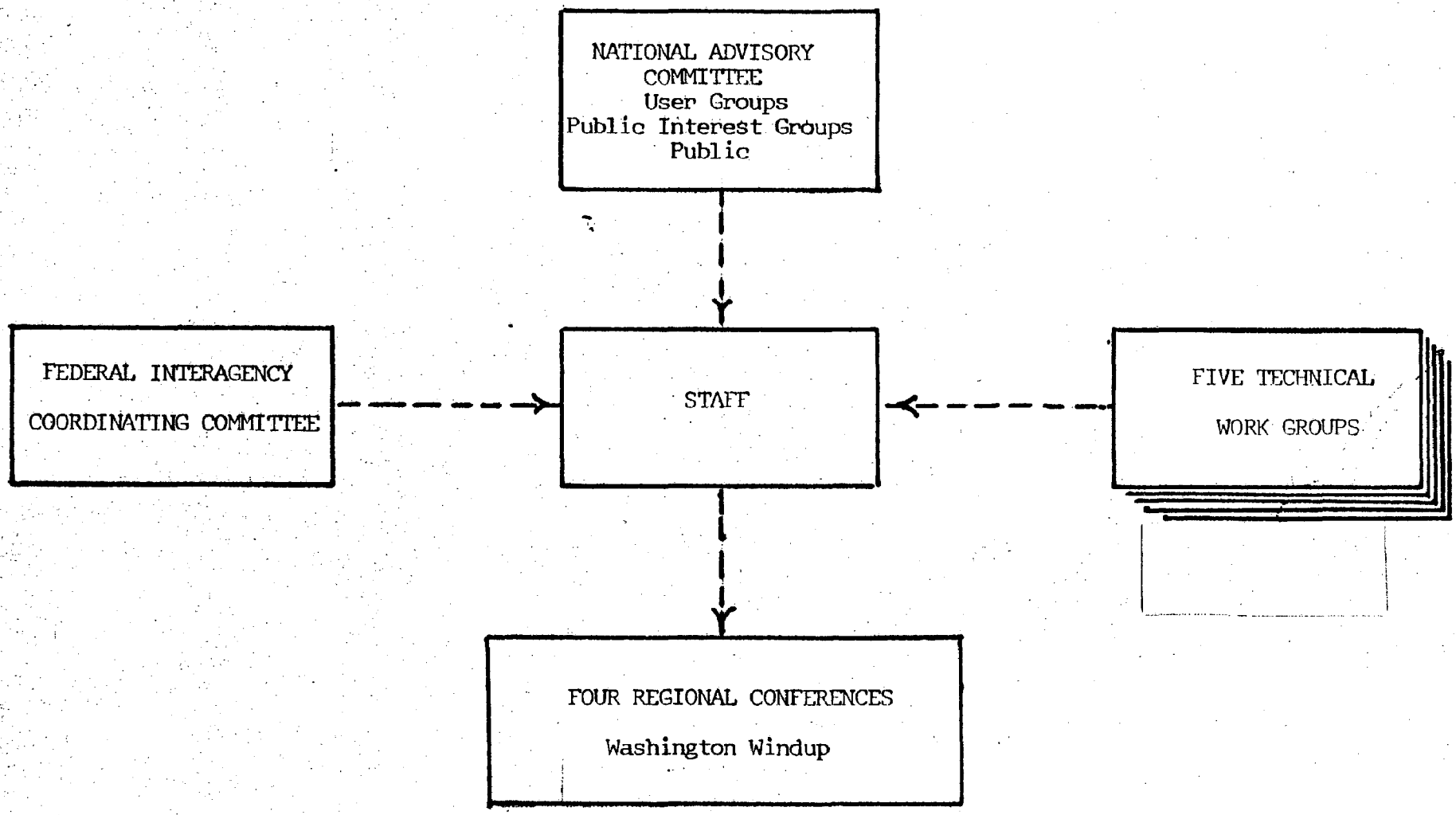
- o 4 Regional Conferences -- May/July
- o 1 Washington Wind-up Conference -- August

Phase IV - Report and Close -- September 1977-November 1978

- o Report to the President
- o Close Out

TIME CHART--WHITE HOUSE CONFERENCE





Preparation Activities - Flow of Information

CHART

C. STAFF AND COSTS

1. Staff Requirements

C. STAFF AND COSTS

1. Staff Requirements:

a. Professional Staff

Title and Duties	Number	Grade
(1) Staff Director	1	Level IV
o Overall Direction/Supervision o Oversees Advisory Structure/ Technical Work Groups		
(2) Conference Coordinator	1	GS-15
o Logistics o Administration (personnel-budget) o Arrangements		
(3) Issue Leaders	5	GS-14
o Develop preparatory material o Direct Technical Work Groups o Participate in Conferences as "Executive Secretaries"		
(4) Conferences Editor	1	GS-14
o Edits preparation materials with final form o Works with Technical Work Groups and Contractor o Works with Conference on Record o Edits and prints final report		
(5) Secretaries	3+	1 GS-7 2 GS-5

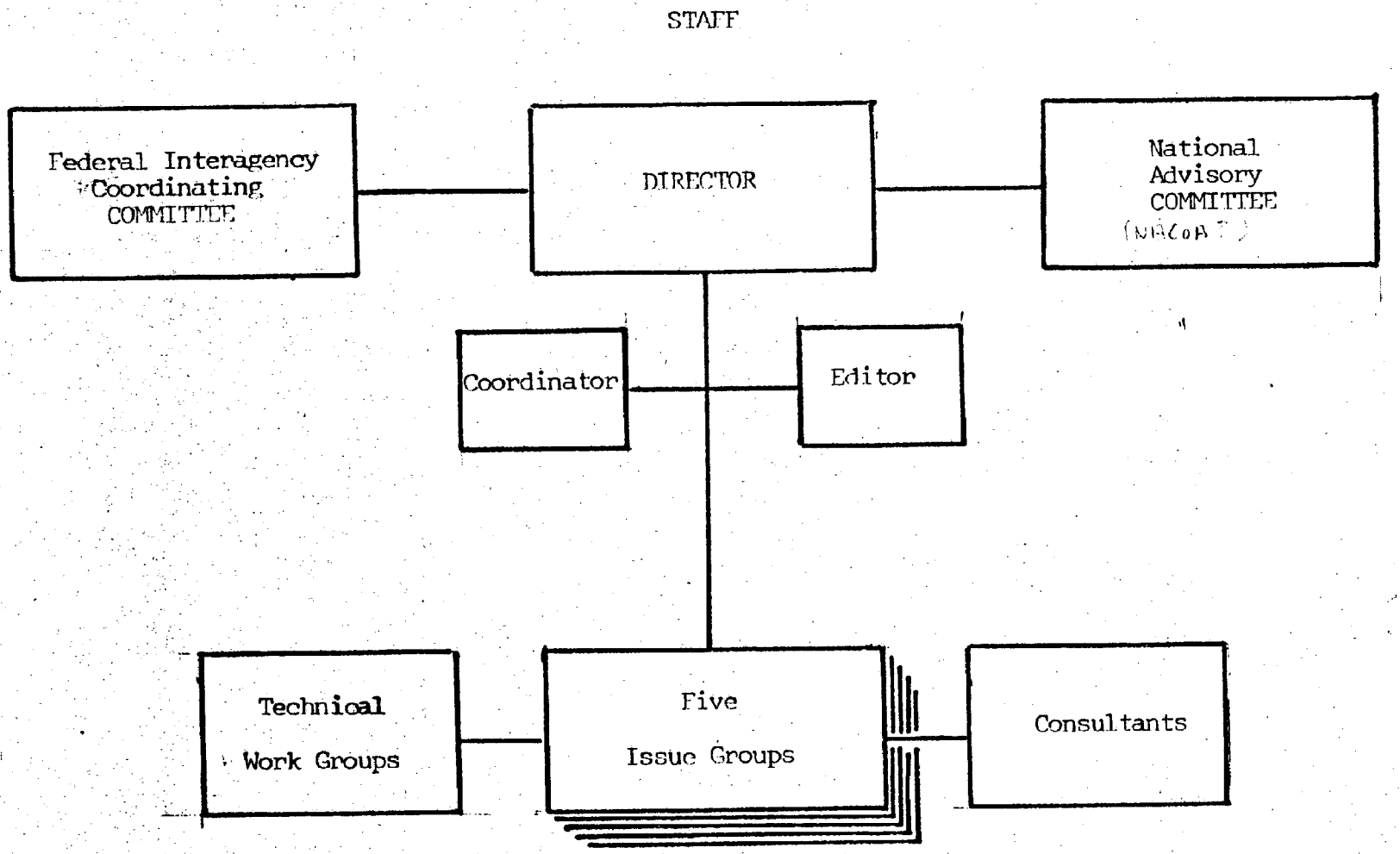
b. Interagency Coordinating Committee

This committee will be made up of representatives from all concerned Federal departments and agencies (for tentative list see page B-8-4)

- o Advising the Conference regarding the positions of this agency.
- o Coordination within their parent organization.
- o Advisory Committee (see detailed discussion elsewhere)

  Two options:

  - o NACOA acts as committee
  - o New committee of 30 members


STAFF
Federal Interagency Coordinating COMMITTEE
DIRECTOR
National Advisory COMMITTEE
(NACoA)
Coordinator
Editor
Technical Work Groups
Five Issue Groups
Consultants

CHART

2. General Cost Discussion

2. General Cost Discussion: (Note the detailed justification of the figures shown here is in C-3.)

a. Fixed Costs

(1) Core Staff

(2) Rent, Supplies, Printing

b. Variables

(1) One variable in the "fixed" costs above is how the core staff is authorized and filled - by authorized position, by detailees, by contract, etc. The greater use of detailees on a non-reimbursable basis, the less the direct cost to the conference budget. However, this simply hides a real cost and disadvantages exist with the use of non-reimbursable detailees. On the other hand, the use of contracts to accomplish requirements probably will be more expensive in real costs than the use of detailees or a temporary staff.

(2) Reimbursement for delegates

Delegates presenting profit-making groups, and other groups with viable budgets, will be requested gratuitously to cost-share with the conference and send their delegates at their group's expense.

It is assumed that the following will be paid the delegates:

Per Diem: $35 per day

Air Fare: An average of $250 per conference

It is assumed that one-third of the regional delegates and one-fourth of the Washington meeting delegates will need financial support.

(3) Variable costs are most easily influenced by controlling the:

- o Number of delegates. We are working on 30 delegates per issue in each region and five major categories (equals 150 per regional meeting) or a total of 600 for all four conferences. It is felt that this is a realistic and controllable number of delegates. However, costs could be cut by cutting the number of delegates to 10 or 15 per issue, with a corresponding loss in expertise, representation and quality. The delegates were increased from 15 to 30 per issue at the recommendation of the Coastal States Organization and the Coastal Zone Management Advisory Committee. Increasing the number of delegates beyond 30 per issue increases the scope of the views represented, but perhaps exceeds the span of control of the project manager, and further may not contribute any commensurate increase in the quality of work.
- o Type of Quality of Conference Facilities and Accommodations. Competitive conference locations should have the following characteristics:

- Adequate conference facilities and accommodations; the best and most prestigious possible, commensurate with White House sponsorship, at the lowest cost. They should not be so plush that the conference is open to criticism for "gold plating", but must be adequate enough that no criticism be turned on the conference.
- Easily accessible by major transportation means.
- Provide a fair regional representation or geographic balance, plus the final wrap-up conference which will be held in Washington, D.C. and provide a Federal flavor.
- Have an oceans and coastal orientation.

- Number of Regional Conferences. We are recommending four regional conferences, one for each "side" of the country; Atlantic, Gulf, Great Lakes and Pacific. In arriving at the number of regional conferences, we must balance geographic and political representation against cost. Probably eight is the ideal and manageable number of regional conferences to insure a geographical balance. On the other hand, four conferences represent the minimum to guarantee a regional balance. Three or less conferences would not provide an adequate coverage.

Ideal (8)	Minimum (4)
Upper East Coast South Atlantic	Atlantic
Great Lakes	Great Lakes
Gulf of Mexico	Gulf of Mexico
California Pacific Northwest Alaska Islands	Pacific

Figuring roughly $45K per conference, the cost of having the ideal number of 8 regional conferences is roughly $360K. The cost of having the minimum of 4 is $180K, or half of the "ideal" but which still gives a relatively adequate balance. In the original concept paper six to eight conferences were recommended; however, the President noted, "Prefer less of the number of regional meetings." Thus, the minimum number of 4 regional sites has been selected and the following tentative selections made:

Region	Site(s)
Atlantic	New York Boston
Great Lakes	Chicago Ann Arbor
Gulf	New Orleans
Pacific	Seattle

o Number of Days per Conference. For an adequate regional conference to be held, it is felt that at least three days should be devoted to each meeting as a minimum, with perhaps five days, a "working week" the best.

One or two days per conference would not provide adequate time. Three days also corresponds with the American Assembly concept. Anything over five days would involve a week-end with the consequent costs, loss of effort and continuity. Obviously, the three-day concept proposed here is again on the cost-conscious "minimum" end of the scale.

3. Cost Estimates - Detailed

3. White House Conference - Cost Estimates - Detailed.

	FY 77*	FY 78*	FY 79*	TOTAL
o Corps of professional staff (8) and clerical support (salaries, benefits)	-0-	329.1**	-0-	329.1
o Travel: Professional and clerical ..	-0-	167.8	-0-	167.8
o Four Regional Conferences at 45K and Washington windup at 10K	-0-	220.0	-0-	220.0
o Advisory Committee (if NACOA act as advisors, funds can be utilized for conference costs; or transferred to NACOA)		45.0		45.0
o Other costs, including publication of report/recommendations: IPA's ...	52.0		100.0	152.0
TOTAL	52.0	761.9	100.0	913.9

* Does not include in-house contribution by OCZM staff:

1977:	38.8
1978:	38.8
1979:	21.7
TOTAL	99.3

** Option: Establish core staff through a contract.

1977 Estimated Costs.

o Salaries:

B. Bashore	(60%)	14,585
R. Keating/R. Gardner	(30%)	10,137
Clerical (GS-5)	(20%)	1,861
J. Lynch	(5%)	1,022
R. Foster	(5%)	1,982
R. Knecht	(5%)	2,395
T. Neppl	(5%)	465
		32,447

o IPA Payments:

Gortner (7-1-77 :	26,000
Bowman (8-10-77):	26,000

o Overhead:

SLUC (Rent)	2,310
Supplies	1,000
Travel	3,000
	90,757

1978 Estimated Costs

			(Annualized)
A. Professional Staff			
(1) Salaries:			
*Conference Staff Director	(1)	GS-16 - IV	50,197
*Conference Cordinator	(1)	GS-15	33,789
*Issue Leaders	(6)	GS-14	143,625
Conference Editor	(1)	GS-14	28,725
			256,336
*All excepted appointments	(8)		
(2) Benefits: (.096)			24,608
Subtotal, labor and benefits			280,944
(3) Other personnel associated costs:			
o Rents			8,000
o Supplies			900
o Equipment			2,000
Total(Professional Staff)			291,844
B. Clerical Staff			
(1) Salaries:			
* Secretary	(1)	GS-07	11,523
* Secretary	(2)	GS-05	18,606
			30,129
*All excepted appointments			
(2) Benefits (.096)			2,892
Subtotal, labor and benefits			33,021

(3) Other Personnel associated costs:

o Rents	3,000
o Supplies	400
o Equipment	800
Total(clerical staff)	37,221
Total:	329,065

o Regional Conferences

- Four conferences
- Five topics per conference
- 30 delegates per topic
- 10 staff per conference
- 3 days per conference

Total attendees for Per Deim/Travel (150 delegates):

Staff: 10 staff X 4 conferences X 3 days = 120 days.

Delegates: 30 delegates X 5 topics X 4 conferences X 3 days = 1800 days.

Total Per Diem Days:	600	Delegates*
	120	Staff
	720	Total
	X$ 33	
	23,760	Per diem

Travel:

Staff: 4 conferences X 10 staff = 40 trips

Delegates: 4 conferences X 150 delegates = 600 trips
1/3 X 600 = 198 trips*

Total trips:	238	
	X$ 250	
	59,500	Travel

o Advisory Group - 9 meetings at 5K - 45,000

o Washington Conference (100 delegates)

Per diem:

Staff -
*Delegates: 25 delegates X 5 topics X 2 days = 250

*Assumes 1/3 of regional delegates, and 1/4 of delegates to Washington Conference need financial support.

250 days
X 33
8,250

Travel:

Staff:

* Delegates: 25 delegates X 5 topics: 125 trips

125
X 250
31,250

*Assumes 1/4 of delegates to Washington Conference need financial support.

o Summary: Per Diem/Travel

Regional Conferences	(per diem)	23,760
Regional Conferences	(travel)	59,500
Wash. Conference	(per diem)	8,250
Wash. Conference	(travel)	31,250
Advisory Group	(travel)	45,000
	Total	$167,760

O Other Costs:

- Regional conferences:

Auditorium /conference room rental	- $ 45.0
Reproduction/printing costs	20.0
Miscellaneous:	4.0

- D. C. Conference:

Auditorium/conference room rental	10.0
Reproduction/printing cost	5.0
Miscellaneous:	1.0

- Printing of final report $100.0

1979 Estimated Costs (6 months)

OCZM Staff

(1)	Salaries:	B. Bashore	(60%)	7,293
		R. Keating	(40%)	5,070
		Sec'y (GS-6)		5,185
				17,548
(2)	Benefits (.096)			1,685
	Labor and benefits			19,233
(3)	Other personnel associated costs:			
	o Rents			1,500
	o Supplies			1,000
	o Other costs, including publication of report/recommendations and final report.....			100,000
				136,233

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