

TIRAC

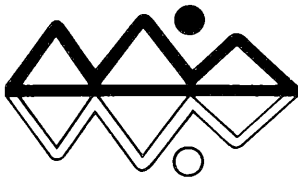


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TOCKS ISLAND REGIONAL ADVISORY COUNCIL SECOND ANNUAL REPORT 1967

TOCKS ISLAND
 REGIONAL ADVISORY
 COUNCIL
 612 MONROE STREET
 STROUDSBURG
 PA. 18360
 CODE 717-421-9841



■ OFFICERS

CHAIRMEN

STUART F. PIPHER, Monroe County (1)

DENTON J. QUICK, Sussex County (2)

1st VICE CHAIRMEN

DENTON J. QUICK, Sussex County (1)

JOSEPH F. LILLY, Orange County (2)

■ MEM

NO

SMITH, Warren County (1)

Pike County (2)

Member STUART F. PIPHER^a

Member JOHN M. PRICE

MEMBER

Member MARTIN J. BECHTEL^a

Member RICHARD R. RAIDLINE*

Member E. ALBERT BOYER

Member JAMES A. HEMSTREET

STEPHEN W. HAYES

JOSEPH F. LILLY

Member, Orange County

Member WARNER M. DEPUY

Member JAY SCHROEDER

DE

V. KENNETH GODFREY

LL, Administrator,

Planning Board

RWOOD, Chairman,

nting Planning Board

J. QUICK

OUT

SR., Director,

artment of Planning,

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J. SMITH

A. SHOTWELL

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Planner CHARLES A. BOSTER

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(1) Served in this capacity from 1/1/67 to to 11/25/67.

(2) Served in this capacity since 11/25/67.

*Mr. Raidline died in early 1967 and was replaced as County Commissioner and member of TIRAC by Mr. Boyer.



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CONTENTS

<i>INTRODUCTION</i>	1
<i>CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE</i>	2
<i>REPORT OF ACTIVITIES</i>	4
<i>REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SYSTEM</i>	4
TIRES	4
Other Water and Sewer Studies	4
TIRAC's Solid Waste Study	4
TIRAC's Proposed Vector Control Program	5
<i>ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL PLANNING PROGRAM</i>	5
701(g) Activities	5
The Design Action Conference	5
Coordinating Activities	6
<i>CITIZENS INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT</i>	7
Information	7
Involvement	7
<i>INITIATION OF REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMS</i>	8
Previously Mentioned Programs	8
Other Action Programs	8
Medical Manpower & Facility Study	8
Law Enforcement Study	8
Mid Atlantic Music Center	8
Admission of Sullivan County	9
<i>STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES</i>	11
<i>TIRAC'S ADVISORY GROUPS AND SPECIAL COMMITTEES</i>	13
Vector Control Advisory Group	13
Medical Manpower & Facility Advisory Group	13
TICA Steering Committee	13
<i>TIRAC'S STANDING COMMITTEES</i>	14
Comprehensive Planning Committee	14
New York Study Committee	14
Information and Education	14
<i>TIRAC'S SPECIAL COMMITTEES</i>	15
Solid Waste Steering Committee	15
Solid Waste Management Committee	15
Solid Waste Technical Advisory Committee	16

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INTRODUCTION

The Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council (TIRAC) is a county council of governments which was officially created on October 16, 1965 "to promote, on a cooperative but voluntary basis, comprehensive study, planning and solution of the various local and regional health, safety and general welfare problems created by the Tocks Island project and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (DWGNRA) in the area of the seven counties which are parties to the Agreement creating TIRAC."

The original members of TIRAC were Monroe, Northampton and Pike Counties in Pennsylvania, Orange County in New York and Warren and Sussex Counties in New Jersey. As

noted in this report, Sullivan County, New York became the seventh member of TIRAC on November 25, 1967.

Tocks Island is a small island in the Delaware River about five miles north—or upstream—of the famous Delaware Water Gap. In 1962, the Congress authorized the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, to construct a multiple purpose dam at this site; and in 1965, the Congress additionally authorized the National Park Service to establish the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area around the 37 mile long Tocks Island reservoir, thus creating a total project involving about 71,000 acres of land (normally, about 12,000 acres of water and 50,000 acres of land). National Park Service estimates indicate that the DWGNRA will attract no less than 10,500,000 visitors annually when it is in full operation (probably about 1976), making it the most heavily used facility in the National Park System.

Obviously, the addition of this massive number of new visitors to what is already a fairly heavily used recreation/resort area (the Tocks Island region contains most of the famous Poconos and Catskills resort areas) will make the Tocks Island region the major "playground of megalopolis." It will become so—and will continue to effectively be so—only if the region foresightedly identifies the problems associated with large scale change and, through intelligent planning and timely public works programming, effectively and creatively resolves the problems as or even before they develop.

It is TIRAC's mission to identify the problems and, through voluntary action, to see that the problems are resolved. How well TIRAC has discharged this mission is left for readers to judge as they study this report.



CHAIRMAN'S MESSAGE

If any single word can characterize the activities of the Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council (TIRAC) during the year 1967 that word is CHANGE.

One aftermath of the general elections of 1967 was a major change in the leadership of TIRAC. Stuart F. Pipher, TIRAC's Chairman through its first two formative years, and Harold J. Smith, Second Vice Chairman through these same years, both lost their bids for re-election. Hence, while this is being written by the current Chairman, it covers a period during which Messrs. Pipher and Smith shared their active portion of responsibility for TIRAC's affairs. To the credit of Mr. Pipher and Mr. Smith and other members of the Council this was a period of truly great accomplishment for TIRAC.

The New Year had hardly gotten under way when TIRAC suffered a major loss in the death of Northampton County Commissioner Richard R. Raidline.

1967 featured not only a change in officers and members, but also in the actual membership of TIRAC. It was with great enthusiasm that Sullivan County, New York was admitted as the seventh member of TIRAC at the second annual meeting on November 25, 1967.

Indicative of the many new roles TIRAC started to play in 1967 was the major increase in the size of TIRAC's staff. The Executive Director, his secretary and the planner assigned to the Tocks Island Region Environmental Study, were joined by a Director of Planning, a Solid Waste Project Coordinator and two secretaries. For the first time, TIRAC began to have the human resources available to it which were relatively commensurate with the size of its responsibilities.

And what are these responsibilities? The reader may recall that Chairman Pipher stated these most succinctly in TIRAC's First Annual Report in these words: "To identify the problems and opportunities that will be generated by the projects (Tocks Island dam and reservoir and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area) and to mobilize the resources of all appropriate persons, organizations and government agencies to deal with these problems and opportunities."

Among the problems TIRAC identified during 1967 was the need for: (1) the establishment of a regional environmental protection system; (2) the creation of a regional land use management system; and (3) the development of a regional economic development strategy.

Among the resources which TIRAC mobilized to deal with these problems were: (1) a two-year grant from the U. S. Public Health Service for the development of a regional-interstate solid waste management study-plan; (2) a one-year grant from the Department of Housing and Urban Development to initiate the establishment of a regional planning and land use management program; and (3) a grant from the National Foundation on the Arts and Humanities for the staging of a unique "design action conference" as the region's first major means of creating concern for excellence in land and building design.

Perhaps TIRAC's greatest accomplishment during the year was the very considerable numbers of persons and organizations which it involved in the region's problems. Some thirty organizations, for example, contributed funds or materials to the design action conference; and well over 100 persons shared in organizing and staging the conference. Another score of persons shared the work of creating the Tocks Island Citizens Association, a broad-based, region-wide citizens organization; and no less than fifty other dedicated citizens contributed to the deliberations of TIRAC's advisory groups. To all of these persons go TIRAC's heartfelt thanks.

A source of great satisfaction during the past year has been the very considerable involvement of the States in the Tocks Island region—an involvement that TIRAC encourages at every opportunity. Among the major undertakings of the States:

—The preparation and release of "Preface to Planning: A Sketch Plan for the Tocks Island Region" by the Pennsylvania State Planning Board and the New Jersey Division of State and Regional Planning.

—The comprehensive "Highway Impact Study" which the Pennsylvania Department of Highways prepared for the Pennsylvania portion of the Tocks Island region. New Jersey hired a consulting engineering firm during 1967 to complete a similar study for the New Jersey portion of the region by August of 1968.

—The New York Office of Planning Coordination engaged the firm of Robert R. Nathan Associates to extend the impact study to Orange and Sullivan Counties. This study, substantially completed in 1967, will be released in 1968.

—Governor Hughes' Interdepartmental Task Force on the Tocks Island region continued its deliberations and is expected to issue one or more reports in 1968.

I would be remiss if I did not also note that TIRAC's relationships with the Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army, and the National Park Service continued to be nothing less than excellent. TIRAC is particularly indebted to the Corps for reconsidering its policy of not buying properties for the projects "out-of-order." Where possible, the Corps is now purchasing properties regardless of location of those persons involved in the projects who, for a variety of humanitarian reasons, wish to sell their properties as quickly as possible.

The Vietnamese War has, of course, cast a cloud over the development schedule for the projects, slowing both the reservoir and recreation area projects by perhaps two years. Every cloud, however, has its silver lining—in this case, the lining being time in which TIRAC can initiate those programs which will make it possible for this region to effectively handle the problems associated with the projects and to maximize the very considerable economic benefits which the projects, through intelligent planning and programming, can generate in and for the region.

DENTON J. QUICK
Chairman

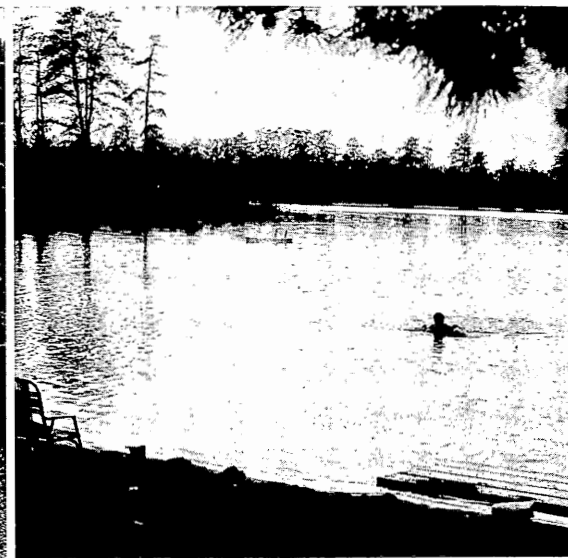
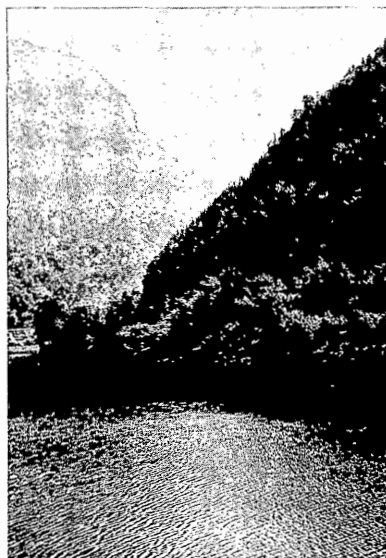


Photo by James M. Staples

REPORT OF ACTIVITIES

As noted in the Introduction, TIRAC's reason for being, its major purpose is to identify the problems and opportunities which will be generated by the Federal development of the Tocks Island dam and reservoir project and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, and to mobilize the resources of all appropriate persons, organizations and government agencies to deal with the problems and opportunities. While this purpose has a very sharp focus, it is so broad that it requires and for years will continue to require a large range of activities to accomplish.

In 1967, TIRAC's activities have been both wide ranging and far ranging. While these will be described herein under four rather arbitrary categories, the reader is reminded to keep TIRAC's major purpose in mind since this is what unifies and relates what might otherwise seem at times to be unrelated or pointless activities.

■ THE REGIONAL ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION SYSTEM

Given (1) the important roles the Tocks Island region now plays for the Eastern megalopolis (supplier of water and outdoor recreation opportunities) and (2) how these roles will grow in importance with the development of the Tocks Island reservoir and the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area, there can be no doubt that the quality of the region's environment must be maintained at the highest possible level. To make certain that this is the case, TIRAC, in collaboration with over two score Federal and State agencies, began developing in 1967 a regional environmental protection system, the major elements of which are described below.

TIRES

The Tocks Island Region Environmental Study (TIRES) was initiated by the Delaware River Basin Commission (with TIRAC assistance) in 1966 with a substantial three-year grant from the Federal Water Pollution Control Administration. This study, essentially a water and sewer feasibility study for the 1,000 square mile land area whose waters drain into what will be the Tocks Island reservoir and/or DWGNRA, made substantial progress during 1967. By the end of the year it reached the point where (1) the consulting engineers had delineated the alternative plans for supplying water and disposing of liquid wastes in the study area and (2) chapters of a preliminary draft of the final report were available for review and comments by public planning agencies. TIRAC, of course, participated in this study in numerous ways throughout the year.

OTHER WATER AND SEWER STUDIES

Seven other water and sewer feasibility studies covering all but a small portion of the region were underway or completed in 1967. The part of the region not studied should be the subject of a study starting in early 1968, thus making it possible to have water/sewer feasibility studies completed for the entire region by mid-1969.

TIRAC assisted with the initiation of several of these studies and supplied basic information for two others during 1967.

TIRAC'S SOLID WASTE STUDY

In June of 1967 TIRAC was awarded a two-year, \$192,000 grant from the U. S. Public Health Service to enable it to conduct a study which will culminate in the preparation of a solid waste management plan(s) for the entire seven-county, tri-state Tocks Island region which, very importantly, includes the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area. By the end of the year, this unique study was well underway.

There are three features of the solid waste study which may be of particular interest to readers of this report.

First, the study is utilizing the systems analysis approach and is also exploring the feasibility of developing a mathematical model of a regional solid waste management system.

Second, the study is involving a substantial number of persons in the region (as well as numerous Federal and State personnel) through the use of three committees. While not directly involved in any of the three committees (Steering, Management and Technical Advisory), the study is also involving the region's private refuse contractors to the maximum extent possible.

Third, the study has made it possible for TIRAC to hire a highly competent professional engineer to handle most aspects of the study as the Solid Waste Project Coordinator. This TIRAC staff person is not only handling the study but is also assisting numerous communities in the region with their short-range solid waste disposal problems.

TIRAC'S PROPOSED VECTOR CONTROL PROGRAM

In early 1967 TIRAC created a Vector Control Advisory Group and asked the group to advise it as to what should be done to control vectors of public health importance (mosquitos, ticks, rats, deer flies, wasps, black flies, etc.) in the Tocks Island region. The Advisory Group urged TIRAC to apply for a demonstration grant which could be used, over a five-year period, in preparing a vector control plan and program for the entire Tocks Island region.

The application for such a grant, prepared largely in 1967, was filed with the U. S. Public Health Service in early 1968. According to the application, "the general objective of the project . . . is to prevent the spread of disease by controlling vectors of public health importance in this region through the development of a regional vector control program as an integral part of the comprehensive regional environmental protection system now being developed by TIRAC . . ." It's probable that more—much more—will be said about this in TIRAC's Third Annual Report.

■ ESTABLISHMENT OF A REGIONAL PLANNING PROGRAM

As noted in the First Annual Report, TIRAC filed its first application for a Federal grant under Section 701(g) of the Housing Act, as amended, in late 1966 with supplemental materials submitted in early 1967. On May 5, 1967, TIRAC was informed by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) that it had been awarded a grant of \$53,273. This grant has been used by TIRAC to develop the "brain center" for all of its activities and not just the activities which may be discussed in the few arbitrary categories which follow.

701(g) ACTIVITIES

During 1967, TIRAC used the 701(g) grant to:

Analyze, sort out and catalog all useful information and recommendations developed in previously completed studies for parts or all of the region.

Develop the conceptual framework for an information system which will be (1) highly dynamic thus enabling planning recommendations to be continuously evaluated and (2) functionally oriented to accommodate and service all the TIRAC's on-going and projected planning activities.

Develop a system of goals on a priority basis and the policies which should be pursued to achieve the goals.

Identify those problems requiring high priority attention and develop programs for dealing with these problems (see parts I and IV of this report).

Complete organization of the Tocks Island Citizens Association and initiate the establishment of the Tocks Island Interagency Committee as the major instrument for coordinating the activities of all government agencies and the major private groups and entrepreneurs in the region.

THE DESIGN ACTION CONFERENCE

October 8-12, 1967 was the period during which the unique TIRAC design action conference was held at numerous locations in the region. The purpose of the conference, which was par-

tially subsidized by a \$10,000 grant from the National Endowment for the Arts, was "to determine what can and should be done by TIRAC and others to generate widespread interest in, understanding of and, ultimately, demand for excellence in land and building design" in the rapidly developing Tocks Island region.

The conference was unique both in terms of the persons it involved and the nature of that involvement.

Completely involved during the entire conference were (1) approximately 25 residents from the seven TIRAC counties, (2) eight design professionals who played different roles throughout the conference, (3) design professionals from government agencies with major construction programs (Corps of Engineers, National Park Service, highway departments, etc.) and (4) representatives of national and local communications media. The grueling schedule for this group (14 hours on one conference day) consisted of morning bus rides throughout the region, formal presentations and seminar sessions in the afternoon, and informal sessions before interested citizens in the evening.

Also involved to varying extents were three local host committees which, in turn, managed to involve a host of organizations and persons in the locations where conference sessions were held. In all, no less than 1,000 persons became directly involved in what one person described as "TIRAC's Chautauqua."

The benefits of the conference have been so numerous and diverse as to defy categorization. Besides creating widespread understanding of and concern for "good design," the conference produced some significant ideas (for example, Paul Spreiregen's idea of regional and local development corporations as effective tools for securing good development and Professor Philip Lewis' idea of locating "environmental corridors" in the region) which TIRAC can pursue in its programming, and elicited from participants the planning ideas and concerns of the people of the region. On an immediately tangible level, TIRAC also now has a copy of the film "Tocks Island: It Can't Happen Here" which was especially produced for the conference by Ted Kreines of Candeub, Fleissig and Associates.

COORDINATING ACTIVITIES

The truth of this observation in TIRAC's First Annual Report became increasingly apparent in 1967:

"The achievement of public goals, whether great or small, is usually dependent upon the skillful coordination of the activities of a host of agencies, public and private. Hence, nothing is more important than coordination—nor more mundane."

During 1967 TIRAC coordinated major activities of (1) over fifty (50) local governmental units or agencies, (2) no less than forty (40) Federal and State governmental agencies and (3) several score private groups. TIRAC handled this important area of activities through a variety of techniques, including:

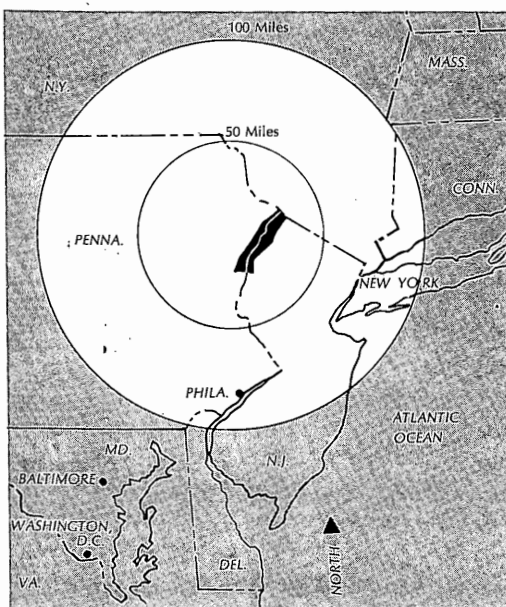
- Four (4) tours within the region.
- Attendance at and active participation in thirty-six (36) meetings of other agencies (TIRAC assisted in making the arrangements for over one-half of these).
- Meetings of TIRAC's governing bodies, committees and advisory groups (which, in all, involved over forty (40) meetings and no less than 150 individuals, many of whom were key governmental employees).
- Participation in sixteen (16) conferences (for example, TIRAC's Chairman, Executive Director and Comprehensive Planning Committee Chairman all participated in "The Forum on the Future of New Jersey" which was held at Rutgers in December of 1967).
- The establishment of (1) a broad-based, region-wide citizens organization (The Tocks Island Citizens Association), (2) the Tocks Island Interagency Committee (which will be fully activated in 1968) and (3) a Working Conservationists' Committee which involves, in all, about twenty-five different governmental agencies (the first meeting of this group was held on January 10, 1968).
- Over 100 informal conferences with influential persons and groups throughout the region.

REGIONAL ZONE MAP

RADIUS MILES	MILLIONS* PEOPLE
50	2
100	23
150	32
200	38
250	49

*1960 CENSUS POPULATION

DELAWARE WATER GAP
NATIONAL RECREATION AREA



■ CITIZENS INFORMATION AND INVOLVEMENT

INFORMATION

Despite rather severe budgetary and staff time limitations, TIRAC did manage to generate and/or disseminate considerable information about the projects and its own activities to residents of the region and others. Indeed, the design action conference, the results of which were carried by over 100 different newspapers ranging from *The New York Times* through local weeklies, placed TIRAC and its activities before the people of the region and the eastern part of the nation for six consecutive days.

While less dramatic, TIRAC's day-to-day informational activities also have been both effective and considerable. These consisted of:

—About fifty talks given by members and staff to over 5,500 persons in the region. The Executive Director, in several major speeches (for example, before the annual convention of the National Audubon Society), explained TIRAC's goals and activities to several thousand additional persons from around the United States.

—TIRAC's staff assisted and participated in one major TV show (a special on Tocks Island produced by station WDAU-TV in Wilkes-Barre) and TIRAC's members and staff participated in no less than 10 radio programs.

—Local newspapers ran hundreds of articles on TIRAC, including a twelve-part series in *The Pocono Record* and a four-part series in *The Easton Express*.

—TIRAC's publications were limited in number during 1967 because of budgetary limitations. They included, however, three "Memos from TIRAC" and TIRAC's First Annual Report. These items were sent to TIRAC's mailing list of over 2,000 names.

TIRAC also distributed many thousands of copies of (1) the popular version of the impact study (now out-of-stock), (2) the popular version of the sketch plan (still available) and (3) the National Park Service's leaflet on the Delaware Water Gap National Recreation Area (still available).

—For those who want to keep abreast of all of TIRAC's activities, TIRAC maintains a special "minutes mailing list." This list of persons, now numbering about 300, receive the minutes of all meetings of TIRAC's governing bodies, committees and advisory groups.

—Articles about the projects and/or TIRAC appeared in no less than five magazines or journals during 1967. Two of these articles were authored by TIRAC staff personnel.

INVOLVEMENT

As noted throughout this report, TIRAC involved very substantial numbers of residents of the region in its activities and concerns. This involvement ranged from the substantial number involved in the design action conference through the smaller but highly specialized number involved in TIRAC's committees and advisory groups.

TIRAC was disappointed that the Tocks Island Citizens Association was not fully organized and activated in 1967. However, the Inaugural Meeting of this new broad-based citizens' organization is set for March of 1968. Thereafter, TICA should be the major mechanism through which citizens of the region become effectively involved in and with the region's—and TIRAC's—numerous concerns.

TIRAC's offices are also the center of considerable person-to-person involvement with the projects and other regional concerns. No less than two persons come to TIRAC's offices every working day seeking information or employment or assistance with personal problems related to the projects or TIRAC's activities.

TIRAC also has worked to directly involve a number of highly trained young persons with the region's concerns, many of whom TIRAC hopes will eventually seek employment in the region. Specifically, these are students of planning now completing their training at such institutions as the University of Pennsylvania, Princeton, Rutgers, Yale and New York University. During 1967 many of these students worked on planning problems in the Tocks Island region, some with small subventions from TIRAC.

■ INITIATION OF REGIONAL ACTION PROGRAMS

As noted at the start of this Report, TIRAC's major purpose is to identify the problems and opportunities which will be generated by the Federal development of the Tocks Island projects and to mobilize the resources of all appropriate persons, organizations and government agencies to deal with the problems and opportunities. In short, while TIRAC is expected to act in a somewhat limited way, it is, nonetheless, expected to act. This is an accounting of its action programs during 1967.

PREVIOUSLY MENTIONED PROGRAMS

During 1967: (1) the design action conference was organized and staged; (2) the solid waste study funded and initiated; and (3) the regional planning program funded and initiated. Also in 1967, TIRAC: (4) assisted TICA in completing organizational details (incorporation as non-profit corporation, etc.); (5) initiated steps that in 1968 will lead to the reorganization of the Tocks Island Interagency Committee; and (6) began preparation of an application for a demonstration grant to fund a regional vector control program. All of these matters have been discussed in earlier parts of this report.

OTHER ACTION PROGRAMS

Medical Manpower and Facility Study

During the spring and summer of 1967 TIRAC organized its Medical Facility and Manpower Advisory Group with representatives from (1) the county medical societies, (2) the region's hospital administrators, and (3) representatives from the three hospital/health facilities planning councils which serve the TIRAC region. This group met in September, decided that a comprehensive study of the region's medical facility and manpower needs, both present and projected, was essential and appointed a subcommittee to take those steps which will lead to such a study.

The subcommittee met in December of 1967, resolved questions dealing with the application (for example, which of the hospital planning councils would be the applicant agency) and instructed the subcommittee chairman (Mr. Lionel G. Price, the Executive Director of the Greater Lehigh Valley Hospital Planning Council) to begin preparing an application for a Federal grant which would be used to partially underwrite the cost of such a study. This application is expected to be filed during the spring of 1968 and the study started during the summer or early fall of 1968.

Law Enforcement Study

One of TIRAC's major concerns has centered on these three questions. What are the Tocks Island region's present law enforcement problems and needs? How are these problems and needs likely to be affected by the region's rapid growth which will be accelerated by the development of the Tocks Island projects? What should governments in the region do, over what periods of time, to meet the anticipated needs and to effectively prevent or cope with the projected problems?

To begin coming to grips with these questions, in 1967 TIRAC (1) initiated the creation of a Law Enforcement Planning Advisory Group; and (2) budgeted a sum that should make it possible to prepare a study design for the major study which will have to be made of this region's present and projected law enforcement problems and needs.

Mid Atlantic Music Center (MAMC)

In late summer, several persons from the Mid Atlantic Music Center (then called Camp) came to TIRAC's offices asking for assistance in determining whether the Tocks Island region (and particularly the Poconos' portion thereof) would support the establishment of a music center both through financial contributions and attendance at concerts.

The MAMC, established only in February of 1967, operated during its first summer season at a camp near New Paltz, New York. The Directors of the MAMC, however, were anxious at



the end of the season to relocate to the Poconos, if possible, for two reasons: (1) the Poconos are much more strategically located in relation to both New York and Philadelphia; (2) key members of the MAMC faculty (and especially members of the Curtis String Quartet) had homes in the Poconos and wanted to spend their summers at employment that would allow them to live at these homes.

To assist the MAMC in determining if the Poconos' portion of the region would support the Center, TIRAC: (1) called together key residents of Monroe County to ascertain their reactions to locating the Center in the Poconos; and (2) in conjunction with the above residents, organized and conducted a campaign to determine the potential extent of financial support for the MAMC.

In early 1968, as a result of the above activities, the MAMC was able to lease Onawa Lodge in Mountainhome, Pennsylvania as its new home. There appeared to be little doubt that the MAMC would be located there for many years to come.

Admission of Sullivan County as 7th TIRAC Member

At TIRAC's Second Annual Meeting on November 25, 1967 Sullivan County (New York) was formally admitted to membership in TIRAC, thus climaxing some six months of activity, largely legal in nature, by TIRAC's members and staff.

Sullivan County sought membership in TIRAC, and the other six members readily agreed that Sullivan County should be a member, for two principal reasons. First, as now authorized the Tocks Island projects will have a definite impact on Sullivan County. Second, should it prove to be desirable to extend the boundaries of the national recreation area to include the Basher Kill Swamp and/or the Upper Neversink River, and should the Congress pass legislation that could ultimately result in designating the Upper Delaware River (from Matamoras to Hancock) as a scenic river, the magnitude of the impact of the projects on Sullivan County could grow enormously.

Since it's entirely possible that two major elements of TIRAC's 1968 regional action program will be (1) the possible extension of the boundaries of the DWGNRA and (2) the designation of the Upper Delaware as a scenic river, these matters will be briefly discussed at this point.

Section 2(c) of Public Law 89-158, the act authorizing the establishment of the DWGNRA, required the Secretary of the Interior to undertake a study to determine if the boundaries of the DWGNRA ought to be extended to include all of the land the Corps of Engineers will purchase for the Tocks Island reservoir's flood pool. This land extends beyond the present northern terminus of the DWGNRA into New York State along the Neversink River. Since the act required this study, Congressman John G. Dow of New York asked the National Park Service to broaden the study by considering the desirability and feasibility of including within the DWGNRA (1) the approximately 4,000 acre Basher Kill swamp, a tributary of the Neversink, and (2) the Upper Neversink River.

The Section 2(c) study—or New York study, as it is sometimes called—was completed by the end of 1967 but not put together in report form for review within the National Park Service. In early 1968, TIRAC began urging the National Park Service to make this study available for public review as soon as possible.

For the past five years the Congress has had before it bills which, if passed, would result in the establishment of a National Scenic and/or Wild Rivers System. These bills have been constantly refined during this period both as to (1) the types of rivers which could be included in the system (Pastoral Rivers; Natural Environment Rivers; Historic and Cultural Rivers; and so forth) and (2) the techniques that might be used in establishing the system (a minimum of land acquisition). However, virtually all of the bills have called for a study of the Upper Delaware within a few years after establishment of the System to determine if the Upper Delaware should be incorporated in the system.

By the end of 1967 it became apparent that the House of Representatives would consider the scenic rivers bills early in the New Year (the Senate had passed S. 119 early in the first session of the 90th Congress) and, therefore, as the year ended TIRAC was preparing to testify in support of the bills.



STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENDITURES

February 26, 1968

To the Member Governments
Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council
Stroudsburg, Pa. 18360

Gentlemen:

We have examined the balance sheet of the
Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council as of

December 31, 1967, and the related statement
of income and expenses for the year then
ended. Our examination was made in
accordance with generally accepted auditing
standards, and accordingly included such tests
of the accounting records and such other
auditing procedures as we considered
necessary in the circumstances.

The six original member counties of TIRAC
agreed to admit Sullivan County in the State



BALANCE SHEET, DECEMBER 31, 1967

ASSETS

CURRENT ASSETS:	
Cash	\$ 534
Accounts Receivable—DRBC—Note 1	1,739
Accounts Receivable—HUD—Note 2	5,864
Accounts Receivable—Solid Waste—Note 3	3,270
TOTAL CURRENT ASSETS	11,407
Furniture and Equipment at Cost	3,076
TOTAL ASSETS	14,483

LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE

CURRENT LIABILITIES:	
Accounts Payable—Candeub, Fleissig and Associates	2,112
TOTAL CURRENT LIABILITIES	2,112
FUND BALANCE:	
Fund Balance—January 1	4,272
Excess of Income or (Expenditures)	8,099
FUND BALANCE	12,371
TOTAL LIABILITIES AND FUND BALANCE	\$ 14,483

of New York to membership in the Council by Resolution 67-18, adopted June 17, 1967. Agreements were signed by Sullivan County on November 25, 1967, accepting membership in TIRAC.

In our opinion, the accompanying financial statements present fairly the financial position of the Tocks Island Regional Advisory Council at December 31, 1967 and the results of its operations for the year then ended, in accordance with generally accepted accounting principles applied on a consistent basis.

The appended Notes to Financial Statements are an integral part of these financial statements.

Very truly yours,

J. L. COHEN & Company

By Elwood C. German

NOTES TO FINANCIAL STATEMENTS

■ NOTE 1—The Delaware River Basin Commission (DRBC), under Resolution No. 66-11 adopted on June 4, 1966 as amended, agreed to reimburse TIRAC for the personnel and certain expenses of a Tocks Island Region Environmental Study (TIRES) to the extent of \$14,990 for the year ending April 30, 1968.

For 1967, TIRES' share of expenditures under the program was \$14,444. Reimbursements received in 1967 applicable to these expenditures totaled \$12,705, leaving a balance due from DRBC of \$1,739 at December 31, 1967.

■ NOTE 2—TIRAC's application to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) for an Urban Planning Grant was approved on May 5, 1967. The total approved budget of \$79,910 is to be allocated two-thirds (2/3) to HUD, or \$53,273; and one-third (1/3) to TIRAC, or \$26,637.

For 1967, HUD's share of expenditures under this project totaled \$23,766; reimbursements received from HUD for 1967 were \$17,902, resulting in a balance receivable from HUD at December 31, 1967 of \$5,864.

■ NOTE 3—TIRAC's application of March 1, 1967 to the U. S. Public Health Service for a Solid Wastes Study was approved May 31, 1967. The total project period is from June 1, 1967 to May 31, 1969. The total cost of this project, including Federal support, has been approved at \$84,510 for the first budget period ending May 31, 1968. Approval is contingent on TIRAC providing not less than one-third (1/3) of the total funds expended.

Solid Waste's share of expenditures under this project, for the period ended December 31, 1967, was \$21,618 for which reimbursements were received in the amount of \$18,348, resulting in a balance due TIRAC of \$3,270.

■ NOTE 4—Member Governments' assessments for the year 1967 were as follows:

Six Existing Members—Annual Assessments at \$5,000		\$30,000
New Member—Sullivan County:		
Initial Assessment	\$1,500	
Pro Rata Assessment	1,250	2,750
Total		\$32,750

■ NOTE 5—Consultant's fees totaling \$20,993 were chargeable to the following programs: HUD, \$5,738; Solid Waste, \$9,735; and TIRAC \$5,530.

STATEMENT OF INCOME AND EXPENSES FOR THE YEAR ENDED DECEMBER 31, 1967

INCOME

Member Governments' Assessments—Note 4	\$ 32,750
Delaware River Basin Commission (TIRES)—Note 1	14,444
Housing and Urban Development Grant—Note 2	23,766
Solid Wastes Grant—Note 3	21,618
Received for Design Action Conference	19,000
Interest Earned on Investment	39

TOTAL INCOME 111,617

EXPENSES

PERSONNEL:

Executive Director—Salary and Benefits	20,009
Secretary—Salary and Benefits	5,503
Planning Director (TIRES)—Salary and Benefits	11,860
Planning Director (HUD)—Salary and Benefits	4,350
Clerk-Typist (HUD)—Salary and Benefits	1,068
Project Coordinator (Solid Waste)—Salary and Benefits	6,369
Clerk-Typist (Solid Waste)—Salary and Benefits	2,369

TOTAL PERSONNEL EXPENSES 51,528

PROGRAMMING, TRAVEL AND MEETINGS:

Printing Information and Planning Materials	1,528
Travel	2,306
Expended for Design Action Conference	19,340
Staff Expenses	200
Consultants Fees—Note 5	20,993

TOTAL PROGRAMMING, TRAVEL AND MEETINGS EXPENSE 44,367

OVERHEAD:

Rent	1,000
Telephone	1,530
Postage	740
Office Supplies—Miscellaneous	4,021
Indemnification Insurance	116
Memberships and Subscriptions	216

TOTAL OVERHEAD EXPENSES 7,623

TOTAL EXPENSES 103,518

EXCESS OF INCOME OR (EXPENDITURES) \$ 8,099

**TIRAC'S
ADVISORY
GROUPS
AND
SPECIAL
COMMITTEES**

**VECTOR
CONTROL
ADVISORY
GROUP**

■ **AGENCY**

N. J. Agricultural Experiment Station, Rutgers

N. J. Department of Health
N. Y. Department of Health
Pennsylvania Department of Health

U. S. Public Health Service
National Park Service
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

Delaware River Basin Commission

**MEDICAL
MANPOWER
AND FACILITY
ADVISORY
GROUP**

■ **AGENCY**

Newton Memorial Hospital
The Franklin Hospital
Warren Hospital
Monroe County General Hospital
Alexander Linn Hospital
Doctors Sunnyside Hospital
St. Francis Hospital of Port Jervis
Monroe County Medical Society
Northampton County Medical Society
Orange County Medical Society
Pike-Wayne Counties Medical Society
Warren County Medical Society
Health Facilities Planning Council for New Jersey
Hospital Review and Planning Council
of Southern New York

**TICA STEERING
COMMITTEE**

Chairman: JACK HARFORD, Orange County

■ **COUNTY**

Monroe County, Pa.

Northampton County, Pa.
Orange County, N. Y.

Pike County, Pa.

Sullivan County, N. Y.
Sussex County, N. J.

Warren County, N. J.

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STANDING
COMMITTEES**

**COMPREHENSIVE
PLANNING
COMMITTEE**

Chairman: JULES W. MARRON, SR., Sussex County

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Northampton County, Pa.
Orange County, N. Y.

Pike County, Pa.

Sullivan County, N. Y.

Sussex County, N. J.

Warren County, N. J.

N. J. Division of State and Regional Planning
N. Y. Office of Planning Coordination
Pennsylvania State Planning Board
National Park Service
Delaware River Basin Commission
Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army

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Chairman: EDWIN J. DIETZ, Orange County

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Orange County, N. Y.

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Sussex County, N. J.

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Pike County, Pa.

Sullivan County, N. Y.

Sussex County, N. J.

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*Coordinating Member

**TIRAC'S
SPECIAL
COMMITTEES**

**SOLID WASTE
STEERING
COMMITTEE**

■ **AGENCY**

Public Health Service (USPHS)
Office of Solid Wastes (USPHS)

Corp of Engineers, U. S. Army

National Park Service

Delaware River Basin Commission
N. J. Department of Health
N. Y. Department of Health

Pennsylvania Department of Health

N. J. Bureau of Statewide Planning
N. Y. Office of Planning Coordination
Sussex County Planning Board
Monroe County Planning and Zoning Commission

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Matamoras
Milford
Milford

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Monticello
Liberty

Sussex County, N. J.
Newton
Stanhope
Sparta

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Pocono Mts. Chamber of Commerce
Pocono Mts. Vacation Bureau
Phillipsburg Chamber of Commerce

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CLARENCE R. BAKER

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TECHNICAL ADVISORY
COMMITTEE*

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Corps of Engineers, U. S. Army
Delaware River Basin Commission
National Park Service
Lehigh University
Wilkes College
N. J. State Department of Health
N. Y. State Department of Health
Pennsylvania State Department of Health

Orange County Planning Board
Sullivan County Planning Board
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Newton, N. J.
Stanhope, N. J.
Blairstown, N. J.
Barrett Township, Pa.
Greentown, Pa.
Bethlehem, Pa.
Port Jervis, N. Y.

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