

*J. Brewster*

REMARKS  
BY  
HONORABLE FARRIS BRYANT  
DIRECTOR  
OFFICE OF EMERGENCY PLANNING  
AT THE  
DELAWARE GOVERNORS' CONFERENCE  
ON FEDERAL-STATE RELATIONS  
DOVER, DELAWARE

JANUARY 26, 1967

2. To ensure coordination in process and purpose. That means putting the Governor in the co-pilot's seat.

While the President and the Governors are setting our course, the rest of us can keep the ashtrays clean, and tigers in our tanks.

We have with us today a distinguished group of Federal officials. They know their jobs. We hope this meeting, and the fallout from it, will enable them to achieve a broader understanding of state problems than can be secured from dealing exclusively with their special areas of concern.

I recognize the competence of Governor Terry's staff. With such a

leader, it could not be otherwise. We hope that they will acquire a better insight into the underlying reasons for Federal procedures.

If this chemistry works, we will develop administrative initiatives that will make possible the coordination we all seek.

May I introduce the Federal Team:

HAROLD SEIDMAN, Assistant Director,  
Bureau of the Budget;

DEAN W. COSTON, Deputy Under  
Secretary, Department of Health,  
Education and Welfare;

DR. BERTRAM BROWN, Deputy  
Director, National Institute of Mental  
Health;

~~DR. SAMUEL HALPERIN, Deputy  
Commissioner of Education;~~

JONATHAN LINDLEY, Deputy Assistant  
Secretary of Commerce;

HERBERT J. KRAMER, Assistant  
Director, Office of Economic  
Opportunity;

JAMES E. THORNTON and  
BYRON G. ALLEN, Assistants to the  
Secretary of Agriculture;

PHILIP E. RYAN, Assistant to the  
Director for Intergovernmental  
Relations, Department of Housing  
and Urban Development;

JAMES M. QUIGLEY, Commissioner,  
Federal Water Pollution Control  
Administration.

In addition, ROBERT Y. PHILLIPS,  
Director of Emergency Operations for  
OEP will discuss Disaster Relief;

RAYMOND N. SNEAD, Information  
Systems Specialist with the National  
Resource Evaluation Center will brief  
us on State Data Comparability;

CHARLES E. LATHEY, Special  
Assistant to the Director of  
Telecommunications Management will  
discuss his specialty.

Also here from my staff

are:

HUGH GALLAGHER, Director of  
Liaison; Robert Carmody, Our Regional Director

WALTER L. MAZAN, Assistant  
for Federal-State Relations;

EMMET F. RIORDAN, Director of  
Information; and our Assistant Director  
of Information, JOHN COLEMAN.

I would end on this note. There was a time when Americans enjoyed parallel citizenship under governments which served different levels of need -- Federal and State. Today we have parallel citizenship under governments serving in the same areas of need. Federal grants have risen from \$30 million

annually in 1920 to nearly \$15 billion today. If we are to use these funds wisely and well, if we are to develop programs most responsive to the needs of the people, if we are to keep pace with an era of enormous change, we must innovate and create the institutional means to master our age in freedom. In the final analysis, success will depend on the States and the competence shown by them, as it always has.

We are here today in the first State of the Nation to begin that process.

\* \* \*

Gov. Terry    Lieut. Gov. Tribbitt

I'm happy to be here. It is fitting that we begin this series of meetings with the leadership of Delaware. As the first State of the Union -- your delegate having been the first to sign the Constitution -- Delaware is the most appropriate place to begin this effort to make Federalism creative in this twentieth century.

It is fitting for another reason. Governor Terry has been foremost among the Governors in aiding and using this Federal Government. He has served on the Highway Safety Committee and the National Resources Committee of the Governors' Conference -- two posts which gave him deep insight into the problems of Federalism today. He is a



member of the Constitutional Revisions and Governmental Reorganization Committee of the same Governors' Conference. He is in the thick of nationwide efforts to simplify and streamline our Federal-State relationships.

The problems themselves are dramatically demonstrated in the statistics of Federal-State relations today. At the present time, more than 400 authorities exist for grant programs. At least 160 have been added since 1960. More than 1,000 new Federal development districts, areas and regions have been funded.

A survey in a single county showed that Federal programs were administered by 125 separate Federal bureaus and divisions.

Here in Delaware, a relatively small State, Governor Terry and his administrative family must live and work with 65 separate Federal grant programs providing almost 35 million dollars, and affecting every city and county of the State. There are two separate problems:

One -- the obvious problem -- is budgetary.

The other -- less obvious, and more important and difficult -- is the administrative.

Neither of these problems is "political," for they are common for Republicans and Democrats.

Neither of these problems is "deliberate," for they are the unintended result of many separate actions by the Congress in the pursuit of diverse but good goals.

Neither of these problems finds a natural or obvious solution within the framework of our established institutions and practices.

One thing is clear! If we are to find a solution, a methodology must be formulated to insure the coordination of diverse claims, programs and administrations with related

activities, shared concerns and similar responsibilities within the State. It follows "as the night the day" that this cannot be done except through the office and person of the Governor.

Essential to their solutions is adequate "communications." The President, in addressing the Federal Department heads on November 11, 1966, and in his State of the Union message January 10, placed great emphasis upon that idea. He said in part:

"The 88th and 89th Congresses enacted more social and economic legislation than any two Congresses in our history. But all of this

legislation will come to nothing unless it reaches the people. "Federal energy is essential. But it is not enough. Only a total working partnership among Federal, State and local governments can succeed. The test of that partnership will be the concern of each public organization, each private institution, and each responsible citizen...

"We intend to work with the States and localities to do exactly that."

And just a few days ago, President Johnson reaffirmed these sentiments in his Budget Message to the Congress. He said, in part:

"Our agenda must give high priority to a stronger and more effective federal system of government in the United States. To meet urgent and growing needs, the Federal Government is providing a wide range of programs to assist State and local governments. Now the chief task is to manage these programs efficiently at every level of government to assure the most effective public services...

"Another aspect of the problem of intergovernmental cooperation has been the process of consultation with elected officials of State and local governments on matters concerning the development and administration of

Federal assistance programs.

Governors and local chief executives are responsible for the management of their units of government. The Federal Government should take all practical steps to increase the role of these executives in the administration of federally aided programs..."

We are here today to implement those ideas. Our objectives are simple:

1. To establish adequate communications. We want to be sure that we are all on the same frequency, that our earphones are plugged in, and that everyone who should be heard has a working microphone.