

some sense so we could provide for the needs of the people and provide for these needs in transportation, water and sewage, solid waste disposal, in the best possible manner.

Certainly, the funds for these are going to have to be raised in many ways, the local communities' participation in some area, like we have with our metropolitan tax in our area, they would have to be supported by the individual counties or cities.

Mr. FINO. On the subject of requirements for metropolitan comprehensive planning, there is nothing in the law or administrative regulations requiring that any one particular organization be used. However, does not this lead to a single body being set up with the Secretary's approval and if you do not join this particular organization, are not urban planning aids being denied to nonjoiners?

Mr. McDONALD. Well, it would be difficult for me to answer that. I might give you some information to consider with our area. We have a group of planners called the Detroit Regional Planning Association that does a great deal of planning for the entire six-county area. They would be the body that would be designated as planners under these programs.

Now, in addition to that, of course, each county has a planning commission, planning consultants, and in addition to that, each of the cities and many of the unincorporated townships have planners.

But as well as possible, all of this local planning is designed to work into the areawide six-county plan that is under the direction of the Detroit Regional Planning Commission.

Mr. FINO. In a number of areas, you have old county systems that are working effectively. Would you want to give these up for this new metrowide planning concept?

Mr. McDONALD. Of course, the answer is a qualified "No."

Certainly, most of the planning should be done locally for all of the local needs. However, there are some areas in our system that have to be planned on a metropolitan basis. Now, sewage disposal treatment is one, for instance. In our area we have a study underway that is to be implemented for solid waste disposal. Now, this is a voluntary program. This is a plan that was created by our group, our six-county committee, to dispose of solid waste in the Detroit metropolitan area. It is a voluntary program. We hope to enter into a contract with the authorities for this purpose.

Mr. FINO. Now, in the urban development bill, the extra grants are coupled with conditions and prerequisites for planning.

Congressman Widnall has introduced a bill aimed at suburban water and sewer problems which sets up central standards for qualifying. Are you familiar with the bill?

Mr. McDONALD. I have just glanced at the bill but I could comment on it if you like.

Mr. FINO. Of the two proposals, which would you prefer?

Mr. McDONALD. I think perhaps we have to look at this insofar as the area of need is concerned. We have many suburban areas in this country, for instance. In 1972 the suburbs will have a greater population than the city of Detroit, in our country alone. This is going to necessitate a great deal of water in the areas of local water lines, sewage lines—sewage treatment to some extent.

These problems have to be met today. These folks have to have a place to live and these subdivisions have to be created and I wouldn't