

This Week

- Administration has new plans for countercyclical program, see page 2.
- L.A. County officials testify on new jobs tax credits, see page 3.

Vol. 11, No. 2

COUNTY NEWS

"The Wisdom to Know and the Courage to Defend the Public Interest"

Jan. 8, 1979

NACo
Washington, D.C.

Nation Looks at Needs of Its Children

Editor's Note: In December 1976 the United Nations declared 1979 the International Year of the Child. The IYC will mobilize support for children's programs, encourage specific measures to benefit children and increase awareness of children's special needs.

Last June, Jean Young, wife of the U.S. ambassador to the U.N., was appointed by President Carter as chairperson for the United States observance. National plans include an immunization campaign, research into children's diseases and programs to aid stigmatized, gifted and handicapped children. International projects include the study of laws affecting children, health care regulations, baby food regulations, illegitimacy and inheritance, and child abuse and neglect.

by Jean Young

In the long tradition of specially appointed presidential commissions in this country, I know of none charged with a more humanitarian task than the U.S. National Commission on the International Year of the Child 1979.

The commission was created by Executive Order in April 1978. Two months later, in ceremonies at the White House, President Carter announced our participation in IYC and expressed the hope during this year, as the world focuses its attention on children, "that all of us could become much more knowledgeable about the needs, much more willing to assume responsibility for correcting and meeting those needs and that we might, in a positive way, assess the unique opportunity to broaden the horizon of growth and enjoyment and the productivity of our children's lives, both now and in the future."

PROGRAM GOALS

As chairman of the IYC Commission in the United States, I paid very close attention to the President's comments that afternoon and I have been guided by his deep commitment to the success of the observance in structuring plans for the coming year. The commission itself is comprised of 24 presidential appointees—experts on child advocacy programs and on all matters that relate to the concerns of the child.

Over the next year, we hope to initiate a national dialogue on child nurturing, physical and mental health, education, juvenile justice, child development, and discrimination as it specifically affects children. These are the priority problem areas—areas where too many of our children are deprived, exploited and victimized in ways that pose a serious threat to their full development as productive citizens and well adjusted human beings.

Despite our affluence, our national wealth and our international status as a world power, 17 million American children live in poverty under conditions which deprive them of necessary medical, dental and psychiatric care, adequate diet, proper clothing, educational opportunity, legal recourse and



International Year
of the Child 1979

probably the most important consideration of all—the warmth and security of a loving home.

STARTLING STATISTICS

Even though the majority of our young people are well cared for, we, See COMMISSION, page 8



SPELLMANS LAUNCH YEAR OF CHILD—Lois Spellman, seen with her husband King County (Wash.) Executive John Spellman, inaugurates the county's activities for the International Year of the Child.

IYC Under Way in King County

KING COUNTY, Wash.—One of the first counties to inaugurate its International Year of the Child observance has been King County, Wash. In a Nov. 22 ceremony, County Executive John Spellman appointed his wife, Lois, as honorary chairperson.

"Lois' appointment emphasizes the importance, and also the family aspect, of the Year of the Child. Children can't be isolated from society, children are a family and community affair," Spellman said. Spellman serves as NACo third vice president.

In King County, efforts will focus on the theme "In Celebration of Children". Special attention will be given to publicly recognizing the contributions and accomplishments of county children through poster

and essay contests, art exhibits and achievement awards.

THE COUNTY will also undertake a critical examination of county policies and programs affecting children. The department of Youth Services already brings together many individual programs, from Head Start to on-the-job training, and a newly appointed citizen advisory board has already taken significant strides in assuring coordinated and improved service delivery, Spellman noted.

"I believe that children's issues must receive the same attention given roads and parks. And while children are often their own best advocates, they need our support. We need to listen. I intend, over the next year, to make children my kitchen cabinet," said Spellman.

MRS. SPELLMAN added, "I have hopes that the International Year of the Child will bring a permanently high level of concern both nationally and at local levels.

"I have felt for a long time that children are one of the more neglected and disenfranchised segments of society."

The Spellmans made their remarks to the accompaniment of chatter from 18 children, aged three to seven, from the Cornerstone Academy in Seward Park, who had come to the ceremony to donate toys for the Marines' annual Toys for Tots drive.

As other counties take up the theme of the Year of the Child, *County News* will be reporting their activities.

CUTS LESS THAN PLANNED

'80 Budget News Brighter for CETA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter has restored at least \$1 billion in public service jobs money that Administration spokesmen earlier had warned was about to be cut out of the fiscal '80 budget. The budget goes to Congress Jan. 22.

Restoration of much of the forecasted cutback, as had been proposed by the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) in its presentation to the President, should provide an average of about 540,000 public service employment slots during fiscal '80, which begins Oct. 1. At the end of fiscal '80, the level would be down to about 475,000 jobs, however. Even that would be some 200,000 more than could have been provided under OMB's cost-cutting plan.

At the end of this fiscal year, Sept. 30, 1979, there will be an estimated

625,000 public service jobs, which means about 150,000 will have to be terminated between Oct. 1, 1979 and Sept. 30, 1980. That will require, most observers say, the instigation of a job-reduction program to begin almost immediately at the start of the fiscal year.

IT APPEARS that the huge cuts in CETA funds were avoided because the President did not give line-by-line approval to the OMB proposal. Such a review would have provided a budget deficit of about \$27 billion for fiscal '80, but the President has been emphasizing that he is promising only to have "less than" a \$30 billion deficit.

With the public service jobs money back in the basic budget, the deficit still will not exceed \$29 billion, the Administration now forecasts. Revenues of \$504 billion are an-

icipated, and outlays of \$533 billion.

Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) has praised the President's action in putting the jobs money back into the budget, although he urged further consideration for even larger funding.

In a letter to Carter, Javits voiced concern that a recession in 1979 or 1980 would be disastrous if the jobs program is too greatly limited in scope. He pointed to a provision in the new CETA amendments (P.L. 95-524) that requires CETA jobs for 20 percent of the unemployed in excess of 4 percent if the nationwide jobless rate is less than 7 percent. Above 7 percent, the CETA program is designed to provide jobs for 25 percent of those unemployed in excess of 4 percent.

Chairman Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) of the House Labor subcommittee on employment opportunities

has announced plans for hearings on the pending CETA cutbacks. He said the hearings will be held early this month but has not yet announced specific dates. Hawkins had decried the OMB's proposed budget cuts at the time they were revealed, saying the reductions were too severe and represented a repudiation of earlier commitments to the jobs program.

**Clean Air
Planning Funds
Available.
Apply Now.
See page 3
for details.**

New Countercyclical Plans Aired

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Administration officials indicated last week that the President plans to send Congress a modified, highly targeted countercyclical program of assistance to distressed units of local government. The proposed program would be smaller than the countercyclical aid program that failed to be enacted in the closing hours of the last session.

The first title of the program would target aid to local units of government where unemployment exceeds 7 percent. The issues of minimum population, a national trigger for the retroactivity of assistance to Oct. 1, 1978 (when the previous program terminated) have not yet been decided. The aid would be available only to a relatively small number of local governments.

THERE IS speculation that a second title may also be recommended which would become operative when nationwide unemployment reached a quarterly average of 6.5 percent.

Workshops Set on Section 504

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The American Public Welfare Association (APWA) will hold a series of training workshops on Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 for the benefit of state and local public welfare personnel during the next several months. Section 504 specifies that handicapped individuals should not be excluded from any program or activity receiving federal funds.

In addition, APWA will operate a nationwide hotline to further assist public welfare personnel with technical questions on Section 504. The collect telephone number will be 202/659-0504.

The dates and sites for the 20 training sessions are as follows:

- Tallahassee, Fla.—Jan. 15-16;
- Charleston, W. Va.—Jan. 22-23;
- Phoenix, Ariz.—Feb. 8-9;
- Salt Lake City, Utah—Feb. 12-13;
- New Orleans, La.—March 1-2;
- Oklahoma City, Okla.—March 5-6;
- Nashville, Tenn.—March 22-23;
- Lexington, Ky.—March 26-27;
- Little Rock, Ark.—April 5-6;
- Kansas City, Mo.—April 9-10;
- New York, N.Y.—April 26-27;
- Hartford, Conn.—April 30-May 1;
- Rapid City, S.D.—May 17-18;
- Des Moines, Iowa—May 21-22;
- Boise, Idaho—June 7-8;
- Seattle, Wash.—June 11-12;
- Madison, Wis.—June 21-22;
- St. Paul, Minn.—June 25-26;
- Richmond, Va.—July 18-19;
- Boston, Mass.—July 25-26.

For further information on the training workshops, please call APWA at 202/833-9250 or write to American Public Welfare Association, 1155 16th Street N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

COUNTY NEWS

EDITOR: Bernard Hillenbrand
NEWS MANAGER: Christine Gresock
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Michael Breeding
GRAPHICS: Karen Eldridge, Robert Redding, and Deborah Salzer
ASSISTANT EDITOR: Joan Amico
PHOTOGRAPHER: Lee LaPrell
CIRCULATION COORDINATOR: G. Marie Reid
Published weekly except during Christmas week and the week following the annual conference by: National Association of Counties
1735 New York Ave. N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/785-9577

Entered as second class mailing at Washington, D.C. and additional offices. Mail subscription is \$35 per year for nonmembers, \$30 for nonmembers purchasing 10 or more subscriptions. Member county surplus subscriptions are \$20, member counties purchasing 10 or more surplus subscriptions \$15. Send payment with orders to above address. While utmost care is used, County News cannot be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts.

The recently expired countercyclical program contained a national trigger of 6 percent. Nationwide unemployment has been hovering at or below 6 percent over the last six months and is currently at 5.8 percent. Present projections indicate that it is unlikely to reach a quarterly average of 6.5 percent during fiscal '79.

The Administration's proposal reportedly will request \$250 million for the first title in fiscal '79 and

\$150 million in fiscal '80. Funding for the second title depends upon adoption of a formula for distribution of funds for local as well as national unemployment triggers.

Any countercyclical legislation must be referred to the House Government Operations Committee, which indefinitely tabled a similar proposal last August.

THE COUNTERCYCLICAL assistance program was originally

authorized by Title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976 to help state and local governments recover from the effects of the nationwide recession. The program was extended by the Intergovernmental Assistance Act of 1977 through Sept. 30, 1978.

The Administration sent Congress a proposal last spring to alter the program and extend it for two years. After that proposal was indefinitely tabled, the Senate Finance Commit-

tee reported out a compromise bill to authorize a two-title program through 1980. The legislation was sponsored by Finance Committee Chairman Sen. Russell Long (D-La.) and Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and former Sen. William Hathaway (D-Maine).

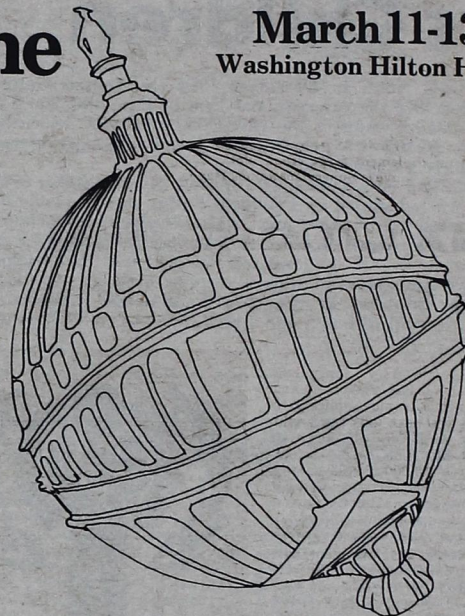
The bill was overwhelmingly approved by the Senate in late September, but did not reach the House floor for a vote.

Elliott Alman

NACo's 1979 Legislative Conference

Inflation and the 96th Congress

March 11-13
Washington Hilton Hotel



NACo's Annual Legislative Conference will focus this year on anti-inflation activities.

- Congressional and Administration speakers will emphasize the county role in the fight against inflation and the effect of inflationary pressures on legislation in the 96th Congress.

- Workshops will review upcoming legislation.

- All steering committees will meet Sunday, March 11, 1-5 p.m.

- Affiliates will meet in the morning on Sunday, March 11 and Wednesday, March 14.

Delegates to NACo's 1979 Annual Legislative Conference can both preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing these forms and returning them to NACo, 1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Conference Registration:

Conference registration fees must accompany this form before hotel reservations will be processed. Enclose check, official county purchase order or equivalent. No conference registration will be made by phone. Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided that written notice is postmarked no later than Feb. 23.

Conference registration fees:
\$95 member, \$125 nonmember, \$50 spouse (Make payable to NACo.)
Please print:

Name _____
(Last) (First) (Initial)

County _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____

Zip _____ Telephone () _____

Name of Registered Spouse _____

For Office Use Only

Check Number _____

Check Amount _____

Date Received _____

Date Postmarked _____

Hotel Reservations (Washington Hilton Hotel)

Special conference rates will be guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations are postmarked by Feb. 9. After that date, available housing will be assigned on a first come basis.

Indicate preference by circling rate by type of room:

SINGLE	DOUBLE
\$40 \$44 \$48 \$52 \$56	\$54 \$58 \$62 \$66 \$70

Note: Suite information from Conference Registration Center 703/471-6180.

Name of Individual _____

Co-occupant if Double _____

*Arrival Date/Time _____ Departure Date/Time _____

Special Hotel Requests _____

Credit Card Name _____

Credit Card Number _____

() Check here if you have a housing related disability.

*Hotel reservations are only held until 6 p.m. on the arrival day. If you anticipate arriving near or after that time, list a credit card name and number below to guarantee your first night reservation.

For further housing information call NACo Conference Registration Center: 703/471-6180.

Planning Grants for Clean Air Available

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Federal grants for clean air planning by counties and other local governments are now available. One hundred percent funding will be provided for developing cleanup plans for areas that suffer from smog and carbon monoxide pollution. Such pollution is caused primarily by motor vehicles.

Notice of available grants and a request for public comments on the program by the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of Transportation (DOT) were published in the Dec. 26 *Federal Register*.

One hundred four of the nation's 105 suburban areas of over 200,000 population—and many other areas, including 600 counties—have not yet attained the national air quality standards for one or both of the motor-related pollutants. Only Honolulu meets the standards.

The Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977 require these areas to clean up this pollution by the end of 1982 (an extension is possible to the end of 1987). Cleanup is to be accomplished through development and implementation of plans to cut emissions from motor vehicles and certain industrial facilities and to discourage or restrict driving in certain places.

Initial plans must be approved by EPA by July 1 of this year or sanctions will be imposed, including a cutoff of certain federal funding and a ban on new industrial construction.

LOCAL ROLE EMPHASIZED

The 1977 amendments require that plans be developed by organizations of local elected officials. These lead planning agencies have been designated, and initial planning is either completed or well under way for most areas.

Plan implementation will have important impacts on affected counties. Plans will affect economic growth, transportation development and public health. County officials have been advised to monitor the work of their lead planning agencies to ensure that plans reflect important county values.

Grants totaling \$25 million will be distributed under the Dec. 26 notice. An additional \$25 million will be made available in early to mid-1979.

APPLYING FOR FUNDS

Applications should be sent to the regional office of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA). The application must be based on an adopted and approved Unified Planning Work Program (the comprehensive transportation planning and transportation-related air quality planning document of the area). Applications must also include

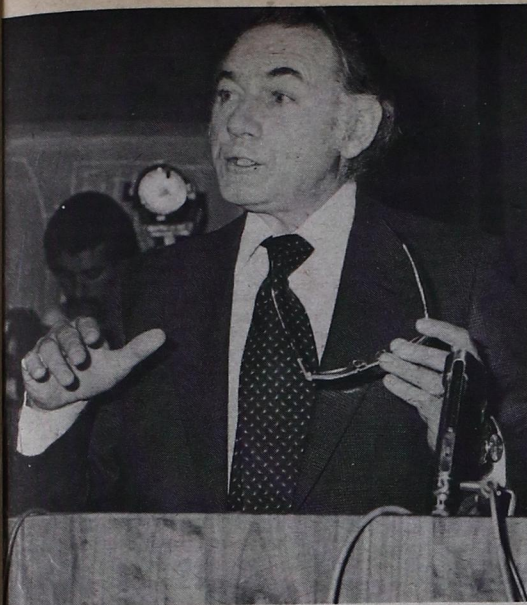
a description of the division of planning and programming responsibilities.

DOCUMENTS AVAILABLE

The Dec. 26 *Federal Register* notice is substantially similar to the draft described in a special two-page supplement in the Oct. 23, 1978 edition of *County News*. Copies of this article, "Counties and Clean Air: Planning Funds Now Available," can be obtained from Ivan Tether of the NACo Clean Air Project. Also available are copies of the Dec. 26 notice (43 *Federal Register* 60215) and copies of the EPA/DOT Transportation/Air Quality Planning Guidelines.

Written comments on the notice are due at EPA's Office of Transportation and Land Use Policy by Jan. 25.

Ivan J. Tether, NACoR



PRIVATE SECTOR JOBS—Los Angeles County officials urge the state legislature to implement a tax credit aimed at providing jobs for welfare recipients. Seen above is Supervisor James Hayes.

Tax Credits Tied to Welfare Hires

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Calif.—Los Angeles County Supervisor James A. Hayes has urged state and federal officials to move quickly to implement the next jobs tax credit for private employers who hire welfare recipients. The 1978 tax law authorizes a \$3,000 employer tax credit for each welfare recipient hired.

Speaking before the California State Senate's subcommittee on social services and welfare, Hayes noted: "In essence, the tax credit provides a way to pay employers for the training time it takes to transform an unskilled or inexperienced person into a fully productive worker."

"Moreover, we see it as a bonus to employers for investing in needy families who were previously excluded from the job market... Employers in the past did not have an incentive to help—now they do."

"I believe we have the potential here to make a substantial breakthrough in the cycle of welfare dependency."

Los Angeles County welfare director Keith Comrie recommended the following two-pronged approach for the county:

- Major employers and business associations should meet with key staff from the county welfare department and state employment department. The focus of the meetings would be to explain in detail the tax advantages available, with the objective of securing a reasonable commitment for hiring a specific number of recipients over the next two years.

- The county Department of Public Social Services should work with the state employment staff to ensure that recipients are adequately screened; that necessary federal and state funding is available for clothing, transportation and day care; and that other supportive services are available to recipients.

NACo has urged the Treasury Department to move quickly to issue the tax regulations implementing the program, but it appears this will take two months.

The Department of Labor (DOL) has established a Task Force on Targeted Jobs Tax Credit. DOL is the lead agency in designing the federal program implementation in cooperation with Treasury and the Department of Health, Education and Wel-



Comrie

fare. Some interim guidelines for the program are expected for review in two weeks.

NACo employment and welfare staff are working with DOL on the program design. County official contact for the task force is: Charles I. Carter, Director, Task Force on Targeted Jobs Tax Credit, Employment and Training Administration, Department of Labor, 601 D Street, N.W. Room 8006, Washington, D.C. 20213, 202/376-6646.

—Aliceann Fritschler

NEW CETA FOCUS

Local Industry Councils Funded

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Labor Department has awarded \$11.3 million to 455 state and local CETA prime sponsors to begin establishing local industry councils to encourage private sector employers to hire and train the long-term unemployed.

Each of the prime sponsors will receive \$25,000 in planning grants under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. The money is being drawn from CETA discretionary funds, pending a possible supplemental appropriation of operating funds by Congress this spring.

The Private Industry Councils program was authorized last year

under the CETA reauthorization approved by Congress and signed by President Carter. Although the reauthorization bill earmarks \$500 million for the program, funding must await approval of a supplemental appropriation to be introduced in the 96th Congress which convenes later this month.

THE COUNCILS will consist primarily of representatives from business and industry with labor participation. In many instances, educational and community-based organizations, representing segments of the unemployed population, also will be involved, according to agency officials.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The 21st nationwide census of the nation's farmers, ranchers and other agricultural producers will begin this month. The agriculture census provides benchmark data for current statistical series maintained by the U.S. Department of Agriculture and other organizations and is widely used by decision-makers in both the public and private sectors.

The census of 1978 operations will be conducted by mail. The bureau will use a four-page questionnaire to collect basic data from all farm opera-

tors and will thus be able to provide comparable county-by-county data for the entire nation. The basic items to be asked about all farms are land in farms by ownership, land use, production and sales of crops, inventory, number sold, and sales value of livestock and poultry, and operator and farm management characteristics.

Simultaneously, a 20 percent sample of farms will be asked for additional information leading to estimated county totals for value of land and buildings, selected production expenses, selected farm equipment,

hired farm labor, fertilizer and pesticide use, grain storage capacity, and petroleum fuel usage and storage capacity.

Although places which yield \$1,000 or more in the sale of agricultural products are considered "farms," the Census Bureau will tabulate data for all agricultural operations regardless of their size. The bureau expects to publish individual county data from October 1979 to March 1980.

THE CENSUS WILL continue to monitor trends in domestic ownership and control of land. The 1974 census showed a five-year gain in the number of U.S. corporate farms from 22,000 to 29,000. Land operated by corporations increased from 80 to 97 million acres, and the value of farm products rose from \$6 billion to \$14 billion. A special corporate survey based on the census showed that most of the corporations were family-owned and operated.

The apparent increase in foreign ownership of land has raised concern in Congress and elsewhere. In 1974, a Department of Commerce survey showed 4.9 million acres of farmland were owned by foreign interests, or less than one-half of 1 percent of the total. The 1978 farm census will measure the increase.

Additional sample surveys will be made in 1980 for the year 1979. Subjects under consideration for these 10,000 to 50,000 farm samples include: farm energy uses, corporate structure, horticulture, on-farm irrigation, farm labor, and farm finance.

The program was launched last May when President Carter announced the selection of 34 CETA prime sponsors as initial recipients of \$25,000 planning grants.

In announcing the program, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall said the program is designed to enable local business leaders to become "full partners in the employment and training activities of their communities." He said they will serve as "the principal private sector contact point in local employment and training systems to present private sector recommendations for making our programming more responsive to local hiring needs."

Inflation... Looking Ahead

As we begin 1979 and the launching of a new battle against inflation, it is difficult to recall a more uncertain New Year for county government.

Back home the "Prop 13" fever continues unabated. Most of the state legislatures which will be meeting this winter and in the spring will consider endless new efforts to reduce taxes and expenditures—many of them at the expense of county and city governments.

Nationally, we will have a brand new Congress committed during the political campaigns of last fall to cutting

federal expenditures.

President Carter, who has proved true to his word, will propose budget cuts to reduce

Commentary

the federal deficit to \$30 billion. Clearly, many of these cuts will be aimed at programs vital to counties and cities.

There are other great national uncertainties.

- Will we have a mild or severe banana (to use Albert Kahn's term for recession)?
- Will the Senate be crippled with endless debate on

SALT treaties or the recognition of mainland China as they were last year with the Panama Canal debates?

- Will the congressional leadership be able to mold the 77 new representatives and the 20 new senators into an effective deliberative body?
- Will the Iranian oil cutoff trigger another energy crisis?
- Will the President's anti-inflation program work in part or in whole?

WHERE IS NACo ON ALL THIS?

Our officers and directors, meeting in Washington Dec. 14, continued the lead established by the membership last summer in Atlanta and presented resolutions to the White House strongly supporting the President's call for a balanced federal budget at the earliest date and pledging NACo to "assume our share of that responsibility" (See page 6).

That pledge, however, has

hedges!

We oppose federal budget cuts that simply shift costs to another level of government.

We oppose cuts in county programs that are disproportionately greater than any other budget reduction.

We want to go to war with unnecessary federal mandates and mindless federal bureaucracy and red tape.

Above all, we want everyone to know that general revenue sharing is absolutely vital to the continuation of county government and we will fight and bleed to keep it alive and healthy.

NACo's 1979 budget work program, published last week



that inflation is a cunning and determined opponent. The battlefields of previous wars on inflation are covered with many political and program casualties.

When President Nixon tried to fight inflation with "impoundments" of congressionally authorized funds, NACo was the only national organization to support him. We found at that time that to one person a federal program is a total waste and to another person a godsend.

NACo enters this new war on inflation with a better army and useful experience from past battles. In the previous two years we have greatly strengthened our steering committees and our policy leadership. Our state associations are very vigorous. Our lobby efforts on the Hill have never been more widely respected and effective. We have working relationships with the White House and the Administration that are the best in history.

Increasingly, we are getting recognition by the media of the importance of county government.

Above all, we have solid support from nearly 1,800 member counties. They clearly understand that in times of trouble and uncertainty there is strength in numbers. We take comfort in the knowledge that we face the challenges of 1979 and beyond with 38,000 county officials united in a single NACo voice for county government.

A happy and prosperous New Year to all our county family.

—Bernard F. Hillenbrand
NACo Executive Director

IN MEMORY

Mark S. Johnson

We report with sadness the loss of a member of our county family.

Mark S. Johnson, former commissioner from Millard County, Utah, and past NACo president (1957-58), died at the age of 86 in Holden, Utah on Nov. 5.

Thus has passed one of the most outstanding persons ever to serve county government. We have lost a man who for as long as local people can remember spent every Christmas time playing Santa Claus to generations of children in the Millard County area.

Those now active in NACo may not recall the man and his adored wife Ruth, who died in 1975, but their contributions to the Association were immeasurable.

When Mark came to the presidency NACo had two full-time employees, a very large deficit and very little but high hopes. A year later, under his gentle leadership, we had a major Ford Foundation grant, had eliminated the debt and were solidly established as a spokesman for county government in America.

He will also be remembered for his tremendous courage and determination in overcoming a tragic highway accident he narrowly survived. In 1949 the Utah delegation chartered a bus for the NACo annual conference in Oakland, Calif. On the way home Mark was asked to lead the group in singing. He was in the front of the bus when it overran a loaded grain truck. Both of his legs were severed.

C.A. (Tabby) Grant, former executive director of our Utah Association of Counties was on the trip and reports that when he visited him in a Spokane hospital the next morning, Mark's first words were:

"Why did I have to be the one to spoil everyone else's fun."

Mark would not quit. In spite of his age (nearly 60) he quickly adjusted physically and psychologically to mechanical legs. He drove an automobile and learned to operate tractors and farm machinery and continued with his son to actively run his 3,000 acre cattle ranch.

An expert horseman, he trained his horse "Ginger" to stand in a certain place to be saddled and once he was aboard she became his legs for his daily work on his ranch and even for elk hunting.

He displayed his love for life on the range and his western songs and he kidded about "cowboy poems" he wrote and recited.

Mark and Ruth together grew from their Mormon religion and cowboy heritage to help create within the National Association of Counties a warm sense of fellowship and family that survives to this day.

And so we have lost a much loved member of our county family.

—Bernard F. Hillenbrand
NACo Executive Director



Johnson

NACo's MAIL BAG

Farmland Presentation Lauded

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following letter was written to Dan Rather of the television program "60 Minutes" by NACo board member John V.N. Klein, county executive of Suffolk County, N.Y.

Dear Mr. Rather:

Many of us in county government watched with great interest your presentation concerning farmlands. The question of farmland preservation and ownership has been a continuing concern of the National Council of Elected County Executives and other state and local officials around the nation.

We are urgently concerned about retaining the lands which presently hold the key to future national and international food supplies, and which can so seriously affect our international balance of trade.

Grassroots efforts have begun around the country on this subject. King County, Wash. has been working to create a farmland preservation program similar to one already in operation in Suffolk. Howard County, Md. won approval for its program during the elections earlier this month. The state of New Jersey has initiated its own efforts.

We have all been working in cooperation with Congressman Jeffords of Vermont and Senator Magnuson of Washington on the passage of federal legislation on this topic. A coalition of concerned people is being formed at this time to pursue needed federal, state and local action to retain what is really a priceless national resource: our farmlands.

You successfully stated the heart of the issue during your program. There is a limited amount of farmland left for development which is not prime farmland. At the same time, cities and suburban counties are expanding, using up prime farmland resources in metropolitan areas.

I urge that you do the American public a great service and explore the question of retaining farmland more fully on your program. There have been many instances where you have been able to alert our citizens to important public policy problems. Please consider doing so on this issue.

—John V.N. Klein
President, National Council of
Elected County Executives



ONONDAGA OFFICIALS TALK WITH EPA—Onondaga County (N.Y.) Executive John Mulroy (far right) and Planning Director Bill Thomas (far left) drop off their resource recovery grant application with Al Peter, director of EPA's Resource Recovery Division (second from right) and Steve Lingle, chief of the technology and markets branch.

ALTERNATIVE TO LANDFILL

Counties Look at Recycling

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Counties running out of landfill space to accommodate mounting loads of refuse and garbage are looking to federal agencies like the Environmental Protection Agency and the Department of Energy for some assistance in setting up or operating resource recovery programs.

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has received 195 applications from state and local governments for grants to assist in resource recovery efforts. EPA will narrow down the list by the end of February, and after a subsequent two-month period of budget review, will award the grants.

The grants are intended to assist state and local governments in resource recovery where landfill capacity is limited and where such efforts have a high probability of success. The program is designed to set some successful projects in motion, so others will follow their example.

Congress appropriated \$15 million this year for the program under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, and the President has made a three-year program commitment at the same level of funding.

The President is using the program as part of his urban strategy. For this reason projects designed to assist the economic development of distressed urban areas have a better chance of receiving a grant.

URBAN COUNTIES have shown a great interest in the grant program for several reasons: county government is usually responsible for solid waste disposal, landfill sites are scarce, and the large population of

urban counties gives economies of scale to resource recovery projects.

Onondaga County, N.Y., for example, has spent several hundred thousand dollars to locate potential landfill sites. Their findings show that roughly one-third of the county is urbanized, one-third is either wetland or lake-covered, and one-third has shallow depth to bedrock. Less than one percent of the county is physically suitable for a landfill.

County officials have turned to resource recovery as a solution to scarce landfill sites—and one which could potentially produce some revenue.

Onondaga County has submitted a grant application to EPA to continue work on a project which would use a refuse-derived fuel to produce steam for Syracuse University, four hospitals, public housing projects, and county office buildings. The county also wants to find out if the ferrous metals in the waste can be extracted to provide additional revenues.

Some grant applications are for simpler projects such as source separation programs and recycling centers. The grant program is intended to stimulate interest in recovery processes and technologies which are already proven to be reliable and cost-effective.

THE DEPARTMENT OF Energy is also involved with resource recovery. Recently the department se-

lected 20 state and local governments to evaluate the feasibility of using solid waste as an energy source. The total amount of all the contracts will probably not exceed \$7 million. These projects will look into new technologies.

Counties selected for contracts by the department are:

- Contra Costa County, Calif.—To determine waste composition and design criteria for generating electricity from solid waste and sewage sludge.

- Adams County, Colo.—To design a facility to recover methane from a network of sanitary landfills as an energy source for several local industries.

- Honolulu County, Hawaii—To select a technology to produce gas or steam from urban and agricultural waste.

- Wayne County, Mich.—To generate both electricity and steam from an existing incinerator retrofitted with waste heat boilers and electrostatic precipitators.

- Delaware County, Pa.—To convert urban waste to steam for use in a paper plant.

Recently, Dutchess County, N.Y. signed a contract with the Department of Energy for \$1.5 million to begin final design of a newly developed pyrolysis system which would produce a gas suitable for industrial use.

obtaining the services of a person with such superb qualifications and experience to head its Washington Office."

Bugher noted that Byrley has held various positions in state government including deputy secretary of transportation and deputy secretary of administration and finance for the Commonwealth of Kentucky from 1950 through 1960. He then joined the staff of the Council of State Governments.

The 19,000-member American Public Works Association is a nonprofit public service organization which provides educational and research services to public works professionals throughout the United States and Canada. Its Washington Office is at 1776 Massachusetts Ave. N.W.

CHICAGO, ILL.—Robert D. Bugher, executive director of the American Public Works Association, has announced the appointment of Charles A. Byrley as director of APWA's Washington office. Byrley will succeed George Bartlett who will assume the position of executive director of the Marine Corps Association in Quantico, Va.

Byrley served previously as executive director of the National Governors' Association from 1967 through 1975 and has more recently been a consultant on intergovernmental relations and public affairs to NACo and other public interest groups as well as the General Accounting Office, Civil Service Commission and American Bar Association.

In announcing the appointment, Bugher said: "APWA is fortunate in

Science Research Benefits Counties

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The President's advisory committee on intergovernmental science, engineering and technology has moved ahead considerably in its efforts to redirect federal research and development agendas so they are more helpful to state and local governments. This assessment comes from NACo First Vice President Francis B. Francois, Prince George's County (Md.) councilman and a member of the group.

The Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel (ISETAP), created by Congress in 1976, has focused on identifying major needs of state and local governments so that federal dollars can be directed toward the most pressing problems. Following the recent annual meeting of the full panel, Francois gave transportation, the environment and fire safety as areas where the panel's effort have netted results.

For example, the panel identified transit system productivity and mass transit to be major problem areas for local governments. As a result, a series of productivity conferences are being sponsored and the panel has helped to reshape mass transportation research and development priorities.

In the area of environment, ISETAP has issued a report on Landsat satellites which help state and local governments manage their natural resources by transmitting environmental information. The report concluded that a more operational system is needed. The Administration, specifically President Carter's science advisor Frank Press, has promised more attention

will be devoted to that possibility.

Additionally, fire safety is another area where federal research has been redirected toward priority areas identified by the ISETAP panel. The panel is also examining intergovernmental research and technology activities in several federal departments so that their findings and products are more likely to be used by state and local governments.

THE OVERALL impact of the panel's efforts will depend in the long run upon the links built among ISETAP and its related task forces, state and local governments, and the federal government, said Francois. The panel is particularly pleased about progress it has made with the Department of Transportation.

Presidential aide Eugene Eidenberg of the intergovernmental office in the White House addressed the panel at its Dec. 15 meeting, saying there is a built-in research and development constituency in the federal government, but admitted that the real question is commitment to the needs of state and local governments.

He noted that his office will be putting more emphasis on communication strategies this year, highlighting improved services and creating new ways of providing services.

The panel's task force on transportation, commerce, and community development, which is chaired by Francois, convened the day before the full panel meeting. ISETAP also has task forces on energy, natural resources and the environment, human resources, and technology transfer.

—Sally A. Rood, NACoRF

Study Will Examine Justice for Juveniles

ATLANTA, Ga.—A national four-part juvenile justice grant to study prevention subsidies from federal and state governments to local governments, juvenile court services, interstate placement of children, and the waiver of juveniles to adult criminal courts was launched here with a meeting of the project advisory board. The two-year effort is the result of a grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to the Academy for Contemporary Problems.

NACo has three representatives on the 15-member advisory board: Judge Carolyn Lathrop of Boone County, Mo., NACo's chairwoman for juvenile justice, James Girzone, commissioner of the Department for Youth, Rensselaer County, N.Y. and Donald Murray, director of the Criminal Jus-

tice Program of NACo's Research Foundation.

Along with the National Council of Juvenile and Family Court Judges, NACo actively supported the Academy's efforts to obtain the multifaceted grant. The Academy was established in 1975 by seven public interest groups, including NACo, as a public policy research center. Previously, the Academy has researched the deinstitutionalization of status offenders, dangerous juvenile offenders, and state subsidies for adult corrections.

UNDER THE PROJECT, known as "Major Issues in Juvenile Justice Information and Training," information will be collected at the county and state level in three of the four areas. Only the subsidy portion of the study will be confined to state governments. In all four areas case studies will be undertaken to assess the impact of various policies upon local governments.

"I urge county governments to assist project staff in their data gathering efforts," Judge Lathrop noted. "The results of these studies should be critical for providing information on the juvenile justice system in areas where little systematic knowledge exists." Data collection efforts on the waiver and interstate placement of children should run from May through November.

The advisory committee has scheduled its next meeting for Washington, D.C., April 19-20. Quarterly meetings are planned until the conclusion of the project in 1980. The advisory committee will assist project staff in the ongoing work of the project and review all publications.

For further information contact: Joseph L. White, Senior Fellow, The Academy for Contemporary Problems, 1501 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201, 614/421-7700.

Byrley Heads APWA in D.C.



Byrley

LEAA Grants for '79 Listed

The Guide for Discretionary Grant Programs has been published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) for fiscal '79. The guideline manual, M 4500.1G, lists criminal justice, juvenile justice and community anti-crime programs that will be funded from discretionary funds this year. Copies are available from the NACo Criminal Justice Program or: The National Criminal Justice Reference Service, Box 6000, Rockville, Md. 20850.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE COMMENTS

Concerns over CETA Regs Listed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Passage of the new CETA legislation was only the beginning. The development of the regulations which will provide the detailed operating rules for the new program, effective April 1, is well underway.

In letters from Jon Weintraub, NACo associate director for employment, to Assistant Secretary of Labor for Employment and Training Ernest Green, NACo provided its comments on the first public draft of the CETA regulations. These draft regulations dated Dec. 4 were in two parts: regulations for Titles I, II, VI, and VII (training, public service employment, and private sector initiatives) and Title IV (youth programs). Final regulations for all programs will be issued in late March to be effective April 1. There will be one more draft issued for review and comment scheduled for publication in the *Federal Register* Jan. 19 for Titles I, II, VI and VII and about Feb. 1 for Title IV.

As required by law, the Department of Labor's Employment and Training Administration (DOL/ETA) has published separate regulations, which become effective Jan. 26, on maximum and supplemental wage rates, eligibility, and fraud and abuse. These regulations cover all CETA programs.

**TITLES I, II, VI
AND VII REGULATIONS**
NACo had 12 major concerns with the core CETA program regulations.

Changes in Inflation Guidelines Clarified

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Council on Wage and Price Stability has published final regulations for the Administration's anti-inflation program in the Dec. 28 *Federal Register*. These regulations include some technical changes in wage and price standards.

Under the pay standard changes, increases in wage and fringe benefits will continue to be limited to 7 percent but the increase in the cost of maintaining existing pension benefits will be exempted from the 7 percent standard.

There is also a change in the requirement that any increased costs necessary to continue existing health insurance benefits be included as part of any 7 percent wage increase. Now only the first 7 percent of such cost increases will be counted, and the rest exempted.

The price standard modification will affect the use by firms of the alternative "profit margin test" in setting prices. Firms that cannot meet the price deceleration test can continue to use the profit margin test. However, firms selecting this route will have to limit the increase in their actual profits to 6.5 percent plus the percentage by which their volume increased.

The change is intended to prevent firms which incur large cost increases from increasing their profits through increased prices in line with the added costs.

THE NEW STANDARDS provide a third option for the wholesale and retail sectors, food manufacturers and food processing industries. These four industries may now choose to follow a margin standard, instead of the deceleration standard, if they encounter special circumstances.

Price increases are also limited to 6.5 percent a year for physicians, dentists, lawyers, accountants and other professionals working on a fee-for-service basis. There will be a limit of 9.5 percent on the fee for any single service such as an office visit.

The following is a list of comments and recommendations:

- There should be one master plan, one annual plan for all programs and no supplements for each title. Also, the paperwork burden should be greatly reduced.

- Public service job regulations should allow supplementation of CETA wages below the wage ceiling and supplementation should not have to count against the average wage requirement.

- The definition of placement should be revised to allow sponsors to receive placement credit for those who find their own jobs while enrolled in the program.

- Greater clarification is needed in the area of eligibility determination and verification. Prime sponsors will be financially liable for errors in this area and must know the rules now.

- Prime sponsors must be given the full two-year spending authority in the law; reallocation should be done only on an individual basis with full notification and response rights.

- The sections on retirement benefits are unfairly restrictive. "Good faith effort" waivers should be allowed and exclusive national solutions not imposed.

- Prime sponsors should be allowed to hire eligible residents of program agent areas within this prime sponsor area. Prime sponsor funds are for all residents.

In addition, firms whose prices have fallen in recent years and who would not be eligible for any price rises are allowed to raise prices by up to 1.5 percent and still comply with the standards.

For further clarification of the final regulations, send questions to the Council on Wage and Price Stability, 726 Jackson Place N.W., Washington, D.C. 20506, or phone one of the following numbers: price standards, 202/456-7000; wage standards, 202/456-6480; government regulation, 202/456-6493; legal matters, 202/456-6210.

For other anti-inflation assistance, contact the Tax and Finance Team or County Employee/Labor Relations Service at NACo.

Manager, McMinn County, Tenn. Individual selected will be the administrative and executive head of county government, with responsibilities including budget preparation, personnel supervision and public relations. Resume to: Robert McKee, chairman, McMinn County Ethics Committee, Office of the County Manager, McMinn County Courthouse, Athens, Tenn. 37303. Closing date Jan. 31.

County Manager, Catawba County, N.C. Salary open. Appointed by five-member board of commissioners elected at large for four-year staggered terms; \$41.9 million budget; 348 employees. MPA and/or administrative experience required. Resume to: Kenneth E. Martin, Chairman, Catawba County Board of Commissioners Box 389, Newton, N.C. 28658. Closing date Jan. 31.

Associate Warden, Westchester County, N.Y. Salary \$22,540-29,380. Major factors in final selection will be education, background in corrections and institutional-supervisory experience. Resume to: Albert D. Gray Jr., Commissioner, Westchester County, Department of Corrections, Box 300, Valhalla, N.Y. 10595.

Economic Planner, West Central Nebraska Economic Development District. Salary \$13,000-15,000. Ability to work in rural, 10-county area with officials and citizen groups. Work includes implementation of existing economic development plans and annual plan update. Experience in planning, project development and grantsmanship a must. Resume and salary requirements to: Director, Region 19 COG, 112 West First, Ogallala, Neb. 69153.

- The definition of area of substantial unemployment should not have a 10,000 population restriction nor should census tracts have to be contiguous.

- The definition of economically disadvantaged is now the primary factor in eligibility determination for virtually all CETA programs. The draft definition is much too vague in light of the new financial liability requirements.

- The draft regulations too often contain philosophy and "nice ideas" rather than basic minimum requirements. Also, regulation by field memo should be prohibited.

- Regulation provisions in areas where sponsor liability is concerned must be specific and precise and contained in the regulations. Auditors do not accept field memos or verbal

policy from regional offices.

- Sponsors should be allowed to outstation public service jobs enrollees as long as equal wages and benefits are paid.

In addition, NACo provided a list of clear deviations from the law which appear in the draft regulations such as the priority consideration for the national Alliance of Business in the Title VII private sector initiatives program. The law states that no organization shall have a presumptive role in Title VII.

TITLE IV YOUTH REGULATIONS

NACo has five major concerns with the Title IV youth regulations:

- Much of the detail required in the annual plan is unnecessary and some would be more appropriate in the master plan. ETA should better

coordinate youth plans, programs and requirements with other CETA titles and at least move toward one youth plan by 1980.

- Wages should be allowable for Vocational Exploration Programs when coupled with another activity.

- The 12 to 1 participant-supervisor ratio in YCCIP is often unrealistic and causes shortages elsewhere.

- Rules on intertitle transfers and length of participation in CETA for Title IV participants are too restrictive. Draft provisions make coordination with other CETA programs almost impossible.

- The definition of economically disadvantaged virtually excludes youth in the criminal justice process. NACo believes that all youth involved in the juvenile justice system should be eligible for CETA services based on their relative need.

EMPLOYMENT SERVICE REGULATIONS

A third letter was sent to the Labor Department on the proposed Employment Service regulations which relate closely to the CETA programs. These regulations are scheduled to be published in final form in late February and will become effective 30 days thereafter. NACo has the following comments:

- Labor market information furnished by ES to CETA sponsors should be furnished in a useful, timely, and relevant manner consistent with CETA sponsor needs for planning and grant development.

- ES-administered work test information which is presently available to Work Incentive (WIN) program sponsors, should also be made available to CETA sponsors at no cost.

- Just as ES must be represented on CETA planning councils, so local elected officials should be represented on ES advisory councils.

- The coordination of ES and CETA services must be worked out more flexibly with the same requirement on each group. Presently CETA sponsors must have written agreements with ES, whereas ES offices often have to "take steps to enter into agreements with CETA prime sponsors."

- The conflict between preference for using ES to do CETA eligibility determination and the inability of ES to reimburse erroneous determinations must be resolved; otherwise CETA sponsors would be financially liable for ES errors with no ability to recoup funds.

NACo Board Reaffirms Its Support for Inflation Fight

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following was adopted by the NACo Board of Directors, Dec. 14 at its annual winter meeting.

Whereas, the future of our system of government will depend upon our willingness to combat inflation through spending restraints, the development of sound fiscal policies and an assessment of regulatory practices; and

Whereas, the National Association of Counties (NACo) pledges its support to the President's efforts to reduce the current rate of inflation through, among other things, NACo's active participation in the White House Task Force on Anti-Inflation Policy for State and Local Governments; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that NACo reaffirm its position in support of the following:

- That federal policy decisions regarding inflation do not simply shift costs to another level of government and thereby negate a net savings to the economy;

- That during the federal budget process, state and local governments not suffer reduced federal outlays which are disproportionately greater than other budget reductions;

- That the federal government, in consultation with counties and other levels of government, continue to assess the utility and need for the voluminous program restrictions, regulations and mandates of federal programs which have the net effect of increasing administrative program costs while decreasing optimum service delivery benefits;

- That the Administration make an early commitment to the renewal of general revenue sharing to ensure state and local budget projections and thereby the development of sound fiscal policies; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Association of Counties urge the federal government to formalize a consultation process directed at state and local input into the development of the fiscal '81 federal budget with OMB and all federal agencies; and be it further

RESOLVED, that the National Association of Counties pledge its support to a continuing dialogue on steps which state and local governments can take to reduce the nation's inflation momentum and to control inflation, and NACo continue to vigorously urge the President and Congress to balance the federal budget at the earliest possible date and pledge to assume its share of that responsibility.

Job Opportunities

Director of Social Services, Hoke County, N.C. Salary \$17,477-23,354. Administers and directs the social services program. Knowledge of principles, methods and techniques of efficient administration. MSW and two years of experience supervising delivery of client services in a county department of social services; or nine months of graduate training for MSW and three years of experience; or graduate degree in related field and four years of experience; or undergraduate degree and five years of experience. Resume to: Betty L. Rogers, Chairman, Hoke County Board of Social Services, Route 4, Box 280, Red Springs, N.C. 28377. Closing date Jan. 31.

County Engineer, Gloucester County, Va. Salary negotiable. Responsible for administration of building inspection program, water and sewer systems and building maintenance. Prefer degree in civil engineering with emphasis in utility design/construction. Resume to: County Administrator, Box 329, Gloucester, Va. 23061.

County Attorney, Wake County, N.C. Salary \$24,612-34,392. Legal advisor to county board; supervisor of legal department. Law degree and license to practice in North Carolina required. Prefer local government legal experience. Must have minimum of two years legal practice. Resume to: Wake County Personnel, Box 550, Room 612, Wake County Courthouse, Raleigh, N.C. 27602.

County Administrator, Essex County, N.J. Salary negotiable. To supervise county operations and assist in restructuring of present government. Must have proven analytical abilities in budgeting and organization planning. Prefer degree in public administration or related field. Requires five years responsible executive experience in local or county government. Position reports to newly elected county executive. Resume to: Peter Shapiro, Hall of Records, 465 High Street, Newark, N.J. 07102.

Chief Administrative Officer, Stanislaus County, Calif. Salary \$36,192-43,932. County budget \$100 million; 2,200 employees. Graduation from an accredited college in public or business administration. Five years demonstrated experience in private or public employment involving the planning and/or execution of work programs or administrative operations, budgeting and control of expenditures, and the coordination of varied activities in a large organization. Resume to: Chairman of the Board of Supervisors, County of Stanislaus, Administration Building, 1100 H Street, Modesto, Calif. 95354. Deadline Jan. 26.

Director, Community Health and Social Services, Lane County, Ore. Salary negotiable. Directs the development, administration and evaluation of programs related to public health, mental health, family planning, public service employment and senior services. Master's human service field, and six years of broad management experience. Resume to: Personnel Director, 125 East 8th, Eugene, Ore. 97401. Closing date Feb. 9.

Grant Coordinator/Planner, Manatee County, Fla. Salary \$11,877 to \$13,659. Prefer master's degree in social sciences or public administration and two years experience. Responsibilities include preparation, review and administration of human service grant programs. Closing date Jan. 22.

Investigative Manager, Ohio Adult Probation Department, Montgomery County, Ohio. Salary \$17,000 to \$20,000. Responsible for supervising case review, reports and probation work of counseling and investigative staff. Master's in public administration at least three years experience in probation and supervision or equivalent. Resume to: Cathie Johnson, Personnel Director, County Administration Building, 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio. 45422. Closing date Jan. 31.

Investigative Manager, Ohio Adult Probation Department, Montgomery County, Ohio. Salary \$14,000 to \$17,000. Chief planning representative of investigation unit, advises unit members on investigative problems, coordinates training. Bachelor's degree in corrections or related field and three years probation work including at least one year in investigation. Resume to: Cathie Johnson, Personnel Director, County Administration Building, 451 West Third Street, Dayton, Ohio. 45422. Closing date Jan. 31.

Planning Director, Somerset County, Pa. Salary \$13,000 to \$15,000. Responsible for planning, HUD 701 funding and other types of funding data and implement the county comprehensive plan. Must have Planner-in-Charge qualifications. Meeting the criteria set down by the Pennsylvania Department of Community Affairs and should be an AICP member. Resume and salary requirements to Somerset County Commissioners, P.O. Box 30, Somerset, Pa. 15501.

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Rules for Rural Transit Program

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) published an emergency regulation on the small urban and rural public transportation program in the Dec. 13 *Federal Register*. Contact Marlene Glassman at NACo if you need a copy.

Although the emergency regulation is already in effect, FHWA is seeking your comments. Please submit them to Marlene no later than March 1, so they can be coordinated and forwarded to FHWA. County comments are extremely important in helping to assure successful implementation of this program.

PROGRAM DESCRIPTION

For the first time, the Department of Transportation (DOT) is providing funds for both capital and operating expenses for small urban and rural public transportation programs. These are programs in areas of less than 50,000 population.

Known as Section 18 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended, the program provides federal assistance for public transportation in small urban and rural areas through a formula grant program administered by each state.

Eligible recipients include state agencies, local public units, nonprofit organizations and operators of public transportation services. Funds may be used for the purchase of service agreements with private providers.

FUNDING

UMTA apportions funds to governments based on nonurbanized area

population. The following indicates amounts authorized by legislation:

Amount	Fiscal Year
(in millions)	
\$90	1979
100	1980
110	1981
120	1982

The accompanying table lists each state's fiscal '79 apportionment.

Sums apportioned are available for a total of four years: three years following the close of the fiscal year for which they are apportioned. Lapsed funds will be reapportioned among the states. The Secretary of

Transportation will not approve a state's program of projects unless it provides for a fair and equitable distribution of funds within each state.

Up to 15 percent of each state's apportionment may be used for planning, administration, coordination, and technical assistance. The program must provide for coordination of other federally assisted transportation projects, such as social service projects.

The federal share for nonoperating expenses (capital and administrative) must not exceed 80 percent of the net cost. The federal share for operating expenses must not exceed 50 percent of the net operating costs or deficit.

Half of the local share for both capital and operating expenses must be provided in cash, from sources other than federal funds, or other than revenues from the operation of the system. The other half of the local share may be made up of unrestricted funds from other federal programs such as the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and general revenue sharing.

LABOR PROTECTION AGREEMENTS

The Secretary of Labor is authorized to waive the application of labor protection provisions under Section 13(c) of federal mass transportation legislation. (Section 13(c) provides that as a precondition to UMTA assistance, prospective grantees must have "fair and equitable" arrangements, as determined by the Secretary of Labor, to protect the interests of employees affected by such assistance.)

It is the intent of Congress that the Secretary of Labor waive labor requirements where no existing employees would be adversely affected by the project or where no collective bargaining agreements exist. Where affected employees exist but no union, the Secretary of Labor will provide protective terms and conditions in the grant agreement.

To date, the Secretary of Labor has not indicated any waiver of labor protection agreements.

SUMMARY OF EMERGENCY REGULATION

The purpose of the emergency regulation is to set out interim operating procedures for states to follow when applying for funds. FHWA plans to publish a notice of proposed rulemaking with more expanded procedures in March or April.

States' operating procedures are spelled out in two appendices: Appendix A, "Nonurbanized Area Public Transportation Program Operating Procedures" and Appendix B, "State Assurances."

Appendix A: The governor of each state is to designate an agency to receive and administer Section 18 funds. DOT encourages designation of state transportation agencies with public transportation responsibility.

Since states have been notified of their apportionments, they may apply immediately to their FHWA division administrators for obligation of up to 15 percent of the funds for administration and technical assistance to recipients. Technical assistance may include such efforts as project planning, program and management development and coordination of public and private transportation programs. The federal share for administration and technical assistance expenses is 100 percent.

Eligible expenses are computed from the date of the governor's designation. Over the four-year period of the legislation, a fair and equitable distribution within the state, including Indian reservations, must be achieved.

States must submit an annual pro-

gram of projects to their FHWA division administrators. Each Section 18 project should be identified as a separate line item in the annual program.

The first annual program of projects must contain a brief description of:

- Method of fund distribution within the state;
- Description of how the state designated agency will coordinate program implementation with other state agencies, especially social service agencies.

For each project submitted for FHWA Division Administrator approval, "assurances" (see Appendix B below) must be included.

The regulations detail information that must be submitted for each project, such as:

- Description of efforts to coordinate with public and private transportation providers in the state, including a list of all providers;
- Description of efforts to coordinate with social service agencies, especially agencies capable of purchasing service;
- Amount and sources of funds used to purchase and operate vehicles in the two previous years, if applicable, and description of efforts to maximize integration of these funds with funds applied for under the Section 18 program.

Private transit and paratransit operators must be allowed to provide service to the maximum extent possible.

The needs of elderly and handicapped persons, especially wheelchair users and semi-ambulatory persons, must be addressed by each applicant.

Local projects may not provide charter or sightseeing services outside their service area. Within the service area, charter and sightseeing service can only be provided on an incidental basis.

Local projects may not engage in school bus operations exclusively for transportation of students and school personnel in competition with private school bus operators.

It is congressional and DOT intent that the Section 18 program augment rather than supplant existing transportation resources. States should encourage continuation of existing funding, both state and local, without imposing a formal maintenance of effort requirement on local applicants.

Appendix B: Appendix B contains a form the state submits to FHWA assuring that the applicant meets requirements of the regulations.

For further information on the regulation, contact: Sheldon Strickland, Public Transportation Management Division, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-0210.

Or

Catherine Regan, Office of Transit Assistance, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-2053.

Transit Mobility to Be Meeting Theme

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"Mobility in the 80s" will be the theme of the fourth Annual Conference of the National Council for the Transportation Disadvantaged (NCTD).

To be held Feb. 4-7 at the Intercontinental Hotel, Miami, Fla., the conference will feature Richard S. Page, administrator of the Urban Mass Transportation Administration as keynote speaker.

For further information, contact Mrs. Kay Neil at 402/342-5658.

Matter and Measure



IOWA COUNTY ENGINEER AWARDS

Elmo W. Schornhorst Jr., Shelby County engineer, Harlan, Iowa, received the 1978 outstanding county engineering achievement award at the 32nd annual County Engineers Conference held at Iowa State University, Dec. 6-8.

The award, presented by the Iowa County Engineers Association, is for outstanding contributions to the profession.

Five county engineers recognized for 25 years of service include: Elmer G. Clayton, Scott County; O.J. Gode, Jr., Johnson County; Richard P. Henely, Kossuth County; Robert J. Huber, Washington County; and Charles K. Paulson, Des Moines County.

Clarence C. Perry, Lucas County, received a past president's award.

MASLIN LEAVES NACo

William Maslin, transportation project director, has left NACo to assume a position at Byrd, Tallamy, MacDonald and Lewis, an engineering consulting firm located in Falls Church, Va. We will miss Bill and wish him success in his new endeavor.

UMTA BUY AMERICA REQUIREMENTS

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) published a final rule on Buy America requirements in the Dec. 6 *Federal Register*. The rule is considered an emergency regulation to implement the Buy America section of the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978, but UMTA is seeking comments. Contact Marlene Glassman for a copy of the regulation and submit comments to her no later than Feb. 9.

The regulation applies to all UMTA-assisted procurements under grants, loans and cooperative agreements. The regulation applies to equipment and construction in which a third party contract exceeds \$500,000 and is financed by UMTA funds obligated after Nov. 6, 1978.

According to the regulation, "Only domestic unmanufactured articles, materials and supplies and manufactured articles, materials and supplies that have been manufactured in the United States substantially all from domestic articles, materials, and supplies may be procured with assistance provided by UMTA unless the administrator waives the application of these requirements."

Each grantee must submit with its bid a completed Buy America certificate. The regulation spells out the procedure for obtaining waivers and UMTA procedures to enforce the regulation.

For further information contact: John Collins, Office of the Chief Counsel, Urban Mass Transportation Admin-



Elmo W. Schornhorst Jr., right, Shelby County engineer, receives the 1978 outstanding engineering achievement award from Wesley D. Smith, Hamilton County engineer.

istration, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-1909.

ENVIRONMENTAL STUDY GRANTS

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has announced the availability of grants for graduate study in the Environmental Management Institute (EMI), conducted by the University of Southern California School of Public Administration.

For the 1979-80 academic year, approximately 15 grants of about \$3,600 each will be awarded to employees of state and local transportation agencies and FHWA for educational expenses and living stipends.

EMI is a three-month graduate training program developed by USC for the Environmental Protection Agency. The program is conducted at USC in Los Angeles. Topics include: administrative, political and socioeconomic aspects of environmental management; environment and the law; environmental planning; crucial issues.

Study programs will begin in September 1979, January 1980, and April 1980.

Applications must be submitted to the FHWA division office in the state in which the applicant is employed. The deadline is March 1. Applications may be obtained from FHWA regional and division offices and state highway/transportation agencies.

For additional information contact: University and Industry Programs Officer, FHWA, National Highway Institute, HH1-3, Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-3200.

Commission as Catalyst for Change

continued from page 1

as a people, must come to terms with some alarming information:

- Ten million children under the age of 16 receive no medical attention whatever in this nation today;
- One-half of the children in the United States have never seen a dentist;
- Some 20 million are inadequately protected against prevalent childhood disease;
- Forty-four percent of our children have no insurance coverage at all—a reality which certainly influences their medical care and hospitalization when it is crucial that they have it;
- Around 77,000 youngsters under the age of 18 are in American prisons, with the cost of maintaining a child in this environment running in excess of \$17,000 per year per child;
- One million children a year—a conservative estimate—are the victims of child abuse;
- One-quarter of the children in grade school today will not earn a high school diploma;
- Functional illiteracy is an intractable problem with 30 million teenagers and adults in our nation unable to read and write. It is a startling fact that our illiteracy rate is three

times greater than the rate in the Soviet Union.

These figures raise substantial issues which cannot be ignored by a society which claims a responsive national conscience. A major goal over the next year is to help identify ways in which community efforts can support families, living in our complicated times, in meeting their obligations to their children with the love and concern that youngsters urgently need. Toward that end, the commission is encouraging close scrutiny of government policies and regulations at the national, state and local levels which help or hinder families in rearing their children.

We are attracting support in this effort from virtually every sector of American life. The initial announcement of the observance of the IYC in 1979 has brought a gratifying number of offers to assist us in this significant undertaking which we hope will instigate basic and far reaching change in ways in which we—as individuals and as a nation—perceive and respond to our children. More than 250 nongovernmental organizations are planning their own activities to draw public attention, and the attention of their respective memberships, to the issues that will

be raised during the IYC. These groups—including the Education Commission of the States—are a major link between the commission and the many audiences it must reach to increase our general level of awareness of the special needs of children.

ROLE AS CATALYST

The commission is not a policy-making body. We cannot hand down mandates, draft new laws or issue directives. We can, however, serve as the primary catalyst for the improvement of the human condition for our children. We can initiate and, hopefully, inspire positive change. I feel quite strongly that the spread of new ideas and local involvement are crucial to the success of the IYC. We will raise the issues and it is our goal that every local community, every small town and every major metropolitan area in all 50 states will translate these issues into programs and services that have special meaning for them and for their children.



International Year of the Child 1979

To set the wheels in motion for this broad-based, grassroots effort, we have contacted every governor in the country asking that coordinators be appointed to handle the statewide participation in IYC which we expect will be forthcoming. We have also been in touch with the mayors of major cities and with county heads asking for their cooperation. This organizational network is extending into the federal government through an interagency committee which is dealing with 10 established federal regions.

SOME QUESTIONS

This circle of involvement will be effective as a mechanism for change only if we succeed in gaining a consensus that change is essential for the well-being of all children. In the process, we must be willing to ask ourselves some hard questions:

- How can we guarantee that every child in this country will be well nourished?
- How can we provide adequate day care facilities for the millions of youngsters whose mothers must work outside the home as a matter of economic necessity?
- How can we expand and upgrade foster care?

• How can we assure proper play and recreational opportunities?

• How can we deal with the mounting problem of alcohol and drug abuse among young people today?

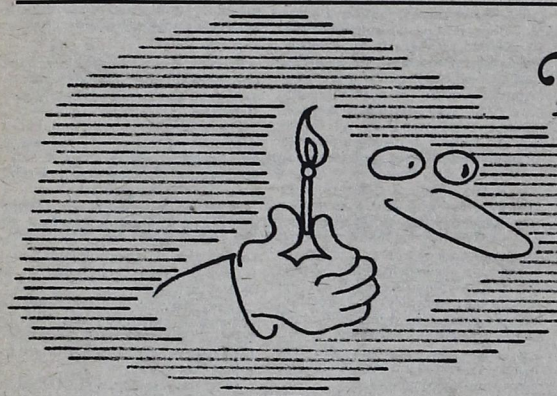
• How can we assure that children who need psychiatric help will get it?

• How do we return disciplinary structure and a genuine respect for the individual to the classrooms of our country?

• How can we assure that our children will grow up in a society with a juvenile justice system in which physical, psychological, emotional, legal and medical abuse is eradicated?

The answers to these questions will not come easily. Like the society that has spawned them, they are complex, interrelated and often hopelessly entangled in bureaucratic procedures that deter rather than advance progress. But the urgency of our mission must not be overshadowed by the enormous dimensions of the job which we must do. We are simply running out of time to make amends to millions of children who are suffering in our country today because adequate programs and services do not exist to alleviate their pain.

Time is a luxury we do not have. There is much to be done. We must begin... now.



The Search Is On

Announcing the 1979 County Achievement Award Program

Deadline for Entry: Feb. 16, 1979

1979 New County Achievement Award Entry Form

County: _____ State: _____

Mailing address and name of: Board Chairman/President/Elected County Executive

Signature _____

Title of Case Study/Program to be considered for NACo County Achievement Award:

Case Study prepared by:

Name _____

Department: _____

Title: _____

Address: _____

Phone Number: _____

Date Submitted: _____

Please return to:

New County, U.S.A. Center
National Association of Counties
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Please Note: All materials sent with achievement award entry become property of NACo.

For more information call Linda Ganschinietz: 202/785-9577

Purpose: To give national recognition to progressive county developments that demonstrate improvement in the county's structure, management and/or services.

NACo seeks: 1) To recognize the county government rather than individuals; 2) to solicit programs representing counties with various populations, administrative structures, population mixtures, economic structures, geographic distributions, and various historic and cultural traditions; 3) to elicit a wide range of case studies including an assortment of particular interest to the NACo functional affiliates; 4) to select achievement award recipients on the basis of general recognition of the progressive development in their county rather than on the basis of a national contest.

Case Study: 1) Case studies must be accompanied by completed entry form which has been sent by the county elected executive, board chairman, or president of board. 2) The decisive role of the county in developing and implementing the program must be outlined. 3) Evidence of the program's accomplishments over a significant time period must be documented for adequate evaluation for award. 4) Case studies should be no longer than 10 double-spaced, 8 1/2" x 11" pages and must include all information requested on the following outlines. When including supportive data, please place it in a 9 1/2" x 12" manila folder to ensure it does not become separated from the case study.

Case studies should follow the outline described below:

I. Summary of program/project's accomplishments.

Brief summary of problem or issue involved; method of solution; means of financing.

II. Historical background (use exact dates).

A. Need for program/project.

B. Role of county.

C. Role of other governments, civic or business groups, and media (if applicable).

D. Legal requirements.

III. Future prospects for program/project.

Whenever possible include photographs (black and white glossy), charts and other supportive data. All entries become the property of the National Association of Counties. NACo reserves the right to edit all entries for the most effective means of presentation. Selected case histories will be made available through NACo's New County Living Library. Recognition for award recipients will be made at NACo's annual conference.

Miscellaneous: Please include a list of any consulting firms, equipment companies or other private firms utilized by the county in accomplishing your program. Please note that programs which received a NACo Achievement Award in prior years are not eligible for another award. Multiple entries are welcome; however, one plaque will be given with each of the awards listed thereon. Additional plaques may be purchased for \$20 each.