

COUNTY NEWS

Our Prayer...
The Wisdom to Know
and the Courage to Defend
the Public Interest

Vol. 6 No. 4

January 28, 1974

National Association of Counties, Washington, D.C.

Budget Reform Contains Time Bomb

The much-lauded Congressional budget reform bill contains a hidden time bomb affecting the renewal of general revenue sharing. Under the bill any extensions of general revenue sharing (after January 1, 1977) would have to go through the House and Senate Appropriations Committees each year just like other grant programs.

This issue had been the main battle in enacting a five-year general revenue sharing program in 1972. The Appropriations Committees led a fight in

both houses to put revenue sharing on an annual appropriations basis. Congress disagreed. It was argued instead that state and local governments should be able to plan and budget for a predictable amount each year.

The budget reform bill (S. 1541 and H.R. 7130) would allow the present program to continue as it is. But Congress would be required to change to an annual appropriation on any extensions of general revenue sharing.

NACo, joined by the state and city

groups, is urging that general revenue sharing be added to a list of programs exempted from the proposed budget review process (social security, insurance and the highway trust fund). It argues that general revenue sharing is different from any other grant programs and that states, counties and cities need the predictability of funding on a multi-year basis.

The bill (S. 1541) currently is pending before the Senate Rules and Administration Committee and is expected to be reported to the Senate floor by February 7. It already has cleared the Senate Government Operations Committee. A similar bill passed the House early in December. It had been hoped that the revenue sharing issue would be resolved in committee.

Unfortunately, some Senators are concerned that this action would open

the bill to further exemptions for other programs. The governmental groups argue that while this might be in our interest on some programs, they only want an exception for revenue sharing and would oppose any action to exempt other programs.

It is vital, therefore, that county officials immediately contact their Senators and urge them to exempt revenue sharing from S. 1541. It is particularly important that telegrams be sent or letters written to each of the members of the Senate Committee on Rules and Administration. The members are: Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), Chairman; Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.); Robert C. Byrd (D-W. Va.); James B. Allen (D-Ala.); Harrison A. Williams (D-N.J.); Marlowe W. Cook (R-Ky.); Hugh Scott (R-Pa.); Robert P. Griffin (R-Mich.); and Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.).

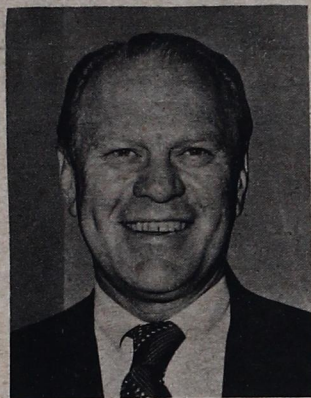
Vice President To Be At Legislative Meeting

Vice President Gerald R. Ford will be meeting with delegates at NACo's Legislative Conference, Feb. 26-28. The Vice President will be at the luncheon on Thursday, Feb. 28.

Before becoming Vice President, Mr. Ford was a Congressman from Michigan for 25 years and served as Minority Leader of the House of Representatives for 8 years.

More details on the conference will appear in future editions and a room reservation form appears on page 2.

In addition to the conference, there will be steering committee meetings on Tuesday, a Committee on the Future on Monday, a two-day (Monday and Tuesday) meeting of the National Association of County Civil Attorneys, a Health Officers Caucus and Health Task



Gerald R. Ford

Force Meeting and a meeting of the National Association of County Information Officers.

"Bridging the Credibility Gap" will be the theme of the NACIO meeting Friday, March 1, from 9 a.m. until 2 p.m. at the Shoreham Hotel.

Since integrity and credibility of elected public officials is a major problem currently, elected county officials, as well as public information officers are invited to the meeting.

"Bridging the Credibility Gap" will begin with an address by a nationally known speaker at 9 a.m. From 10:15 a.m. until noon, a panel of county elected officials and public information officers, will discuss possible ways of getting information to local citizens, then obtaining their responses and involvement. A luncheon (12:30) speaker will discuss ways of using television and radio to communicate with local citizens.

Anyone wishing to attend the conference may register and pay for the luncheon at the legislative conference, or the morning of the NACIO meeting.

Debate Expected Soon

House Interior Committee Passes Land Use Bill

by Larry E. Naake
Western Region Representative

The House Interior and Insular Affairs Committee last week reported H.R. 10294, the "Land Use Planning Act of 1974," to the full House of Representatives. Floor debate is expected to begin during the week of February 19.

The Senate has already completed action on S. 268, the "Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act of 1973," passing it by a vote of 64-21 on June 21, 1973.

As presently written, the House bill would provide \$100 million a year for eight years in grants to state and local governments to develop statewide land use processes and planning programs for environmentally critical areas and for land use development of more than local impact. The federal government would pay 75 percent and the state 25 percent. The Senate bill provides the same amount of money, but at a 90 percent federal — 10 percent state sharing ratio.

Essentially, both versions require that states establish a process to identify and regulate land use in five categories: areas of critical environmental concern; key facilities; large-scale developments; land use of a regional benefit; and second-home type developments.

The measure provides two alternatives for implementation. The state government may directly regulate land use in the five categories, or they may utilize general purpose local governments for such implementation. The use of local governments is strongly encouraged in both the Senate and House bills.

Another issue hotly debated in both the House and the Senate was whether or not a land use bill should contain "sanctions." Originally, the bills provided that any state not implementing an acceptable land use planning program would be "penalized" with a reduction in the share of federal funds for highways, airports, and land and water conservation funds. This provision was eliminated from both the House and Senate versions.

As this legislation has been progressing in both the Senate and House, NACo and other local government public interest groups have been offering a number of amendments to strengthen the role of general purpose local governments in the land use planning process.

One amendment that was adopted strongly urges states to utilize their counties and cities for both planning and implementation purposes under any state land use plan. Another amendment requires that when states do use local governments, they "pass through" funds for such planning and implementation purposes.

Congress To Get Allied Services Legislation

On January 21, 1974 the Allied Services Act of 1974 was transmitted to Congress and at press time, was to be introduced soon.

Through this legislation, an expected \$20 million a year will enable counties to improve their planning for, and delivery of, human services.

Similar to the Allied Services Act of 1972, which was never enacted, this bill provides a mechanism for coordinating services and for eliminating duplication and the waste of services and funds.

Because of the encouragement of county officials and the demonstration of its value which emerged through the six-county Allied Services project, NACo strongly supports the concepts of this legislation.

See page 11 for a summary and analysis of the act.

Cole Named Domestic Affairs Assistant



NEW DOMESTIC AFFAIRS HEAD: Kenneth Cole (left) has been named Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. Last year Cole addressed NACO's Council of Elected County Executives, shown here with Edward V. Regan (right) County Executive of Erie County, N.Y., now Chairman for Public Transportation on NACO's Transportation Steering Committee.

LEAA To Put Emphasis On Victims And Witnesses

by Duane Baltz
Criminal Justice Project

The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) will put a "new emphasis" on victims of crimes, potential victims and witnesses, LEAA Administrator Donald Santarelli has announced.

Half the trial dismissals in the United States are laid to witnesses' fear of reprisals by criminals, he told the National Conference of State Criminal Justice Planning Administration's meeting in Williamsburg, Va. recently.

He advocated the creation of "witness protection units" in police departments, as well as more involvement of citizens in diversion, probation and parole programs. A recent study showed that jurors spend up to 62 percent of their time in waiting rooms, are poorly informed of criminal procedures and are not treated with the kind of respect that encourages cooperation.

Santarelli further said that "nobody represents the citizen" in the fight against crime. He also asked each state to establish a "process" for adapting standards and goals to guide implementation of the block grant program.

Deputy Administrator Charles Work, responsible for day-to-day administration of LEAA in Washington, D.C., announced that the new state planning agency guidelines state only a preference for including legislative and executive officials of general purpose local governments on sub-state regional planning boards instead of making a 51 percent majority of these officials a requirement for regional boards. NACO

had urged the 51 percent majority requirement.

The guideline will permit any local elected official to qualify under the 51 percent requirement. However, Work recognized the need to involve general purpose units of local government in LEAA planning and action grant programs.

Senator Charles McC. Mathias, Jr. (R-Md.), pointed out that about 50 percent of all crime is committed by juveniles. He told the participants that "a wider spectrum of facilities is needed" to deal with juvenile delinquents and suggested federal legislation for a comprehensive juvenile justice program (now pending before the Senate Judiciary Committee), improved coordination among federal agencies and more attention to juvenile justice programs in state comprehensive plans.

Also on the agenda were several workshops dealing with evaluation techniques, standards and goals strategies, and financial management. To answer criticisms by the Office of Management and Budget and by Congress that federal appropriations are slow reaching state and local action programs, the SPA conference is conducting a study on fund flow.

The conference is composed of the state planning agencies which develop comprehensive plans for distributing

block grant funds within 55 states and territories. Richard Wertz, Maryland SPA Director, is chairman of the conference.

During the past five and one half years, LEAA has distributed nearly \$3 billion to states, counties and cities to fight crime.

President Nixon has announced the appointment of Kenneth R. Cole, Jr., as Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. Mr. Cole will continue to serve as Executive Director of the Domestic Council and as liaison with county, city and state governments and their national associations.

The Domestic Council, which is comprised of department and agency heads concerned with domestic issues, is responsible for the development and coordination of the President's domestic policies. The President has directed Mr. Cole to work closely with the Vice President, who serves as Vice Chairman of the Domestic Council, other members of the Cabinet, federal agency heads, members of Congress, and county, city and state officials.

Cole has served as Director of the Domestic Council since December 14,

1972. Prior to that he served as Deputy Director of the Domestic Council and Deputy Assistant to the President for Domestic Affairs. Cole was Special Assistant to the President from January to November 1969. He was an executive of the J. Walter Thompson Company in New York City from 1965 to 1968 and joined the President's campaign in February 1968.

He was born in New York City on January 27, 1938, and grew up in Scarsdale, New York, and Westfield, New Jersey. Cole received his B.S. degree in business administration from Bucknell University in 1959. After graduation he served as Assistant to the Vice President for the Elizabethtown Gas Company, Elizabeth, New Jersey. From 1961 to 1965 he served in the U.S. Navy, rising to the rank of Lieutenant.

Mark Your Calendars!

NACO's Legislative Conference

Featuring . . .

- A meeting with Vice President Gerald R. Ford.
- Major Addresses by Administration and Congressional Leaders.
- In-depth presentations, analysis, and discussion of major legislative proposals, including Community Development Bloc Grants, Social Services, Health Care, Tax Reform, Highway & Transit, Manpower Training, Law Enforcement Assistance, and others.
- Meetings with Congressmen.
- Strategy sessions on the passage and implementation of "County-Oriented" Federal programs.

—There will also be a meeting of County Information Officers on Friday, March 1; a County Health Officers Caucus on Feb. 26; Steering Committee meetings on Feb. 26; a meeting of County Civil Attorneys on Feb. 25-26; Health Task Force meeting on Feb. 25; and a special seminar on elections held jointly by the American University Institute of Election Administration and the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks on Feb. 28-March 2.

Registration Form

NACO's LEGISLATIVE CONFERENCE

February 26-28, 1974

Shoreham Hotel
Washington, D.C.

Name: _____

Title: _____

County/Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Please reserve a room for me for _____ nights.

Single room: _____ Double room: _____

Arriving date: _____ Time: _____

Room rates: Single \$22, 26, 28, 30, 34
 Double \$28, 32, 36, 40
 (Suites available)

Return to: Reservations Department, Shoreham Hotel
 Connecticut Avenue at Calvert St., NW
 Washington, D.C. 20008
 Phone: (202) 234-0700

The meeting will open with a Congressional reception on Tuesday evening, Feb. 26, and end with a general session on Thursday afternoon

Health Care Developments

1974 Is The Year Of Health

by Mike Gemmell
Director
Human Resources Center

Several observers of the Washington scene predict that 1974 is the "Year of Health." This prediction is based on several developments including the expiration on June 30 of all major health legislation and the expectation that next to the "energy crisis" national health insurance will be the Nixon Administration's top domestic priority.

The main issues involved in the formulation of national health care policy are: health services (maternal and child health, family planning, environmental health, neighborhood health centers, mental health, migrant health, etc.); health planning (comprehensive health planning, Hill-Burton facility construction, regional-medical programs); health manpower (health manpower training, nurse training, public health training, allied health); and national health insurance. Each one affects the delivery of health services at the county level.

The four have been discussed in previous issues of *County News* (see Nov. 30, Dec. 28, and Jan. 14 issues).

Current developments that impact on counties include several pieces of

legislation that have been signed into law or are being implemented through administrative action.

Emergency Medical Services

Signed into law last November, the Emergency Medical Services System Act authorizes \$185 million over the next three years for projects designed to improve the availability of emergency medical assistance.

It is important to note that the law gives priority to applications submitted by state and local governments. For more information and a summary of the EMS law, contact NACO.

Health Maintenance Organizations

The Health Maintenance Organization Act of 1973 establishes a five-year, \$375 million program for the support of pre-paid group practices of medical care.

This law affects counties in two ways: as a provider of health care, counties are eligible to sponsor and establish an HMO; and, as an employer having 25 or more employees and providing health insurance as an employee benefit, counties are required to make HMO enrollment available where such group practices are available.

The law also preempts state laws which prevent or hamper the development of pre-paid group practices. A national conference being planned this

spring by the Group Health Association of America will focus on ways to implement the HMO law and marshal public organizations and agencies to become HMO sponsors. For more information on the conference plus a summary and analysis of the HMO law, contact NACO.

Professional Standard Review Organizations

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has released its proposed designated Professional Standard Review Organization (PSRO) areas. The comment period has been extended until February 5.

As proposed, there would be 192 areas in which Professional Standard Review Organization (PSRO) would have to be organized by 1976. A PSRO is composed of practicing physicians and is responsible for reviewing services provided under Medicaid and Medicare. The PSRO law was passed in an attempt to cut down costs and improve the quality of care.

On a similar note, HEW published proposed utilization review regulations in the January 9 Federal Register. The proposed regulations require pre-admission certification for all elective admissions to hospitals, while extending the utilization review provisions across the total field of health care. County officials wishing to comment should contact NACO immediately.

The January 16 Federal Register contains proposed regulations governing periodic interim payments to Medicare providers such as public hospitals, skilled nursing facilities. The January 17 edition contains final regulations for skilled nursing and intermediate care facilities, and home health agencies. Those wishing to comment should contact our offices.

Final Phase IV health regulations will be published in the Federal Register this week. These regulations will cover public hospitals, long-term care institutions and HMOs. The Cost of Living Council final regulations cover price increases allowable for the health care providers.

In other developments, the House approved this week several health bills. Those of interest to county officials are:

- Public Health Services Act Amendments (H.R. 10957) recodifies the old act and makes no substantive changes in the law.

- Health Statistics and Research (H.R. 11385) bill would create a single federal agency to deal with research and compilation of health statistics (NACO is negotiating greater involvement for county health officers in the federal statistics gathering effort).

- Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcohol Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments bill (H.R. 11387) would create a federal substance abuse and mental health agency. The bill would authorize a two year \$294 million for combating alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

The money would be allocated as follows: \$60 million a year as formula grants to states in FY 1974 and 1975; \$13 million a year in FY 1974, 1975, and 1976 to assist states to implement the Model Uniform Alcoholism Act; and \$60 million in FY 1975 and \$75 million in FY 1976 in grants and contracts to local governments and non-profit private groups.

This House-passed bill is a scaled-down version of the Senate-passed bill (S. 1125). NACO has strongly supported passage of alcohol legislation in the past.

Vultures Find Courthouse Attractive

Each day maintenance men climb to the roof of the Dade County (Fla.) Courthouse where they flap their arms, wave brooms, sticks and rolled newspapers in a vain attempt to dissuade dozens of vultures from roosting on the building.

For 30 years the roof of the 28-story courthouse has been a favorite daytime perch for the vultures which fly south in October to avoid the winter cold.

The maintenance men say the vultures cause problems because their feathers clog drainage pipes along the edge of the roof, occasionally causing flooding into the floor below.

The men are shy about discussing what they call their vulture "elimination measures."

But each morning the building staff goes up to the roof and spends several minutes whistling, swearing, waving and shouting at the birds.

"For 30 or 40 years people have been making jokes about them," said one maintenance man who asked not to be identified. "I suppose it gives them something to talk about."

Jeff Simon, who studied the habits of the vultures while a student at the University of Miami, said the birds arrive at the courthouse each morning about 30 minutes before sunrise.

They sit almost exactly three feet apart and re-arrange their positions when a new arrival throws off the pattern.

The vultures take a lunch-time break at a sewage plant on nearby Virginia Key, returning to the roof in midafternoon. When the sun begins to go down they head back to the key to spend the night.

Dr. Oscar Owre, an ornithologist at the university, thinks the birds add a distinctive touch to the courthouse.

"They don't bother anyone really," he said. "And what other courthouse in the world can claim to have vultures on its roof?"

Labor Gets List Of Eligible Areas' Job Funds

State employment security agencies submitted a list of areas eligible for FY 1974 public service employment funds to the Department of Labor on January 21.

Pushing the agencies for rapid action, the Department requested reports on all jurisdictions eligible for prime sponsorship under new manpower legislation. In addition, the agencies were to report unemployment figures for sub-jurisdictional areas that received funds under Section 6 of the Emergency Employment Act.

The Labor Department expects to publish the list of eligible areas on February 1 in the Federal Register.

Counties suffering from increased unemployment since the most recent allocation of EEA funds may want to contact the employment service or the Assistant Regional Director for Manpower (ARDM) to insure that they are included in the allocations.

To be eligible for a share of the \$250 million authorized, a county must contain an area which experienced 6.5 percent unemployment for any three consecutive months during the six-month period of June 1973 through November 1973.



the Ballot Box

by Richard G. Smolka

National Association of County Records & Clerks
American University Institute of Election Administration

Congressional interest in the cost of administering elections has been increased by consideration of proposals for a national presidential primary election, uniform regional presidential primary contests, the direct election of the president with a contingency run-off in case no contender receives 40 percent of the vote, and other proposed legislation which may include a national election separate from state and local contests.

It is very difficult to provide estimates which detail completely the costs involved in conducting an election. Financial records pertaining to election functions are frequently scattered in many departments of county government. Accounting methods and election cycles differ from jurisdiction to jurisdiction even within the same state. Some election activities may be paid for by the state rather than by the county government. Other activities may be performed without charge to the county by political parties.

Attempting to answer the question, "How much do elections cost?" is very much like trying to answer the question, "How much does a boat cost?" No two elections are identical, even in the same jurisdiction.

Among the variables to be considered are the size and complexity of the ballot, the method of voting, the requirements of law for election day personnel, the size of the precincts, the turnout, the size of the jurisdiction, the law on recounts, and a host of other factors which change from election to election.

Election officials responsible for budget requests usually consider the "costs of elections" to be budget items

only and frequently do not take into account the value of goods and services

paid for or provided by other units of government or by the political parties. Sometimes capital investments, major equipment or voting machines are considered short term expenses even though these costs may provide benefits over long periods of time.

Similarly, the cost of voter registration is a subject of great debate. How much it costs to register voters depends very much on what is required by law.

In Minnesota, where there was no requirement for voter registration prior to election day in many parts of the state, a new law providing for post card registration greatly increased costs in these areas. A similar law, applicable in parts of Maryland, is expected to reduce expenses there. The previous Maryland law had required two registrars, one from each party, to obtain the information from each prospective registrant.

There are great variations in the cost of voter registration between counties in California depending upon the rate per name paid by the county to the deputy registrars. The purge process is a major item in some jurisdictions but may be almost totally ignored and hence of little expense in others.

The factors that enter into the costs of elections are the subject of a recent publication written by this columnist for the National Municipal League. Unfortunately, this brief study is unable to provide a definitive answer to the question about the costs of elections. It does identify the elements in the process of computing costs and discusses how they are treated differently in localities across the country.

The Cost of Administering American Elections is now available for \$3 from the National Municipal League 47 E. 68th St., New York, New York 10021.

County News

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Problems In Health

There are several bills being contemplated by Congress or the Administration that would legislate counties out of the health planning and regulation field.

Although many proposals differ greatly in many respects, they all advocate the creation of a private, non-profit, planning network designed to regulate and control the delivery of health services at the local level.

These non-profit structures, dominated by health providers and consumers, would be supreme in reviewing and approving all federally supported health projects and programs. Only one-third of the policy-making body would be composed of "elected" officials. Apparently any elected officials will do irrespective of his responsibilities in the health field.

We find it difficult to see how these proposals jibe with New Federalism. It seems clear to us that such proposals constitute a backward step in the reform of the health care delivery system at the local level. Instead of strengthening the hand of local elected officials to coordinate health services and to carry out their legal responsibilities to insure for the health and welfare of the people, power is being turned over to private providers and health planners. This runs counter to such recent enactments as general revenue sharing, law enforcement, manpower reform and transportation. Why should health be different?

We urge you to communicate your views concerning these health planning and regulation bills to your congressional delegations.

Letters To NACo

Dear Bernie:

I read with interest your column, "American Counties Today", in the December 21, 1973 issue of *County News*, particularly your views on removing the anti-pollution devices that have been placed on automobile engines.

While I agree with you that the devices represent what I would call a "band-aid" approach to a serious problem — and therefore, are of only limited effectiveness for the purpose they were intended, and certainly troublesome in light of today's energy realities — I was disappointed to see you drop the subject at that point. Your argument would carry more impact, it seems to me, if you had supplemented it with a call for getting quickly on with the job of cleaning up the basic dirty engine so that neither the air nor gas mileage would suffer.

Worsening one problem to reduce another seems to me to make neither good policy nor good sense, and I look forward with interest to your further writings on this particular subject.

As always I enjoy reading your newspaper and look forward to future editions.

Gerald P. McCarthy
Executive Director
Governor's Council
on the Environment
Richmond, Va.

Dear Bernie:

I'm writing to emphasize how strongly I feel towards using Highway Trust Fund monies for mass transit systems — buses and railroads. It is not realistic to

jealously hoard this money just for highways when reasonable people must know that the energy crisis is real and will be with us for years to come, even if Arab oil is released. It's high time the public is told the truth!

I do not, very frankly, appreciate the on again off again statements that all will be fine given a few years to get over it. We must change our whole life style and renounce the costly throw-away habits that have made us worship luxury and wastefulness, and it makes no sense to build more and more super highways when we can't fuel all the vehicles we now own.

It is going to cause hardships, but the auto industry can swing to railroad passenger cars and light, clean buses, and we'll just have to use them.

America should never allow itself to be dependent on any foreign nation for its economic survival. What a sad commentary it is on our times to realize that so few can cause so much hardship (apologies to Winston Churchill).

The number one priority though is not energy — it is credibility of those in high public office. We must restore this confidence. People who lose confidence in their elected officials, lose confidence in their government and eventually in themselves, and this must not happen in America.

William H. Bartles
County Executive
Dutchess County, N.Y.

New Directions For LEAA

Donald Santarelli, the new Administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), recently told the nation's state criminal justice planning administrators that the LEAA program would focus "new emphasis" on helping and protecting victims and witnesses of crime. Santarelli maintains that "nobody represents the citizen" in the battle against crime and suggests that criminal justice agencies take immediate steps to better involve, protect and represent citizen interests.

In the past, he explained to one reporter before the meeting, "the police beat the drum for the police, the correctional people beat the drum for the correctional programs, the courts never beat the drum for anything and nobody beats the drum for the citizens."

Santarelli's call for increased citizen involvement is a point well taken, but it should be recognized that the chief elected officials of general purpose, local government represent all the citizens in the community and are politically held accountable for the success or failure of the system. In addition,

these officials have political, as well as administrative responsibility, for most health, mental health, welfare, education and manpower programs operating throughout the country. These are programs which increasingly must provide support services to the criminal justice system. It is for these and other reasons that NACo has urged that requirements be imposed on the states to insure the intimate involvement of general elected officials in the criminal justice planning process.

NACo fully shares the Administrator's concern for victims of crime and for protection of witnesses. We are most anxious to see meaningful steps taken to both insure and protect our system of justice — and that certainly includes victims and witnesses. We would hope, however, that LEAA's current efforts for police and corrections reform will in no way be diminished under this new initiative. The issue, after all, is not corrections or police reform versus better treatment for victims or witnesses. Reform will require new initiatives in each of these areas.

EPA Defers Air Source Rule

The Environmental Protection Agency has deferred the date of review of "indirect" or "complex" air source regulations until January 1, 1975.

Under these proposed regulations, states will be required to review, prior to construction, those facilities which create air pollution by generating significant amounts of auto traffic. Final regulations will be promulgated on or before January 31, 1974.

In addition, EPA has withdrawn all surcharge regulations from the transportation control plans established to lower urban air pollution levels. Parking surcharges, in different forms, had been required in Los Angeles, San Francisco, San Diego, Sacramento and

the San Joaquin Valley, Calif.; Boston, Mass.; Newark, N.J.; and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan area.

Both of these steps were in response to the draft report on the Energy Emergency Act that is now before Congress. Although an energy bill was not yet passed, EPA felt that the provisions regarding the transportation controls and indirect source regulations should be regarded as firm congressional guidance on these issues.

EPA will now make a study of the necessity and desirability of parking surcharges for Congress. However, the agency's action does not prevent states and localities from establishing surcharges.

Coastal Zone Papers Available

The Office of Coastal Environment of the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) is in the process of developing guidelines for state governments on the criteria to be used by the Secretary of Commerce in evaluating state coastal zone management programs submitted for his approval pursuant to the terms of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-583).

The office held a series of public meetings during December and January in various locations around the country in order to permit the various coastal states and interests, members of the public and involved federal agencies to participate in

the preparation of the guidelines. In addition, the office is accepting comments submitted by mail on or before February 5, 1974.

The Office of Coastal Environment has had a "working paper" prepared under contract to serve as a preliminary vehicle for discussion on the subject.

Persons interested in getting copies of this paper and or commenting on them should contact the Office of Coastal Environment, U.S. Department of Commerce, National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration, Rockville, Md. 20852, (301) 496-8526.

Hillenbrand's Washington Report
202/785-9591



January 28, 1974

New County Times

On County Modernization

Counties seek flexibility through structural changes

by Florence Zeller
Research Associate

Decisive action in encouraging counties to change their structures is emerging from 8 state legislatures and one Presidential commission.

In a total of 31 states, where once state law mandated one structure, the commission, counties may now change to either a plan where an appointed manager is responsible for administration of the county (council-manager plan), or where an elected executive is responsible for administration, (council-elected executive plan). In both of these alternatives, major responsibility for policy making rests with the governing board; however, both the manager and the elected executive may suggest policy to the board.

Minnesota, Montana, Michigan, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Utah, New Jersey and Wisconsin were the most recent states to reverse the 340 year old American tradition of the plural executive county governing body. The U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, the Presidential Commission, has gone even farther in its recommendations for urban counties in suggesting that counties comprising most of a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (See related story on this page) must adopt either a council-manager or council-executive plan (see November, 1973 *New County Times*). ACIR is working on 13 different pieces of suggested county legislation, including optional forms legislation.

How to Change

Optional forms authority falls roughly in two categories, states where the county governing board may change to some other plan of government through resolution, and those where a voter referendum is required for any change in form. Listed below is a state by state description of each optional forms authority. Immediately following those descriptions is a summary of (A) states which have no optional forms authority for counties, (B) states where optional plans are available only through voter referendum, and (C) states where an optional plan may be adopted by resolution of the county board.

Optionals Forms Authority

Alabama — No optional forms authority. However, the county judge (county commission chairman) may serve as a weak executive in some cases.

Arizona — Administrative assistant and council-manager forms may be adopted by board resolution; although no specific state optional forms legislation exists, counties have construed state constitution to mean that they may hire any officers necessary to carry out duties of the board.

Alaska — Incorporated boroughs (counties) may opt for council-elected executive or council-manager plan. Charter authority utilizes these two

optional plans as well.

Arkansas — No optional forms authority. However, county judge may serve as a weak executive in some cases.

California — 1972 constitutional amendment allows for county charters.

Delaware — No optional forms authority; special state legislation needed for reorganization of New Castle and Sussex counties.

Florida — Non-charter counties may adopt administrator form by ordinance.

Charter counties have two options, council-manager and council-elected executive.

Georgia — Counties may adopt council-manager plan by resolution.

Hawaii — All four counties are chartered, utilizing council-elected executive plan.

Idaho — No optional forms authority.

Illinois — One optional form (council elected executive) available through voter referendum.

Indiana — One optional form, council-manager, available to all counties by resolution of county governing board.

Iowa — No optional forms authority.

Kansas — No optional forms authority.

Kentucky — No optional forms authority. However, county judge may serve as a weak executive in some cases.

Louisiana — Charter authority does not prescribe specific optional forms. Other (non-charter) counties may only change their form through special state legislation.

Maine — No optional forms authority.

Maryland — Charter authority does not prescribe specific optional forms. Other counties have adopted council-manager plan on the basis of constitutional authority to hire whatever officers are deemed necessary to carry out duties of the county board.

Massachusetts — No optional forms authority.

Michigan — Two optional forms, council-manager or council-elected executive available either by board resolution or by voter petition and referendum.

Minnesota — Five optional plans. County board may adopt any one by resolution. The board may also set up voter referendum to confirm their choice of plan or give the voters the opportunity of selecting one of the 5 forms.

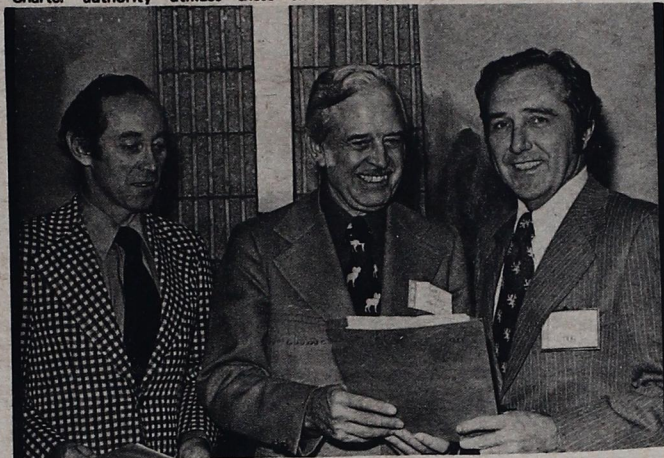
Mississippi — No optional forms authority.

Montana — Partially implemented 1972 constitutional amendment allows for three optional plans of county government. Also provides for charter authority.

Nebraska — No optional plans available. County may attempt to get around the lack of authority by hiring an administrative assistant to board.

See "Optional Forms," Page Two

This is the first of a four-part series on optional forms of county government. The March issue will focus on the Council (Commission) — Administrator form.



Michigan's Governor Milliken signed legislation in November of 1973 allowing counties two alternative forms of county government, a council-manager plan or council-elected executive plan. Macomb County, Michigan Commissioners are already at work studying the possibility of adopting one of the two forms. Ray W. McPeters, Macomb County Attorney and Macomb County Commissioner Herbert McHenry present NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand with a copy of their preliminary report on the new legislation.

Optional forms legislation eyed in ACIR study

Supplementing recommendations of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations' extensive Report on Substate Regionalism, Volume III, will be 13 pieces of suggested state legislation affecting county organization. One of the first to be completed will be Optional Forms legislation, providing for two alternatives, a council-manager plan and a council-elected executive plan.

The new legislation differs from the ACIR suggested optional forms of county government legislation issued in the late 60's in several ways. Patterned after the

state of Minnesota's Optional Forms of County Government legislation, the new article does not include the standard, plural executive plan of government as one of its alternative plans. The old article, based on the State of North Carolina's optional forms of legislation, did provide for a "County Commissioners Form".

However, while the new legislation provides that until adoption of a new plan of government, each county shall

See "ACIR," Page Four

Spotlight on...

by S. Anthony McCann
NACO Criminal Justice Project

The office of the sheriff is probably the oldest office still in existence and functioning in the Anglo-American governmental system. It has its roots in the Anglo-Saxon period in England and was an established office of a county or shire by the time of the Norman Conquest in 1066 A.D.

Soon after the conquest, the office of the sheriff fell under the control of the king and, as a consequence, the sheriff became the king's representative in the county or shire. The sheriff's powers and duties expanded until, by the year 1300, he was the executive and administrative leader in the county with authority unparalleled by any other local official. He was charged with assuring that the king's fiscal rights were maintained, i.e., he was the tax collector. As the leader of the local military forces, he was charged with assuring that peace was maintained. He was placed in charge of prisoners and the court, over which he presided was the governing body of the shire.

Although the sheriff's powers gradually declined in importance in England after the year 1300, the office was well known by the settlers who came to America. The sheriff's office was established in the colonies of Virginia and Maryland in the 1630's and by the time of the American revolution all of the

colonies had sheriffs. In early constitutions of the new states, the sheriff was often established as an appointed constitutional officer in each county. Changes which made the office elective did not occur until the 1830's and 40's.

The Sheriff Today

Today, there are 3,099 sheriffs in the United States and all but 11 are elected. The sheriff is appointed in Dade County, Florida; Multnomah County, Oregon and King County, Washington, in counties that comprise New York City, and Nassau County, New York. The position remains primarily a county office. However, in one state, Hawaii, the sheriff is a state officer and a few cities have sheriffs with local responsibilities. In 33 states, the sheriff remains a constitutional officer, while in the rest, this jurisdiction is statutory.

Functions

Historically the broad scope of the sheriff's functions has been largely preserved in many jurisdictions. These broad functions can be classed in three categories, 1) court administration, 2) law enforcement, 3) corrections. As a court officer, the sheriff often provides bailiffs and attendants to the county court. The sheriff also serves warrants, subpoenas, processes, property attachments, etc. and,

The County Sheriff

in some cases, he may collect a fee for this service. He may also be responsible for collecting delinquent taxes, the issuance of certain licenses and other similar administrative functions.

In the law enforcement field, the sheriff is usually the chief law enforcement officer in the county. He usually has jurisdiction over the entire county. However, through individual arrangements, he often will not enter a municipality patrolled by local police except upon request. His power of *Posse Comitatus* (the power to call together the resources of the community and to coordinate other local police forces) gives him an important role in emergency preparedness. In a number of jurisdictions, the sheriff is providing central services, such as dispatch, communications, investigative services, etc. to smaller community police departments.

The sheriff, being an elective officer, does not automatically fall under state or local civil service or merit laws. However, the sheriff's departments in many metropolitan counties, particularly in the states of California, New York and Texas, have adopted a civil service system. In 54 counties, the law enforcement function has been vested in a county police force. Such counties as New Castle County, Del.; Fayette County, Ky.; Montgomery County, Md.; Allegheny County, Pa., etc., county police have been established and are responsible to the elected governing officials. In these counties, they act as a line department of county government.

The third function of the office of the sheriff is corrections. In almost all counties, the sheriff has jurisdiction over prisoners in court or in the county jail. They administer and supervise the jail in all phases of its operation. As the field of corrections has become recognized as a highly specialized and technical service, a few sheriffs departments have hired professional corrections administrators. In other jurisdictions, the corrections function has been moved into a county department of corrections. Counties in Washington, Pennsylvania, Maryland and Missouri have changed their structure in this way. In these agencies, the director is a professional administrator and is responsible to the elected leadership of the county.

The New County Times in 1974 will present a monthly column on one of the independently elected officers, describing as best as our present information allows us, their duties, organization and some idea of current trends in the position. The New County, U.S.A. Center welcomes additional information on each independently elected official spotlighted.

Optional forms

Continued from Page One

Nevada — Council-manager plan available to all counties upon resolution of county board.

New Hampshire — No optional forms authority.

New Jersey — Five optional plans available to counties only upon voter approval of a written charter.

New Mexico — One optional plan, council-manager, available to all counties upon resolution of governing board.

New York — Charter authority does not prescribe specific forms. Non-charter counties may adopt alternative forms only through special state legislation.

North Carolina — Council-manager plan available to all counties upon resolution of county board.

North Dakota — Two optional plans available to all counties, with voter referendum required for both. Petition of voters or resolution of county board may put the question on the ballot.

Ohio — Optional plans available (with voter referendum) to all counties. Petition of voters or resolution of board may put question on ballot. A charter option, with no forms prescribed, also exists, although no county charter has yet gained voter approval.

Oregon — Optional plans available through charter adoption only.

Oklahoma — No optional plans available.

Pennsylvania — Optional forms available through charter adoption only.

South Carolina — 1972 state constitutional amendment provides for optional forms authority. Proposed implementing legislation has 5 optional plans, two of which (council-manager and council-elected executive) require voter referendum. Other 3 plans may be adopted by board resolution.

South Dakota — New local government article of constitution passed in 1972 gives counties authority to adopt charters; no optional forms are prescribed.

Tennessee — Council-manager plan available; referendum required to establish position. As yet, unused piece of legislation.

Texas — No optional forms authority.

Utah — 1972 constitution gave optional forms authority; state implementing legislation set up 12 optional forms available to all counties upon voter approval.

Vermont — No optional forms authority.

Virginia — Five optional plans available to all counties upon resolution of county governing board.

Washington — Alternate forms available through adoption of charter only. Other counties must obtain special state legislation in order to change structure.

West Virginia — No optional forms authority.

Wyoming — No optional forms authority.

A. In these 17 states, counties must operate under the commission (or a very weak executive-commission) form of government. In a couple of cases, special state legislation can be sought for individual county changes. See above article for explanations of individual state legislation.

Alabama	Kentucky	New Hampshire
Arkansas	Maine	Oklahoma
Delaware	Massachusetts	Texas
Idaho	Mississippi	Vermont
Iowa	Nebraska	West Virginia
Kansas		Wyoming

B. In these 16 states, any alternative plan must be put to a voter referendum, either through adoption of a charter, or a special question on the proposed change in form. See above article for explanations of individual state legislation.

Colorado	New Jersey	Pennsylvania
Hawaii	New York	South Dakota
Illinois	North Dakota	Tennessee
Louisiana	Ohio	Utah
Missouri	Oregon	Washington
Montana		

C. In these 15 states, the county governing board may adopt some alternative to the commission plan of government simply by resolution. In a couple of cases, the board may put the question to the voters if it so resolves. In one case (S.C.), voter approval is required for two of the five optional forms; in a couple of cases, no optional forms are specifically prescribed, but administrators have been hired on the basis of constitutional authority to hire whatever officers are deemed necessary to carry out duties of the governing board. See above article for explanations of individual state legislation.

Alaska	Maryland	New Mexico
Arizona	Michigan	North Carolina
California	Minnesota	South Carolina
Florida	Nevada	Virginia
Georgia		Wisconsin
Indiana		

IPA Grants strengthen management capabilities

by Thomas P. Bruderle
Research Associate

Counties are benefiting directly or indirectly from the \$6 million awarded under the '73 fiscal year Intergovernmental Personnel Act, according to recent U.S. Civil Service Commission statistics.

Counties benefited in four ways. First, 21 counties were directly awarded nearly \$259,000 to support fellowships, intergovernmental cooperation, manpower, and personnel support, along with supervisory, data processing, technical, zoning and code enforcement training. With local support, the cost of these programs totaled almost \$455,000.

The 21 counties awarded include more

than 13 percent of the total American population governed by counties. Cook County, Illinois received approximately \$45,000 through two grants while New Castle County, Delaware had the largest single grant, \$39,500.

A second benefit, in four other cases, cities and counties have served as joint grantees for IPA funds to develop common personnel management and support systems. IPA supplies nearly one-third of the cost (total costs \$335,000 with IPA paying \$112,000).

The third, and by far the largest potential source of assistance to counties was the \$5.5 million awarded to states. During the 1972-73 fiscal year, 31 states received IPA funds for personnel administration improvement and training programs for all local governments. The

funds for the programs either directly or indirectly were a benefit to all counties in that state or to a specific county.

In two instances regional units were given training funds for counties and other local entities. In addition, two colleges in New York received IPA funds for educational programs sponsored for all local officials.

A fourth source of assistance came through grants to public interest groups i.e. NACo, the National League of Cities, the Council of State Governments, National Training and Development Service for Local Governments, and the Labor-Management Relations Service, among others. These funds, totaling nearly \$690,000, provided for training and technical assistance to local units, including counties, and states.

Joseph M. Robertson, director of the Bureau of Intergovernment Personnel Programs, which administers IPA funds, said in the report that "IPA authorizes the U.S. Civil Service Commission to make grants to help state and local governments strengthen their management capabilities through improved personnel systems and training programs for professional, administrative, and technical employees."

"The great variety of programs being undertaken indicates that the chief executives of state and local governments are showing initiative and interest in identifying their highest priority personnel management and training needs to receive IPA assistance," he continued.

Write New County, U.S.A. Center for more information in IPA programs.

New Directions

by Gary Mann
Research Assistant

It's 'Salt Lake City and County'

"Salt Lake City and County" is the official name selected for a new form of government that would merge Utah's largest city with the county's vast unincorporated area.

Besides the merger, approval by Salt Lake County voters next November would create a series of community councils, each with representation on an areawide or county council.

The name was recently chosen by the county's local government modernization study group, which, among other things, still must split the county into communities for purposes of local representation.

County Planners Want Say of Growth

Baltimore County's (Md.) planning staff is drafting a new law that it hopes will make unplanned growth — with its familiar pattern of overcrowded schools, overused roads and overflowing sewage pipes — a thing of the past.

The bill would give the county planning board the right to turn down proposals for new development if public facilities are not "adequate to support and service the area of the proposed subdivision."

Using specific standards adopted in conjunction with the new law, the planning board would decide whether the proposed development would overtax roads, schools, water and sewer service, and police and fire service for the area.

Since last June, when a county moratorium on new development in the area went into effect, a task force of area residents, homebuilders and county officials has been meeting to come up with solutions to the problem of overdevelopment. The proposed legislation grew out of those meetings.

Closer Link Between Counties, State Sought

Washington State's county governments will be the "basic building blocks" in the new long-range planning relationship between the state and local government, King County's Council was recently told.

Richard W. Hemstad, director of the state's new Office of Community Development, told the council that a primary goal of his department will be to give local governments a stronger voice in statewide planning.

"Local government will be able to plug into the state budget process at a much earlier state" Hemstad said.

He said the next legislature will be asked to appropriate a "quite significant" amount of money to enlarge the planning capacities of local governments so that they may communicate their priorities to the state.

Possible Study Commission

The Northampton County (Pa.) Commissioners plan to take action in "several weeks" to initiate a study which may lead to a new form of county government.

The action should be taken before February 19, they agreed, so that candidates for a charter study commission can circulate nominating petitions. Circulation of such petitions starts on that date and continues through March 12.

The charter study question would be on the May 21 primary election ballots.

Employees Waive Union Affiliation

Warren County (Ohio) Commissioners were informed recently that water department employees had decided not to join the Association of Federal, State, County, and Municipal Employees of the AFL-CIO. County engineer Stan Markey attributed the employees' decision to a good working relationship between the employees and department head Craig Jarvis.

JESTER

JESTER stands for "John's Easy System for Text Entry and Retrieval." "John" is John T. Dennes, who designs computer programs for IBM in Louisville, Ky. JESTER was one of his designs.

Essentially, JESTER is a computerized filing system that locates letters and documents in seconds.

Several months from now, a Jefferson County (Ky.) government employee will be able to type out a "key word" on a machine in the Program Planning and Development office, and within seconds, be told where every letter or document is located that relates to the topic he is interested in.

William Belanger, a legislative specialist in program planning and one of the prime movers toward computerizing government operations, says JESTER means initially that "we won't have to worry about our filing system anymore. We'll never lose anything again. That's important, because we suffer an incredible amount of text loss."

"With JESTER, you can already see the possibilities. We'll get anything we need."

Drug Center Site Approved

The Montgomery County (Md.) Council has approved an 11-acre site in Rockville for construction of a 50-bed, \$900,000 drug treatment and rehabilitation center for young adults, the first of its kind in the county.

Florida Charters

The Broward County (Fla.) Board of Commissioners has established a charter commission by resolution. The commission now has 18 months to develop a charter and submit it to the board and the voters.

The Martin County Charter Commission has completed its work and will present its charter to the voters in April of 1974.

Economic Growth District for Kansas Counties

A 14-county area of Kansas recently became eligible for federal financial assistance for planning and carrying out programs for economic growth.

The counties became eligible upon designation as an economic development district by the Economic Development Administration, a U.S. Department of Commerce agency working to help stimulate orderly growth in areas with high unemployment or underemployment.

The 14-county area is officially known as the South Central Kansas Economic Development District. It consists of Butler, Chautauqua, Cowley, Elk, Greenwood, Harper, Harvey, Kingman, Marion, McPherson, Reno, Rice, Sedgwick and Sumner counties.

The aim of the EDA district program is to encourage adjacent counties to work together to solve regional problems blocking growth and to help create jobs in economically lagging areas.

Governor Reagan Signs AB 1315

AB 1315 has been signed by California Governor Reagan, permitting City-County consolidation studies to continue. A constitutional amendment to the bill will allow Folsom, Galt, and Isleton to retain separate status if their voters so desire. The amendment will be voted on statewide in June, even though it is applicable only to Sacramento County. A Sacramento countywide charter election will be held in November.

Ask New County



Ronald Bladen (left), who has been commissioned to prepare models for a sculpture for the Hennepin County, Minn. Government Center, toured the Center with County board chairman Tom Olson. The sculpture, to be located on the south plaza of the Government Center, will be financed by a grant of up to \$45,000 from the National Endowment for the Arts and a matching amount from the county. The grant is the first of its kind awarded to a county.

Q: What are counties doing to meet the shortage of heating fuels?

A: A majority of the 67 Boards of County Commissioners in Florida have adopted a model county ordinance proposed by the Florida State Association of County Commissioners. The emergency ordinance empowers the county to allocate heating fuel to those persons the county deems to have an

emergency need for home heating fuels. The ordinance designates a County Fuel Allocation Official and prescribes his duties with respect to household consumers and wholesale dealers. It requires wholesale dealers to make deliveries and requires that accurate records are to be maintained. Among other duties, the Fuel Allocation officer will provide assistance to households;



Forsyth County N.C. Manager Nick Meiszer (far left), Hall of Justice Arts Committee Chairwoman, Mrs. Ann Ring view the first piece of artwork donated to the Hall of Justice. The painting was donated by Ted Potter (right), of the Gallery of Contemporary Art in Winston-Salem.

identify all wholesale dealers in the county who supply or sell household consumers middle distillate fuels used for household heating, and identify any reserves of such fuels in the county that may be available in an emergency; and, require wholesale dealers in the county on an equitable rotation basis (or within designated service areas of the county) to allocate and deliver the necessary fuels to designated household consumers as determined by the county Fuel Allocation Official. See *Things to Write For*.

Q: It is difficult enough obtaining funds for constructing an entire new county office building. How can counties obtain fine works of art for their new buildings?

A: Forsyth County, N.C.'s new Hall of Justice, which has space for county administration, will be completed early this year. The county is encouraging art donations from its citizenry. All art must be submitted to a committee made up of representatives from many art fields. Hennepin County, Minn. was the first

county in the U.S. to receive a grant from the National Endowment for the Arts to help fund a sculpture for its new Government Center. The grant is for \$45,000 and is being matched by the county.

Q: I know there are quite a few (21) city/county consolidations in the United States, such as Metropolitan Nashville/Davidson County, Tenn. and Columbus/Muscogee County, Ga., but are there any examples of county-county consolidation?

A: The last case of County/county consolidation known to the New County, U.S.A. Center was in Georgia in the 1930's, when three counties merged to form Fulton County (county seat, Atlanta). Interestingly, Fulton county has over recent years seriously considered city/county consolidation. See *Things to Write For*.

Things to Write for

1. Florida Energy Ordinance
\$.35
2. "Consolidation: Partial or Total" An edited transcript of the 1973 national conference.
\$7.00
(CMS counties only) \$5.00
3. Guidelines and entry form for 1974 New County, U.S.A. Achievement Award program. (Deadline 3/31/74)
No charge
4. "National Survey of the Appointed Administrator in County Government"
\$5.00
(CMS counties only) \$3.00

Optional forms eyed in ACIR study

Continued from Page One

operate under the plan of county government in effect for that county, it also states that each county located within a Standard Metropolitan Statistical Area (SMSA) as designated by the U.S. Office of Management and Budget and containing 75 percent or more of the population of that SMSA, must adopt either the council-manager or council-elected executive plan. This provision is in accordance with a recommendation of the full ACIR during its October, 1973 meeting.

The new article creates a stronger manager and stronger executive. Where in the old version, the manager and executive appointed department heads "with approval of the board," in the new

version, the manager and executive "exercise all authority of the county board to appoint, suspend, and remove all county personnel whose appointment, suspension or removal was a function of the county board under general law."

The elected county executive in the older optional forms legislation had exactly the same responsibilities as the appointed manager. In the new version, the executive has the same responsibilities as the manager, plus the authority to appoint a chief administrative officer, and to veto ordinances and resolutions of the county board.

In the new optional forms suggested legislation, once a county has changed to one of the alternate forms, it may not

switch back to the commission form, although it may change to the other alternate plan. The old legislation contained no provision for switching from one option to another, or back to the original commission form, implying a county could switch back to the commission form at any time.

As noted in the November 1973 *New County Times* the ACIR has only approved some of the recommendations on the Report on Substate Regionalism. It is expected that in the next month, the commission will meet to discuss recommendations on other portions of the report, and to approve suggested legislation to accompany the recommendations.

Director
Research Associate
Research Associate
Research Assistant
Administrative Secretary
Secretary

John P. Thomas
Thomas P. Bruderle
Florence Zeller
Gary Mann
Dyann Van Dusen
Nancy Schenck



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NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

Many Free Copies

We have an abundant supply of "Suggestions for Conserving Energy" — the special report in the January 21, 1974 issue of *County News* anyone needing free copies may write for them. We also urge you to send us ideas for saving energy. They will be used to agument the special report when we prepare a forthcoming NACE manual on environmental and conservation measures. Send both ideas and requests for "Suggestions for Conserving Energy" to Marlene Glassman at NACo.

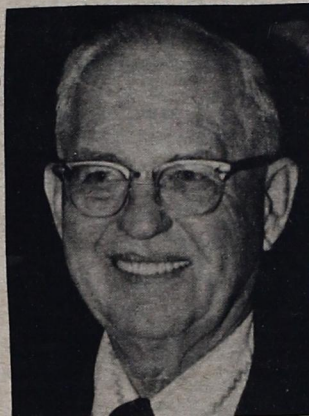
Iowa County Engineer of the Year

NACE Member John F. Arthurs, Jr., Marshall County (Iowa) Engineer, has been selected as County Engineer of the Year by the Iowa County Engineer's Association (ICEA).

Arthurs has been Marshall County Engineer for 35 years. Previously, he was assistant county engineer in Cerro Gordo and Winnebago Counties.

To be selected for the award, an engineer must first be recommended by the other county engineers in his district. (Iowa's 99 counties are divided into six districts.) The ICEA executive board then determines the award recipient based on at least a 75 percent favorable vote.

NACE congratulates him as Iowa "County Engineer of the Year."



John F. Arthurs, Jr.

New Officers in Kansas

The new officers of the Kansas County Engineers Association are: President, Dean Steward, Mitchell County Engineer; Vice President, Ray Lampe, Saline County Engineer; Secretary-Treasurer, Charles Ingle, Neosho County Engineer.

America's Increased Travel

According to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), during the past five years travel on America's highways increased more than 31 percent, representing an average annual increase of 5.6 percent for the period.

FHWA Administrator Norbert T. Tiemann said that the preliminary estimate of travel for 1973 is 1,320 billion vehicle miles — a 4.1 percent increase over the 1,268 billion vehicle miles reported for 1972. The 4.1 percent increase represents a significant decrease from the 1972 6.9 percent growth rate. According to Tiemann, "Obviously, the national fuel crisis has contributed to this lower rate. The effect of the crisis on highway travel will undoubtedly be even more pronounced in 1974."

FHWA reports that main rural roads (primarily arterials or major collectors) served 35.4 percent of the 1972 travel with 16 percent of the nation's total of 3.8 million miles of roads and streets. Local rural roads (mainly land access roads) accounted for 11.1 percent of the travel on approximately 68 percent of the mileage. Urban streets accounted for 53.5 percent of the total travel, representing only 16 percent of the total mileage. All federal-aid systems combined, which include 24 percent of the total U.S. road and street mileage, carried 70 percent of the travel.

"Engineering . . . Our Greatest Energy Resource"

February 17-23 is National Engineers Week and the 1974 theme is "Engineering . . . Our Greatest Energy Resource." The National Society of Professional Engineers sponsors the annual observance. Activities during the week include introducing students to the engineering profession, awarding scholarships; conferences, exhibits, media coverage.

David F. Hanley of Waukesha, Wisconsin is national chairman for the 1974 week.

For information on National Engineers Week or to order promotional aids, contact Cynthia Keen, National Society of Professional Engineers, 2029 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

How Times Have Changed

Editor's Note: The following set of office rules in effect in the year 1872 in the M1. Cory Carriage and Wagon Works owned by Zachary U. Geiger were reprinted from the Bell and Howell Finder and the Southerner, a regional bulletin of the Postal Service.

1. Office employees will daily sweep the floors, dust the furniture, shelves, and show-cases;
2. Each day fill lamps, clean chimneys, and trim wicks. Wash the windows once a week.
3. Each clerk will bring in a bucket of water and a scuttle of coal for the day's business.
4. Make your pens carefully. You may whittle your nibs to your individual taste.
5. This office will open at 7:00 A.M. and close at 8 P.M. daily, except on the Sabbath, on which day it will remain closed. Each employee is expected to spend the Sabbath by attending Church and contributing liberally to the cause of the Lord.
6. Men employees will be given an evening off each week for courting purposes, or two evenings a week if they go regularly to Church.
7. After an employee has spent 13 hours of labor in the office, he should spend the time reading the Bible and other good books while contemplating the Glories and building up of the Kingdom.
8. Every employee should lay aside from each pay a goodly sum of his earnings for his benefit during his declining years, so that he will not become a burden upon the charity of his betters.
9. Any employee who smokes Spanish cigars, uses liquor in any form, gets shaved at a barber shop, or frequents pool and public halls, will give me good reason to suspect his worth, intentions, integrity, and honesty.



ATTENDING North Carolina's Joint Regional Forum were, among others, (l to r) Bob Spivey, Bertie County; Mayor Charles Campbell, Brevard; Eugene McCombs, Rowan County; and C. Ronald Aycock, Counsel for Intergovernmental Affairs of the N.C. Association of County Commissioners.

North Carolina Associations Establish Joint Forum

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the North Carolina League of Municipalities have established a Joint Regional Forum to insure that the association, the league and the state's 22 regional councils work together in providing services to their member counties and cities.

The forum's goal is to represent all local governments in North Carolina before the state legislature and state agencies.

The Joint Forum is a nine-member committee of locally elected officials: four county commissioners, four municipal officials and a president appointed jointly by the association and the league. Donald C. Lambeth, Mayor pro tem of Morganton, chairs the group and Vice Chairman Eugene McCombs, Chairman of the Rowan County Board of Commissioners.

At its first meeting, the Forum asserted the importance of regional councils in the governmental structure of

North Carolina. The Forum recommended that legislative proposals affecting regional councils or having regional impact be channeled through it for solicitation of comments from all the state's regional councils. The forum would then review proposals and make recommendations to the Association and League boards for directors.

Another recommendation was that a regional newsletter be included in the existing monthly publications of the league and the association to present. The forum also voted to invite the North Carolina Association of Regional Councils Directors to join as an affiliate, and it has voted to do so.

According to the National Association of Regional Councils this joint effort is a first among regional cooperation endeavors. Additional information about the forum can be gotten from Ron Aycock, Counsel for Intergovernmental Affairs, the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, P.O. Box 1488, Raleigh, North Carolina 27602.

Hillenbrand's
Washington Report
202-785-9591

Labor Publishes Rules On Prime Sponsorship

The Department of Labor has published a "Request for Notice of Intent to Apply for Prime Sponsorship" in the Federal Register of January 23, 1974, pp. 2744-2747.

Counties of 100,000 population or more should consult the Federal Register for specifics of what they must include in their notice of intent. The notice must be submitted by March 1 to the appropriate Assistant Regional Director for Manpower. A list of these counties was published in *County News* January 14.

The notice adds: Any jurisdictions not included on the list which have a population of at least 100,000, as determined by the Bureau of Census, Department of Commerce, should notify immediately, but no later than March 1, 1974, the appropriate Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor. A copy of this notification must be sent to the appropriate governor.

Consortia

Combinations of units of general local government may unite to form a multijurisdictional area to plan and operate a comprehensive manpower program. Such arrangements are encouraged, particularly in instances where the labor market area is broader than a single jurisdiction.

For the purpose of this program, a labor market area "consists of a central city or cities and the surrounding territory within commuting distance." It is an economically integrated geographical unit within which workers may readily change jobs without changing their place of residence. Labor areas usually include one or more entire counties, except in New England where towns are considered the major geographical units", as defined in the current issue of "Area Trends in Employment and Unemployment," published by the U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration.

The principal combinations possible are as follows:

A statewide or balance of state program where independently eligible jurisdictions are included;

Two or more independently eligible units of government combined;

One or more independently eligible jurisdictions plus additional units of government not independently eligible, such as a county in the balance of the state or a city in a county;

A combination of units of government not independently eligible, in exceptional circumstances outlined in section 102(a)(4), as determined by the secretary.

Multijurisdictional programs involving noncontiguous and interstate areas will be permitted under the provisions of sec. 609 of the act.

Approval will be accorded in individual cases based on reasonable proximity of the areas to one another and the economic efficiency of the arrangement for planning and delivering manpower services.

Labor market areas represent an appropriate basis for effective manpower planning and programming.

Additional Funds

Section 103(b) of the act provides that up to five percent of Title I funds shall be available to the secretary to encourage voluntary combination agreements among units of general local government as authorized by section 102(a)(3) after consultation with and receiving recommendations from the governor of the appropriate state.

It is anticipated that consortia formed under this provision may receive increases of approximately 10 percent of their formula allocation of funds. It is anticipated that multijurisdictional programs which include units of general local government in reasonable proximity to one another and include a unit of general local government with a population of 100,000 and which include a substantial portion of the labor market area in which they are located will be eligible for the increase in their formula allocation of funds.

Optional Prime Sponsors

Any unit of general local government

which does not have a population of 100,000 and wishes to be named a prime sponsor because of exceptional circumstances under the provisions of section 102(a)(4) should notify the appropriate Assistant Regional Director for Manpower of its intent to apply for prime sponsorship immediately, but no later than March 1, 1974.

A copy of this notification must be sent to the appropriate governor who will have the opportunity to comment.

This notification should include information relative to:

The labor market area in which the unit of general local government is located.

The proportion of the labor market area population residing within the jurisdiction of the unit of general local government.

A demonstration that the unit of general local government has the administrative and organizational capability for adequately carrying out programs under the act.

A demonstration that the unit of general local government can carry out the program as effectively as the state, e.g., past experience in operating manpower or manpower-type programs, effective linkages with community-based

(Continued on following page)

NACo's 39th Annual Convention July 14-17, 1974 Dade County, Florida

Make reservations directly with:
Miami Beach Tourist and Convention Bureau
555 17th Street
Miami Beach, Florida 33139

DEADLINE: JULY 5, 1974

COUNTY _____

HOTEL CHOICE First _____
Second _____

(please circle preference)

single double/twin suite rate \$ _____

Arrival date _____ Departure date _____

Time _____

MAKE RESERVATION FOR:

Name _____

Title _____

Name _____

Title _____

Name _____

Title _____

PERSON MAKING THESE RESERVATIONS:

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____

HOTELS

Barcelona
Single \$14
Double/twin \$16

Doral-On-The-Ocean
Single or twin \$22-32
Suites \$35

Eden Roc
Convention Headquarters
Clerks and Records

Single or twin \$22-32
Suites \$42-72 (2 rooms)
\$104 (3 rooms)

Fontainebleau
Headquarters for:
NACo Board of Directors
Engineers/Treasurers
and Finance Officers

Single or double \$19-31
Suites \$70-90

Montmartre
Single \$18
Twin \$20-24
Suites \$48-72

Playboy Plaza
Single or twin \$22-32
Suite \$75 (2 rooms)
\$104 (3 rooms)

An Analysis Of The Allied Services Act

by Mary Brugger
Research Associate
Services Integration Projects

The purpose of the Allied Services Act is to encourage and assist states and localities develop, demonstrate and evaluate means of improving human services through integrated planning, management and delivery of those services.

The ultimate goal is to assist individuals and families in achieving the objectives of maximum personal independence and economic self-sufficiency.

Integrated delivery of human services means the provision of service programs to make them more accessible, to improve their effectiveness, and to make the most efficient use of resources. Methods include consolidating planning, budgeting and administrative support services.

The act requires that participating states and localities prepare plans integrating the assistance titles of the Social Security Act with one another and with at least three other service programs to be chosen from the entire range of human service programs — not necessarily limited to those receiving federal assistance.

Because the authority of the act deals with categorical grant programs of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, federal programs which will be most overtly affected are those which are funded.

An anticipated annual appropriation of \$20 million for five years will encourage the integrated delivery of services. This money will be available through two types of grants which together can cover the entire five year period, dependent upon the timing of the initial grant.

Planning Grants

The first type of grant is a planning grant which is available for two years (within the first three years after enactment). The second is a grant to assist in implementing the plan for the integrated delivery of services. This grant is available for three years.

Before making planning grants, the Secretary of HEW must be given assurances that the opportunity to participate in the development of the plan will be given to all human service agencies in the area served and that the area's needs for services and its resources are considered before the plan is developed.

Roles of State and Local Government

To initiate allied services in a state, the governor must divide the state into service areas and designate the state agency which will develop the state plan.

Although planning and coordination should develop at the state level, there is enough flexibility in the legislation for the local unit of general purpose government to take initiative in program planning — to directly affect the integration of services at the same level at which those services are delivered.

Certain conditions are applied to the local agency and local plan: the local plan must be incorporated into the state plan in order for funds to accrue; the plan must be completed with details as to which agencies, programs, services, and

procedures will be affected; and there must be allowances for continuous involvement of interested groups and agencies. The first opportunity to choose the local agency belongs to local government. The choice becomes that of the governor only if the local government is unable to designate an agency with the ability to develop the program.

Implementation Grants

The implementation grant, the second of the two, is to be awarded when there can be reasonable assurance that progress in carrying out the plan can be made within the time limit of the legislation.

Implementation

There are three methods of shifting funds to support the local services integration plan. The first is the possibility of transferring up to 30 percent of the assistance for certain HEW programs to other HEW programs in the plan. The second is a consolidated planning grant for the planning of all HEW programs. The third is the process of applying the planning funds of one HEW categorical program to another in the plan.

Concerning the transfer of funds, the non-federal share requirements will continue to be based on funds as they originate, not as they stand after transfer. Funds under the assistance titles of the Social Security Act are Title I of the Elementary and Secondary Education Act may not be transferred.

Local plans may include requests for waivers on state-wideness, single agency administration and other technical requirements.

When a local program is funded by more than one federal agency, a single federal agency may act administratively for all federal agencies involved.

The secretary has the authority to conduct evaluations of the projects as they progress and to disseminate the results of the evaluation. HEW may provide technical assistance, as necessary.

Five percent of the annual allied services appropriation is available for these purposes.

Five years after the date of enactment the secretary must report to Congress on the activities carried out under the act, including HEW's evaluation of the projects and legislative recommendations.

Summer In Washington Offered Students

High School students can learn about government first hand this summer at The American University in Washington, D.C. The Washington Summer Seminar for high school students will provide on-the-scene meetings with government leaders, politicians, bureaucrats, lobbyists and newsmen during two sessions June 16-28 and July 7-19.

For 25 years the Washington Semester Program of The American University has been offering college students from across the country the opportunity to learn about government through face-to-face meeting. Now, through the Washington Summer Seminar, The American University is providing the same opportunity to college-bound high school students and to those considering whether or not they wish to go to college. It will provide them with an early experience of college-level study for college credit and will give them a realistic picture of the way their government works.

A sound film strip on the program is available for groups. Application and additional information may be obtained by writing or calling: Dr. David C. Brown, Director, Washington Summer Seminar, School of Government and Public Administration, The American University, Washington, D.C. 20016. Tel. 202/686-23768.

Final Federal Regulations Issued

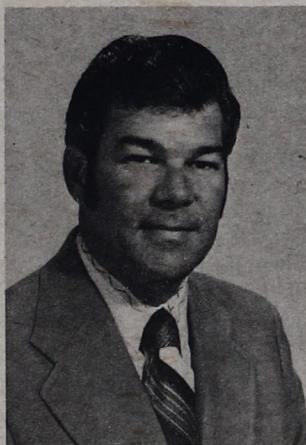
The Civil Service Commission has issued final "Regulations Establishing Grant Termination Procedures" ACIR Ref. No. 73-19. Copies of these regulations can be received by writing to Richard Leverone, Civil Service Commission, 1900 E Street, N.W. Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, Rm. 2526, Washington, D.C. 20415.

The following final regulations have been issued by the Department of Treasury: "Withdrawal of Cash from the Treasury for Advances Under Federal Grant and Other Programs" ACIR Ref. No. 73-1; "Subparts A, D and E of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972 (P.L. 92-512)" ACIR Ref. No. 73-11; "Four Draft Reports: State Planned Use Report, Units of Local Government Planned Use Report, State Status of Trust Fund Report, Units of Local Government Status of Trust Fund Report;" ACIR Ref. No. 73-11a. Copies of these regulations may be received from Donald L. E. Ritger, Acting Deputy General Counsel, Department of Treasury, 3308, Washington, D.C. 20220.

The Council on Environmental Quality has issued final guidelines on "Preparation of Environmental Impact Statements on Proposed Federal Actions Affecting the Environment," ACIR Ref. No. 73-44. The final regulations appeared in the *Federal Register*, Volume 38, Number 147, August 1, 1973.

State Associations

Casey Heads Arizona Unit



Richard W. Casey

"Success Through Unity" is the motto of the Arizona Association of Counties. The motto especially holds true as all fourteen of Arizona's counties belong both to the state association and NACO.

The Executive Director of the AACo is Richard W. Casey. He became executive in September 1971 after having been a newspaper reporter for 17 years specializing on state, city and county government. He was a legislative correspondent for six of those years.

As Executive Director, Casey is an active participant in the National Council of County Association Executives. The meeting of this body will be hosted by the AACo in late October or early November of this year.

Prime Sponsorship Rules Published

(Continued from preceding page)

organizations and programs, administrative efficiency in terms of costs, and existence and effective operation of a Cooperative Area Manpower Planning System, an Operational Planning Grant, a Public Employment Program or other manpower delivery services.

Any Concentrated Employment Program grantee serving a rural area having a high level of unemployment and desiring to serve as a prime sponsor should notify immediately after this publication, but no later than March 1, 1974, the appropriate Assistant Regional Director for Manpower.

Assistant Regional Directors for Manpower are:

Region I, Lawrence Rogers, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, J.F. Kennedy Bldg., Room 1703, Boston, Mass. 02203.

Region II, Edward W. Aponte, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 1515 Broadway, New York, N.Y. 10036.

Region III, J. Terrell Whitsitt, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, P.O. Box 8796, Philadelphia, Pa. 19101.

Region IV, William U. Norwood, Jr., Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 1317 Peachtree St. N.E., Room 405, Atlanta, Ga. 30309.

Region V, Commodore Jones, Acting Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 300 South Wacker Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60605.

Region VI, Richard L. Coffman, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, Federal Bldg., U.S. Court House, 1100 Commerce St., Dallas, Tex. 75202.

Region VII, Neal B. Hadsell, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, Federal Bldg., Room 3000, 911 Walnut St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106.

Region VIII, Frank A. Potter, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 16015 Federal Office Bldg., 1961 Stout St., Denver, Colo. 80202.

Region IX, Floyd E. Edwards, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 450 Golden Gate Ave., Box 36084, San Francisco, Calif. 94102.

Region X, Jess C. Ramaker, Assistant Regional Director for Manpower, U.S. Department of Labor, 2154 Arcade Plaza, 1321 Second Ave., Seattle, Wash. 98101.

District of Columbia: Thomas A. Wilkins, Administrator for District of Columbia, U.S. Department of Labor, District Bldg., Room 220, 14th and E Sts. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20004.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

Congress got right down to business last week. Usually not much happens during the first couple of weeks of a new session because of waiting for the President's State of the Union Message and his budget proposals. Not so this year.

Debate started in the Senate on the comprehensive energy bill, but there was little progress because of the unresolved question on an excess profits tax for oil companies. The Senate Finance Committee started hearings on the profits issue. The press had daily coverage on the oil companies' profits because of Senator Henry Jackson's hearings. Meanwhile, President Nixon submitted his package of new energy bills and reemphasized the need for an excess profits tax. It is doubtful if the comprehensive energy bill will be enacted before the end of February.

Land Use

In other action, the House Interior Committee cleared the land use policy bill (H.R. 10294). House floor debate could take place in February. The final committee bill contains 10 of the 12 amendments urged by NACo. *County News* will carry a comparison with the Senate-passed bill next week.

FY 1975 Budget

President Nixon's budget will be sent to Congress on Monday, Feb. 4. NACo will receive advance briefings and we plan to do a comprehensive analysis of the budget. It will be in the issue of *County News* dated Feb. 11.

Suburban Cooperation

Nassau County (N.Y.) County Executive Ralph Caso issued a 60-page survey of national city and suburban demographic social and economic developments at a meeting of suburban municipalities in Milwaukee, Wis. The report is an outgrowth of a paper Caso presented at NACo's annual meeting three years ago, and it documents the dramatic shift in politics during the last decade. He used the report to illustrate that the suburbs and cities have to work together and avoid conflicts. Copies can be obtained from County Executive Office, 1 West Street, Mineola, N.Y. 11501.

Crime Shift

Donald E. Santarelli, Chief of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), has announced that his agency will shift its emphasis from jails and police to protection of witnesses. He notes that half of the trial dismissals in the United States are laid to fear on the part of the witnesses of reprisals from the criminal. He is advocating the creation of "witness protection units" in police departments across the country and is also urging that county and city officials carefully study their handling of witnesses.

During the past five and one half years, LEAA has distributed nearly \$3 billion to states, cities and counties to fight crime.

Hotline

Our new NACo "hotline" has become so popular during the last two months that we've installed another telephone line. We started it, officially entitled "Hillenbrand's Washington Report" last November, so county officials could call at any time for a three minute recording on the latest national news of interest to counties.

Many callers reported that often they got a busy signal. We installed a new line last week, so that if the first line is busy, your phone call will automatically be switched to a second line with the same recording. The number to call is 202/785-9591.

We urge officials who haven't called the hotline yet to give it a try. We'd welcome your comments and suggestions.

**"Its No Secret Any More"
"Heres the Tape"**

The following letter was sent in by NACo Director Arch Lamb of Lubbock, Texas.

Dear Sir,

In reply to your request to send a check, I wish to inform you that the present condition of my bank account makes it almost impossible. My shattered financial condition is due to federal laws, state laws, city laws, county laws, mothers-in-law, brothers-in-law and outlaws.

Through these laws I am compelled to pay a business tax, amusement tax, school tax, gas tax, sales tax, liquor tax, tobacco tax, income tax, poll tax, excise tax and thumb tax; even my brains are taxed.

I am over taxed and am required to get a business license, car license, hunting license, fishing license, truck license, marriage license, and dog license.

My business is so governed that it is not easy for me to find out who owns it. I am impeded, disrespected, rejected, examined, re-examined, informed, misinformed, required, summoned, commanded, demanded and compelled until I provide an inexhaustible supply of money for every known need of the human race.

Simply because I refuse to donate to something or other, I am a miser but if I give liberally, I'm doing it for show. If I die young the world has lost a good trading man, but if I live to be a ripe old age, I'm robbing the grave.

I can tell you honestly that except for a miracle I could not enclose this check. The wolf at my door just had pups. I sold them and here is the money.

Revenue Sharing Data

States and local governments will receive earlier and more accurate estimates of general revenue sharing annual allocations, accordingly Graham W. Watt, Director of the U.S. Treasury Department's Office of Revenue Sharing.

Working with the U.S. Bureau of the Census, the Office of Revenue Sharing has developed a system whereby data will be reviewed by the recipient governments themselves in March 1974, before the fiscal year 1975 allocations are calculated for each government. Since the data will have been verified in advance, fewer and smaller adjustments are expected to be made subsequently in allocations of shared revenues.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand
Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

FEBRUARY

4 - 6	Michigan Association of Counties Legislative & Taxation Conference	Lansing, Michigan Olds Plaza Hotel	A. Barry McGuire 517/372-5374
6 - 7	County Judges & Commissioners Association of Texas	College Station, Texas	Kenneth Douglas 512/478-8753
17 - 19	Police Jury Association of Louisiana	Lake Charles, Louisiana	James Hayes 504/343-2835
20 - 22	National Association of County Engineers 14th Annual Management & Research Conference	Disney World, Florida	Charles Goode 305/849-3445
25 - 26	National Association of County Civil Attorneys Mid-Winter Meeting	Washington, D.C.	Don Murray 202/785-9577
26 - 28	NACo National Legislative Conference	Washington, D.C.	J. Murphy 202/785-9577
28 - Mar. 2	"Revolution in Campaign and Election Law"	Shoreham Hotel Washington, D.C.	Florence Zeller 202/785-9577

MARCH

1	NACIO's "Bridging the Credibility Gap" Meeting	Washington, D.C. Shoreham Hotel	Eileen Hirsch 202/785-9577
3 - 5	State Association of County Commissioners of Florida Convention	Panama City Beach, Florida	E. R. Hafner 904/224-3148
9 - 13	National Association of Regional Councils Annual Convention	Los Angeles, California Biltmore Hotel	Ralph Webster 202/296-5253
31 - Apr. 3	County Officer Association of State of New York Annual Meeting	Grossinger, New York	Herb Smith 518/465-1473

APRIL

28 - 30	NACo Western Region District Conference	Seattle Washington	L. Naake 202/785-9577
	Association of County Commissioners of Georgia Annual Convention	Atlanta Georgia	Hill Healan 404/522-5022

MAY

1 - 3	Utah Association of Counties Annual Convention	Salt Lake City, Utah Travel Lodge	Jack E. Christensen
5 - 8	American Society for Public Administration Annual Convention	Syracuse, New York Hotel Syracuse	Richard Legon 202/785-3255
15 - 16	Region III Federal Aid Briefing	Baltimore, Maryland Hunt Valley Inn	Stephen Collins 303/494-3318

JULY

14 - 17	NACo National Convention	Miami Beach Florida	Rod Kendig 202/785-9577
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Change of Address

If the *County News* is incorrectly addressed, please give the correct address below and return to NACo.

Name _____
Title _____
Address _____

Attach old label here