

County News

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Bush budget: slim news for counties

Although the \$1.23 trillion FY91 budget, submitted by the administration Jan. 29, contains a 2.6 percent cut in defense spending, it does not assume a major peace dividend, nor does it contain any significant surges in funding for county programs.

Instead, it focuses on investing in the future with increases proposed for NASA, research and development, education, anti-drug efforts, environmental and aviation programs. It also includes new initiatives addressing homelessness and other domestic challenges.

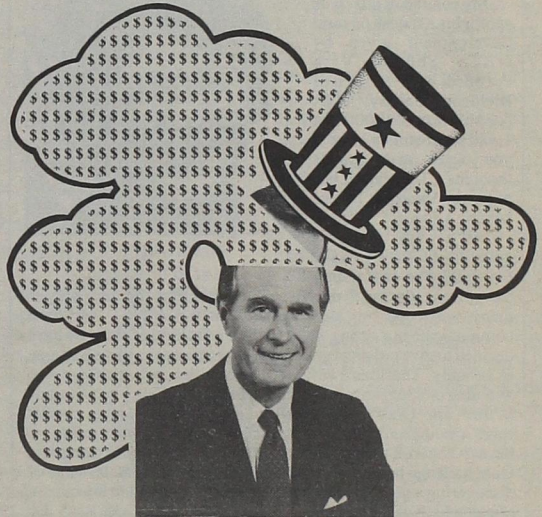
Administration officials claim that the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings deficit reduction target can be met through \$36.5 billion in savings and revenue raising measures, many of which have been rejected by Congress in previous years. The administration also estimates

that \$4.9 billion of the \$20 billion in new revenue would result from lowering the capital gains tax, and, in addition, claims there are no new taxes in the budget despite a host of new proposed user fees.

While the budget is not "dead on arrival," the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) is challenging its economic assumptions, which project a 3.3 percent growth in the economy and interest rates falling by two percent. CBO, using less optimistic economic and technical assumptions, is likely to project that the president's budget misses the deficit reduction target by roughly \$38 billion.

Following are highlights of how the president's budget would affect some programs that are particularly critical to counties.

See BUDGET, page 3



Sullivan, Waxman to address conferees

By Jill Conley
staff writer

Health and Human Services (HHS) Secretary Louis W. Sullivan, M.D. and U.S. Representative Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.), chairman of the Subcommittee on Health and the Environment of the House Energy and Commerce Committee, are among the national leaders scheduled to speak at NACo's upcoming Legislative Conference.

Dr. Sullivan, who will be speaking at the Delegate Luncheon, Monday, March 19, was sworn in as secretary of HHS last year. He came to Washington from the Morehouse School of Medicine in Atlanta Ga., where he served as dean and president since July 1981.

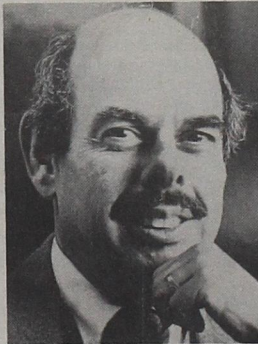
Prior to that, he was an instructor of medicine at Harvard Medical School from 1963-64, and an assistant professor of medicine at the New Jersey College of Medicine from 1964-66.

In 1966, he became co-director of hematology at Boston University Medical Center. From 1966-75, he was, successively, assistant professor of medicine, associate professor of medicine and professor of medicine at Boston University School of Medicine.

From 1972-75, he served as co-



Louis W. Sullivan, M.D., (l) health and human services secretary, and Congressman Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) will highlight Monday's Legislative Conference calendar.



project director of the Boston Sickle Cell Center and director of hematology at Boston City Hospital. Sullivan returned to Morehouse, his alma mater, in 1975 as professor of biology and medicine.

Rep. Waxman, who will be speaking at the 9 a.m. General Session, Monday, March 19, was first elected to the House of Representatives in 1974 from California's 24th District, the portion of Los Angeles including Hollywood, Hollywood Hills, Beverly-Fairfax, Silverlake, Hancock Park, Los Feliz and Universal City.

Because the House Energy and Commerce Committee has broad legislative jurisdiction, Waxman, the second-ranking Democrat on the committee, is directly involved in a wide range of issues.

He serves on the committee's Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness Subcommittee, and is also a member of the Government Operations Committee and the Select Committee on Aging.

Waxman has been involved in health issues since 1969, when he was named to the California State

Assembly Health Committee, which he later chaired. In Congress, he has lobbied for improved Medicare and Medicaid programs and has sought to improve prenatal and infant care for low-income persons. He has also worked for protection against impoverishment for the spouses of persons in nursing homes, for increased community services for people needing long-term care and for prescription drug coverage in Medicare for people with high drug expenditures.

With respect to the environment, Waxman advocates strong measures to reduce exposure to harmful pollutants. He has been working to develop a comprehensive clean air reauthorization package that would deal with acid rain, toxic air emissions, depletion of the ozone layer and global warming.

Prior to his election to Congress, Waxman served three terms in the California State Assembly where he was chairman of the Health Committee, the Committee on Elections and Reapportionment and the Select Committee on Medical Malpractice.

He authored the Fair Campaign Practices Act, the Fair Credit for Women Act and legislation establishing standards for Health Maintenance Organizations.

America's counties Spotlighting rural development

By Ann Klinger
NACo president

My column in this issue spotlights a speech on rural development given by NACo Second Vice President Kaye Braaten of Richland County, N.D. (population 20,000 in 1,520 square miles.) See if you agree with Kaye's thoughts. The speech has been condensed to fit this column's space.

"We in local government have to have the courage to start telling our citizens the reality of reduced revenues, that there are only so many ways we can slice up the same size pie. We must communicate in a strong, clear fashion what kind of place we have decided to give our great grandchildren as a hometown, as a school, as a county. That is an awesome responsibility, and we need to stop avoiding making those decisions, no matter how burdensome some of them are. Once we decide what kind of life we want to have as rural Americans, what kind of rural America we want to be, we have to hold fast to that vision and carry that message to Congress. Our challenge here is to help bureaucracy move from the stage of discovering a problem exists to translating information into action of some kind."

"We can't afford to be turf-protective, to be provincial in our attitudes in our county, or anywhere else in this country. And face it, we humans tend to be turf-protective. A dog who patrols the borders of his owner's yard, barking at any passersby could be put to shame by the sound his owner could make when trying to protect his or her turf, whether that turf is at work, or in the community at large."

"I also believe that unless the local citizens support rural development, no amount of federal or state dollars will result in a success story. We need to avoid the simple, quick solutions. There may be rural counties in this nation that may lack the kind of environment required for economic development. In counties where economic development is feasible, county governments should take a more visible leadership role. We must be involved long before the ribbon cutting at a new plant. We need to work with those trying to attract new businesses. We need to be active supporters of the businesses already in place and become keenly aware of the business climate in our counties. Every failed business in any community weakens the economic foundation of that county."

"We in local government cannot wait for the state and federal government. We need to determine our own destiny."

The importance of trade and development beyond our borders in the 1990s is a reality that is well understood in rural America. We are a nation which relies on the export market. The Canadian trade agreement, the unification of Europe in 1992, the Pacific Rim and the Gatt negotiations are all crucial issues for us.

"We in North Dakota are a landlocked state. There are no ocean waves hitting our shores, but each year when field after field of grain ripens, our state is a vision of amber waves of grain. That sight is a dramatic reminder of the importance of trade and development beyond our borders. The irony in our state, and possibly in yours too, may be that we are more informed about international trade than we are about how to get a new small business running on downtown Main Street."

"A small business may generate several new jobs in a community where a few jobs have as great an economic impact as 100 jobs in a larger city. Local officials understand that. I challenge you to find even more ways to meet those needs as well as those that accompany major business development projects."

"I want to close by saying that I'm convinced that if we continue to work together, to use the past as a guideline, not a place to dwell and communicate our needs in a strong, clear fashion, we can revitalize rural and urban America, but we must remember to be a government of the people, for the people and by the people, and that commitment starts with you and me."



Ann Klinger
NACo president

Salt Lake meeting closes without forming a coalition

A meeting called by the Wisconsin Counties Association to create a national coalition on federal Indian treaties ended with no agreement to form such a coalition. Held on Jan. 18-20 in Salt Lake City, Utah, the meeting was called to discuss county/tribal governmental conflicts. NACo did not support or participate in the meeting because it already has an established Indian Affairs Task Force which is studying the complex jurisdictional issues.

The meeting was called by the Wisconsin Counties Association "to organize a national coalition of state associations for the purpose of modernizing Indian treaties and/or resolving outstanding treaty problems." The meeting itself began to become an issue when several Native American organizations and tribal governments began to see it as an attempt to organize a national coalition to "abolish" or "abrogate" Indian treaties.

At issue are several hundred treat-

ties between the federal government and Native Americans that give Indian tribes extensive rights to use land in and around their reservations. The treaties guarantee rights to water, fish, game animals, land, timber and self-government. Their provisions frequently cause jurisdictional conflicts between tribal governments and county governments who also claim rights over the same land.

In the weeks leading up to the meeting in Salt Lake City, it became apparent that tribal delegations or representatives would try to attend. They were concerned that the preset agenda, which did not include presentations by tribal officials, would be "one-sided."

The meeting, held at a local hotel, was open to the press but closed to any who had not pre-registered with the Wisconsin Counties Association. At least three Native Americans who were also elected county officials were registered for the meeting.

Led by Percy Deal, supervisor of Navajo County, Ariz. and Marshall Plummer, commissioner, McKinley County, N.M., the Indian officials entered lengthy discussions with officials from the Wisconsin Association. They requested time on the agenda for a response to representatives from tribal government. When their requests were denied, Deal and other Native American elected officials walked out in protest.

The meeting proceeded with presentations by various Wisconsin officials on the conflicts which are currently occurring in that state. Participants also identified and discussed jurisdictional conflicts they were having with tribal governments in their own states and counties.

At its conclusion, the remaining conferees from eight states concluded that Congress should hold hearings and work-

See TREATY, page 5

Corrections

We thought we learned quite a bit when we put together the "Know your Counties" special report in the Jan. 22 issue. However, since the issue hit the streets, we've learned even more.

• The graph on page one, titled "National Total Tax Revenues - 1987 - 1989," should have been titled "Distribution of National Tax Revenues at the State and Local Level." While the federal government collects 57 percent of the nation's total tax revenues, as indicated in the story accompanying the graph, it distributes 16 percent of

those revenues to state and local governments.

• The graph on page 10, titled "Counties With the Most Employees," should have been titled "Counties With the Most Local Government Employees." The number of employees indicated in the graph may also include city, township, borough or village employees, in addition to those working for the county.

• The correct name for the county that is home to Brooklyn, N.Y. is Kings County.

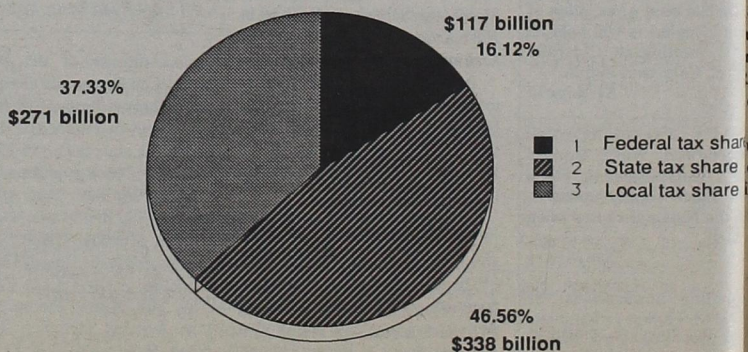
• Hinsdale County, Colo. has the

country's third smallest population at 500. Arthur County, Neb., with population of 600, is the fifth smallest county. We inadvertently switched the two counties in the graph on page eight.

• Our new member county budget request is located in Michigan for the Schoolcraft County.

• "Building Together: Investing in Community Infrastructure," a workbook jointly developed by NACo and the National Association of Home Builders, is available for \$20 per copy. The price covers the cost of printing, handling and shipping the publication.

Distribution of National Tax Revenues on the State and Local Level



BUDGET from page 1

Department of Interior and related agencies

The Bush administration has reversed a long-standing Reagan policy and dropped plans to change the timber receipts formula from a "gross to net" basis. The FY91 budget contains no proposal to tinker with the natural resource payments that go to states and counties for their road and school bud-

gets. The administration is proposing to gain information on "below-cost timber sales" by selecting nine test areas in which below-cost sales will be eliminated. The impacts of eliminating below-cost sales will be monitored to determine the effects on local community economic stability. Though not identified, the selected test forests will be located in high recreation demand areas and not in heavily timber-dependent communities.

The administration has also recommended a timber sales volume level of 10.6 billion board feet this year. In FY90, the level was 11.1 billion board feet.

Payments-in-lieu-of-taxes has also been recommended for full funding of \$105 million in FY91.

EPA

Declaring that the president's budget request "contains good news for the environment," EPA Administrator William K. Reilly unveiled a \$5.6 billion FY91 budget for the agency. Although the budget contains increases in funding for a number of programs, it also projects a decrease in money for the Sewage Treatment Construction Grants program under the Clean Water Act.

The administration's \$1.6 billion request for this program represents a nearly \$400 million decrease from the FY90 appropriation, and is \$800 million below the authorized amount. It is, however, an increase of \$400 million over the Reagan/Bush request of \$1.2 billion for 1990.

The total budget document lays out a number of themes and priorities that Reilly intends to emphasize for the next several years:

- increasing resources for the agency's operating programs;
- pollution prevention;
- enforcement of environmental laws;
- research and development;
- implementation of the proposed Clean Air Act; and

- preservation of "critical habitats" including wetlands, fragile coastal areas and estuaries.

In summing up his views about the proposed budget, Administrator Reilly said, "At a time when new money is very hard to come by in the federal government, EPA's operating budget will increase by 12 percent ... Our trust funds for Superfund and leaking underground storage tanks will increase by more than 13 percent ... We will put the funds to good use ... We have before us a unique opportunity to set the direction and the pace of environmental protection for this decade of the 1990s and well on into the 21st century. It is critical that we take advantage of this opportunity."

Justice and public safety

The president's budget would increase spending for state and local law enforcement under the 1988 anti-drug legislation by \$42 million — bringing the overall level to \$492 million. This is a substantial increase over the FY89 funding level of \$150 million. However, at the same time the administration has requested an increase in drug law enforcement funding, it also proposes to eliminate all funding for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act. This is not the first time that the JJDP Act has been zeroed out in the budget, but as in all prior cases, there appears to be little likelihood that such a request will be honored.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

The president recommends increased funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) from \$18.4 billion in FY90 to \$23.7 billion in FY91. However, most of this additional \$5.3 billion is for expiring Section 8 contracts. The department's overall funding masks reductions for most programs and reflects reordering priorities in support of the administration's new HOPE (Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere) initiative for which \$1.2 billion is budgeted.

Community Development Block Grants (CDBG) would be cut from \$2.9 billion in FY90 to \$2.8 billion. However, further cuts to entitlement communities are as-

sumed because \$14.5 million is earmarked for technical assistance, \$5 million for a child care demonstration project, \$3.7 billion for monitoring and \$27 million for Indian tribes, who in 1991 would become eligible for funding on an entitlement basis.

The budget contains all of the proposed changes in CDBG that Congress rejected last fall when it passed the HUD reform bill. The administration's proposals would further target the program to benefit low- and moderate-income persons and shift its focus to combating poverty. In addition, the president recommends that new housing construction be made a CDBG-eligible activity.

The Rental Rehabilitation Grants program would be cut from \$128 million to \$70 million. These funds would be allocated to 50 Housing Opportunity Zones if authorized as part of the HOPE initiative.

The president proposes terminating the Section 312 loan rehabilitation program, which has been operating on loan repayments, because he maintains that Section 312 duplicates CDBG. The Section 108 Loan Guarantee program also is slated for termination.

At first glance, the proposed budget increases subsidized housing from \$7.3 billion in 1990 to \$13.144 billion in 1991. However, \$7.7 billion is allotted for Section 8 rental contract renewals, which is a \$6.7 billion increase over what was needed last year for expiring contracts. When these contracts are

excluded from the equation and funds for public housing modernization are factored in, funds for subsidized housing decrease by 4.3 percent in constant dollars from \$7.299 to \$7.291 billion.

No funds are recommended for new construction of public or Indian housing. Fewer Section 202 units for the elderly and handicapped are proposed, and a new lending program is viewed as a way to provide additional units for these populations. The budget increases HUD funding for homeless assistance.

Human services and education

President Bush's budget includes a \$500 million increase for Head Start, which is the most significant increase in one year since the program was established 25 years ago. This would increase the Head Start program to a total of \$1.9 billion. It is estimated that this amount would add 180,000 more children to Head Start programs.

The proposed budget also in-

cludes a \$537 million increase in expanded funding for the new Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) program created by the Family Support Act of 1988. This would bring the JOBS program to a budgeted amount of \$1 billion for FY91. Support for child care related to the AFDC program is \$489 million, an increase of \$283 million. These funds will provide up to 12 months of transitional child care for recipients who leave the AFDC rolls due to increased income from employment. However, at a time when increased program participation is planned for the AFDC program, the Bush administration proposes a cut of \$33 million in state and local administration.

Further budget cuts are aimed at state administration costs of foster care maintenance programs. The budget proposes to limit the increase of federal reimbursements for administrative costs to no more than 10 percent per state per year, beginning in FY91. The Bush administration claims that if left

See BUDGET, next page

Department of Education

(\$ in millions)

	FY90	FY91	Change
Grants to Local Education Agencies	\$4,593	\$4,959	+\$ 366
Even Start	24.5	48	+ 23.5
State Program Improvement Grants	457	475	+ 18
Magnet Schools of Excellence	-	100	+ 100
Drug-Free Schools and Communities	539	593	+ 54
Impact Aid	732	660	- 72
Education for the Handicapped Grants	1,542	1,615	+73
Vocational Rehabilitation State Grants	1,528	1,597	+ 69
Postsecondary Education	9,947	9,460	- 487

Human Services and Food Nutrition

(\$ in millions)

	FY90	FY91	Change
AFDC	\$9,161	\$9,489	+\$ 328
Erroneously Issued Payments	512	510	- 2
State and Local Administration	1,505	1,472	- 33
Child Care/Work Activities	206	489	+ 283
Child Support	1,335	1,529	+ 194
JOBS/WIN	463	1,000	+ 537
Low-Income Energy Assistance	1,393	1,050	- 343
Refugee Assistance	369	369	-
State Legalization Impact Assistance	301	301	-
Community Services Block Grant	388.8	42	- 346.8
Social Services Block Grant	2,762	2,800	+ 38
Headstart	1,386	1,886	+ 500
Runaway and Homeless Youth	38.6	38.6	-
Child Abuse and Crisis Nurseries	61.4	61.4	-
Child Welfare	252.6	300	+ 47.4
Aging Programs	709.6	709.6	-
Developmental Disabilities	82.4	82.4	-
Foster Care	1,250	1,777	+ 527
Adoption Assistance	124.8	150.5	+ 25.7
Food Stamp Program			
Benefits	12,463	13,173	+ 710
Over-Issuances	938	961	+ 23
Administration	1,165	1,230	+ 65
School Nutrition Programs	4,718	4,693	- 25

BUDGET from previous page

unchecked, state administrative costs are expected to exceed the maintenance payments to foster families by FY92.

On the program side, however, the budget proposes a total \$553 million increase in foster care assistance for children who must be placed outside the home and for subsidies for families adopting children with special needs.

The 1991 budget maintains funding at the 1990 level for aging service programs and developmental disabilities programs. However, an increase of \$1 million has been included in the aging research budget to provide funding for the 1991 White House Conference on Aging. This conference will focus on increasing public awareness of the contributions of older persons to society, identifying the problems of older persons and developing recommendations for action on the federal, state and local level for maintaining and improving the well-being of older persons. The 1991 budget includes an increase of \$38 million for the Social Services Block Grant, bringing funding to the full authorization level of \$2.8 billion.

For refugee assistance, the Bush budget maintains the same level of funding as the 1990 appropriation level of \$369 million. As in 1990, this funding level will provide reimbursement to states for four months of assistance to categorical refugees and 12 months for non-categorical refugees.

The State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant program for 1991 is also maintained at the same amount as in 1990 — \$303 million.

The complete phase-out of the Community Services Block Grant is proposed in 1991. The budget includes only \$42 million to maintain support for targeted homeless activities authorized by the Stewart B. McKinney legislation.

Another program slated for cutbacks is the Low-Income Home Energy Assistance program. The budget requests \$1.05 billion for this program in 1991. This amount is \$343 million less than the 1990 appropriation level.

In the food stamp program, the administration's budget requests nearly \$13.2 billion, an increase of \$710 million over the 1990 current estimate of \$12.2 billion. However, the child nutrition programs are cut by \$25 million. The 1991 budget request for these programs is \$4.7 billion.

In the education arena, the Bush administration has placed a high

priority on elementary and secondary education, preschool education and parental involvement (Even Start) and drug education. Each of the programs received increases in the 1991 budget over the 1990 levels.

On the other hand, major reductions are being proposed for the Guaranteed Student Loan Program and reductions in lower priority programs totaling \$1.3 billion. One such program is the Impact Aid program. The Bush administration is proposing a \$72 million cut in this program for 1991 with a funding level of \$660 million. The Impact Aid program provides grants to local educational agencies to compensate them when federal activities result in increased enrollments or loss of local revenues.

In total, the 1991 budget for the Department of Education is \$24.6 billion, an increase of \$500 million over the 1990 level of \$24.1 billion.

Tax and finance

President Bush's FY91 federal budget proposes no new major tax increases, other than the previous year's continuation of the telephone tax and other miscellaneous excise tax extensions. The budget does include a capital gains tax cut proposal and a new program that would exempt the interest earned on dollars contributed to a family savings plan from income taxes.

A major revenue raising measure in this year's budget, left over from previous years, that adversely affects counties is a proposal requiring all state and local government employees to pay the Medicare hospital insurance tax. Currently, only new employees must pay the tax. The administration estimates that this change would increase federal revenues by \$1.9 billion.

A number of revenue and finance proposals affecting important county priorities which have circulated in years past are not contained in the president's budget document.

Specifically, there are no proposals to raise the federal gasoline tax, eliminate or limit the state and local income and property tax deductions or further restrict governmental bonds.

However, the administration does assume, as it did last year, that federal savings will be achieved due to the Mortgage Revenue Bond and Industrial Development Bond programs ending this year. These programs are currently extended

for nine months, however, they receive much popular support each year and there will be a battle to keep them funded through FY91.

tion in indirect cost payments to teaching hospitals (\$1.03 billion) and a reduction in hospital outpatient payments (\$670 million).

Health (\$ in millions)

	FY90	FY91
Medicaid		
Payments	\$38,215	\$42,869
Administration	1,940	2,033
Community Health Centers	427	438
Infant Mortality	31.6	35.7
Migrant Health	47.4	48.4
Homeless Health	33.7	45.6
National Health Service Corps	41.8	42.4
Health Professions	203	58.9
Minority Health	-0	107
Maternal Child Health	554	579
WIC	2,215	2,215
Rural Health Research	3.4	4.4
Preventive Health	84.1	84.1
Sexually Transmitted Disease	81.3	81.4
Immunizations	156	153
Family Planning	139	139
Substance Abuse Prevention	193	262
Alcohol, Drug Abuse and Mental Health Services		
Mental Health Treatment	450	450
Drug and Alcohol Treatment	743	843
AIDS		
Research	1,162	1,245
Treatment	1,063	1,346
Prevention	487	567
*Public Health Service/AIDS	1,586	1,695
Medicare		
Hospital Insurance (Part A)	59,844	65,352
Supplemental Medical Insurance (Part B)	42,964	47,910

*Total funding from the Public Health Service (PHS) for Research, Treatment and Prevention portion is often considered the benchmark funding PHS levels for AIDS.

Health

Office of Management and Budget Director Richard G. Darman's introduction to the budget taps health expenditures as one of the "hidden PACMEN" consuming ever greater shares of the federal budget. Pointing to the rise from less than five percent of GNP in 1970 to a projected 15 percent in the early '90s, Darman notes that increasing demands for health insurance for the uninsured and better financing for long-term care will create added budget pressures. He warns that the present value of unfunded liabilities for Medicare hospital insurance alone could be more than \$250 billion. Currently, mandatory Medicare spending will total \$94.2 billion in 1990, representing more than two-thirds of mandatory federal health outlays.

Medicare bears the brunt of the health budget cuts. More than \$5.6 billion in savings are proposed, including a reduction in capital payments to urban and rural hospitals (\$1.53 billion savings), a reduc-

Overall, the other proposed budgets for health are funded at slightly higher levels than last year but not enough to cover inflation. Very few legislative initiatives are proposed. In an attempt to control skyrocketing Medicaid costs, states will divert low-income individuals from using the emergency room as their first point of access for care. The president will propose legislation costing \$25 million to provide states with financial incentives to increase enrollment in managed care systems.

Beginning in 1991, states will receive a three percent payment bonus for expenses associated with enrolling persons in managed care plans. However, in 1993 the matching rate for traditional fee-for-service systems would be reduced by one percent. Managed care would be a standard option, not subject to the current time-consuming waiver process. While not explicitly supporting a mandate to raise the Medicaid eligibility level to 18 percent of poverty for pregnant women and infants, the administration encourages states to move toward that level of coverage.

Funding for AIDS would receive a relatively small \$109 million increase in the Public Health Service budget for a total of nearly \$1.7 billion in 1991. Medicare and Social Security Dis-

See BUDGET, next page

County News

"THE WISDOM TO KNOW AND THE COURAGE TO DEFEND THE PUBLIC INTEREST"

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BUDGET

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Training and employment services

For training and employment assis-
tance, the administration has re-
quested \$5.3 billion for 1991, which
includes \$4.2 billion for programs
funded under the Job Training Partner-
ship Act (JTPA); \$13 million for job
training assistance for the homeless;
\$343 million for Older Americans;
\$41 million for Trade Adjustment As-
sistance, to retrain individuals who
lose their jobs as a result of increased
competition from foreign countries.
See BUDGET, next page

TREATY

from page 2

reduce conflicts among tribal, state
and local governments. They also
agreed to put the issue before before
NACo for immediate consider-
ation.

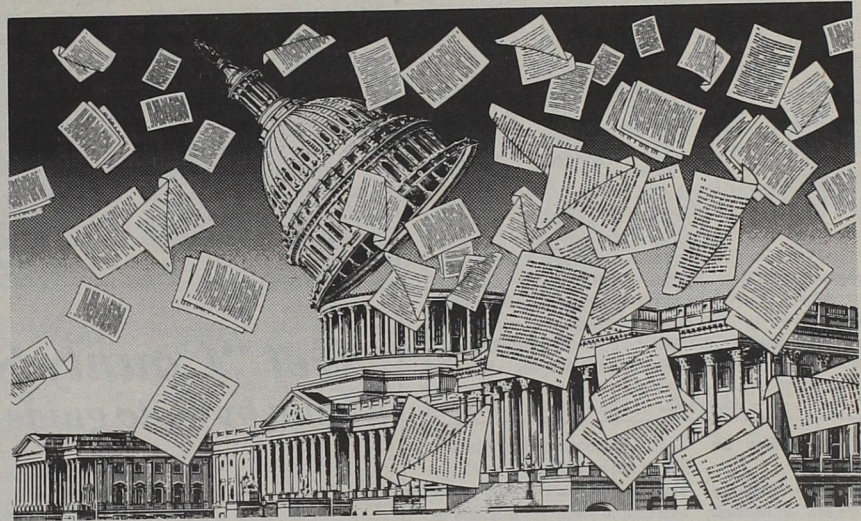
In addition to an Indian Affairs
Subcommittee, NACo has a special
Indian Affairs Task Force to study the
complex and contentious jurisdic-
tional issues which have caused these
conflicts between county and tribal
governments.

The co-chairs of the task force are
Jim Reidhead, commissioner, from
Utah County, Utah and Percy Deal,
Supervisor Deal is also a member of
the Navajo tribe. Of the 26 elected
county officials on the task force, four
are Native Americans and one is a
Native Hawaiian.

"NACo's approach reflects the
practical and political reality that all
sides and parties to county/tribal con-
flicts must participate in the formula-
tion of potential solutions.

It is Congress, after all, that has the
constitutional responsibility to deal
with treaty issues and to ultimately
resolve many of our jurisdictional
conflicts.

County officials should not let Con-
gress off the hook by allowing them to
dismiss recommendations which we
develop as coming from a flawed pro-
cess that does not have all of the affected
parties sitting at the table," said Execu-
tive Director John Thomas.



No More Reports. No More Speeches.

It seems nearly every day the government releases another report on the state of the nation's schools. Or a politician makes another speech about what's wrong with American education.

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BUDGET from previous page

Training and Employment Services			
	FY90	FY91	Change
JTPA Total	\$3,917,611	\$4,157,005	+ \$239,394
Grants to States			
Block Grants	1,744,808	-0-	- 1,744,808
Summer Youth	699,777	-0-	- 699,777
Adult Opportunities	-0-	965,500	+ 965,500
Year-Round Youth	-0-	1,718,952	+ 1,718,952
Dislocated Worker	463,603	400,000	- 63,603
Federally Administered			
Native Americans	58,193	77,581	+ 19,388
Migrants	69,047	61,742	- 7,305
Job Corps	802,614	818,021	+ 15,407
Veterans	9,345	10,227	+ 882
Other National Programs	70,224	104,982	+34,758
Homeless	11,343	13,000	+ 1,657
Older American	357,013	342,814	- 14,199
Trade Adjustment Assistance	280,024	40,500	- 239,524
Employment Service	847,691	781,500	- 66,191
Total	\$5,413,682	\$5,334,819	- \$78,863

imports; and \$782 million for Employment Service.

Although the administration has requested a \$239 million increase for JTPA, the additional funds are tied to pending amendments that would eliminate the current block grant and summer youth programs and create two new separate programs to train adults and youths. Under current law, states are required to pass through 78 percent of the funds they receive to local service delivery areas. Local areas use these funds to assist economically disadvantaged residents with job training and job placement assistance. The proposed amendments are aimed at better targeting funds to the most needy and improving services and coordination with similar programs in the local area.

While JTPA would receive an overall increase, the Dislocated Worker program would suffer a \$64 million — 14 percent — reduction. This program allocates funds to states and localities to provide retraining assistance to individuals who lose their jobs as a result of plant closings or massive layoffs.

The administration also proposes to phase out the Trade Adjustment Assistance program and cut the Employment Service program by \$66 million — eight percent. Similar proposals have been rejected by Congress in the past.

Department of Transportation

The administration is proposing to hold new spending (obligation level) for highway construction to slightly more than \$12 billion, which is almost the same as this year. The budget estimates that actual payments from the Highway Trust Fund, to satisfy past obliga-

tions, will amount to \$13.7 billion. The surplus in the Highway Trust Fund will continue to grow and is expected to reach \$11.6 billion by the end of FY91. This is just for the highway portion since the total trust fund surplus will be \$19.4 billion.

Grants-in-aid for airport improvements will be increased from \$1.6 billion to \$1.8 billion. The budget indicates that another \$4.1 billion will be requested for air traffic control operations and \$2.5 billion for modernizing equipment.

The transit formula grant program, which provides assistance for capital projects and operating expenses, would be decreased from \$1.6 billion to \$1.077 billion. The Transit Discretionary Grant program, which is funded from the Highway Trust Fund, would be increased slightly from \$1.28 billion to \$1.4 billion.

The Bush budget again proposes to end all financial assistance for Amtrak. Congress appropriated \$615 million to assist the railroad during this year. Congress is not expected to go along with this proposal.

Department of Agriculture

Funding for all USDA rural development programs was cut in President Bush's proposed budget. The cuts, however, were not as draconian as in previous years. Water and sewer loans were proposed to be reduced from \$350 million to \$300 million. Water and sewer grants would be decreased from \$209 million to \$100 million. The business and industrial loan and grant programs would be terminated. Seventy million in unused loan funds would be available in FY91. Congress appropriated \$95

million for loans and \$16 million for grants for FY90.

The administration proposes reducing direct loans for single family housing from \$1.31 billion to \$609 million and to replace part of the funding — \$596 million — with guaranteed loans. Rental housing loans would be cut from \$572 million to \$391 million. Again, \$190 million in housing vouchers are being proposed. Congress turned down the program previously.

The total amount being requested for the Extension Service is slightly below this year's appropriations — down from \$396 million to \$346 million.

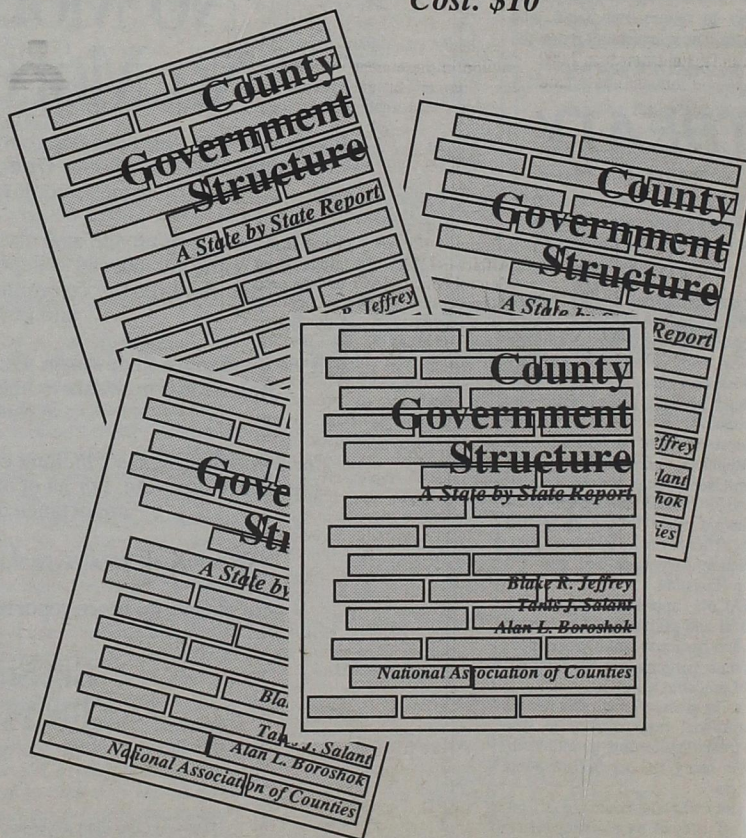
However, there are significant shifts in proposed funding for national interest programs with water quality, youth at-risk, food safety and pesticide programs receiving increases. Low-income nutrition and education programs would be cut from \$58 million to \$22 million and would require matching funds.

The budget claims that the number of people would be assisted with the additional matching funds.

It should be noted that in the Department of Commerce budget, funding for the Economic Development Administration (EDA) would end. Congress appropriated \$188 million for EDA programs this year. This proposal has been included in many previous budgets and Congress has continued to fund EDA.

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New regs, problematic for deferred comp deposits

By Larry Jones
legislative representative

In proposed rules issued Dec. 21, 1989, the Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation (FDIC) announced plans to restrict insurance coverage at savings and loan institutions on deposits made pursuant to Section 457 deferred compensation plans. In brief, the new rule would limit insurance

coverage to \$100,000 per plan, instead of \$100,000 per participant, as provided under the current rules.

Now, each participant in a Section 457 plan with deposits at savings and loan institutions is insured up to \$100,000. The new rule would restrict insurance coverage to \$100,000 on the aggregate of all deposits from the plan. Furthermore, for the purpose of determining insurance coverage, the new rule would also require all

deposits from a Section 457 plan to be combined with any other deposits of "a like kind" (i.e. demand deposits, or time and savings deposits) maintained by the same custodian of a state or local government at the same institution.

The FDIC has taken the position that plan participants do not have any ownership interest upon which coverage could be based. This position is based on FDIC staff interpretation of a provision in the Internal Revenue Code (U.S.C. 457 (b) (6)) which provides that funds are solely the property of the owner until made available to the participants or other beneficiaries. As such, FDIC argues that Section 457 deposits can't be insured on a

per-participant basis.

With the passage of the Financial Institutions Reform, Recovery and Enforcement (FIRRE) Act last year, which authorized funds and established new requirements to bail out the savings and loan industry, the FDIC is convinced that it has the regulatory authority to make these changes.

Under the act, FDIC is required to promulgate uniform deposit insurance regulations for deposits in all insured depository institutions, including savings and loan institutions. Prior to the passage of the FIRRE Act, savings and loan institutions were separately regulated by the Federal Savings and Loan Insurance

Corporation.

The proposed rules have been published for comments which must be received by Feb. 20. Comments should be sent to Hoyle L. Robinson, executive secretary, Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation, 550 17th Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20429.

Since NACo does not have policy on this issue, we are asking county officials to send us a copy of their comments to let us know how the new rules would affect their Section 457 plan and participants.

Comments may be sent to Larry Jones, NACo, 440 First Street NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, 202/393-6226, FAX: 202/393-2630.

Bush seeks extra \$1 billion for drug war

By Donald Murray
legislative representative

President George Bush, on Jan. 25, called on Congress to provide an additional \$1.1 billion in FY91 for the war on drugs.

While most of the funds would go to the Pentagon to dramatically expand its role in interdiction efforts, and to the Department of Justice to enlarge the federal prison system and to fund more than 2,000 new federal investigator and prosecutorial positions, the request contained only modest increases for state and local programs.

If the new request for funds were to be approved and added to current expenditures of \$9.5 billion, it would bring anti-drug spending to \$10.6 billion in the next fiscal local year beginning Oct. 1.

The added fund request includes:

- \$42 million in new spending for state and local law enforcement — bringing the overall level to \$492 million;

- \$155 million in additional funds for treatment for \$760 million in overall spending; and
- an increase of \$125 million for drug education.

The second installment of the National Drug Control Strategy issued by the president also recommends wider use of the death penalty in drug cases and the creation of a new center to coordinate intelligence gathering on drug trafficking activities.

Critics contend that the proposal is too heavily slanted toward law enforcement and interdiction efforts at the expense of prevention and treatment programs. The proposal maintains the current ratio of federal spending — 70 percent to reduce the supply of drugs and 30 percent for demand reduction.

An alternative proposal submitted by Senator Joseph R. Biden (D-Del.), chairman, Judiciary Committee, would increase spending by about \$5 billion. The Biden plan would

spend a greater proportion of the funds on treatment and prevention than on law enforcement. It provides increased focus on the hard-core drug dealer.

The second installment of the National Drug Control Strategy designates five areas of the country as "high intensity drug trafficking areas." They include the metropolitan areas of New York, Los Angeles, Miami, Houston and the entire Southwest border. The president's plan authorizes \$50 million in these areas to intensify law enforcement and interdiction activities. The report makes clear that both city and county jurisdictions in high intensity areas will receive increased federal attention in the fight against drugs.

Three months ago in a letter to Judge Reggie Walton, associate director, Office of State and Local Affairs in Office of National Drug Control Policy, NACo underscored the necessity for city and county governments to work together in the war on drugs. NACo's position argued that such cooperation was essential since cities and counties often perform different, yet complementary functions. In the administration of justice, for example, the overwhelming percentage of a typical city's crime budget goes to law enforcement while counties spend two-thirds of their justice expenditures on courts and corrections. Thus, the justice "system" does not come together unless city and county governments work together in a coordinated fashion. NACo has also raised concern over a ruling by the Bureau of Justice Assistance which, in effect, excludes grants to counties and states for "indigent defense" programs.

The Justice Department maintains that current drug legislation is silent on indigent defense and, therefore, discourages spending for such purposes. The ruling represents a sharp departure in federal policy dating back almost 20 years. It is estimated that counties spend more than \$300 million on indigent defense.

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Retreat focuses on "real work" programs

By Donald Murray
legislative representative

Members of NACo's Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee, meeting in Nueces County (Corpus Christi), Texas, at their annual retreat Jan. 18-20, pledged their full support for expanding the implementation of "real work" programs in county jails.

A major concern of the committee is that the overwhelming majority of the roughly 300,000 inmates confined to county jails each day are not engaged in any form of productive activity. Jail inmates, many noted, typically spend their time playing cards, watching television or getting into trouble.

Several years ago, NACo adopted policy developed by the Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee that encouraged the creation of private industry programs in county jails. The policy called for real work programs that taught marketable skills, instilled good work habits and provided "real wages." It suggested that the salaries from such ventures could help defray the costs of incarceration, help offenders support their families and enable them to pay taxes and restitution.

While a large number of counties have established successful work release, education and training programs and have provided relevant work experiences outside the jail setting only a very small number actually provide both real work and real pay during confinement.

The committee focused on three county programs (Hennepin County, Minn.; Strafford County, N.H.; and Belknap County, N.H.) which meet both of these criteria (See Nov. 20, 1989 issue of *County News* for articles on each program) and brainstormed ways for overcoming political and technical obstacles.

Frank W. Wood, the warden at Oak Park Heights Correctional Center in Minnesota keynoted the meeting. Wood summarized what many believe to be the essential problem of incarceration today: "We send the inmates to warehouses — warehouses where they're watching soap operas — then we wonder why our jails become revolving doors," he said. Wood, the warden of an institution that is widely considered the most advanced, secure prison in the U.S., spoke of NACo's role: "This organization in my judgement ... has the numbers, the expertise, the resources, credibility, political clout to transform our jails from warehouses of despair to factories



Michael J. Russell, legislative director for Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa.), chats informally with Summit County (Ohio) Councilman Mark Ravenscraft, vice-chair of NACo's Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee. Russell delivered the banquet address at the steering committee retreat.

of work and hope ... you have an opportunity to restore [an] inmate's dignity, his self-confidence, self-respect and self-esteem, and you can do that with real work experiences at prevailing wages."

One serious obstacle to the development of more jail industry programs is federal legislation enacted more than 50 years ago that prohibits inmate-made goods from being sold in interstate commerce.

In recent years, Congress has exempted 20 jurisdictions (18 states and two counties) from the law — through a certification process, but there exists many more applicant jurisdictions than available slots. One very encouraging development was a ruling by the Department of Justice enabling counties in the 18 states exempted from the law to apply for certification under the state exemption.

With the support of the National Institute of Justice (NIJ), a special publication was prepared for the retreat by Rod Miller, the team leader of NIJ's Jail Industries

initiative. NIJ and the National Institute of Corrections (NIC) underwrote most of the costs for bringing key resource people to the symposium. This included Thomas Colosi, vice president of national affairs, American Arbitration Association, a national expert on labor-management relations and one of the top mediators in the country; Warden Frank Wood; Strafford County Commissioner Roland Roberge, president-elect of the New Hampshire Association of Counties; Harry Lichy, manager, Hennepin County Adult Correctional Facility; and Walter Newcomb, administrator, Belknap County Department of Corrections.

William Lucas, former sheriff and county executive of Wayne County, Mich., and director of the Office of Liaison Services in the U.S. Department of Justice, offered encouragement to the participants in his luncheon address. Lucas expressed the interest of Attorney General Dick Thornburgh in real work programs at the county level

and believed that many objections could be resolved if key parties were involved in the early planning of such activities.

During the banquet dinner, the conferees were addressed by Michael J. Russell, esquire, who serves as legislative director to Senator Arlen Specter (R-Pa.). (Sen. Specter, a leader on law enforcement issues, serves on the Judiciary and Appropriations committees and as co-chairman of the Congressional Crime Caucus). Russell outlined three major trends in the '90s, compared to the '80s, which contribute to a conducive climate for NACo's real work initiative: skyrocketing prison population; increased support by the federal government for state and local law enforcement programs, including a keen interest by a new administration; and a higher congressional priority on prison funding and programs.

Russell concluded: "Continued progress in this area is contingent in large part on the work of the

counties at the grass roots level and on the work of you — the pioneers — here this evening. The conference is a significant step towards realizing former Chief Justice Burger's vision of providing real work for inmates in factories inside fences."

Presiding over the meeting was Maricopa County (Ariz.) Supervisor Carole Carpenter, chair of NACo's Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee. Oscar Soliz, district clerk of Nueces County (Tex.), who is also a NACo board member and past president of the National Association of County Clerks and Records, coordinated host activities for Nueces County.

At the banquet, NACo President Ann Klinger presented Soliz with a Distinguished Service Award. Klinger congratulated the committee on its real work initiative, citing the enormous interest and enthusiasm that has been generated among the officers of the board and NACo membership

State association names new executive director



Jim Shipman, former executive director of the County Supervisors Association of Arizona, has been named executive director of the State Association of County Commissioners of Florida, replacing Kurt Spitzer who resigned in October of last year.

Ed Ricketts has been named the acting director for the Arizona association.

Burger cites "jails" in speech to state chief justices

The week following the NACo retreat on "real work" in jails, Warren E. Burger, the retired chief justice of the United States, expanded his historic concern for prison industries to specifically include programs in jails.

In a press release issued prior to a keynote address before the National Conference of Chief Justices, he characterized the jails and prisons of America as "institutions that penalize and punish but do not correct, improve, educate or train."

The chief justice called for the "examination and elimination of restrictive state and federal statutes limiting the sale of inmate-made goods." In addition, the retired chief justice called for: physical and educational testing of inmates, inmate vocational training, improved correctional staff training, and development of volunteer support groups for former inmates.

Leaders predict housing bill for 1990

By Haron N. Battle
legislative representative

Congressional leaders predict 1990 will be the year Congress passes a housing bill. The bill will be described as major legislation, regardless of whether it embodies programmatic changes. Before the issue as defined by Campbell, staff director for the Housing Subcommittee, is whether we will be proud of the bill that is enacted. No doubt, the bill as well as policy considerations will have a bearing on the bill that is hammered out. During the debate, NACo will continue to raise a number of policy issues, among which are:

- which strategies most effectively increase the supply of affordable low- and moderate-income housing and preserve existing units;
- which income groups should be targeted for federal housing and community development assistance;
- what is a proper balance of federal housing assistance for homeownership and for rental properties;
- how should federal housing assistance be allocated to states, counties and other local governments, and should the delivery system consist of categorical programs or allow greater local flexibility in program design; and
- what role should nonprofit developers play in housing production?

None of these issues are new. NACo has addressed them in congressional hearings and other forums on S. 566, the National Affordable Housing Act, and H.R. 180, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1989 in the Senate and House, respectively. They will be examined anew as Congress considers the administration's housing proposals and reconciles alternative schemes for federal housing assistance.

The administration's HOPE

Last fall, the administration announced a three-year \$4.2 billion housing initiative named HOPE—Homeownership and Opportunity for People Everywhere. Its fundamental principles seek to empower low-income families, expand homeownership, help end homelessness and create jobs and economic opportunities in distressed inner cities and rural areas.

While details have not yet been released, it is known that one major component of the program will be \$2.15 billion in grants over three years for public housing

homeownership, tenant ownership of FHA (Federal Housing Authority) distressed properties and a non-profit homeownership initiative. New construction would be ineligible for HOPE grants. States, counties, other local governments or non-profit organizations would be required to provide \$1 for every \$2 in federal HOPE grant funds.

In commenting on the HOPE initiative this week, Representative Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Texas), chairman of the House Banking Committee and its Housing Subcommittee, noted that important questions remain unanswered about HOPE with respect to how funds will be allocated, how long the housing must remain affordable for low-income persons and the percentage of units for occupancy by low-income families. Gonzalez expressed particular concern about HOPE's emphasis on homeownership and the virtual neglect of rental housing production and rehabilitation. He said, "We know that families with incomes above 80 percent of area median cannot even become homeowners, [so] how can we expect low-income families to afford homeownership?" Gonzalez explained that he supports the concept of tenant ownership of public housing "as long as it is possible to make homeownership feasible for low-income families."

Also under the HOPE banner, the administration proposes \$728 million over three years for the long-term homeless. States, counties, other localities or non-profit organizations that coordinate housing assistance with supportive social and health care services must match federal funds dollar for dollar. It is unclear how this program would differ from provisions in the McKinney Homeless Assistance Act that must be reauthorized this year.

The administration, like Congress, is seeking ways to preserve the low-income housing stock which is subject to prepayment and termination of low-income use restrictions. Last fall, Congress extended the moratorium on pre-payments until Sept. 30, in order to allow more time to develop a permanent solution. The HOPE initiative would give tenant groups first right to purchase and convert their buildings to resident-owned cooperatives. Purchasing tenants would receive an amount equal to the present value of ten years of housing vouchers for acquisition, rehabilitation, technical assistance and other uses. Another approach would give owners additional

financial aid to maintain lower-income occupancy, or if owners elect to convert their projects, provide tenants with housing vouchers.

Gonzalez points out that it is not clear how much of the \$1.074 billion over three years would be allocated to vouchers or how much would be available for tenants to purchase their units. In addition, he observed that there are no long-term subsidies to cover operating expenses for purchasing tenants and the proposal assumes lifting the pre-payment moratorium. Gonzalez predicts that a comprehensive solution to the preservation problem will require the cooperation of the tax committees. He said the Banking

Committee will examine mechanisms for transferring these projects to non-profit and public owners willing to provide housing for low-income families in perpetuity.

HOPE envisions the creation of 50 enterprise zones in which a zero capital gains tax rate would apply, low-income employees would be entitled to a refundable tax credit up to \$525, and investors could claim purchases of corporate stock in enterprise zone businesses as business expenses.

Fifty Housing Opportunity Zones also would be designated with federal incentives targeted to those distressed communities that best remove tax and regulatory barriers to affordable housing,

including exclusive zoning, regressive property tax burdens, complex building codes, rent controls and excessive fees. FHA insurance and rental rehabilitation grants at \$70 million per year would go to Housing Opportunity Zones. Gonzalez noted estimates of \$990 million in revenue loss over three years would occur from the creation of 50 enterprise zones. He also says "that the enterprise zone concept is not working where it has been tried."

The HOPE package would also extend low-income housing tax credits, permit use of IRAs by first-time homebuyers, and provide \$44 million over four years for services

See HOUSING, next page

NACo co-sponsors immigrant and refugee work session

By Michael L. Benjamin
legislative representative

"Effecting Change in Refugee and Immigration Policy: How To's in Washington, D.C." was the theme of a work session co-sponsored by NACo, the National Governors' Association, the National Conference of State Legislatures and the American Public Welfare Association. More than 110 people participated in this work session on Jan. 18, at the Hart Senate Office Building in Washington, D.C. A major goal of the session was broadening the base for advocacy in support of refugee and immigration programs.

Four factors served as the impetus for the meeting: decreased federal funding for refugee and immigration programs, the current attempt to reauthorize the Refugee Act, reforms in legal immigration and the likelihood of further cuts in the refugee and State Legalization Impact Assistance Grant (SLIAG) programs.

During the work sessions, participants developed state and county strategies, expanded information and support networks, and mobilized (state/local) congressional legislative teams. Topics covered during the day-long session included: understanding the legislative process—budget, authorization, appropriations and oversight; the role of the executive branch and the State Department; available research; identifying the fiscal impact of social, health, educational and employment services to state and county

governments; and tips and techniques in working with congressional delegations.

Gene McNary, former county executive of St. Louis County, Mo., and current commissioner of U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Services (INS) was the keynote speaker for the work session. He began his address with the reminder, "We are still a nation of immigrants." Calling upon his county experience, McNary stated that addressing the needs of refugees is like dealing with "zoning issues back home." Everyone wants the developer to create one-half acre lots, but once developed, "they don't want anything to change."

McNary said that America's strength continues to be in her ability "to grow with the influx of potential new citizens" and "to integrate these people into the fabric of our pluralistic society."

In response to a question regarding current INS policies that could negatively affect the upcoming 1990 census count, McNary indicated that current INS activities do not involve neighborhood "sweeps" or factory "raids" as in the past. Additionally, he emphasized that no enforcement action by the INS will be connected in any way with the administration of the census.

The continued influx of refugees has created problems at the state and local levels. Chris Gersten, another work session speaker and director of the U.S. Office of Refugee Resettlement (ORR), told participants that his program's goal

is to "assist refugees in becoming self-sufficient in the shortest time possible following their arrival in the United States."

However, for FY90, Gersten said Congress reduced the funds appropriated to reimburse states (and counties) for the costs of providing cash and medical assistance to refugees by \$51 million. SLIAG was also reduced by \$550 million for FY90, but Congress reapportioned that amount and extended the funding through FY92.

SLIAG came into existence under the Immigration Reform and Control Act of 1986 which gave legal status to about three million aliens who previously had been living in the U.S. illegally. SLIAG funds may be used to pay state and local government costs associated with providing public assistance, public health assistance and educational services to newly legalized aliens. SLIAG is a temporary program originally appropriated with four years of funding from FY88 through FY91.

Meeting participants included county commissioners and state legislators; state and local administrators of refugee and immigration programs; governors, counties' and cities' Washington representatives; congressional staff members; and other national organization representatives.

For information kits distributed at the work session, contact Michael L. Benjamin, legislative representative, NACo, 440 First Street, NW, Washington, D.C. 20001, 202/393-6226.

HOUSING

from page 9

for the frail elderly by coupling housing vouchers with assistance to help pay the costs of services they need.

CDBG targeting

The HUD reform bill that the 101st Congress passed on the final day of its first session contained none of HUD Secretary Jack Kemp's proposals to further target the Community Development Block Grant program to benefit low- and moderate-income persons and to convert CDBG into an anti-poverty program. Congress rejected these proposals as presented by the administration, under the guise of reform, recognizing that they represented substantive changes in CDBG.

However, the administration is expected to continue its efforts to increase targeting of CDBG funds to benefit low- and moderate-income persons from 60 to 75 percent, require use of proportionate accounting in calculating how low-income persons benefit from area-wide projects and require communities to follow an anti-poverty strategy.

NACo will continue to maintain that the sum total of these recommendations will significantly reduce the program's flexibility in rural, small and urban counties, and thereby inhibit county efforts to respond to locally defined neighborhood revitalization priorities. Persistence by county officials in communicating with their congressional delegations on the impact of these proposals is critical.

In his recent press conference, Rep. Gonzalez did not predict how Congress will respond to the Kemp proposals. However, he cautioned, "we must ensure that such assistance [CDBG] continues to provide maximum benefits to low- and moderate-income people, while remaining flexible to meet a variety of critical development requirements on the part of distressed communities." Gonzalez said Congress must decide whether it wants to get away from the original intent of the program. Consequently, he noted, "close scrutiny must be given to suggestions for changing the basic thrust of community development from a broad, multifaceted device for eliminating urban decay to a program geared strictly for combating poverty through job creation." Gonzalez indicated that economic development and job creation are, likewise, activities that deserve high priority within the context of community development.

Framework for new housing programs

In addition to looking at HOPE, Congress

must decide whether the framework for housing production and rehabilitation should be more analogous to categorical programs or a block grant. House Banking Committee Chairman Gonzalez's bill, H.R. 1180, would increase authorized funding levels for existing low-income housing programs. It would authorize \$4 billion over two years for a housing trust fund for subsidy payments to qualified first-time home buyers in order to buy-down interest rates to a level not to exceed six percent. H.R. 1180 also would authorize \$1 billion over two years for the Community Housing Partnership Act, under which grants would be allocated to counties, cities and states which, in turn, would have to distribute the funds to non-profit sponsors for the maintenance, rehabilitation and construction of rental and home ownership housing units for low- and moderate-income families. NACo will continue to raise concerns about the bias in this provision toward non-profit developers over other delivery systems.

The centerpiece of the Senate bill, S. 566, which is co-sponsored by Senators Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Alfonse D'Amato (R-N.Y.), is the Housing Opportunity Partnership (HOP) program, under which housing trusts would be established for states and entitlement counties and cities for affordable housing projects. NACo supports the basic framework of HOP, which allow for local determination of a comprehensive housing strategy, but will work to change the allocation of funds between entitlement counties and cities and the states from a 50/50 split, as presently in the bill, to a 70/30 split.

Timing

The House and Senate predict swift action on a housing bill this spring. However, there are hurdles. Both bodies must examine problems that have arisen in implementing the savings and loan bailout legislation. In addition, the administration is being given time to submit its bill to the Hill. Parts of the administration's package are expected by mid-February, and congressional hearings should begin shortly thereafter. The remainder of the administration's package should be ready by early April. Senate Banking Committee Chairman Donald Riegle (D-Mich.) is reported to have said that the Senate will proceed without the administration's bill if it is not ready in a timely manner.

Efforts are underway to get funds earmarked in the FY91 budget for a new housing program. This combination of developments on different fronts signals that 1990 is the year for major new housing legislation.

NACE meeting scheduled

The National Association of County Engineers (NACE) will hold its Annual Meeting, Exposition, and Management and Technical Conference in Colorado Springs, Colo., March 25-29. NACE is the largest affiliate of NACo.

The conference consists of NACE meetings, an exposition hall featuring the latest in technology and equipment, and a series of technical workshops. There will also be a spouses' program and a variety of social events and tours. Colorado Springs is a major tourist and recreation area. Depending on the weather, participants may be able to ski or play golf. Early registration, due by Feb. 15, is \$185 for NACE members and \$210 for non-members. The spouse fee is \$75. For more information, contact Milt Johnson at NACE, 326 Pike Road, Ottumwa, Iowa 52501, 515/684-6928.

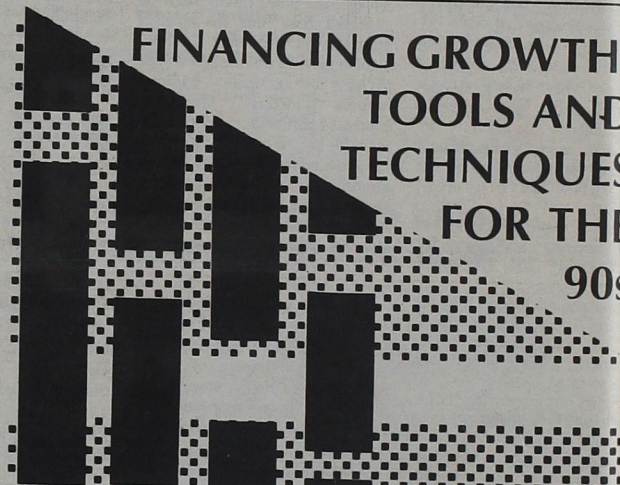
GFOA sponsors growth financing conference

The Government Finance Officers Association will hold two conferences on Financing Growth: Tools and Techniques for the '90s at the Orlando, Fla. Hyatt, March 26-27 and the Portland, Ore. Hilton, June 4-5. The meetings will focus on methods local government builders and developers can use to plan, finance and manage responsible growth.

The two-day conference will combine general presentations by nationally known speakers with a series of practical "tool box" sessions covering all the issues related to managing economic growth. Co-sponsoring the conferences are: NACo, American Planning Association, the Lincoln Institute of Land Policy, the National Association of Home Builders and the Urban Land Institute. This will be a working conference designed to get participants involved in finding solutions to the controversies surrounding growth communities and will provide a unique forum for dialogue and problem solving among finance officers, planners, builders and developers.

A highlight of this year's program will be the introduction of "Building Together: Investing in Community Infrastructure," a workbook for community-based problem solving developed by the sponsoring organizations. Each attendee will receive a copy of "Building Together," which will form the basis of several conference sessions.

For more information, or to register for Financing Growth, call GFOA at 202/429-2700 or write to Financing Growth, 1750 K St., NW, Suite 200, Washington, D.C. 20009.



A NATIONAL CONFERENCE

sponsored by
Government Finance Officers Association
American Planning Association
National Association of Counties
National Association of Home Builders
Lincoln Institute of Land Policy
Urban Land Institute

ORLANDO, FLORIDA MARCH 26-27, 1990

PORTLAND, OREGON JUNE 4-5, 1990

Financing Growth: Tools and Techniques for the '90s.

Please type or print the information requested below.

☐ Hyatt Orlando ☐ Portland Hilton
Orlando, Florida Portland, Oregon
March 26-27, 1990 June 4-5, 1990

Register by mailing your check to the GFOA's Washington Office. Please call (202) 429-2750 with any questions. Tuition includes admission to the conference, two lunches, reception, Building Together Workbook, and other course materials.

☐ \$325
☐ \$275 each for more than one attendee per jurisdiction

Please detach and mail to:
Financing Growth Conference
1750 K Street, NW Suite 200
Washington, DC 20006
or FAX to (202) 429-2755

NAME

TITLE

EMPLOYER/ORGANIZATION

STREET ADDRESS

CITY

STATE

TELEPHONE

Please make all checks payable (in U.S. currency) to:
GFOA, The Government Finance Officers Association

Klinger, Stout testify before AIDS Commission

By Thomas L. Joseph, III
legislative representative
Mary Uyeda, co-director,
National Center
for County Health Policy

warning that counties are
slipping into a financial abyss
as they confront AIDS,
Co. President and Merced
County, Calif. Supervisor Ann
Klinger called on the National
Commission on Acquired Immune
Deficiency Syndrome to frame
a national strategy for the
disease.

Klinger said, "the county's role
in addressing the AIDS epidemic is
as a mobilizer and a planner.
Counties can mobilize their
communities to address the issues
of education, prevention and
treatment.

But, counties cannot continue
to absorb the exploding costs of
health care, of which
AIDS is a part. As the epidemic
spreads and therapies prolong life,
costs escalate, the question
arises as to who is to be responsible

for seeing that all persons with
AIDS have access to appropriate
services. The question of who
pays for that care must be
addressed."

Klinger told the Jan. 5
commission hearing in St. Paul,
Minn. that counties play a very
large role in delivering health care,
especially care for the indigent. In
1987, counties spent nearly \$15
billion of their own revenues on
hospital and health care.

As the provider of last resort,
counties are legally liable for
indigent health care in more
than 30 states. Often, counties are
also the community's most
significant employer, employing
nearly two million persons
nationwide. Ninety-four percent of
all state and local government
employees are covered by
employer-provided health
insurance.

With the 47 percent real dollar
decrease in federal grants to state
and local governments since 1980,
counties have raised local revenues
but find it increasingly difficult to
meet service demands in health and

other programs.

Because of county involvement
in health care, Klinger told the
commission that NACo's Task
Force on HIV Infection and AIDS
issued a report that outlines four
policy goals for counties and the
federal government.

The report adopted last year by
the NACo membership calls for
education prevention and research
to end AIDS, access to care for all
persons with HIV, protection of
basic human rights and adequate
funding for AIDS prevention and
treatment.

Klinger urged local officials to
assume leadership roles in
educating the community and
developing local plans to respond
to the disease. She called for
workplace policies that assure
confidentiality and non-
discrimination toward persons with
HIV infection.

But it was the questions of access
to care and financing that Klinger
stressed. Commenting on the
national commission's letter of last
December and report to President
Bush, Klinger said, "the

commission's observation that
Medicaid will not pay for the health
care needs for many persons with
AIDS is right on target.

"Counties typically provide the
care and pick up the tab for the
indigent. For those 25 percent of
AIDS patients without any
insurance as reported by the 1987
U.S. Hospital AIDS Survey, it is
often a county government,
through its own tax base, that pays
for care."

Recent advances in AIDS
treatment, combined with the
spread of the disease to poorer
segments of the population, will
require greater resources to ensure
access to care, she continued.

Herb Stout, commissioner in
Wake County, N.C., member of the
NACo HIV Infection and AIDS
Task Force and vice chair of the
Human Services and Education
Steering Committee, also testified
before the commission.

He urged the group to develop a
national strategy that would
delineate the duties of federal, state
and local governments and
community organizations.

Stout reminded commission
members that such a plan should
recognize the variations in
resources of counties and provide
them with flexibility. According to
Stout, "As local governments,
counties' number one defense
against AIDS is education.
Serving as the catalyst, the federal
government should assist counties
in providing the resources to
educate the public to prevent the
spread of AIDS."

Over the next few months,
NACo will be working with other
national groups and Capitol Hill
staff to draft legislation providing
impact aid to communities hardest
hit by the disease.

Diane Ahrens, Ramsey County,
Minn. commissioner and chair of
the NACo HIV Infection and AIDS
Task Force, serves on the national
commission and chaired the
hearing. Charles Koningsberg,
former Broward County, Fla.
public health director, and current
director of the Kansas Division of
Health, is also a commission
member who attended the
hearing.

Tentative FY90 McKinney Program Funding and Application Schedules
(as of January 2, 1990)

Program Title (Agency)	FY90 Funding Level (in millions)	FY90 Notice of Fund Availability	Application Deadline	Eligible Applicants	For Additional Information Call
Alcohol and Drug Abuse Treatment Demo Projects (HHS)	\$16.3	January 1990	To be announced	Public or private nonprofit and state or local governments.	301/443-0786
Emergency Shelter Grants (HUD)	\$73.2	January 12, 1990	45 days	States and certain metropolitan cities, counties and territories	202/755-6300
Supplemental Assistance for Facilities to Assist the Homeless (HUD)	\$10.8	January 1990	60 days	States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, Indian tribes and private, nonprofit organizations	202/755-6300
Transitional Housing (HUD) (Amount to be taken from total Supportive Housing fund of \$126.8)		February 1990	60 days	States, metropolitan cities, urban counties, Indian tribes, public housing authorities, and private, nonprofit organizations	202/755-6300
Exemplary Education Grants (ED)	\$2.5	April 1990	60 days	State and local education agencies	202/732-4728
Job Training for the Homeless Demo (DOL)	\$9.4	Recipients to be selected from applications received in 1989	Not applicable	State and local agencies, nonprofits and private businesses	202/535-0682
Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project (DOL)	\$1.9	December 29, 1989	February 16, 1990	State and local public agencies serving the 50 largest U.S. cities and jurisdictions served through the Homeless Veterans Reintegration Project in FY88 and FY89	202/523-9110

* Actual announcement date

North

ILLINOIS

• A plan adopted by the **DUPAGE COUNTY** Board's Judicial Committee which would provide local educational and counseling services for youths ordered by the juvenile court system to receive such services could save DuPage County \$74,000 a year.

The plan would allow the county to bring several youths back to DuPage from out-of-state residential facilities to which they have been sent because local care facilities are not available. The cost of maintaining the youths out-of-state ranges from \$80 to \$150 per day. The estimated cost of providing the services locally ranges from \$45 to \$75 per day.

The program will allow youths to live at home while attending special education classes and therapy sessions 12 hours a day. The initial cost of the extended daycare program will be shared by the families of participating youths and the county.

NEW YORK

• **ERASE** (Education, Rehabilitation and Support Enforcement), a **SUFFOLK COUNTY** pilot program that educates parents delinquent in their child support payments, has managed to collect \$179,900 from 133 parents in its first nine months of operation. The program has also been effective in educating participants about their responsibilities as parents.

ERASE targets parents for which standard methods of collecting child support, such as wage withholding, are ineffective. The program began in April as a cooperative venture between the county's Department of Social Services Child Support Enforcement Bureau, the court system and a local non-profit agency with experience in designing and administering programs for persons involved with the courts.

Program participants are referred to **ERASE** by judges and hearing examiners responsible for deciding support matters in Family Court.

PENNSYLVANIA

• The **ALLEGHENY COUNTY** Commissioners recently authorized the submission of a grant application to the Pennsylvania Commission on Crime and Delinquency for an alcohol and drug intervention unit to be operated by the county Adult Probation Office.

The project will provide close supervision to 300 offenders with substance abuse problems and proposes to assist them in maintaining

crime-free probation periods. The unit will compare the performance of this group with similar probationers on regular caseloads. Probationers will be tested for substance use and will be monitored in the community on a close basis.

The cost of the program is expected to be \$539,598, with \$341,100 coming from federal funds and the remainder from the county. All of the county funds will be reimbursed by the state.

South

KENTUCKY

• The Louisville/**JEFFERSON COUNTY** Office for Economic Development (OED) recently announced that the Louisville Enterprise Zone, the largest enterprise zone in the country, has become the first to reach and surpass the \$1 billion capital investment mark.

Since its designation in 1983, 721 companies have been certified in the enterprise zone, 9,221 new jobs have been created, more than 26,000 jobs have been saved or retained and more than \$1 billion has been invested.

The program, administered by OED, offers certified businesses special state and local tax incentives and regulatory relief. Originally covering a 6.7 square mile area in the city, the zone has been expanded to cover 45.7 square miles.

MARYLAND

• **BALTIMORE COUNTY** employees recently found out exactly what to expect from their employer if they need help with a substance abuse problem or are convicted of a drug- or alcohol-related offense.

A comprehensive substance abuse policy unveiled by County Executive Dennis Rasmussen spells out both the availability of assistance and the possible penalties for drug and alcohol involvement by county workers. It is the county's first comprehensive written guideline on the subject.

Under the policy, county employees convicted of a drug or alcohol-related offense are subject to mandatory counseling and disciplinary action up to and including dismissal, whether the offense occurs on or off the job.

At the same time, however, employees who seek assistance for a substance abuse problem are to receive professional counseling and not be penalized for stepping forward.

Rasmussen characterized the new policy approach as a "tough, yet compassionate" approach aimed at ensuring a safe and productive work environment.

Midwest

MINNESOTA

• **HENNEPIN COUNTY** Juvenile Corrections Worker Christine Owens was recently honored by the National Juvenile Detention Association with a "Line Worker of the Year" award, given for outstanding performance in the field of juvenile detention.

According to Corrections Unit Supervisor Barbara Karn, Owens' tireless contributions led to her nomination for the award. "She's extremely conscientious in all phases of her job," said Karn. "She loves the kids and she's a good role model for them," she added.

Owens has worked at the Juvenile Detention Center for five and a half years, helping to supervise a module of 15- to 17-year-old boys, most of whom are repeat offenders. She said her good relationship with them might be partly maternal — she is the only female worker in the module.

West

CALIFORNIA

• After many years of effort to convince the state legislature that state mandates were at the root of **BUTTE COUNTY'S** fiscal problems, a report by the legislative analyst's office recently substantiated the county's claim.

Last fall, Butte County officials announced that the county was \$3.5 million short of balancing its budget after already cutting services to the maximum extent possible. Believing that further service reductions would impede their ability to maintain a viable county government, county officials announced their intent to seek bankruptcy protection in federal court.

Citing slow growth of general purpose revenues and rapidly rising costs of state-required programs, the legislative analyst's report concluded that without state intervention, the county's financial situation would continue to deteriorate. It also concluded that the problem was largely beyond county control.

State officials have assured county officials that an audit will be made available to them early this week.

• The **SAN DIEGO COUNTY** Department of Public Works recently named Larry A. Watt its principal transportation specialist for the county transit system. The announcement was made by department director Granville M. Bowman.

San Diego County Transit (CTS) is a diverse group of public transportation services including

suburban fixed route, rural lifeline, commuter express, elderly and disabled demand-responsive and general public dial-a-ride services. County transit ridership projections are estimated at two million for 1990.

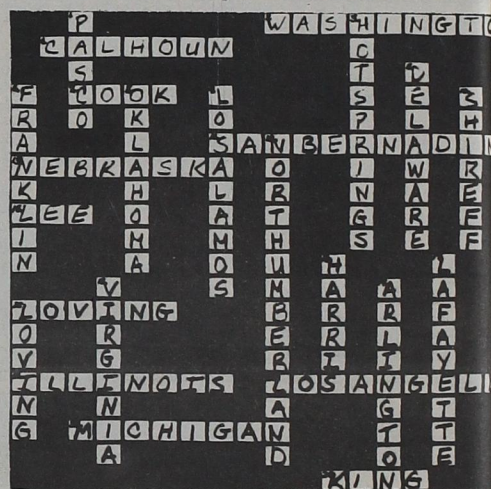
UTAH

• Calvin Black, chair of the **SAN JUAN COUNTY** Commission and NACo Board member, was recently reappointed to the National Public Lands Advisory Council.

The appointment was made with six others Jan. 8 by Secretary of the Interior Manuel Lujan.

The council advises the secretary and director of the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) on national-level policies and programs for management of more than 200 million acres of public lands resources under BLM's jurisdiction. It is comprised of 21 members who serve three-year terms with seven vacancies each year.

Solution to puzzle in last issue



Job training report

Houston program targets youth, welfare recipients

By Andrea Kane
Houston Job Training Partnership
Council

Carlos Becerra was 15 years old still in the seventh grade at Middle School in Houston, Texas. His continuing frustration, boredom and low concentration were causing him to slip further and further behind in a school where 99 percent of the students are Hispanic and most are overwhelmed.

When the Houston Job Training Partnership Council asked Carlos to join 60 other at-risk youth in a new computer-assisted remedial education learning center installed by the Council at the end of the year.

During just one semester on the computer, Carlos' math and reading abilities improved by more than one grade level, and his attitude about school changed dramatically.

According to his learning lab instructor, "When Carlos first came to the lab, he was very self-conscious and had low self-esteem. After a few lessons on the computer, his motivation to learn increased."

Carlos became an outgoing student with an eagerness to learn ... demonstrated the determination to achieve ... He felt that if he tried enough, he might be important and successful some day."

Best of all, Carlos started using the skills and attitude he had acquired in the learning lab in his other classes. Carlos is one of over 12,000 students and youth helped annually by the Houston Job Training Partnership Council. The Houston Job Training Partnership Council is a private, nonprofit agency that administers JTPA programs on behalf of the City of Houston under the direction of a dedicated Private Industry Council (PIC).

In fact, the chairman of the Houston PIC, Gordon B. Bonfield, was recently recognized as the National Alliance of Business' Business Volunteer of the Year due to his outstanding work with the Houston PIC.

The Houston Job Training Partnership Council has developed a three-pronged strategy for tackling the basic, vocational and life skills needs of Houston's low-income citizens: 1) early intervention to ensure that youth stay in school and learn the skills needed for productive careers; 2) "second chance" programs to provide educational and vocational training for those who lack the skills to find and keep meaningful work; and 3) comprehensive programs for people who

have been out of the economic mainstream and need more intensive services in order to become self-sufficient members of the economy.

Carlos and some 1,100 other low-income, at-risk youngsters at 14 schools in school districts serving Houston are making great strides in improving their reading and math skills through Project EXCEL (Excellence through Computerized Education Labs).

The council has invested in this 162-computer educational network to help stem the growing tide of dropouts and ensure that today's youth are equipped to be tomorrow's work force.

Another program developed by the Houston Job Training Partnership Council to inspire and motivate youth to higher educational pursuits is TOPS (Teen Opportunities in Public Service).

TOPS was launched this summer in order to expose economically disadvantaged youth to the highest leadership opportunities available by working in the public sector.

Some 50 youth were selected to spend the summer working directly with top level officials including the mayor, city councilmembers and the heads of major city departments.

These young people explored firsthand careers in public service and observed government at work. The public officials benefitted from the experience by getting to know these economically disadvantaged youth.

The Houston Job Training Partnership Council offers a variety of "second chance" programs such as GED (General Education Degree) instruction and skills training in areas responsive to the local labor market. For example, during Houston's economic downturn, a great number of machinists became unemployed.

Much to their surprise, however, Houston's PIC received a proposal for pre-apprenticeship training for machinists. After checking with several experts, PIC concluded there was indeed a fresh need for trained machinists because the unemployed ones had either moved from the city or changed occupations.

To assist welfare recipients become self-sufficient, the Houston Job Training Partnership Council created a model program called Independence 365.

Through close collaboration with local welfare and employment services agencies, 150 women obtained their GEDs, acquired occupational skills and went to work in decent jobs

with career potential.

The sense of confidence in being able to improve their lives and the lives of their children is evident from the many individual success stories from the program. For example, 18-year-old Margaret Kay had to drop out of school to take care of her three children. Through Independence 365, she has completed her GED and is in training at the local community college to become a dental assistant.

Another Independence 365 participant is Kathleen Watson, whose husband of 16 years walked out on her leaving her with no skills, no money, no confidence

and five children to support.

Kathleen says, "Until I joined Independence 365, I'd never driven a car, ridden a bus or even an elevator. It was scary [at first], but it's taught me that I'm not stupid."

After working in the Independence 365 computer-assisted learning lab and honing her rusty study skills, Kathleen passed the GED exam with flying colors. She is now well on her way to becoming a legal secretary.

"I always led a sheltered life. Now at 33, I've learned that I can make it on my own. I've had to learn. Before this, I always thought that women on welfare

were just lazy and didn't want to work. Now I know what it means to really need help and to receive it."

It is this kind of help that the PIC and the staff of the Houston Job Training Partnership Council see as their challenge.

According to Terry Hudson, executive director of the Houston Job Training Partnership Council, "Helping people realize their potential, improve their lives, and contribute the social and economic well-being of their community is what motivates us to consistently seek new and better ways to fulfill our JTPA mission."

Notices . . . notices . . . notices

CONFERENCES

■ The first annual West Coast conference on hydrocarbon contaminated soils and groundwater will be held in Newport Beach, Calif., Feb. 19-22.

Experts in the field of environmental contamination will present state-of-the-art findings on the present and potential approaches concerning what to do with hydrocarbon contaminated sites. The goal of the conference is to provide regulatory and regulated communities with a common ground for discussion and debate of hydrocarbon contamination issues and information.

For more information, contact Linda Rosen, EPAC Corporation, P.O. Box 312, Amherst, MA 01004, 413/665-8644, or call the conference directors: Paul Kos-tecki; 413/545-4610; Charles Bell, 413/545-4269; or Edward Calabrese, 413/545-2797.

■ The Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) is sponsoring three seminars in February.

• "Financial Reporting and the GFOA Certificate of Achievement" will be held Feb. 26. The registration fee is \$150 for GFOA members and \$200 for non-members.

• "Advanced Governmental Budgeting: Managing Policy Development" will be held on Feb. 26-27. The registration fee is \$225 for GFOA members and \$275 for non-members.

• "Intermediate Governmental Accounting" will be held on Feb. 27. The registration fee is \$260 for GFOA members and \$310 for non-members.

The seminars will be held in Fort Lauderdale, Fla. For more information, contact GFOA Educational Services Center, 180 North Michi-

gan Avenue, Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60601, or call Karen H. Nelson at 312/977-9700.

■ The Community Prevention System Framework, sponsored by the Office for Substance Abuse Prevention (OSAP), is offering workshops for alcohol and other drug prevention.

The framework, which is the result of extensive research and input from communities across the nation, provides guidelines and parameters to help communities develop an effective prevention system. The workshops will help increase the awareness and understanding of a prevention system and provide the steps to implementing the framework.

The conference will be held in San Francisco, Calif., March 12-13; Boston, Mass., March 26-27; Denver, Colo., April 24-25; Orlando, Fla., May 14-15; and Minneapolis, Minn., June 14-15.

For more information, contact OSAP-Community Prevention Workshops/CPMG, The Circle, Inc., 8201 Greensboro Drive, Suite 600, McLean, VA 22102.

■ NACo, along with the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) is sponsoring a conference on growth finance.

The conference will be held in Orlando, Fla. on March 26-27 and in Portland, Ore., June 4-5.

The conference is a follow-up to the growth finance meeting last year and will specialize in identifying growth issues and training financial executives to respond to those issues.

For more information, call Tracey Betances at 202/429-2750, or write to GFOA, Suite 200, 1750 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006.

■ The National Council for

Urban Economic Development (CUED) is holding its annual conference in Washington, D.C., April 22-25.

Tomorrow's economy, land development and business development, will be some of the topics discussed.

The registration deadline is March 23. For more information, contact CUED at 1730 K St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/223-4735.

■ The Government Management Information Sciences (GMIS) is holding its annual conference in Mobile, Ala., June 17-20.

The conference, entitled, "Better Partnerships for Tomorrow," will focus on human resources as it relates to the involvement of automation.

For more information, contact GMIS 90 Conference, 716 North 21st Street, Room 212, Birmingham, AL 35263-0004, Attention: Pete Miller.

■ "Innovation in Administration: Creative Collaborations for Cost Savings" is the theme of a conference hosted by the American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) and the President's Council on Management Improvement. The meeting will be in New Orleans, La., July 11-13.

The conference will highlight interagency ventures of the local, state and federal levels, disseminate information and technology, and facilitate government and private sector interaction.

For more information, contact ASPA, 1120 G St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202/393-7878, FAX: 202/638-4952.

See Notices, page 15

BART's post-quake performance bolsters railway

The star performer during and after October's killer earthquake here was the Bay Area Rapid Transit's (BART) 71.5-mile automated rail system. Riders in a BART train passing through the system's 3.6-mile tube under San Francisco Bay, at the moment the 7.1 Richter scale quake struck, felt scarcely a tremor.

BART engineers, armed with spotlights and flashlights, checked every structure on the system. The damage they discovered, on a system consciously designed to withstand an earthquake as massive as San Francisco's legendary 1906 upheaval, was largely cosmetic. The seismic joint at the Oakland end of the trans-bay tube had shifted three-quarters of an inch — a fraction of its four-inch design tolerance.

Five hours after the 5:04 p.m. earthquake, BART had trains running from 25 miles distant into the West Oakland Station — just a mile from the collapsed Nimitz Freeway. Nine hours after the great jolt, trains were passing again through the trans-bay tube. The engineering of the 20-year-old tube — 57 steel and concrete sections lowered into place and then welded together in a trench of mud and gravel as

deep as 132 feet under the bay's surface — had been vindicated.

Bay Area residents awoke the morning after the quake to find the critically important San Francisco-Oakland Bay Bridge out of commission and hundreds of buildings gravely damaged. But BART was up and going with a full 45-train schedule, the trains operating automatically at their regular speeds of up to 80 miles an hour.

BART became an enabler of, and symbol of, the Bay Area's recovery. For a rail system born in controversy, shortchanged during construction and prone to embarrassing accidents in its youth, it was a sweet moment. For a month, while the Bay Bridge remained out of service, BART's ridership soared — from a pre-quake average of 218,000 trips a day to 350,000 most days.

Was it too good to last? Yes. With the bridge reopened, most of the new riders went back to their private cars. University of California city planner Elizabeth Deakin had predicted it: "There are simply too many things going on in people's lives — friendships, family responsibilities, getting exercise after work — that make the auto-

mobile something they're quite entranced with."

Not all of BART's converts have disappeared, though. Ridership remains 30,000 or more over daily pre-quake levels — a substantial 15 percent increase. Why the continued gain? "A mix of Bay Bridge phobia and liking BART once they got to know it," suggests Mike Healy, BART's public affairs officer.

But never again will it be plausible to suggest BART is a foolish frill or to say it is a multi-billion dollar luxury Bay Area residents were insane to approve, as they did in a 1962 referendum.

BART and the quake illustrate, instead, the immense value of backup transportation systems, of redundancy, and of transit-accessible development.

Whether the perils be earthquakes, floods, global oil shortages or air pollution emergencies, modern cities need multiple transportation alternatives. No one suggests automobiles are about to diminish or disappear. But to rely on them exclusively, even as air pollution worsens and gridlock threatens across metropolitan America, it has to be an insane way to go.

Our auto use is escalating so rapidly that we'll be subjected, each year by 2010, to 5.6 billion more hours of travel time delay, added excess fuel consumption of 7.3 billion gallons, and total costs to travelers of \$41 billion, says the Transportation Research Board.

Many alternatives to the single-passenger auto should be available — car and van pools, buses, ferries, bicycles and feasible home-to-work walking distances, for starters. And for heavy-duty, long-distance transport in a metropolitan region of any size, rail.

Even auto-happy California seems to be learning that lesson. San Diego, San Jose and Sacramento have new rail systems. Decades late, Los Angeles is building a starter system. Some 32.5 miles of added BART lines, three in the East Bay and one south of San Francisco that will eventually take BART to the airport, are now on the drawing boards and partially funded.

Rail systems ought to be built to attract maximum feasible patronage, as soon as they open. But to ask that they operate without major public subsidy is foolish. Every full transit rail car at rush hours re-

moves 75 to 125 autos from highways. Each time a commuter switches from auto to mass transit, there's a dramatic yearly reduction in hydrocarbons, carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxides emitted into the atmosphere.

The American Public Transportation Association is asking a seven percent increase in the federal gas tax, dedicated to mass transit. It would yield \$11 billion annually, up from today's \$3.2 billion. How much to ask? Maybe. But the County facilities and fleets have been woefully behind reasonable goals of rehabilitation and replacement.

Transit development should precede market demand, providing valuable redundancy. BART has just demonstrated, and the B.A. or hood of more dense, transit-saturated urban centers.

Can we afford it? Consider. Auto companies spend over \$1 billion each year just to advance their plans. That's more than America's annual mass-transit capital investment.

We're not a poor country, just spending our money the wrong way.

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Job Market

FACILITY MECHANICAL ENGINEER - DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y.: Professional position which provides technical expertise in the field of mechanical engineering for the Facilities Division of the Dutchess County Department of Public Works. Salary: \$33,347-\$41,647 with an excellent benefits package. Requires: either a Bachelor's degree in mechanical engineering, energy management or a closely related field PLUS four years of experience in heating and ventilating engineering, plumbing or facility energy management; OR: an Associates degree with six years of same experience. Must possess NYS driver's license. Submit copy of transcript with application by 2/28/90 to: Dutchess County Personnel, 22 Market St., Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, 914/431-2172 or 2166. An EEO/AA employer.

SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT DIRECTOR - WAKE COUNTY, N.C.: is seeking qualified applicants to oversee the County's Recycling Program, Keep America Beautiful Program, landfill operations and construction enforcement. Enforce solid waste and junk car ordinances. Administer waste container program. Inspect sanitary landfills. Negotiate and administer contracts. Prepare and present technical engineering studies. Requires Bachelor's degree in Engineering, Environmental Health or Science and at least 4 years of experience in solid waste management or related field; or equivalent. Salary range:

\$34,284-39,672 (salary commensurate with experience). Submit Wake County Application by 3/16/90 to Wake County Personnel, P.O. Box 550, Raleigh, NC 27602, 919/856-6090, EOE/AA. Wake County applications only. Resumes will not be accepted in lieu of a Wake County application.

PRODUCTION PLANNER - COUNTY OF CHARLESTON, S.C.: The County of Charleston, SC, is seeking qualified applicants to develop long-range plans and special projects within the Charleston County Public Works Department. Requires a degree in Industrial Engineering or Planning. Prior public works experience and microprocessing skills very helpful. High level analytical and writing skills are necessary. Salary range of \$24,211-\$36,046 plus a comprehensive benefits package. Please call 803/723-6716 to request an application. Application deadline: March 16, 1990.

CHIEF OF STAFF - DUPAGE COUNTY, ILL.: Rapid growth county with population of 800,000 searching for chief of staff. Newly created position reports to County Board Chairman. Board consists of 25 members from 5 districts and 1 Chairman elected county-wide (partisan basis). Must have significant experience in similar managerial positions. Computer literate with MBA, MPA and/or engineering background. Salary dependent on qualifications (start range \$65,000 to \$85,000). Submit resumes to

Jack Tenison, DuPage County Human Resources Department, 421 N. County Farm Rd. Wheaton, IL 60187. EOE

COUNTY ENGINEER - HARDIN COUNTY, IOWA: has an immediate opening for a County Engineer position. Minimum qualifications: professional engineer, licensed to practice in Iowa; highway design, construction, maintenance & budget experience desirable. Salary negotiable. Excellent fringe benefits. Send resume to Hardin County Board of Supervisors, Courthouse, Eldora, Iowa 50627 by March 1, 1990.

COUNTY MANAGER - SEMINOLE COUNTY, FLA.: Fast growing population of 285,000. Urbanizing county located adjacent to Orange and Volusia Counties. Responsible to 5-member County Commission to properly manage government comprised of 939 full-time equivalent employees; \$220M budget. Strong Commission/Manager Charter. Requires appropriate education and significant experience as a county/city manager in a growth region. Full-breadth assistants may be considered. Send resume by February 28, 1990 to: Robert E. Slavin, Senior Vice President, Mercer, Slavin & Nevins, Inc., 2801 Buford Highway, N.E., Suite 470, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, 404/248-1800, FAX: 404/248-1212. An Equal Opportunity Recruiter. Under Florida law, resumes are considered public documents and must be provided to the media upon request.

COUNTY EXECUTIVE - PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY, VA.: (Population 221,000+) Salary open DOQ's; presently \$95,000. Full-service rapidly growing community located 30 miles from Washington, D.C. 2,093 employees; \$390M budget. Seven-member Board of Supervisors. Requires minimum of a Bachelor's degree in appropriate field and significant experience as a City/County Manager or full-range assistant. Must have excellent communication skills, demonstrated leadership and management ability and community relations experience and skill. Send resume by February 15, 1990 to: Robert E. Slavin, Senior Vice President, 2801 Buford Highway, N.E., Suite 470, Atlanta, Georgia 30329, 404/248-1800, FAX: 404/248-1212. An equal opportunity employer.

ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT COORDINATOR - WASHINGTON COUNTY, MD.: (Downtown) \$28,662 minimum. A professional position responsible for the retention, expansion and attraction of commercial businesses in Washington County, with major concentration on the Downtown Hagerstown Area. Minimum qualifications include a Bachelor's Degree in Economic Development, Business Administration or related field from a recognized college or university (Master's Degree preferred). Ability to acquire a thorough knowledge of the organization and functions of City, County and State governments and

ability to work with minimal supervision. Excellent writing and speaking skills are essential. Several years experience in economic development, marketing, management, real estate, and/or community relations and/or community development preferred. Successful candidate will receive an excellent benefit package which includes fully paid prescription drug coverage, vision, dental care, life and medical insurance, two weeks paid vacation, 18 days annual sick leave, 13 paid holidays, exceptional pension program. Applications and detailed job description must be obtained from the Personnel Department, Room 207, Court House Annex, Hagerstown, Maryland 21740 Monday - Friday, 8:00 a.m. - 4:00 p.m. or by calling 301/791-3175. The successful candidate must be a resident of the county and will be published in the Personnel Office and will be accepted until 4:00 p.m., Friday, February 23, 1990. An equal opportunity employer. M/F/H.

ASSISTANT COUNTY MANAGER - MECKLENBURG COUNTY, N.C.: (Charlotte), population 500,000, is seeking candidates for an Assistant County Manager - Special Projects position. This top management position is responsible for coordinating activities of assigned departments and assistance to the County Manager on complex special projects. There are three other Assistant County Managers on staff. An experienced local or

See JOB MARKET, next page

Job Market from previous page

Administrator accustomed to an
ative exercise of independent
ment and initiative with a strong
ground in organizational design,
ning and development is being
to from. A Bachelor's Degree is re-
a comm Master's Degree is desirable;
mass the course work in urban affairs,
rly reduce or business administration pre-
on mon A minimum of six years experi-
in a related nonprofit, business or
ment environment including at
three years of highly responsible
isory or administrative experi-
is required. Salary range \$54,342
\$114. Hiring range \$54,342 -
transit. 928. Applications accepted until
annual ary 16, 1990. Submit application
billion. Recruitment: Administrator, Meck-
But trans County Personnel Depart-
have for Charlotte - Mecklenburg Govt.
nable of 5th Floor, Charlotte, NC
22836. EOE M/F/H.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -
KEY COUNTY, W.V.A.:
BART omic Development Authority.
d the B.A. or B.S. degree. 2 years
transit-se experience, EDI training de-
Salary \$30-\$40,000 with gener-
benefits including paid holidays,
ion, health and life insurance and
ment plan. We desire to fill this
y on or about March 1st. Appli-
accepted through Feb. 16th.
capital inv by sending resume to: Search
mittee, Berkeley County Devel-
ment Authority, P.O. Box 2086,
insburg, WV 25401.

FACILITIES OPERATIONS
ISION MANAGER - COUNTY
ORANGE, CALIF.: \$51,672-
916/annually. The County of Or-

ange seeks a dynamic individual to fill
key position as Facilities Operations
Division Manager. Candidate must
possess extensive experience in budget
preparation/administration, personnel
management, and negotiating/admini-
stering contracts. Candidate must also
have considerable experience directing
operations/maintenance of buildings/
grounds. Call for information and a
mailed application (resumes cannot be
accepted) or pick up materials in per-
son. Final Filing Date: Monday, 3/5/
90. 714/834-2844, County of Orange,
Personnel Department, 10 Civic Center
Plaza, Santa Ana, CA 92701. Affirma-
tive Action Employer M/F.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR -
COUNTY OF FAIRFIELD, S.C.:
Population 21,000 plus; located in the
Midlands of South Carolina; annual
budget in excess of 20 million; 220
employees; council/administrator form
of government. Administrator serves
as chief administrative officer; require
demonstrated managerial, communica-
tion, and organizational skills; inter-
governmental and community relations
experience either as an administrator of
as an assistant administrator; shall pos-
sess a degree in Public Administration
and/or related field: Salary DOQ and
experience; excellent benefits. All
applications will be held in strict confi-
dence. Send resume to: Callie Bell,
Personnel Director, Fairfield County,
P.O. Drawer 60, Winnsboro, South
Carolina 29180. Deadline for filing
application is February 15, 1990. Posi-
tion available in late spring or early
summer. Present administrator retir-
ing. Envelopes to be marked "County
Administrator's Position." E.O.E.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR -
WASHINGTON, D.C.: National
League of Cities - a membership or-
ganization representing the broad inter-
ests of 17,000 general purpose local
governments and 49 state municipal
league organizations - is seeking an
Executive Director. Organizational
and management leadership skills re-
quired. Knowledge of local govern-
ment processes and interests, excellent
communication and public speaking,
policy analysis, and inter-personal
skills extremely important. Associa-
tion management and membership
services background a plus. Salary
negotiable, depending upon experience
and qualifications. \$7.6 million
budget. Sixty-five employees. Apply
at once: Paul A. Reaume, The PAR
Group, Executive Office Centre, Suite
200, 100 Waukegan Road, Lake Bluff,
Illinois 60044, 708/234-0005, FAX:
708/234-8309. NLC is an equal oppor-
tunity employer.

JOBS AVAILABLE

A listing of job vacancies
in local government. Pub-
lished every two weeks.
Excellent recruitment and
placement publication. Ad-
vertisers receive a free sub-
scription. Subscription rate
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ings or subscription to: JOBS
AVAILABLE, Midwest/
Eastern Edition, P.O. Box
1222, Newton, IA 50208.
(515) 791-9019.

JOB MARKET AD RATES

\$3 per line
(1 line = 32 characters,
including spaces and
punctuation)
To place an ad, call Judi Scott,
job market representative, at
202/393-6226

SALES REPRESENTATIVE Computer Information Services

LOGIN is the leading independent provider of information to
local governments nationally. We are looking for sales repre-
sentatives in Florida, California, Arizona and Texas to sell data base
information services to city and county governments. Background
should include operational PC experience, knowledge of elec-
tronic information exchange (E-Mail + data base access) and sales
experience. Previous experience in working with or in local
government would be helpful. Responsibilities include lead
qualifications, cold calling, account management, trade show
involvement, executive interface and closing sales.

Liberal compensation including salary, commission and bonuses.

If you are looking for a challenging full-time position or to
supplement your current income, please submit a resume to:

Personnel Director
LOGIN Information Services
245 East 6th Street, Suite 809
St. Paul, MN 55101
1/800/328-1921

MSN
Mercer, Slavin & Nevins, Inc.

**Local
Government
Management
Consultants**

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- Executive Search
- Human Resources (Pay & Class)

2801 Buford Highway, Suite 470
Atlanta, Georgia 30329
(404) 248-1800
(404) 248-1212 (FAX)

We Guarantee Satisfaction!

1990 Achievement Award Applications Due March 1

Time is running short, but it's not too late to apply.
If you have not received a 1990 NACo Achievement
Award application form and would like to submit an
entry, call the NACo Research Department
immediately at 202/393-6226.

Notices from page 13

PUBLICATIONS

"America in the 21st
Century: Infrastructure Needs" is a
community development publication written by William
J. Miller, director of policy studies
at the Population Reference Bureau
and fully paid (B).

The book highlights the impor-
tance of demographic trends in
the 18 day planning communities and the
holidays environment in the 21st
century.

The publication costs \$5 per copy
and is available from PRB circulars
department at 1/800/877-9881.
m. - 4:00p

The second edition of the
"Water Encyclopedia" has
been published. The encyclopedia
features almost every imaginable
fact of water. It is available from
Water Information Center, Inc.,
5 E. Bethpage Rd., Plainview,
NY 11803, 516/249-7600. The
book costs \$95, plus \$3 for postage
and handling.

A new report entitled, "How
to Get the Funds to Promote Down-
town: Tested Tools and Techniques
to the Core Work" has been published by
Downtown Research and De-
velopment Center.

The publication is designed to
help local officials, merchants and

civic leaders get the funds they need
to successfully promote downtown
areas. The publication costs \$26
and is available from the Down-
town Research and Development
Center, 1133 Broadway, Suite
1407, New York, NY 10010, 212/
206-7979.

MISCELLANEOUS

State and local public agen-
cies are eligible to apply for funding
for the Homeless Veterans' Rein-
tegration Project.

These agencies must serve the 50
largest U.S. cities and/or jurisdic-
tions which were served through
the Homeless Veterans Reintegra-
tion Project in FY88 and FY89.
The funding will come from the De-
partment of Labor's, Office of the
Assistant Secretary for Veterans
Employment and Training.

The grant's purpose is to assist
demonstration programs expedite
the reintegration of homeless veter-
ans into the labor force. The appli-
cation deadline is Feb. 16.

For more information, contact
Christine Chudd or Eileen Con-
nors, U.S. Department of Labor,
Office of Assistant Secretary for
Veterans' Employment and Train-
ing, 200 Constitution Ave., NW,
Room S1313, Washington, D.C.
20210, 202/523-9110.

NACo 1990 Legislative Conference

March 17 - 20, 1990
Washington Hilton & Towers
Washington, D.C.

✓ CONFERENCE REGISTRATION/Postmark deadline: February 15, 1990 (PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING AND RETURNING FORM)

Conference registration fee MUST accompany this registration form and must be received before registration or housing can be processed. Send a check, voucher, county purchase order, claim or the equivalent made payable to the National Association of Counties. Return completed form with payment by February 15, 1990 to: NACo Conference Center, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.
Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below. Information following asterisks (*) will appear on the conference badge.

*Name (first, last name) _____
*Nickname _____
*Title _____
*County _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____
Registered Spouse (first, last name) _____
Registered Youth (first, last name) _____
Registered Youth (first, last name) _____

☐ YES, I would like travel assistance from the NACo Conference Travel Center.

✓ REGISTRATION FEES

Check the box that corresponds with your registration category.

	EARLYBIRD REGISTRATION Must be postmarked by February 9, 1990	REGISTRATION POSTMARKED AFTER February 9, 1990 and ON-SITE registration
Member county attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> \$195	<input type="checkbox"/> \$225
Nonmember county attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> \$225	<input type="checkbox"/> \$275
Other government attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> \$225	<input type="checkbox"/> \$275
Other attendee (private sector)	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300
Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$50
Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$30

NOTE: ALL REGISTRATIONS POSTMARKED AFTER FEBRUARY 15, 1990 WILL BE PROCESSED AT THE ON-SITE REGISTRATION DESK.

✓ HOUSING REGISTRATION/Postmark deadline: February 15, 1990.

- ☐ Please make my hotel reservations as indicated below.
☐ I will make my own housing arrangements.

Room occupant (first, last name) _____
Co-occupant (first, last name) _____
Arrival date _____ Time: AM _____ PM _____
Departure date _____ Time: AM _____ PM _____
Special housing request _____
Housing disability needs _____

PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR DESIRED ROOM RATE

INDICATE YOUR FIRST CHOICE HOTEL WITH NUMBER 1. THEN NUMBER OTHER HOTELS FROM 2 TO 5 IN THE ORDER OF PREFERENCE. IF YOUR FIRST CHOICE IS UNAVAILABLE, RESERVATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT AVAILABLE HOTEL ACCORDING TO YOUR RANKING.

HOTEL	SINGLE RATES	DOUBLE RATES
1. Hilton	\$92	\$112
	\$102	\$122
	\$112	\$132
	\$122	\$142
	\$132	\$152
2. Highland	\$92	\$102
3. Quality Hotel	\$84	\$94
4. Ritz-Carlton	\$130	\$140
5. Mayflower	\$109	\$109

DO NOT SEND HOUSING DEPOSITS WITH CONFERENCE REGISTRATION PAYMENTS. Follow the "Housing Deposits" instructions.

REMEMBER: You will be assigned the first available room rate which is closest to the rate you requested - based on availability at the time your housing request is processed.

✓ CANCELLATION POLICY

Postmark deadline: February 27, 1990

Refund of conference registration fee less an administrative fee of \$50 made if written notice of conference registration cancellation is postmarked later than February 27, 1990.

✓ CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION

Credit card company _____

Card number _____

Expiration date _____

The NACo Housing Center and/or the NACo Conference Travel Center authorized to use the above card to guarantee my hotel reservations and issue airline tickets reserved by me to attend this conference. I understand one night's room charge will be billed through this card if I fail to arrive for assigned housing at the confirmed date unless I have cancelled my reservation with the hotel at least 48 hours in advance. I also understand that I may have any unused tickets for travel purchased by this card for full refund as a result of this cancellation unless the fare terms published by the airline carry a cancellation penalty.

Cardholder's signature _____ Date _____

For further registration or housing information, call the NACo Conference Registration Center (703) 471-6180. No registrations or reservations can be accepted by telephone.

✓ HOUSING DEPOSITS

A mandatory room deposit is required in an amount equal to one night's room charge. It is hotel policy that each room reservation be guaranteed by either of the following methods:

1. Complete the Credit Card Authorization section of this registration/housing form. The NACo Conference Registration Center can guarantee your room with the help of your credit card. This is the easiest way to guarantee your room reservation.
2. Forward a check, money order, claim, purchase order or voucher directly to the hotel indicated on the Conference Registration/Housing Acknowledgement you will be receiving from the NACo Conference Registration Center.

✓ AFFILIATE INFORMATION

Please check the affiliated groups to which you belong.

- ☐ NACRC ☐ NACCA ☐ NCECE ☐ NACHFA ☐ NACP
☐ NACTFO ☐ NACE ☐ WIR ☐ NACHO ☐ WON
☐ NACTEP ☐ NACCAE ☐ NACA ☐ NACHSA ☐ NABCO
☐ NACAP ☐ NACDPA ☐ NACCED ☐ NACIO ☐ ICMA
☐ NACPRO ☐ NACIRO ☐ NACES ☐ NAMHDADDP

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

- ☐ Republican ☐ Democrat ☐ Independent

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PSMRK: _____ RCVD: _____
CK #: _____ CK AMT: \$ _____
VR/PO/CL: _____ JC: _____
PRIME: _____ OTHER CAT.: _____
SPEC. EVENT: _____
HTL. INST: _____
GEN. INST: _____
INPT: _____ INPT BY: _____
HTL: _____ RM. TYPE: _____ RATE: _____
PSMRK: _____ RCVD: _____