

'77 Legislative Conference Nears

Carter Cabinet Members Invited

The deadline for NACo's 1977 Legislative Conference is rapidly approaching.

The conference takes place March 21-23 in Washington, D.C. But the last date county officials can preregister and reserve housing in conference hotels is March 1.

County officials who wish to attend the conference should send the preregistration form (page 12) to NACo immediately.

This year's conference focuses on Counties, Congress and the New Administration.

In keeping with this theme, NACo has invited Vice-President Walter

Mondale and key figures in the Carter Administration to speak at general sessions Tuesday, March 22.

The invited officials include: Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Harris; Transportation Secretary Brock Adams; Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano; Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland; Labor Secretary Ray Marshall; and White House Intergovernmental Liaison Jack Watson.

The Tuesday general sessions are specially designed to generate question and answer dialogue between Administration officials and county officials on top county priorities.

To date, NACo is waiting to hear which Carter representative will be able to attend.

On Wednesday, March 23, round trip transportation will take county officials—in mass—to Capitol Hill for meetings with congressional leaders.

In addition, a rally will be held on the Hill to urge Congress to appropriate funds for payments-in-lieu of taxes. (This legislation was passed last year to reimburse counties for the tax-immunity of federally-owned lands. However, funds have not yet been appropriated.)

In discussing the conference recently, NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand said, "County officials who attend the 1977 Legislative Conference will leave

Washington, D.C. with better understanding of what the Carter Administration and Congress plan to do in the next few years.

"But they will also leave," Hillenbrand added, "knowing they have helped represent the views of thousands of county officials across the nation on issues which just can't wait—issues which directly affect the well-being of our citizens."

These issues, Hillenbrand said, include welfare reform, jobs, health care, federal aid, community and rural development, public transit, water and air pollution, the energy crisis and criminal justice.

Bridges at Crisis

Cold Heightens Concern

The unusual cold that recently swept the Eastern half of the country has heightened concern for the nation's bridges.

Allegheny County, Pa., Commissioner Jim Flaherty told the House surface transportation subcommittee last September of the economic disaster his county would face if action was not taken to deal with the "bridge crisis."

Flaherty's words are already haunting him. One of the bridges he described to the subcommittee—the Sewickley Bridge—has already been closed three times and was restricted to loads of no more than three tons. Trucks, ambulances and fire equipment had been banned. Now the bridge is closed completely, the victim of the cold. Repairs will take at least three months. Other bridges in Allegheny County are suffering from the cold as well. Salt, essential to prevent ice buildup on bridge surfaces, is a problem. Water and salt leaking through decks is causing the steel to corrode and the concrete to fall off.

Nashville-Davidson County, Tenn., Mayor Dick Fulton is calling for emergency aid for roads and bridges. He estimates the added costs of repair needed as a result of the unprecedented 14 freeze-thaw cycles

expected in Tennessee before spring will cost a minimum of \$50 million.

American Road and Transportation Builders Executive Vice-President Dan Hansen speculates that at least 300 "important" bridges could be put out of commission for six months or more if the spring thaw results in massive ice flows.

1967 DISASTER

Disaster brought national attention to bridge problems 10 years ago. The Silver Bridge connecting Ohio and West Virginia collapsed into the Ohio River on Dec. 15, 1967. In that tragedy, 46 people died.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W. Va.), chairman of the Public Works Committee, fathered the first federal program aimed specifically at avoiding future tragedies. He sponsored a provision of the 1970 Federal-Aid Highway Act, the Special Bridge Repair and Replacement Program. Section 144 of the highway program has increased funding for bridges from \$100 million in 1972, to the current level of \$180 million. Money comes from the user-financed highway trust fund.

See COLD, page 8

County News

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

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Washington, D.C.



BRIDGE TRAGEDY—At left is an aerial view of a Winston-Salem, N.C. bridge over the Yadkin River after its collapse. Four people died. Above is the ASB Bridge in Kansas City, Mo. which would cost \$50 million dollars to replace.

Send Us Your Bridge Problems

NACo's campaign to address our nation's bridge crisis will not end with this issue of County News. If your county has a bridge problem, please send information and/or photos to us. Thanks.





NEW TREATMENT FACILITY—Planning for the dedication of a new residential building for emotionally disturbed children are, from left: Bill Tatum, director, division of human services; Bob Bondi, chairman, board of county commissioners; Rudy Spoto, county administrator; A. Leon Polhill, director, department of children's services. The building is the first specifically designed for emotionally disturbed children in the county.

Redirecting Child Services

HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, Fla.—By utilizing local, state and federal funds, the county has turned a former juvenile detention facility into an alternative program to assist and treat juveniles in trouble.

The board of county commissioners developed programs to provide help, and long-term treatment to youngsters and their families in situations where emotional problems or social circumstances are leading youth into trouble. In an effort that brings together the resources of county government, education, law enforcement and state services, the new Department of Children's Services administers three cooperative child-based programs.

- The Comprehensive Treatment Program for Emotionally Disturbed Children and Youth is operated cooperatively with the county school system, which is financially independent of county government under Florida law. The facility offers a long-term residential program for 24 children ages 7-12, and a day-care program for 81 children ages 7-15.

- Under contract with the State Department of Health and Rehabilitative Services, Emergency Shelter Care is a residential program for 50 youngsters that provides short-term secure (lock-up) and non-secure care (housing facilities) for dependent children under 18 years old.

- Responding to public concern over the large number of runaways in the Tampa Bay area, the county established a runaway center in a residential community. The center provides food and shelter for 20 young persons. In addition, counseling, referral, transportation, and other services are available.

Hillsborough County has maintained juvenile homes for delinquency and dependent children as far back as 1930, primarily under the jurisdiction of county judges assisted by a county board of visitors.

The Emergency Shelter Care Program was developed initially from interaction between the county and state in 1975. In revising state juvenile laws, legal responsibility for protective services to status offenders (such as runaways, truant) was

transferred from the delinquency classification to that of dependency. This shift meant that delinquency detention facilities could no longer house such children.

This legal shift also created a shortage of emergency shelter facilities for dependent children awaiting permanent disposition by the court. Consequently, the Department of Children's Services offered the use of its facilities, and developed a two-phase shelter care program. It consists of a group home program for neglected and abused dependent children, and a dormitory for dependent children whose behavior might result in harm to themselves or others.

The Emergency Shelter Care Program is the only one of its kind in Florida and has been designated a pilot program by the state in hope

that it will prove a satisfactory method to help troubled dependent youth.

In all three programs, the treatment philosophy is based upon behavior modification, including the use of peer management systems, token economy, time-out and sit-out procedures and a ban on corporal punishment.

While the department is only part of the county's human service delivery system, it has been designated to seek out "special needs not otherwise provided" for children. This mandate is limited to those services which the community, acting through its county commissioners, agrees the department should provide. Nevertheless, it offers both legal justification and a rationale for the department to take an active lead in any community-wide examination of children's needs.

Health Conferences Focus on Energy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Hospital, nursing home officials and other representatives from health care institutions can learn ways to save energy, cut fuel costs and identify future energy sources at special conferences held throughout the nation.

Eight regional conferences, entitled "Energy Management in Health Institutions," are being held by the Health Resources Administration (HRA) of the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare, and sponsored in conjunction with other organizations, including the Energy Resources and Development Administration (ERDA), the Department of Commerce, the American Hospital Association and the Blue Cross Association.

The HRA sponsors explain that in the face of petroleum and natural gas shortages, the conference will include work sessions to provide an understanding of the health and energy situation, outlooks, specific techniques for energy conservation, converting energy savings to dollar savings and identifying new energy sources.

Featured speakers will include: Dr. M. King Hubbard, authority on energy resources and diminished fuel supplies; Edward Bertz, the American Hospital Association; Thomas Fahey, Lutheran General Hospital of Chicago; Fritz Dressler, University Science Center of Philadelphia; and Burt Kline, Health Resources Administration.

The conferences are aimed at hospital and nursing home administrators, engineers and owners, health consultants and planners, state and local health program administrators, energy managers, and health equipment manufacturers.

Three of the regional conferences—at Texas, Georgia and Washington, D.C.—have already been held. The five remaining are: Feb. 28 to March 2, at Denver, Colo.; March 14 to 16, Seattle, Wash.; March 28 to 30, San Diego, Calif.; April 18 to 20, Hartford, Conn.; and May 2 to 4, Chicago, Ill.

The conference fee of \$50 includes conference materials, two luncheons and a copy of one of the new energy conservation handbooks developed by the HRA: "Total Energy Management in Hospitals" or "Total Energy Management in Nursing Homes."

Registration forms and additional information may be obtained from the HRA Energy Action Staff, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, Md. 20857. General information on energy conservation and management within institutions, and examples of community programs are also available by contacting Sue Guenther, Energy Project, National Association of Counties Research Foundation.

U.S. Tax Pamphlet Updated for Aging

The U.S. Senate Special Committee on Aging has revised its pamphlet for elderly taxpayers to reflect changes enacted in the Tax Reform Act of 1976.

"Protecting Older Americans Against Overpayment of Income Taxes" (Stock #052-070-03820-9) is available from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402. Include a check or money order for 35 cents for each copy requested.

Me. Town Meeting Eyes Modernization

MAINE—Last year legislation was introduced to abolish county government.

This year county home rule legislation is being considered by the Maine legislature.

This growing interest in counties is not confined to Maine. Elected and appointed county officials throughout the Northeast are exploring methods of county modernization.

To encourage this interest, NACo and the Maine County Commissioners Association (MCCA) are sponsoring a Northeast Town Meeting on County Modernization April 27 and 28 in Bangor.

This special meeting will focus on the promise and performance of county government in Maine, New Hampshire, Vermont, Massachusetts, New York, Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland.

Federal programs involving counties in all these states will be

examined at a Region I Federal Aid Briefing at noon on April 27. Some topics to be discussed include CETA, unemployment insurance, public works, coastal zone management and energy. The MCCA will hold special concurrent sessions for Maine registrars of deeds and probates, treasurers, district attorneys and sheriffs.

Programming on April 28 will be devoted to home rule experiences nationally, in the Northeast and in Maine. Panelists and speakers will include county officials and legislators from the Northeast.

Registration for the meeting is \$75. This fee includes all program materials, four meals and two receptions. Hotel reservations are to be made directly with the Bangor Ramada Inn, which is holding a special block of rooms for conference participants.

Deadline for registration is April 6.

THE MAINE COUNTY COMMISSIONERS AND NACo ARE SPONSORING A NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION

ON APRIL 27 AND 28 IN BANGOR, MAINE.

TO PRE-REGISTER FOR THE NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION SEND THIS FORM TO:

**NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES
NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING
ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION
1735 NEW YORK AVE., N.W.
WASHINGTON, D.C. 20006**

NAME _____
TITLE _____
COUNTY _____ TELEPHONE _____
STREET _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____

PLEASE REGISTER ME FOR THE NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION **APRIL 27 AND 28, 1977, IN BANGOR, MAINE.**

REGISTRATION FEES: **\$75 ALL PARTICIPANTS**
ENCLOSE CHECK, OFFICIAL COUNTY PURCHASE ORDER OR EQUIVALENT

MAKE PAYABLE TO **NACo.**

PRE-REGISTRATION AND PAYMENT MUST BE RECEIVED AT **NACo** BY **APRIL 6, 1977.**

HOUSING FORM FOR NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION

MAIL TO:
**BANGOR RAMADA INN
357 ODLIN ROAD
BANGOR, MAINE 04401
ATTN: SALES OFFICE**

NAME(S) _____ CITY _____
STREET _____ STATE _____ ZIP _____ TELEPHONE _____

PLEASE CHECK ACCOMMODATIONS REQUIRED

SINGLE, \$19

DOUBLE, \$22

DEADLINE FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS IS APRIL 6, 1977

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NACo Urges CETA Reenactment

WASHINGTON, D.C.—“CETA should be extended for three years with a minimum of technical amendments,” NACo’s legislative representative Jon Weintraub told the new House subcommittee on economic opportunity Feb. 10.

Weintraub said “NACo abhors” apparent plans to recategorize Comprehensive Employment Training Assistance (CETA) under the guise of targeting funds to serve those most in need. Citing fiscal ’76 statistics on the nation’s unemployed and CETA enrollees, he said CETA is clearly geared already toward groups hardest hit by joblessness.

“CETA’s three greatest successes stem from: 1) the law’s recognizing that a locally defined program’s design and mix provides the best

system of services to those in need; 2) allocating funds based on a needs formula rather than who ‘hustled’ best; and, 3) providing access to employment and training services for all Americans regardless of residence,” according to Weintraub’s testimony.

“The tendency to re-categorize has made local comprehensive planning difficult for fiscal ’78,” he said. “In some cases, CETA prime sponsors do not know what activities are planned, or expenditures incurred, by categorical programs in their jurisdictions, including CETA Title III programs funded by the national office of the Department of Labor. Prime sponsors then develop plans based on an incomplete information base with respect to the client

groups served by categorical programs. This does not do justice to prime sponsor decisions or, more importantly, to the target group.

“If targeting is at issue, simple technical amendments which link who is to be served with how money is allocated should be explored,” rather than nationally designed categorical programs.”

Weintraub also challenged the Administration’s plans for increasing public service jobs to a total of 600,000 this year and 725,000 in fiscal ’78.

“The National Association of Counties is disappointed by the number of jobs created through CETA public service employment in the Administration’s stimulus package,” he said. “NACo’s Employ-

ment Steering Committee passed a resolution calling on Congress to create 600,000 new public service jobs under Titles II and VI of CETA (for a total of 910,000 jobs). We feel that this should be done in a one-shot appropriation with money to be expended over the remainder of this fiscal year and next fiscal year.”

In addition, if rapid hiring is a congressional priority, proportionately more jobs should be placed in Title II because “the U.S. Employment Service and Unemployment Insurance Service will not be able to certify eligible clients under new Title VI conditions fast enough.”

In summary, Weintraub listed the following key points:

• “NACo supports a simple three-year extension of CETA with a

minimum of technical amendments; • NACo supports the immediate creation of 600,000 additional public service jobs through an immediate one-shot appropriation;

NACo questions the ability of the new CETA Title VI system to hire people rapidly. Specifically, we feel that more emphasis should be placed on Title II jobs if rapid hiring is a priority;

NACo supports a new youth title within CETA with a formula allocation based on need similar to the existing Title I formula;

• NACo abhors the recategorization of programs under the guise of targeting. If desired, further targeting can be achieved in CETA without recategorization and should be accomplished legislatively.”

DREDGE-AND-FILL PERMITS

Corps '404' Still Unsettled

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Amendments to the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act are scheduled for consideration by the House Public Works Committee the week of March 1.

One of the more controversial issues that surfaced during last year’s congressional consideration was the Army Corps of Engineers’ section 404 permit program dealing with the disposal of material dredged from the nation’s waterways and coastal areas. Controversy still surrounds the 404 permit program. This article is intended to give county officials a perspective on it.

BACKGROUND

The 1899 Rivers and Harbors Act required the corps to administer a permit program for regulating dredge-and-fill activities in “navigable waters”—waters deep and wide enough for commercial navigation.

Federal Water Pollution Control Amendments in 1972 broadened the definition of navigable waters—and thus the permit program—to cover all “waters of the United States.” In 1974 the corps published new regulations to administer the permit program. The regulations relied on the traditional definition of navigable waters, thereby excluding

the shoreward half of coastal marshes, all inland marshes and swamps, and tributaries of historically navigable waters.

The National Resources Defense Council challenged the corps definition, contending there would be large amounts of dredging and filling of wetlands. These wetlands serve as refuge areas for more than two-thirds of the nation’s fish and shellfish, and provide a source for water purification systems. Between 40 and 50 per cent of the nation’s original wetlands have already been lost to human activities.

In March 1975, a federal district court ordered the corps to broaden its permit jurisdiction. The corps issued new regulations in July 1975. They established requirements in three phases. Phase I began immediately and required permits for all dredging and filling operations in “navigable” waters and adjacent wetlands. Phase II began July 1976 and required permits for operations in all tributaries and lakes of a certain size. Phase III, beginning July 1977, would require permits for more streams and rivers.

THE CONTROVERSY

The agricultural and public works interests strongly opposed the new regulations. Much of their opposition stemmed from a press release

See CORPS, page 11

Action Continues on Public Works

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House and Senate will both move closer this week toward enacting a new public works bill. The House is expected to vote on H.R. 11 Feb. 24, while the Senate Committee on Public Works and the Environment will continue markup of its public works bill, S. 427, Feb. 22.

The legislation will provide an additional \$4 billion in grants designed to alleviate unemployment.

The House Public Works Committee has adopted a number of provisions to avoid some of the problems in the existing program. The strict time guidelines, requiring applicants to begin construction within 90 days of acceptance, will be retained. The House is also recommending a “freeze” on applications. Under this policy, only applications received by the Economic Development Administration (EDA) by Dec. 23, 1976 will be considered for additional funding. Applicants would be given the opportunity to adjust their applications in light of new data and application changes.

The Senate Public Works Committee adopted an amendment by Sen. H. John Heinz (R-Pa.), changing the formula allocation of funds to states. The present formula is based on a combination of numbers of unemployed and per cent of unemployment. The amendment deletes the per cent of unemployment. As a result, 24 states would receive additional funds (Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin) and

10 states would receive less funds (California, Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and Washington). The remaining 18 states would experience little or no change. These states are presently at or near the minimum \$10 million level.

The Senate also has moved to provide a 10 per cent bonus to local governments in their applications, and a 5 per cent bonus to special districts including school districts.

Other changes adopted by the House include: use of unemployment figures for the last 12 consecutive months and deletion of the 70-30 per cent grant division. All funds will be available to communities with unemployment over 6.5 per cent. Communities would be restricted to unemployment data for their jurisdiction or a pocket of poverty, but would not be able to use statistics beyond their boundaries. In addition, the medium income and logarithm factors have been deleted and communities would be able to list their applications in priority. All work must be contracted out under the new bill.

Key provisions before the Senate Public Works and Environment Committee involve the per cent of federal grants. The Senate bill, as reported out of subcommittee, proposes to change the program from 100 per cent federal grants to 80 per cent federal grants, the remaining 20 per cent to be borne by the applicant. It also would provide \$2 billion for fiscal ’77 and \$2 billion for fiscal ’78.

NACo supports continuation of the program as 100 per cent federal grants at a \$4 billion level for this year.



FORESTRY HEARINGS—Congressman Jim Weaver (D-Ore.), chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee on forestry, chaired recent hearings on national forest timber sale procedures. Weaver was the successful House floor manager for the payments-in-lieu of taxes legislation last year.

Method of Timber Sales Discussed

MELFORD, Ore.—Congressional field hearings were conducted here last week on national forest timber sale procedures. The hearings were chaired by Rep. Jim Weaver (D-Ore.), chairman of the House agriculture subcommittee on forestry.

The hearings were triggered by

recent U.S. Forest Service regulations to implement timber sale provisions in the Forest Management Act of 1976 (P.L. 94-588).

The forest service regulations, issued in January, require all sales of timber from national forests to be conducted by a “sealed bid” method. Up to this time, an “oral bid” process has been utilized in national forests in the West. However, provisions of P.L. 94-588 directed the U.S. Forest Service to review its bidding and sales process to prevent alleged collusion by bidders.

Many counties in the West with large holdings of national forest lands are concerned that the change in sales procedures may adversely affect communities where local timber companies depend on national forest sales.

Judge Dale White, Harney County, Ore., testified at the hearings for both NACo and the Association of Oregon Counties. The judge expressed his concern that many timber communities “do not have an alternate economic resource.” He fears that the “sealed bid procedure could be used by a large, well-financed, speculative operator to drive out smaller local operators. This would create serious unemployment problems.”

Congressman Weaver noted that the law does not mandate sealed bidding in all cases. He indicated that it was his goal “to bring economic stability to the timber industry.”

“We must make sure that all lumber businesses, regardless of their size, are able to compete for a share of the timber supply.”

The results of the hearings will be reported to Congress and the U.S. Forest Service.



APPRECIATION AWARD—M.D. Tarshes receives an appreciation award from Terry Schutten of the NACo staff on behalf of Bernie Hillenbrand, and the National Association of County Administrators (NACA). Marty was instrumental in the formation of NACA and served as its first president in 1959, while he was county executive of Sacramento County, Calif. After being with Sacramento County, he became county manager of San Mateo for seven years. He will continue his career in public administration by teaching at Golden State University, Calif., and as a consultant with Ernst and Ernst.

County Opinion

Our Bridges Need Greater Funding

Back in 1967, the Silver Bridge collapsed into the Ohio River. Forty-six people lost their lives and the economy of various communities in Ohio and West Virginia suffered severely from lack of transportation. Even with major national attention, considerable congressional intervention, and high speed federal action to expedite reconstruction, it was two years before the new bridge was open to traffic.

A decade later, Allegheny County, Pa. has directed national attention back to the nation's bridge crisis. In dramatic testimony before the House surface transportation subcommittee last September, Allegheny County Commissioner Jim Flaherty told of grave economic consequences his county faces as a result of old, deficient bridges. Since then, one of the major bridges he described has been closed until "interim repairs" can be completed. Expected completion date: two years.

Last year a county road commissioner in Illinois was killed when a bridge the county couldn't afford to repair to meet state standards collapsed under his truck.

As a result of the Silver Bridge tragedy, Congress established a Special Bridge Replacement Program in the 1970 Federal-Aid Highway Act. That program is currently funded at \$180 million annually. The latest report to Congress on the program identifies 16,000 bridges as "candidates" for replacement. They are immediately eligible for replacement based on "serviceability, safety and essentiality for public use." Total cost for these 16,000 bridges is \$5 billion. Obviously, that's not enough.

This week, *County News* features an extensive report on the nation's bridge crisis. This article was prepared in conjunction with NACo's efforts to call attention to the need for greatly increased funding for bridge repair, rehabilitation and replacement.

Our bridge campaign will not end with this issue of *County News*. If you have case stories, or photos of representative county bridge problems, please send them to us.

Letters to NACo

Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

I appreciate your letter of congratulations on my appointment, and will certainly do my best to justify your support.

I look forward to an opportunity when we might meet to discuss welfare reform, among other matters. However, as you can understand, my immediate schedule is quite full, and it will not be possible for us to get together for a while. I have sent your welfare package to Henry Aaron, who has been designated as my assistant secretary for planning and evaluation. As you may know, his office has the responsibility for reviewing all materials concerning welfare reform. I am sure that they will be in touch with you shortly.

—Joseph A. Califano Jr.
Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare

NACo to Study Paperwork

The Commission on Federal Paperwork has awarded a grant to NACo and the other public interest groups affiliated with the Academy for Contemporary Problems to study federally mandated information and reporting requirements for states, counties and cities. NACo past president, Gil Barrett, Dougherty County, Ga., is the only local elected official on the commission.

NACo's affiliated Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators has been working with NACo staff since October to design the study, select jurisdictions, and provide basic information to NACo. Other county of-

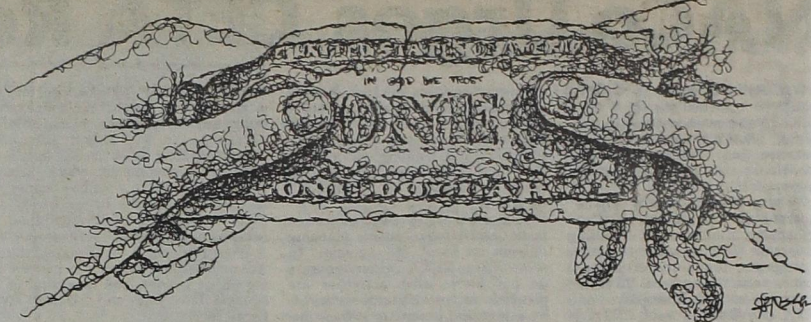
ficials who helped with the study design were experts in manpower and community development as well as county engineers.

Between now and May 15, NACo staff, in cooperation with county officials, will conduct in-depth studies to assess the burdens, including the costs, of federal paperwork requirements in federal aid programs for manpower, highways and community development. Recommendations will be made to the commission for easing the paperwork burden including costs.

Counties participating in the

study are: San Joaquin, Calif.; Greene, Ohio; Ingham, Mich.; Suffolk, N.Y.; Cuyahoga, Ohio; Hennepin, Minn.; Los Angeles, Calif.; Douglas, Neb.; Monmouth, N.J.; and Jefferson, Ala. County representatives will meet at NACo on Feb. 24 to complete plans for the study and report.

NACo staff working on the project include Aliceann Fritschler, deputy director of federal affairs; Linda Church, grantsmanship and regulations coordinator; Sandi Horwitz, research assistant; along with other program staff.



Power of the Purse

Who Allocates Federal Funds?

by Neal R. Peirce

HARRISBURG—In a case that could be pivotal for the future of federal-state relations and the relative power of governors and legislatures throughout the nation, the Pennsylvania legislature has boldly asserted its right to appropriate all federal money flowing to the state government and won a crucial court test on the point.

The Pennsylvania case, likely to reach the U.S. Supreme Court before it's finally resolved, involves a premier issue of federalism in our time: Can governors and state bureaucracies, in concert with their federal counterparts, decide how federal grants—now averaging 21 per cent of state budgets—will be spent? Or can the state legislatures, which for all their faults and foibles are still peculiarly the "people's branch" of government, successfully reassert their power of the purse?

The dollar amounts in question are immense. Since 1954, federal aid to state and local governments has increased more than 20 times, from \$2.9 billion to more than \$60 billion a year. Some three-quarters of that money goes to state governments.

THE LEGISLATURES say that constitutionally they, and only they, can appropriate money to be spent by a state, no matter what its source.

Not so, replies Pennsylvania Gov. Milton J. Shapp, (D), when federal money is involved. "Federal funds," he contends, "can be appropriated only by Congress, so when federal agencies earmark them for specific programs, a state legislature has nothing to say about that matter."

If that's true, legislative spokesmen reply, then federal funds, commingled with those appropriated by legislatures, can be manipulated to subvert the legislatures, destroying the capacity of lawmakers to say "yes" or "no" to programs or to set fiscal priorities for their governments.

Pennsylvania legislators cite cases of federal grants used to establish or perpetuate programs specifically rejected by the legislature. They re-

used as a "foot in the door" to start up programs the legislature will be under strong political pressure to continue when the federal largesse runs out. Uncontrolled federal funds, State Rep. James J. Manderino charges, are used "to keep the bureaucracy in Harrisburg well cared for, instead of providing services for people at the grass roots level."

ALLEGATIONS OF EXECUTIVE manipulation recall the charge of Joe Kyle, fiscal agent for the Louisiana legislature—that "the federal agencies and state executive departments all sit in the same bathtub together," all with a selfish interest in empire-building and multiplying programs.

Only the state legislatures, their backers say, have the independence to take a critical look and decide which federal programs a state can and should afford to accept.

The Pennsylvania case arose when the legislature, which had routinely included a one-sentence authorization to spend all federal grants in its general appropriations bill, suddenly balked, declaring it would specifically appropriate all federal funds. Gov. Shapp vetoed parts of the new detailed appropriations bill, and when his veto was overwhelmingly overridden, took the case to court.

The Commonwealth Court, however, decided the issue 6-0 in favor of the legislature. The case is now in the state Supreme Court. Regardless of the decision there, the losing side is likely to carry it to the U.S. Supreme Court before 1977 is finished.

IT NOW APPEARS that only a clear-cut Supreme Court decision favoring executive branches over legislatures can stem a rising tide of legislatures from coast to coast seeking to gain control of federal money spent in their states.

Minnesota House Speaker Martin Sabo, president of the National Conference of State Legislatures (NCSL), asserts that "state legislatures are convinced they must take firm control of the federal funds in their budgets or face increases in the cost of state government and in the power of state bureaucracies. Both the U.S. Constitution and our state constitutions delegate the power for controlling the purse strings to the legislative branches of government. It is outrageous that we stand by and allow that power to be usurped."

Thirteen state legislatures already appropriate federal funds; seven others do so on a partial basis. But inquiries are pouring into Pennsylvania from legislatures that don't presently seek to control federal funds through specific appropriations.

"If we cannot control the purse strings, we are nothing," South Dakota State Sen. Walter Schreier told the 1976 NCSL convention. The legislatures, he said, are "engaged in a struggle to keep the Madison check and balance system of three coequal

branches of government."

THE KEY CONSTITUTIONAL issue revolves about the Supremacy Clause of the U.S. Constitution, which makes federal law "the supreme law of the land." When Congress appropriates funds, Pennsylvania Solicitor General Vincent Yakowicz says, it's analogous to impoundment—the sin for which the Nixon Administration was so roundly chastised—for a legislature to refuse to spend them.

The legislatures gained an influential ally recently when the prestigious U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) said they should include all anticipated federal grants in their appropriation or authorization bills.

"The real fate of the state legislatures," the ACIR stated, "is inextricably caught up with the question of how they respond to the challenge of controlling the flow of federal grants to the state."

Renewed legislative appropriations power, the ACIR said, is necessitated by the dramatic growth of federal aid and the shift of that aid to revenue sharing and broad block grants requiring major policy decisions. The ACIR went on to cite the legislature's increased "professionalism," including beefed up staffs and longer sessions, which mean legislatures are now equipped to deal with budget policies "they had neither the time nor the expertise to handle in earlier years."

THE LAST POINT, I believe, ought to be decisive. Well-staffed legislatures, meeting frequently, were once viewed as an invitation to more spending programs and taxes. The federal aid factor may make the opposite true: legislatures with adequate staffs and longer sessions can be watchdogs of the people's money, monitoring massive bureaucracies and insisting on economies.

Legislatures are capable of politically repulsive motives. The Pennsylvania legislature has already used its new power over federal aid funds to kill a special state prosecutor's office in Philadelphia, which was funded by the federal government and about to bring indictments against several leading legislators.

But the cure to such abuses is political: electing capable, honest legislators. The experience of the past few years suggests that the other cure—placing all power in the hands of executives and non-elected bureaucrats—can remove government farther and farther from the people and lead to its own, more serious abuses.

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Counties, the Congress, & the New Administration

March 20-23

Counties, the Congress, & the New Administration

Juvenile Justice

In the weeks leading up to NACo's Legislative Conference (March 21-23, Washington, D.C.), *County News* will present a series of background articles on county government's top priorities for 1977.

These articles are designed to brief county officials on the current legislative status of key issues and familiarize readers with NACo's position on these issues.

This week's focus is on Juvenile Justice.

Juvenile delinquency has increased at twice the rate of adult crime in the past 15 years.

Youths between the ages of 10 and 17 make up 16 per cent of our population, yet they account for 45 per cent of all persons arrested for serious crimes each year.

Fifty-one per cent of those arrested for property crimes and 23 per cent of those arrested for violent crimes are under the age of 18.

Half a million youth are held in custody annually for varying lengths of time. And approximately 74 to 85 per cent of those coming in contact with the criminal justice system can expect to do so again within four years.

Criminal youth comprise only part of the backlogged juvenile justice caseload. Juvenile courts also hear cases of youth brought in for status offenses—truancy, running away from home, loitering or other acts which would not constitute a crime if committed by an adult.

States and counties share responsibility for the juvenile justice system, but the county role is broad. It includes crime prevention, educational efforts, adjudication of apprehended youths, and detention.

In addition, troubled youths are referred to county counseling and diversion programs.

And most juvenile cases, whether or not they stem from an arrest, end up in a county court. The strain on county resources is significant.

The juvenile justice system, as it has existed for many years, is incapable of dealing with the increasing number of youth offenders. Nor does it have an effective means to prevent crime or curtail recidivism.

As a result, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act was enacted in 1974. It represented a major departure from past practice, providing for the first time a single national program to address both juvenile prevention and control.

The major features of the law included:

- The establishment of an office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention within the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA);
- The establishment of an independent Runaway Youth Act administered by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW);
- The establishment of a National Institute for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to conduct research, provide training and serve as a national clearinghouse for information on delinquency;
- The establishment of a Coordinating Council on Juvenile Delinquency and Prevention within the executive branch to coordinate the activities of the many federal agencies administering programs in the juvenile justice area;
- The establishment of a National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention to advise LEAA on planning and managing federal juvenile justice programs;
- The authorization of new programs stressing delinquency prevention and community-based alternatives to traditional incarceration.



The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act has had authorization levels for the past three fiscal years of \$75 million, \$125 million, and \$150 million, respectively. However, actual appropriations for these same years have been \$24 million, \$39 million, and \$75 million. President Ford, in his fiscal '78 budget recommendation, requested a \$30 million appropriation for juvenile justice and prevention programs administered by LEAA. That amount is \$45 million less than was appropriated in fiscal '77.

MAJOR ISSUES—NACo POSITION

The Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974 expires this year. NACo fully supports reauthorization of this vital act.

However, NACo urges Congress to appropriate higher funding levels for juvenile justice programs. County governments, like most state and local governments, have suffered from the ravages of the nation's economic recession.

While unemployment has exacerbated the

problem of crime, inflation and increased demand for services have strained county budgets.

Counties need federal financial assistance to provide a network of juvenile services responsive to our society's requirements.

Furthermore, NACo believes these services should stress delinquency prevention and should attempt, whenever possible, to divert youth from the juvenile justice system (courts, detention homes) into community-based services.

Therefore, NACo urges Congress to include a new section in the reauthorization measure that would provide financial incentives for states to establish subsidy programs to local governments for developing a broad range of community-based youth development and delinquency prevention programs.

These subsidies would provide important impetus for the enforcement of state standards, the separation of adults and juveniles in jail, and the diversion of status offenders from the juvenile justice system.

**1977
Legislative
Conference**



Matter and Measure

If you were not at Phoenix for the 17th Annual NACE Management Research Conference, you missed a good meeting. Be sure to put next year's meeting on your calendar now. NACE will meet in New Orleans, Feb. 16-19, 1978 at the Braniff Hotel.

In Phoenix, with the sun shining and temperatures which made you forget all that snow and ice back home, over 100 county engineers, with their families, had two concentrated days of meetings. They participated in panels ranging from solid waste and land use planning to the advances in solar electricity generation (an appropriate topic in the area which has the best conditions for solar energy production). They spent an afternoon assisting in the development of the proposed Federal Highway Administration study on local rural roads. Sixteen state associations of county engineers reported on their outstanding deeds during the past year. It was not all work, however, with the traditional early morning California Snap-E-Tom session to an evening visit to Rawhide.

The Arizona Association did a perfect job of hosting the meeting. NACE previously has not had a good opportunity to know well the Arizona engineers and that was NACE's loss. However, now we know about their enthusiasm and expertise and we hope the Arizona engineers will continue to play an active role in NACE.

You will be hearing and seeing more about this meeting. Future columns will describe some of the state association reports and will have photos of some of the engineers at work in Phoenix.

Our thanks to those who have already returned the checklist on local rural road problems, and to those who participated in the session at the Phoenix meeting. We are getting exactly the kind of information we need. If you have not yet returned your checklist to Marian Hanker at NACoRF, we hope you will still do so.

Mrs. Richard Doss of Houston, Tex. would like to find out where the state associations get the stick-on insignia of their states. If you have any information, please write her in care of Dick's office (address in your NACE directory). She promises to have some Texas yellow roses for the next meeting if she can find out where to order them.

ENGINEER OF YEAR

Vernon Korzendorfer, Becker County engineer, was voted Outstanding County Engineer of the Year by his colleagues in the Minnesota County Engineers who have made outstanding contributions both to the profession and to the association.

He initiated a program in Becker County whereby bridges were designed before special federal funding was available for their construction. The county was, thus, immediately eligible for funds when they were released. He has also been active in his state association and NACE.

Congratulations, Vern.



Korzendorfer

DOT HOT LINE

The U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) has established a cold weather emergency transportation center with a toll-free "hot line" to expedite shipment of heating fuels. The center will help carriers and shippers having problems complying with federal or state regulations covering movement of heating fuels by motor or rail transportation.

The toll-free hot line number is 800-368-7970. It will be staffed, 24 hours a day, by DOT specialists to respond to inquiries from heating fuel carriers and shippers. However, assistance for homeowners is only provided by state and local emergency fuel agencies.

WELFARE DIRECTORS TO MEET

March 8: 9:30 a.m.-5 p.m.

March 9: 9 a.m.-5 p.m.

NACWD meeting, March 8, 9:30-11:30 a.m.

The National Association of County Welfare Directors and the National Council of Local Public Welfare Administrators (American Public Welfare Association) will hold a joint meeting in Washington, D.C., Tuesday and Wednesday, March 8-9.

To be held at: **Burlington Hotel**
1120 Vermont Ave., N.W.

For reservations call toll free: **800/424-9306**

Highlights of the spring workshop will include sessions on:

- Welfare Reform
- IV-D Parent Locator Programs
- Privacy Protection Laws
- Social Services
- General Assistance
- Outlook for Congressional Action

ALL WELFARE DIRECTORS ARE INVITED TO PARTICIPATE



RURAL HUMAN RESOURCES WORKSHOP—Interaction between local governments and community action agencies was the focus of a two-day workshop in Little Rock, Ark. Participants seen from left are: Scott Forsyth, NACoRF rural human resources project director; Ben Haney, CSA Region VI director and William "Sonny" Walker, CSA Region IV director.

CAAs Viewed as 'Chaser'

LITTLE ROCK, Ark.—The relationship between community action agencies and local governments is similar to a boy-girl relationship—one is usually a chaser and the other a chasee, William "Sonny" Walker, Community Services Administration Region IV director, said at a recent NACoRF Rural Human Resources workshop.

"I see the community action agency (CAA) as the 'chaser' and the elected officials as the 'chasee,'" Walker said. The politicians resist the change CAA wants, while the CAA is perceived as "another pressure group to be accommodated, another competitor for limited resources, another disturber of the status quo," he said.

The tension between local governments and community action agencies, and how to alleviate it, was the focus of the two-day workshop, hosted by the Arkansas Association of Counties in Little Rock. Participants, trying to find ways to foster cooperation between CAAs and counties, included CSA regional

directors; Arkansas CAA directors; staff from the Arkansas State Economic Opportunity Office; Courney Langston, executive director of the Arkansas Association of Counties, and Rural Human Resources coordinators from six state associations of counties and NACoRF.

With a fire and brimstone delivery, Walker warned the participants that "no community can ever be fully responsive to the needs of the poor without the active participation and cooperation of its duly elected or appointed officials." And a practical reason for county officials to build a relationship between local governments and CAAs, Walker maintained, is "power." "The elected officials should come to see clearly the poor as an interest group with the CAA as the supporter of legitimate concerns the poor have articulated," he said.

However, in the process of easing the tension between the poor and the powerful, said Walker, the CAA "must keep enough distance (away from the county official) so that he is

perceived as expected to raise critical issues and to draw attention to unpleasant realities." It's a "delicate and difficult balance," Walker said, but the "CAA cannot get all the way into bed with the elected officials" if it successfully is to fulfill its mission.

Echoing Walker's sentiments, Ben Haney, CSA Region VI director, said that because of increasing local responsibilities, Arkansas counties were not equipped to deal with the problems they faced. "It behooves them (elected Arkansas county officials) to work with their CAAs," Haney said, so that counties can become more responsive to their low income residents.

An additional highlight of the session was discussion from seven state and local officials in Arkansas who deal with changes in local government as a result of Amendment 55 passage in November. Amendment 55, which became effective Jan. 1, greatly increased the home rule responsibility and powers of Arkansas counties.

—Carol O.

RURAL DEVELOPMENT STUDY

Block Grants: Input Needed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rural America, a nonprofit organization established to serve rural people, is seeking input from county officials on the operation of the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) in rural areas.

Under the 1974 act establishing the program, nearly one-fifth of the funds are to go to local governments outside of Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (AMSAs). Unlike cities over 50,000 in population and urban counties, most non-metro governments do not have an assured level of funding and must compete with one another for funds available.

THE RURAL AMERICA'S Rural Community Development Project study will seek to identify the special aspects and problems of the program in serving nonmetro areas. It will explore what resources rural and small town governments utilize in applying for funds, and what characteristics seem to be common to rural communities that do participate in the CDBG program and those that do not.

The study will analyze the pattern of funding according to the kinds of governments seeking and receiving funding, their size, proximity to

metropolitan centers, and other characteristics. It will analyze the uses to which block grant funds are put in nonmetro areas and the ways in which those differ from the pattern in major metropolitan centers.

AN ISSUE to be looked at closely is the question of whether specific program requirements which are basically designed for urban governments are inappropriate and pose special problems for rural communities.

The study is being financed by a one-year grant from the Community Services Administration (CSA).

"We are particularly interested," says a Rural America project spokesman, "in how the process is working in nonmetro areas. What are the institutions that are involved and how do they think the program could be improved? What role are county governments playing in non-metro areas?"

In the first year of funding, for example, slightly more than 200 non-metro counties received grants under the program which totaled just over \$50 million—or about one-tenth of all non-metro funding.

County governments were most prominent in the South, with 15 southern states accounting for half of the non-metro counties funded for almost 60 per cent of the grant funds going to such counties. The study will review the reasons for this pattern and also whether county governments could play a larger role if the program operated differently.

THE PROJECT staff at Rural America emphasize that they are eager to hear from county officials and others with experience in the program. "We're interested in suggestions as to what the key issues are. We're interested in suggestions of people or groups in contact to get a good picture of how CDBG works (or doesn't work) in non-metro counties. We're interested in hearing about specific problems and about success stories, too. We have a small staff and a short period of time. We need all the help we can get."

Please send all comments to Rural America's Community Development Project, 701 Dupont Circle Building, 1346 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036.

Involving Public in Land Use Controls

COLUMBUS, Ohio—A national survey of attitudes toward land use regulation finds that public opinion is open to constructive state legislative action providing that the issues bothering many people are carefully addressed.

The study, "Public Opinion on Land Use Regulation," was prepared by Steven R. Brown and James G. Coke, political scientists at Kent State University, for the Academy for Contemporary Problems, a public policy research center operated by seven national organizations of state and local officials.

Contrary to general opinion, the public mood does not involve a collision between no-growth ecologists and developers, according to Brown and Coke. The researchers found instead that American attitudes toward land use control are divided between the "environmentalists" and the "loyalists." Using a special technique called "Q-sort" to discover clusters of attitudes about issues, the two researchers found that real attitudes in the country about land controls are not diametrically opposed—only different.

The environmentalists wish to preserve a humane living environment. They reject traditional American notions of property rights if property owners threaten the environment. The environmentalists

believe that those who feel the impact of what a landowner does with his land, even if they are not from the local community, have a right to contribute to the decision about whether the landowner's action should be regulated or limited.

Localists are primarily concerned with continuing the decentralized system of local government control over land use, believing that people who live in the local community should make the decision and not state government.

Brown and Coke maintain that land use is so central to the nation's quality of life that the process of making land use policy and administering land use regulations must be opened to intense public scrutiny and debate. The authors stress that state legislatures provide the best forums for devising ways to reconcile the two attitudes because, in the long run, they are more likely than executive agencies or the courts to invent procedures acceptable to the two conflicting views. Much land use policy has been made recently in the courts because legislatures have failed to provide new laws for reconciling the dispute.

Single copies of "Public Opinion on Land Use Regulation" are available free from the Academy for Contemporary Problems, 1501 Neil Avenue, Columbus, Ohio 43201. Bulk copies are available at \$1 per copy.



DISCUSSING AGING SERVICE—Mayor W.W. "Woody" Dumas looks over some information that could mean more money for aging services in East Baton Rouge, La. Surrounding him, from left are: Linda Hay, alcoholism specialist for NACO, Rani Artigues, community coordinator for Catholic dioceses of Baton Rouge; Sharon La Fleur, director of East Baton Rouge Council on Aging; Mary Brugger Murphy, director of NACO's aging program; and Priscilla de Engolia, director of Bureau of Aging Services. NACO staff members were in town to review existing aging and alcoholism programs.

IT'S 'A NATURAL'

Putting Overflow to Use

by Les Volmert
District Conservationist

ST. CHARLES COUNTY, Mo.—What do you do with overflow from your septic tank? Dolly Finnerty thinks the natural thing is to spray it on her lawn. Using her bluegrass lawn as a soil plant filter, Dolly keeps all of the effluent (overflow from the septic tank) on the Finnerty family's one-half acre lot—without odors. The nutrients in the effluent grow a luxuriant bluegrass. No fertilizer is used on the lawn and little additional water is needed to keep the grass growing vigorously during hot Missouri summers.

Before the Finnerty's successfully installed their soil plant filter system, they had septic tank problems. The Finnerty home in Charles County was built in 1962 with the conventional type septic tank and absorption field. Soon effluent started overflowing the absorption field and the overflow trickled into an adjoining neighbor's lot. As the subdivision filled up, the same problems on other lots started multiplying. Odors on humid days were bad enough to drive residents up their trees.

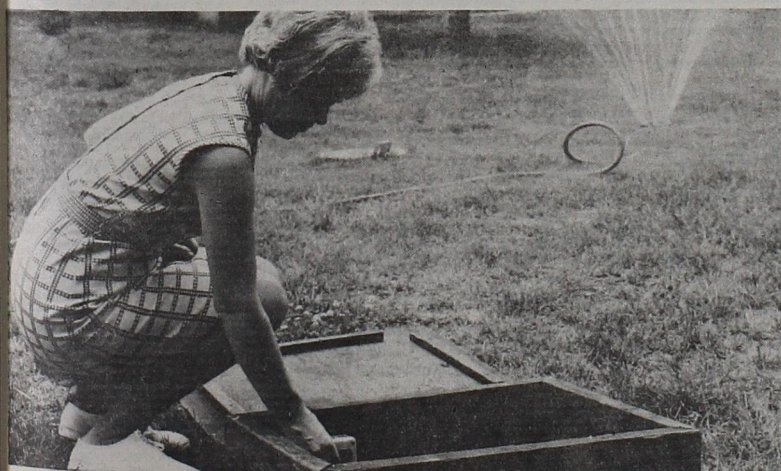
Finally, in 1970, the Finnerty's decided to install a jet air tank below the conventional sewage tank. The

air pumped into the system did a better job of oxidizing the sewage and eliminating odors, but the effluent still ran across the lawn onto the neighbor's lot. Present Missouri clean water laws prohibit discharge of effluents from septic tanks onto adjoining property.

Since the Finnerty's did not want to violate the law or damage their neighbor's property, the head of the Finnerty clan, Richard, a carpenter and good at fix-it-yourself projects, installed a 300-gallon tank below the jet air tank to catch the effluent runoff. Then he installed a small 20-gallon-per-minute electric pump in a small underground pit.

The Finnerty's family of four generates about enough sewage each day to fill the 300-gallon tank. So every day the ground is not frozen the pump is turned on and effluent is pumped back on the lawn. Garden hose and sprinklers are used to distribute effluent over the entire one-half acre lot. There is no odor and the nutrients in the effluents have solved the Finnerty's problem of getting grass to grow.

This closed system of sewage control has been in successful operation since 1971. The Finnerty's agree that it's just "a natural" to recycle septic tank effluent and let it work for you.



SEPTIC TANK RECYCLING—Mrs. Richard Finnerty starts the pump that empties effluent runoff from her home sewage disposal system onto the family's one-half acre lot in Charles County, Mo.

Senior Discounts Make Things More Affordable

DOUGLAS COUNTY, Neb.—The cost of a movie and chicken dinner is more affordable for senior citizens here thanks to a discount program funded by the county and a grant obtained under Title III of the Older Americans Act.

"Friends of the Colonel" with a special identification card issued by the senior discount program can get a chicken dinner for 99 cents.

A local theater reduces the price of a ticket by 50 cents and a muffler shop offers a 20 per cent discount for exhaust and shock absorber repairs to all those who carry the program's card.

The Eastern Nebraska Office on Aging (ENOA) coordinates the program in which 450 businesses participate.

Cards are obtained at five locations in the county and cost \$2. The fee covers the cost of a photo and printing.

"Our discounts average about 2 per cent," explains the programs supervisor and only employee, G. Maloney. "That really helps someone living on \$150 a month, as a lot of older folks in this area are doing."

Maloney's job includes processing the identification cards, advertising the program to senior citizens and soliciting cooperation from local merchants.

The cost of the program, \$14,000 is used mainly to cover his salary.

In its first year about 17,000 elderly people took advantage of the discounts in banks, beauty parlors, dry cleaners, and drug stores.

Job Opportunities

Regional Planners, Southern California Association of Governments, Los Angeles, Calif. Planner I (2 positions); salary \$1834-\$2229/month. Primary responsibility for preparation and design of Air Quality Maintenance Planning Program for south coast air basin; also deals with socio-economic aspects of planning program. Requires equivalent of master's degree in public administration or urban planning, plus five years planning experience. Planner II or III (5 positions); salary \$1136-\$1799/month. Assists in preparation of the AQMP program; will assume primary responsibility for one of the following areas: environmental engineering/air quality modeling; public participation; air quality/land use; social/institutional analysis; air quality/transportation. College degree in field plus one to three years experience required. Submit resume to Sam White, Administrative Officer, 600 S. Commonwealth Ave., Suite 1000, Los Angeles, Calif. 90005. Deadline is March 28.

Administrator, State Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, Olympia, Wash. Salary \$25,500. Responsible for implementation and coordination of committee policy; directs staff of 18. Prepares statewide outdoor recreation plans, administers grants-in-aid program. Requires three years administrative experience including knowledge of budget, grant-in-aid, and recreation. Send resume to Mrs. Michael Brostrom, Chairman, Interagency Committee for Outdoor Recreation, 7821 S.E. 71st St., Mercer Island, Wash. 98040. Deadline is March 15.

Legislative Assistant, Clinton County, N.Y. Salary \$13,000-\$15,000. Responsible for administrative services, data processing, and budget preparation; assist with labor negotiations and grantmanship. Minimum: bachelor of arts degree; prefer masters degree in public business administration, plus two years relevant experience. Resumes and references to Francis Broderick, Clerk to Legislature, County Government Center, Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901. Deadline is March 1.

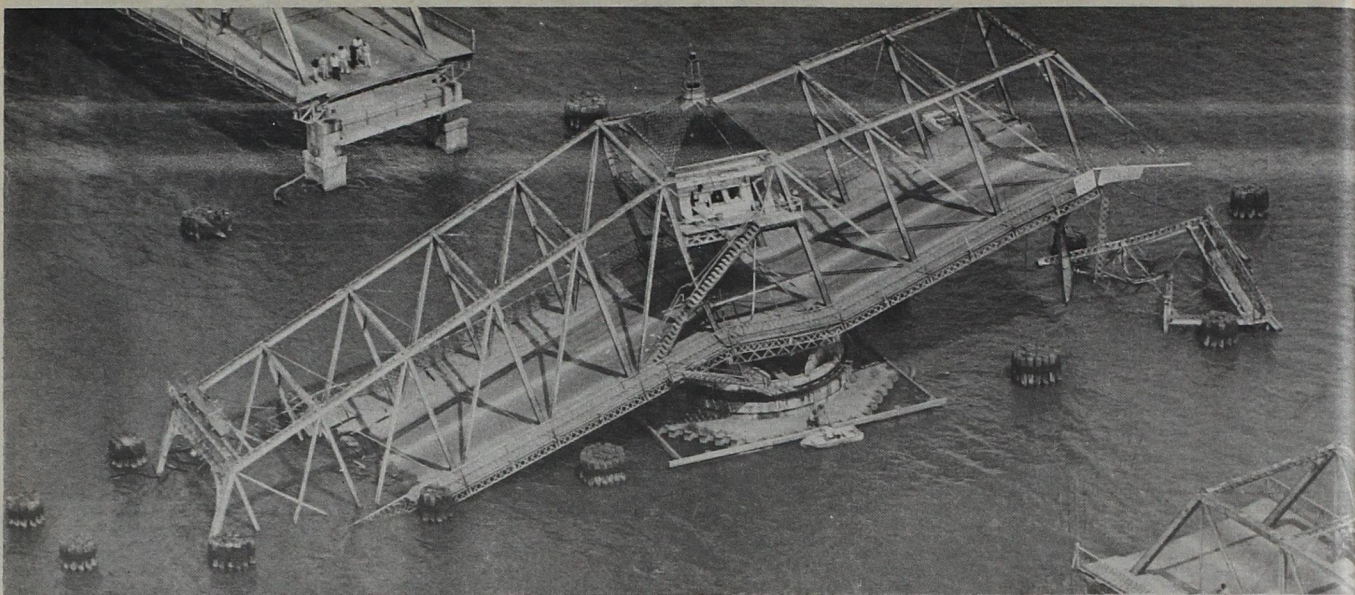
Director of Accounting, Chesterfield County, Va. Salary \$19,848-\$26,520. Suburban county of 125,000 with operating budget in excess of \$10 million. Requires degree in field, plus five year experience in municipal finance, at least three years in an administrative position. Contact R.B. Galusha, Director of Personnel, Chesterfield, Va. 23832.

Director of Budget, Chesterfield County, Va. Salary \$18,936-\$25,272. Suburban county of 125,000 with operating budget in excess of \$10 million. Requires degree in field, plus three year public finance experience. Contact R.B. Galusha, Director of Personnel, Chesterfield, Va. 23832.

Regional Chief, Mental Health Services, Solano County, Calif. Salary \$16,654-\$20,070 or \$17,735-\$21,120 per month. Requires masters of social work or five years clinical psychiatric experience or doctors degree and three years experience, with at least two years administrative experience. Contact Personnel Department, Courthouse Annex, Fairfield, Calif. 94533, (707) 429-6271. Still deadline is Feb. 25.

Chief, Central Communications Services, Baltimore County, Md. Salary \$18,998-\$23,615. Responsible for county-wide communication system, including tele-communications, emergency communications, electronics equipment maintenance, communications center. Requires degree in business administration or management, plus six years administrative experience in communications field. Resume to Carroll McComas, Deputy Director, Office of Personnel, Towson Md. 21204. Deadline is March 1.

Deputy Director and Local Government Associate, University of Maryland Technical Advisory Service, College Park, Md. Salaries: deputy director, in upper teens; associate, \$12,000. Both positions require degree in public administration and research capabilities. Positions available July 1. Resumes and applications to: Director Maryland Technical Advisory Service, University of Maryland, College Park, Md. 20742. Deadline is March 4.



THE THIRD STREET BRIDGE in Bay County, Mich., connecting the east and west side business districts of Bay City, collapsed while being opened for an ocean vessel at 3 a.m. June 18, 1976.

Cold Heightens Bridge Concerns

Continued from page 1

With help from the new bridge program, West Virginia and Ohio were able to replace the collapsed Silver Bridge in only two years for \$12 million—double the original cost estimate.

NEEDS OUTSTRIP PROGRAM

Randolph's 1970 bridge program also required the Federal Highway Administration to start a national bridge survey and report to Congress annually.

Data from the survey was a basis for a speech by former Federal Highway Administrator Norbert Tiemann last September. Tiemann said that there are an estimated "564,000 vehicular bridges in the United States, and about 125 of them collapse each year. We currently have 105,000 deficient bridges—almost 40,000 of them are in the federal-aid highway system alone. Of these 40,000 bridges, over 8,900 are structurally deficient and cannot carry the maximum allowable weight of vehicles; nearly 31,000 of these bridges are functionally obsolete and do not meet present design standards in such areas as guardrails, clearances, or curves on approaches. This means that nearly 19 per cent of our country's vehicular bridges are unsafe by modern standards."

The survey lists 16,000 bridges as "candidates" for special bridge funds. These are bridges determined to be eligible for funds based on "serviceability, safety and essentiality for public use."

The estimated, current cost for work needed on these 16,000 bridges is \$5 billion—out of the current authorization of \$180 million annually.

THE REAL IMPACT

Numbers alone inadequately reflect the nature and extent of the bridge crisis. Testimony NACo is collecting from around the nation dramatizes the need.

The threat to human life is dramatic. About a year ago an elected road commissioner in Pope County, Ill. died when a bridge collapsed under a truck he was driving. According to the County Coroner Rodney J. Brenner, one reason county roads are in such disrepair is that state specifications are so rigid. Replacement of the Pope County

A number of bills have been introduced this year to provide increased funding for bridge repair, rehabilitation and replacement. They include S. 161 by Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.); S. 394 by Senators John Culver (D-Iowa), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Dick Clark (D-Iowa), and Frank Church (D-Idaho); H.R. 1546 by Rep. Bob Traxler (D-Mich.); H.R. 1967 by Reps. Jim Oberstar (D-Minn.) and Mike Blouin (D-Iowa); H.R. 2435 by Rep. Tom Harkin (D-Iowa); and H.R. 2582 by Rep. Joseph Gaydos (D-Pa.).

Most of the bills would increase funding for bridges to \$600 or \$720 million annually. Most also would set aside 10 to 15 per cent of the funds for bridges rated as particularly needy by counties.

bridge would be about \$250,000. "That is too much for the county," according to the coroner.

The regional plan for the Kansas City area gives top priority to replacement of the ASB Bridge on a primary highway there. It carries 50,000 cars a day across the Missouri River between Clay County, Mo. and Jackson County, Kan. The cheapest solution would be a \$20 million rehabilitation. But that would extend the usefulness of the bridge only three to five years and would involve closing the span for at least two years. "North Kansas City would be devastated," according to a regional planner there. The current cost of replacement is \$50 million.

Ironically, this vitally needed deficient bridge is not on the FHWA list of "candidates" for the special bridge funds. Since funding is so limited, each state gets only a small amount each year. Therefore, many states don't even bother to list all their deficient bridges.

The Minnesota Highway Department has completed its bridge survey. Of the 3,572 county state-aid highway bridges in that state, 1027 are deficient. Over one third of the 1477 county road bridges are deficient. State officials say that bridge construction costs there have risen about 30 per cent in the past two years. At the same time, the cost of bridge maintenance is rising about \$2 million each year.

FOUND UNSAFE

Work started as a result of the 1970 special bridge program has, in part, increased the severity of the problem on many county roads. The survey required under section 144 of highway law applies only to bridges on federal-aid highway systems. It led to the rating and posting of load limits on bridges surveyed.

The Edgar County (Ill.) engineer, reporting on his inspection program, described the impact: "If bridges

were to be rated and posted on federal-aid routes, operators of heavy vehicles would bypass them and use bridges on local roads and streets. These bridges were normally built to even lesser standards and present greater danger to the operator and vehicle." That county, because of the "defensive situation" it was in, decided to inventory every bridge in the county. Almost half were found unsafe for legal loads.

IMPACT ON CHANGING MODES

In testimony before the Senate Public Works Committee in 1975 on rural roads, National Association of County Engineers Vice President Milt Johnson (Clayton County, Iowa) described the changes in our transportation system over the past four decades. The decline in railroad use for transporting food, other

agricultural products, raw materials and manufactured goods has placed a heavy burden on the roads, he said. Most bridges were constructed before 1935, when load weights and traffic were considerably lighter.

Public transit is also affected by the bridge crisis. In testimony before the House surface transportation subcommittee last year, the director of the Port Authority of Allegheny County, the county's transit operator, told the costs to the transit system. "Over the past five-year period, more than 25 bridges in the service area have been closed to Port Authority vehicles because of weight restrictions directly affecting thousands of passengers on over 50 routes. In additional operating costs, currently the various closed or weight-restricted bridges are costing the Port Authority in excess of \$625,000 annually.

In response to a NACo survey of rural public transportation, an official from Monroe County, Fla. responded that the county has no public transportation. In fact, the only hope there may be an "over-water mode" because 37 of the 44 bridges connecting the island chain of Florida Keys in Monroe County need replacement. The county thinks it will take at least 10 years.

NACo POLICY

To deal with the bridge crisis,

NACo's Transportation Steering Committee in December called for greatly increased federal funding for bridge repair and replacement. The resolution expands a plank of the American County Platform, which supports the special need for a categorical program for emergency bridge needs. The platform stresses bridge problems off the federal highway system.

NACo's resolution urges flexibility in use of money to meet the problem from structural repair to major replacement projects, or for inspection programs. Suggesting the creation of possibilities of a major expansion of the bridge program, a committee called for speedy program approval to achieve expanded employment, as well as increased transportation efficiency and safety.

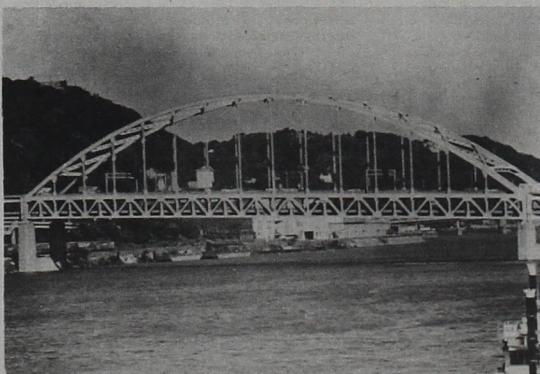
THE OUTLOOK

With funding needs so far beyond current resources, some officials think little will happen until public opinion builds support for a revenue source.

In a recent speech focusing several transportation finance issues, Rep. Jim Howard (D-N.H.) called for a two cent increase in the current four cent federal gasoline tax for bridge rehabilitation and repair. The two cents would raise an estimated \$2 billion for the highway trust fund annually.

Howard's recommendations were taken seriously because he chairs the surface transportation subcommittee of the House Committee on Public Works and Transportation. However, additional revenue needed to finance bridges, primary roads, and transit must be found. The House Ways and Means Committee and Senate Finance Committee. Ways and Means chairman Ullman (D-Ore.) has promised seriously consider any proposals developed in Howard's subcommittee.

Transportation Secretary Brock Adams thinks the Interstate Highway system should be completed before a new priority is given to bridges or primary highways. Adams told a House committee we should "Start finishing one thing before start another."



THE FORT PITT BRIDGE in Allegheny County, Pa., built around 1960, appears in good condition. Closer inspection reveals severe deterioration in the concrete and in steel reinforcing bars. Water and salt used to prevent traffic accidents on winter ice are blamed for the condition of the sixteen year old bridge.

House Committee Assignments

The following is a list of members of the House of Representatives by districts in the 95th Congress and their committee assignments.

ALABAMA

1. Jack Edwards (R) Appropriations
2. William L. Dickinson (R) Armed Services, House Administration
3. Bill Nichols (D) Armed Services
4. Tom Bevell (D) Appropriations
5. Ronnie G. Flippo (D)* Public Works, Science and Technology
6. John Buchanan (R) Education and Labor, International Relations
7. Walter Flowers (D) Judiciary, Science and Technology, Standards of Official Conduct

ALASKA

1. Donald E. Young (R) Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries

ARIZONA

1. John J. Rhodes (R) (Minority Leader) Interior and Insular Affairs (chairman), Post Office and Civil Service
2. Morris K. Udall (D) Public Works and Transportation
3. Eldon D. Rudd (R)* Interior and Insular Affairs, Science and Technology

ARKANSAS

1. Bill Alexander (D) Appropriations
2. Jim Guy Tucker (D)* Ways and Means
3. John Paul Hammerschmidt (R) Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs
4. Ray Thornton (D) Agriculture, Science and Technology

CALIFORNIA

1. Harold T. Johnson (D) Public Works and Transportation (chairman)
2. Don H. Clausen (R) Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works and Transportation
3. John E. Moss (D) Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
4. Robert L. Leggett (D) Armed Services, Budget, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
5. John L. Burton (D) Government Operations, House Administration
6. Phillip Burton (D) Education and Labor, Interior and Insular Affairs
7. George Miller (D) Education and Labor, Interior and Insular Affairs
8. Ronald V. Dellums (D) Armed Services, District of Columbia
9. Portney H. (Pete) Stark (D) District of Columbia, Ways and Means
10. Don Edwards (D) Judiciary, Veterans' Affairs
11. Leo J. Ryan (D) Government Operations, International Relations
12. Paul N. McCloskey Jr. (R) Government Operations, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
13. Norman Y. Mineta (D) Budget, Public Works and Transportation
14. John J. McFall (D) Appropriations
15. B.F. Sisk (D) Rules
16. Leon E. Panetta (D)* Agriculture, House Administration
17. John Krebs (D) Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
18. William M. Ketchum (R) Ways and Means
19. Robert J. Lagomarsino (R) Interior and Insular Affairs, International Relations
20. Barry M. Goldwater Jr. (R) Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology
21. James C. Corman (D) Small Business, Ways and Means
22. Carlos J. Moorhead (R) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary
23. Anthony C. Beilenson (D) International Relations, Science and Technology, Judiciary
24. Henry A. Waxman (D) Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
25. Edward R. Roybal (D) Appropriations
26. John H. Rousselot (R) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Budget, Post Office and Civil Service
27. Robert K. Dornan (R)* Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Science and Technology
28. Yvonne Brathwaite Burke (D) Appropriations
29. Augustus F. Hawkins (D) Education and Labor, House Administration
30. George E. Danielson (D) International Relations, Judiciary
31. Charles H. Wilson (D) Armed Services, Post Office and Civil Service
32. Glenn M. Anderson (D) Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation
33. Del Clawson (R) Rules
34. Mark W. Hannaford (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs
35. Jim Lloyd (D) Armed Services, Science and Technology
36. George E. Brown Jr. (D) Agriculture, Science and Technology
37. Shirley N. Pettis (R) Education and Labor, International Relations
38. Jerry M. Patterson (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
39. Charles E. Wiggins (R) House Administration, Judiciary
40. Robert E. Badham (R)* Armed Services, House Administration
41. Bob Wilson (R) Armed Services
42. Lionel Van Deerlin (D) House Administration, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
43. Clair W. Burgener (R) Appropriations, Budget

COLORADO

1. Patricia Schroeder (D) Armed Services, Post Office and Civil Service

2. Timothy E. Wirth (D) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
3. Frank E. Evans (D) Appropriations
4. James P. Johnson (R) Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
5. William L. Armstrong (R) Appropriations

CONNECTICUT

1. William R. Cotten (D) Ways and Means
2. Christopher J. Dodd (D) Rules
3. Robert N. Giaimo (D) Appropriations, Budget (chairman)
4. Stewart B. McKinney (R) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, District of Columbia
5. Ronald A. Sarasin (R) Education and Labor
6. Toby Moffett (D) Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce

DELAWARE

1. Thomas B. Evans Jr. (R)* Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries

FLORIDA

1. Robert L.F. Sikes (D) Appropriations
2. Don Fuqua (D) Government Operations, Science and Technology
3. Charles E. Bennett (D) Armed Services, Standards of Official Conduct
4. Bill Chappell Jr. (D) Appropriations
5. Richard Kelly (R) Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
6. C.W. Bill Young (R) Appropriations
7. Sam Gibbons (D) Ways and Means
8. Andrew P. Ireland (D)* International Relations, Small Business
9. Louis Frey Jr. (R) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
10. L.A. (Skip) Bafalis (R) Ways and Means
11. Paul G. Rogers (D) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
12. J. Herbert Burke (R) House Administration, International Relations
13. William Lehman (D) Budget, Post Office and Civil Service
14. Claude Pepper (D) Rules
15. Dante B. Fascell (D) Government Operations, International Relations

GEORGIA

1. Ronald B. (Bo) Ginn (D) Public Works and Transportation, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. Dawson Mathis (D) Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
3. Jack Brinkley (D) Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs
4. Elliott H. Levitas (D) Government Operations, Public Works and Transportation
5. John J. Flynt Jr. (D) Appropriations, Standards of Official Conduct (chairman)
7. Larry P. McDonald (D) Armed Services

8. Billy Lee Evans (D)* Judiciary, Public Works and Transportation
9. Ed Jenkins (D)* Ways and Means
10. Doug Barnard (D)* Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs

HAWAII

1. Cecil Heftel (D)* Education and Labor, Post Office and Civil Service
2. Daniel Akaka (D)* Agriculture, Merchant Marine and Fisheries

IDAHO

1. Steven D. Symms (R) Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
2. George Hansen (R) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs

ILLINOIS

1. Ralph H. Metcalfe (D) Post Office and Civil Service, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. Morgan F. Murphy (D) Rules
3. Martin A. Russo (D) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Small Business
4. Edward J. Derwinski (R) International Relations, Post Office and Civil Service
5. John G. Fary (D) Public Works and Transportation
6. Henry J. Hyde (R) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Judiciary
7. Cardiss Collins (D) Government Operations, International Relations
8. Don Rostenkowski (D) Ways and Means
9. Sidney R. Yates (D) Appropriations
10. Abner J. Mikva (D) Ways and Means
11. Frank Annunzio (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House Administration
12. Philip M. Crane (R) Ways and Means
13. Robert McClory (R) Judiciary
14. John N. Erlenborn (R) Education and Labor, Government Operations
15. Tom Corcoran (R)* Government Operations, Post Office and Civil Service
16. John B. Anderson (R) Rules
17. George M. O'Brien (R) Appropriations
18. Robert H. Michel (R) Appropriations
19. Tom Railsback (R) Judiciary
20. Paul Findley (R) Agriculture, International Relations
21. Edward R. Madigan (R) Agriculture, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
22. George E. Shipley (D) Appropriations
23. Melvin Price (D) Armed Services (chairman)
24. Paul Simon (D) Budget, Education and Labor

KENTUCKY

1. Carroll Hubbard Jr. (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. William H. Natcher (D) Appropriations
3. Romano L. Mazzoli (D) District of Columbia, Judiciary
4. M.G. (Gene) Snyder (R) Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation
5. Tim Lee Carter (R) Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Small Business
6. John B. Breckinridge (D) Agriculture, Small Business
7. Carl D. Perkins (D) Education and Labor (chairman)

LOUISIANA

1. Richard E. Tonry (D)* Armed Services, Science and Technology
2. Corrine C. Boggs (D) Appropriations
3. David C. Treen (R) Armed Services, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
4. Joe D. Waggonner Jr. (D)* Ways and Means
5. Jerry Huckaby (D)* Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs

INDIANA

1. Adam Benjamin Jr. (D)* Appropriations
2. Floyd Fithian (D) Agriculture, Government Operations

3. John Brademas (D) Education and Labor, House Administration
4. J. Danforth Quayle (R)* Government Operations, Small Business
5. Elwood Hillis (R) Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs
6. David W. Evans (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations
7. John T. Myers (R) Appropriations
8. David L. Cornwell (D) Public Works and Transportation
9. Lee H. Hamilton (D) International Relations, Standards of Official Conduct
10. Phil Sharp (D) Interstate and Foreign Commerce
11. Andy Jacobs Jr. (D) Ways and Means

IOWA

1. James A.S. Leach (R)* Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service
2. Michael T. Blouin (D) Education and Labor, Government Operations
3. Charles E. Grassley (R) Agriculture, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
4. Neal Smith (D) Appropriations, Small Business (chairman)
5. Tom Harkin (D) Agriculture, Science and Technology
6. Berkley Bedell (D) Agriculture, International Relations, Small Business

KANSAS

1. Keith G. Sebelius (R) Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
2. Martha Keys (D) Ways and Means
3. Larry Winn Jr. (R) International Relations, Science and Technology
4. Dan Glickman (D)* Agriculture, Science and Technology
5. Joe Skubitz (R) Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce

MARYLAND

1. Robert E. Bauman (R) Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. Clarence D. Long (D) Appropriations
3. Barbara A. Mikulski (D)* Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
4. Marjorie S. Holt (R) Armed Services, Budget
5. Gladys N. Spellman (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service
6. Goodloe E. Byron (D) Armed Services, Interior and Insular Affairs
7. Parren J. Mitchell (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Budget
8. Newton I. Steers Jr. (R)* Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, District of Columbia

MAINE

1. David F. Emery (R) Armed Services, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. William S. Cohen (R) Judiciary, Small Business

MASSACHUSETTS

1. Silvio O. Conte (R) Appropriations, Small Business
2. Edward P. Boland (D) Appropriations
3. Joseph D. Early (D) Appropriations
4. Robert F. Drinan (R) Government Operations, Judiciary
5. Paul E. Tsongas (D) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs
6. Michael J. Harrington (D) Government Operations, International Relations
7. Edward J. Markey (D)* Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
8. Thomas P. O'Neill Jr. (D) (Majority Leader)
9. John Joseph Moakley (D) Rules
10. Margaret M. Heckler (R) Agriculture, Veterans' Affairs
11. James A. Burke (D) Ways and Means
12. Gerry E. Studds (D) International Relations, Merchant Marine and Fisheries

MICHIGAN

1. John Conyers Jr. (D) Government Operations
2. Carl D. Pursell (R)* Education and Labor, Science and Technology
3. Garry Brown (R) Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations
4. David A. Stockman (R)* House Administration, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
5. Harold S. Sawyer (R)* Judiciary, Veterans' Affairs
6. Bob Carr (D) Armed Services, Interior and Insular Affairs
7. Dale E. Kildee (D)* Education and Labor, Small Business
8. Bob Traxler (D) Appropriations

Continued on next page

House Committee Assignments

9. Guy Vander Jagt (R)
Ways and Means
10. Elford A. Cederberg (R)
Appropriations
11. Philip E. Ruppe (R)
Interior and Insular Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
12. David E. Bonior (D)*
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation
13. Charles C. Diggs Jr. (D)
District of Columbia (chairman), International Relations
14. Lucien N. Nedzi (D)
Armed Services, House Administration
15. William D. Ford (D)
Education and Labor, Post Office and Civil Service
16. John D. Dingell (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Small Business
17. William M. Brodhead (D)
Ways and Means
18. James J. Blanchard (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Science and Technology
19. William S. Broomfield (R)
International Relations, Small Business

MINNESOTA

1. Albert H. Quie (R)
Education and Labor, Standards of Official Conduct
2. Tom Hagedorn (R)
Agriculture, Public Works and Transportation
3. Bill Frenzel (R)
House Administration, Ways and Means
4. Bruce F. Vento (D)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Interior and Insular Affairs
5. Donald M. Fraser (D)
Budget, International Relations
6. Richard Nolan (D)
Agriculture, Small Business
7. James L. Oberstar (D)
Merchant Marine and Fisheries, Public Works and Transportation

MISSISSIPPI

1. Jamie L. Whitten (D)
Appropriations
2. David R. Bowen (D)
Agriculture, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
3. G.V. (Sonny) Montgomery (D)
Armed Services, Veterans' Affairs
4. Thad Cochran (R)
Public Works and Transportation, Standards of Official Conduct
5. Trent Lott (R)
Post Office and Civil Service, Rules

MISSOURI

1. William (Bill) Clay (D)
Education and Labor, Post Office and Civil Service
2. Robert A. Young (D)*
Public Works and Transportation
3. Richard A. Gephardt (D)*
Ways and Means
4. Ike Skelton (D)*
Agriculture, Small Business

5. Richard Bolling (D)
Rules
6. E. Thomas Coleman (R)*
Agriculture, District of Columbia
7. Gene Taylor (R)
Post Office and Civil Service, Public Works and Transportation
8. Richard H. Ichord (D)
Armed Services, Small Business
9. Harold L. Volkmer (D)*
Agriculture, Judiciary
10. Bill D. Burlison (D)
Appropriations

MONTANA

1. Max Baucus (D)
Appropriations
2. Ron Marlenee (R)*
Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs

NEBRASKA

1. Charles Thone (R)
Agriculture, Government Operations
2. John J. Cavanaugh (D)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, International Relations
3. Virginia Smith (R)
Appropriations

NEVADA

- Jim Santini (D)
Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Judiciary

NEW HAMPSHIRE

1. Norman E. D'Amours (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, District of Columbia, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. James C. Cleveland (R)
House Administration, Public Works and Transportation

NEW JERSEY

1. James J. Florio (D)
Interior and Insular Affairs, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
2. William J. Hughes (D)
Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
3. James J. Howard (D)
Post Office and Civil Service, Public Works and Transportation
4. Frank Thompson Jr. (D)
Education and Labor, House Administration (chairman)
5. Millicent Fenwick (R)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Small Business, Standards of Official Conduct
6. Edwin B. Forsythe (R)
Government Operations, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
7. Andrew Maguire (D)
Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
8. Robert A. Roe (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology
9. Harold C. Hollenbeck (R)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Science and Technology
10. Peter W. Rodino Jr. (D)
Judiciary (chairman)
11. Joseph G. Minish (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House Administration

12. Matthew J. Rinaldo (R)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce
13. Helen Meyner (D)
District of Columbia, International Relations
14. Joseph A. LeFante (D)*
Education and Labor, Small Business
15. Edward J. Patten (D)
Appropriations

NEW MEXICO

1. Manuel Lujan Jr. (R)
Interior and Insular Affairs, Science and Technology
2. Harold Runnels (D)
Armed Services, Interior and Insular Affairs

NEW YORK

1. Otis G. Pike (D)
Budget, Ways and Means
2. Thomas J. Downey (D)
Armed Services, Science and Technology
3. Jerome A. Ambro (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology
4. Norman F. Lent (R)
Interior and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries

5. John W. Wylder (R)
Government Operations, Science and Technology
6. Lester L. Wolff (D)
International Relations, Veterans' Affairs
7. Joseph P. Addabbo (D)
Appropriations, Small Business
8. Benjamin S. Rosenthal (D)
Government Operations, International Relations
9. James J. Delaney (D)
Rules (chairman)
10. Mario Biaggi (D)
Education and Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
11. James H. Scheuer (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
12. Shirley Chisholm (D)
Rules
13. Stephen J. Solarz (D)
International Relations, Post Office and Civil Service
14. Frederick W. Richmond (D)
Agriculture, Small Business
15. Leon C. Zeferetti (D)
Education and Labor, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
16. Elizabeth Holtzman (D)
Budget, Judiciary
17. John M. Murphy (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries (chairman)
18. Edward I. Koch (D)
Appropriations
19. Charles B. Rangel (D)
Ways and Means
20. Theodore S. Weiss (D)*
Education and Labor, Government Operations
21. Herman Badillo (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Small Business
22. Jonathan B. Bingham (D)
Interior and Insular Affairs, International Relations
23. Bruce F. Caputo (R)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
24. Richard L. Ottinger (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
25. Hamilton Fish Jr. (R)
Judiciary, Science and Technology
26. Benjamin A. Gilman (R)
International Relations, Post Office and Civil Service
27. Matthew F. McHugh (D)
Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs
28. Samuel S. Stratton (D)
Armed Services

29. Edward W. Pattison (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, House Administration
30. Robert C. McEwen (R)
Appropriations
31. Donald J. Mitchell (R)
Armed Services, Standards of Official Conduct
32. James M. Hanley (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Post Office and Civil Service, Small Business
33. William F. Walsh (R)
Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs
34. Frank J. Horton (R)
Government Operations
35. Barber B. Conable Jr. (R)
Budget, Ways and Means
36. John J. LaFalce (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Small Business
37. Henry J. Nowak (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Small Business
38. Jack F. Kemp (R)
Appropriations
39. Stanley N. Lundine (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs

NORTH CAROLINA

1. Walter B. Jones (D)
Agriculture, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. L.H. Fountain (D)
Government Operations, International Relations
3. Charles Whitley (D)*
Armed Services
4. Ike F. Andrews (D)
Education and Labor
5. Stephen L. Neal (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Science and Technology
6. Richardson Preyer (D)
Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Standards of Official Conduct
7. Charles G. Rose III (D)
Agriculture, District of Columbia, House Administration
8. W.G. (Bill) Hefner (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs
9. James G. Martin (R)
Ways and Means
10. James T. Broyhill (R)
Budget, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
11. Lamar Gudgeon (D)*
Interior and Insular Affairs, Judiciary

NORTH DAKOTA

- Mark Andrews (R)
Appropriations

OHIO

1. Bill Gradison (R)
Ways and Means
2. Thomas A. Luken (D)*
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Small Business
3. Charles W. Whalen Jr. (R)
District of Columbia, International Relations
4. Tennyson Guyer (R)
International Relations, Veterans' Affairs
5. Delbert L. Latta (R)
Budget, Rules
6. William H. Harsha (R)
Public Works and Transportation
7. Clarence J. Brown (R)
Government Operations, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
8. Thomas N. Kindness (R)
Government Operations, Judiciary
9. Thomas L. Ashley (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Budget, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
10. Clarence E. Miller (R)
Appropriations

11. J. William Stanton (R)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Small Business
12. Samuel L. Devine (R)
House Administration, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
13. Donald J. Pease (D)*
International Relations
14. John F. Seiberling (D)
Interior and Insular Affairs, Judiciary
15. Chalmers P. Wylie (R)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs
16. Ralph S. Regula (R)
Appropriations, Budget
17. John M. Ashbrook (R)
Education and Labor, Judiciary
18. Douglas Applegate (D)*
District of Columbia, Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs
19. Charles J. Carney (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Small Business
20. Mary Rose Oaker (D)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs
21. Louis Stokes (D)
Appropriations, Budget
22. Charles A. Vanik (D)
Ways and Means
23. Ronald M. Mottl (D)
Education and Labor, Veterans' Affairs

OKLAHOMA

1. James R. Jones (D)
Ways and Means
2. Ted Risenhoover (D)
District of Columbia, Interior and Insular Affairs, Public Works and Transportation
3. Wes Watkins (D)*
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Science and Technology
4. Tom Steed (D)
Appropriations, Small Business
5. Mickey Edwards (R)*
Education and Labor, Interior and Insular Affairs
6. Glenn English (D)
Agriculture, Government Operations

OREGON

1. Les AuCoin (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
2. Al Ullman (D)
Ways and Means (chairman)
3. Robert Duncan (D)
Appropriations
4. James Weaver (D)
Agriculture, Interior and Insular Affairs

PENNSYLVANIA

1. Michael (Ozzie) Myers (D)*
Post Office and Civil Service
2. Robert N.C. Nix (D)
International Relations, Post Office and Civil Service (chairman)
3. Raymond F. Lederer (D)*
Ways and Means
4. Joshua Eilberg (D)
Judiciary, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
5. Richard T. Schulze (R)
Budget, Rules
6. Gus Yatron (D)
International Relations
7. Robert W. Edgar (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs
8. Peter H. Kostmayer (D)*
Government Operations, Interior and Insular Affairs
9. E.G. Shuster (R)
Education and Labor, Public Works and Transportation
10. Joseph M. McDade (R)
Appropriations, Small Business

11. Daniel J. Flood (D)
Appropriations
12. John P. Murtha (D)
Appropriations
13. R. Lawrence Coughlin (D)
Appropriations
14. William S. Moorhead (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations
15. Fred B. Rooney (D)
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Merchant Marine and Fisheries
16. Robert S. Walker (R)*
Government Operations, Science and Technology
17. Allen E. Ertel (D)*
Judiciary, Public Works and Transportation
18. Doug Walgren (D)*
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
19. William (Bill) Goodling (R)
Education and Labor, International Relations
20. Joseph M. Gaydos (D)*
Education and Labor, House Administration
21. John H. Dent (D)
Education and Labor, House Administration
22. Austin J. Murphy (D)*
Education and Labor, Interior and Insular Affairs
23. Joseph S. Ammerman (R)
Agriculture, House Administration
24. Marc L. Marks (R)*
District of Columbia, Interstate and Foreign Commerce
25. Gary A. Myers (R)
Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology

RHODE ISLAND

1. Fernand J. St. Germain (D)
Small Business, Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Government Operations
2. Edward P. Beard (D)
Education and Labor, Veterans' Affairs

SOUTH CAROLINA

1. Mendel J. Davis (D)
Armed Services, House Administration
2. Floyd Spence (R)
Armed Services, Standards of Official Conduct
3. Butler Derrick (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Budget
4. James R. Mann (D)
District of Columbia, Judiciary
5. Kenneth L. Holland (D)
Ways and Means
6. John W. Jenrette Jr. (D)
Agriculture, Government Operations

SOUTH DAKOTA

1. Larry Pressler (R)
Education and Labor, Small Business
2. James Abdnor (R)
Public Works and Transportation, Veterans' Affairs

TENNESSEE

1. James H. (Jimmy) Quillen (R)
Standards of Official Conduct, Rules
2. John J. Duncan (R)
Budget, Ways and Means
3. Marilyn Lloyd (D)
Public Works and Transportation, Science and Technology
4. Albert Gore Jr. (D)*
Interstate and Foreign Commerce, Science and Technology
5. Clifford Allen (D)
Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs, Veterans' Affairs
6. Robin L. Beard Jr. (R)
Armed Services

7. Ed Jones (D)
Agriculture,
House Administration
Harold E. Ford (D)
Ways and Means
- TEXAS
1. Sam B. Hall Jr. (D)
Judiciary,
Veterans' Affairs
Charles Wilson (D)
Appropriations
James M. Collins (R)
Interstate and Foreign
Commerce, Post Office
and Civil Service
Ray Roberts (D)
Public Works and
Transportation,
Veterans' Affairs
(chairman)
Jim Mattox (D)*
Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs, Budget
Olin E. Teague (D)
Science and Technology
(chairman), Standards
of Official Conduct,
Veterans' Affairs
Bill Archer (R)
Ways and Means
Bob Eckhardt (D)
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Interstate and
Foreign Commerce
Jack Brooks (D)
Government Operations
(chairman), Judiciary
J.J. Pickle (D)
Ways and Means
11. W.R. Poage (D)
Agriculture
12. Jim Wright (D)
Budget
13. Jack Hightower (D)
Agriculture,
Government Operations
14. John Young (D)
Rules
15. Eligio de la Garza (D)
Agriculture,
International Relations,
Merchant Marines and
Fisheries
16. Richard C. White (D)
Armed Services
17. Omar Burleson (D)
Budget, Ways and Means
18. Barbara C. Jordan (D)
Government Operations,
Judiciary
19. George Mahon (D)
Appropriations
(chairman)
20. Henry B. Gonzalez (D)
Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs,
Small Business
21. Robert Krueger (D)
Interstate and Foreign
Commerce,
Science and Technology
22. Bob Gammage (D)*
Interstate and Foreign
Commerce,
Science and Technology
23. Abraham Kazen Jr. (D)
Armed Services, Interior
and Insular Affairs
24. Dale Milford (D)
Public Works and
Transportation,
Science and Technology

UTAH

1. Gunn McKay (D)
Appropriations
2. Dan Marriott (R)*
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Small Business

VERMONT

- James M. Jeffords (R)
Agriculture,
Education and Labor

VIRGINIA

1. Paul S. Triple Jr. (R)*
Armed Services,
Merchant Marine and
Fisheries
2. G. William Whitehurst (R)
Armed Services
3. David E. Satterfield III
(D)
Interstate and Foreign
Commerce,
Veterans' Affairs
4. Robert W. Daniel Jr. (R)
Armed Services,
District of Columbia
5. W.C. (Dan) Daniel (D)
Armed Services,
District of Columbia
6. M. Caldwell Butler (R)
Judiciary, Small Business

7. J. Kenneth Robinson (R)
Appropriations
8. Herbert E. Harris II (D)
District of Columbia,
Judiciary, Post Office
and Civil Service
9. William C. Wampler (R)
Agriculture
10. Joseph L. Fisher (D)
Budget, Ways and Means

WASHINGTON

1. Joel Pritchard (R)
Government Operations,
Merchant Marine and
Fisheries
2. Lloyd Meeds (D)
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Rules
3. Don Bonker (D)
International Relations,
Merchant Marine and
Fisheries
4. Mike McCormack (D)
Public Works,
Science and Technology
5. Thomas S. Foley (D)
Agriculture (chairman)
6. Norman D. Dicks (D)*
Appropriations

WEST VIRGINIA

1. Robert H. Mollohan (D)
Armed Services,
House Administration

2. Harley O. Staggers (D)
Interstate and Foreign
Commerce (chairman)
3. John M. Slack (D)
Appropriations
4. Nick Joe Rahall (D)*
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Public Works
and Transportation

WYOMING

- Teno Roncalio (D)
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Public Works
and Transportation

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

- Walter E. Fauntroy (D)
Banking, Finance and
Urban Affairs,
District of Columbia

PUERTO RICO

- Baltasar Corrada
Education and Labor,
Interior and Insular
Affairs

GUAM

- Antonio Won Pat
Armed Services, Interior
and Insular Affairs

VIRGIN ISLANDS

- Ronald de Lugo
Interior and Insular
Affairs, Merchant
Marine and Fisheries

*New member

Corps '404' Program

Continued from page 3

that the corps issued along with its regulations. It read that "under some of the proposed regulations, federal permits may be required by the rancher who wants to deepen an irrigation ditch or plow a field or the mountaineer who wants to protect his land against stream erosion."

This statement was highly misleading because the 1972 water act specifically excluded normal plowing activity from the regulations.

LEGISLATIVE ACTIVITIES

The 94th Congress tried to resolve the controversy by amending the water act. In the House, Rep. Jim Wright (D-Tex.) offered an amendment to the House water bill which called for dredge-and-fill permits on only those waterways used for interstate commerce. (This was the corps' original definition of navigable waters in Phase I.) Thus, it exempted lakes, tributaries or other bodies of water not used for commercial transport. The Wright amendment provided that qualified states could administer the program and identify additional wetlands for protection.

The Senate rejected this approach, contending that it would jeopardize about three-fourths of all U.S. wetlands by removing them from the jurisdiction of the water act. The Senate adopted the Baker-Randolph Amendment, authorizing the corps to continue Phase I of its regulations and assigning the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) the responsibility for controlling pollution in areas covered by Phase II and III. States would also be permitted to administer part of the program. Both the House and Senate amendments exempted normal farming, forestry, and ranching activities such as digging stock ponds and irrigation ditches.

The issue was not resolved in the House-Senate conference on the water bill. While the members seemed to agree to a moratorium on Phase II and III of the regulations, they did not agree on the length of the moratorium.

Currently, Phase II of the corps regulations is in effect and no "horror stories" of its impact have emerged. Failure by Congress to resolve this issue this year could threaten passage of other badly needed amendments to the water act. Thus, it will probably be necessary to develop a compromise position between the two houses so that other important amendments can pass. These include continued funding for

sewage treatment facilities and the use of ad valorem taxes for operation and maintenance purposes.

ISSUES

The following are some of the specific issues that will arise regarding section 404:

- Which agency should be responsible for administering Phases II and III, EPA or the corps of engineers?

- How restrictive should the jurisdiction of the corps be: only commercially navigable waters or tributaries and smaller lakes, estuaries and wetlands as well?

- Should states be given greater authority under the permit program and, if so, what criteria should they have to meet to be eligible for certification?

- How much need is there to control dredge and fill activities at all? How do the financial and environmental costs of filling in wildlife habitats or spawning grounds compare with the cost of carrying out a permit program?

NACO would like to know your views on these issues, any difficulties in applying for permits and what activities have actually been hindered under Phase II. Please send any comments to Carol Shaskan at NACO.

New Directions in Personnel

by Melvin Harris

Labor-Management staff VIRGINIA COURT BARS COLLECTIVE BARGAINING

The Virginia State Supreme Court ruled last month that local governments cannot negotiate labor contracts with their employees under existing state laws. The 30-page decision overturned an October ruling of the Arlington County Circuit Court which found such contracts "impliedly authorized and should be upheld unless they are clearly contrary to the public policy of the commonwealth." The Virginia High Court disagreed concluding that collective bargaining powers are neither implied nor authorized by state law or the Constitution. Furthermore declared the court, the state legislature must specifically authorize public employees to bargain collectively and to enter into binding agreement.

The decision may be viewed as a major victory for Gov. Mills E. Godwin who brought the suit against the Arlington County Board of Supervisors and the Arlington School Board. It has invalidated contracts for more than 30,000 city and county government employees within the state. Over half of these contracts were made in Northern Virginia.

LABOR RELATIONS ACT

Congressman Edward Roybal (D-Calif.) has introduced a "National Public Employees Labor Relations Act" (H.R. 1987) that would impose collective bargaining on state and local governments. The bill calls for setting up a five-member National Public Relations Commission to be appointed by the President and approved by the Senate. This commission will have responsibilities similar to the practices in industry.

When the U.S. Supreme Court ruled unconstitutional

the extension of federal wage-hour coverage to state and local governments under the 10th Amendment, some felt that this would jeopardize a national collective bargaining law. This bill seeks to take authority from article I, section 8 of the commerce clause by declaring it to be a policy of the United States to "eliminate the causes of certain substantial obstructions to the free flow of commerce among the states . . . and to mitigate and eliminate these obstructions when they occur by encouraging the practice and procedure of collective bargaining . . ."

The bill has been assigned to the subcommittee on education and labor. Hearings have not been scheduled at this time.

LABOR-RELATIONS HANDBOOK

If you're among the growing number of county officials who are or expect to become involved in the collective bargaining process, you may wish to obtain a copy of NACO's *Labor-Relations Handbook for County Officials*. The handbook, prepared by Charles Mulcahy under the direction of NACO's Labor-Management Steering Committee, is an updated version of the county *Labor Relations Casebook*. It contains the same material as the casebook with the addition of a chapter, "Trends in Labor Relations in the Public Sector." Other subjects include:

- Dealing with a Union Organization Campaign;
- Structuring for Bargaining;
- Preparation for Bargaining;
- Meeting Employee Strikes;
- Impasse Resolutions;
- Costing the Economic Package.

Copies of the handbook may be obtained by sending \$5 for NACO member counties and \$6 for non-member counties to NACO, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Federal Aid Briefing

Region 5, Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators

February 28-March 1

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Feb. 28-March 1, 1977

Registration:
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Monday, February 28 8:00—9:00 A.M.

Conference Registration Fee:
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For further information contact Bill Barron, Region V President (312) 689-6475



Washington Briefs

• **Public Works.** House Public Works Committee approved H.R. 11 providing \$4 billion in 100 per cent public works grants for immediate allocation. House floor vote expected Feb. 24. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee still considering its public works bill, S. 427. Mark up of the bill will resume Feb. 12. See *County News*, page 3.

• **Antirecession Aid.** House intergovernmental relations subcommittee will hold hearings first two weeks of March to examine program. NACo to testify in support. Sen. Edmund Muskie's (D-Me.) bill, S. 531, contains Carter's proposal for five year authorization with increased funding.

• **Bridges.** Cold weather is adding to bridge problems. See story on page 1.

• **Community Development.** House subcommittee on housing and community development has scheduled three weeks of hearings on the reauthorization of the community development block grant program. HUD Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris will testify Feb. 24 for a fiscal '78 authorization level of \$4 billion. The level will include \$3.6 billion for formula grants and an additional \$400 million for long-term redevelopment of urban areas, particularly those which stand to lose funds through the phase-out of hold harmless. NACo will testify Feb. 25 and recommend a multi-year reauthorization with at least \$3.5 billion for fiscal '78.

• **Food Stamps.** Food Stamp reform bill, S. 275, introduced by Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D-Ga.). Hearings are scheduled in Senate Feb. 22 through March 15. NACo to testify March 9.

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** Department of Interior requested a \$100 million supplemental appropriation for payments-in-lieu of taxes this fiscal year. House appropriations hearings completed by the subcommittee on interior appropriations. Senate appropriations hearing scheduled March 1. Funds also have been included in the Third Budget Resolution by the House Budget Committee.

• **Air Pollution.** Senate Public Works Committee scheduled to begin markup on clean air bill early this week. Committee members considering penalty fee for automobile industry. Major discussion expected to focus on auto emissions deadline.

• **Water Pollution.** House Public Works Committee to hold hearings on water pollution amendments first week of March. Committee still available to looking at funding for the construction grant and 208 planning program as well as a number of

measures designed to correct procedural problems interfering with the act.

• **Transit.** Nassau County, N.Y. Executive Ralph G. Caso; Santa Clara County, Calif. Supervisor Rod Diridon; and Green County, Ala. Judge William McKinley Branch will testify for NACo on Feb. 23. They will support passage of S. 208, a two-year extension of the Urban Mass Transportation program, sponsored by Sen. Harrison (Pete) Williams (D-N.J.). Hearings not yet scheduled in House.

• **Timber Sales.** Rep. Jim Weaver (D-Ore.), chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee on forestry, held hearings last week on the "sealed bid" method of conducting timber sales on national forests. Western timber counties are concerned about the protection of the economy in local communities dependent on the timber industry. See page 3.

• **Health Planning Extension.** Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), chairman of the Senate Labor subcommittee on health, will hold a series of one day hearings beginning Feb. 23 on extending P.L. 93-641, the Health Planning Act, and other public health service act programs such as health revenue sharing and mental health for one year. Only Administration members will testify. NACo has submitted a statement supporting extension. House Health subcommittee will hold hearings in early March.

• **Medicaid Fraud and Abuse.** Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), chairman of the subcommittee on health of the House Ways and Means Committee, and Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.), chairman of the subcommittee on health and the environment of the House Commerce Committee, will hold joint hearings on H.R. 3, the Medicare-Medicaid Anti-Fraud and Abuse amendments, March 3 and 7. NACo supports the legislation.

• **Swine Flu.** Health, Education and Welfare Secretary Joseph Califano lifted the moratorium on the swine flu vaccination program. However, the vaccine would only be given to elderly and chronically ill persons. He also called for the resignation of Dr. David Sencer, the long-time director of the Center for Disease Control.

• **Health Cost Control.** Health, Education and Welfare is planning to create a new agency designed to halt skyrocketing health care costs. The agency would negotiate with hospitals to set ceilings on charges under Medicaid and Medicare. The creation of the agency would require congressional approval.

NACo Box Score... Priority Issues

Welfare Reform. HEW study group started work last week.
Employment. Budget committees approved increased jobs levels.
Antirecession. House hearings early March.
Health Insurance. Legislation may be delayed until 1978.
Payments-in-Lieu. House hearing completed; Senate hearing March 1.
Community Development. House hearings underway.
Rural Development. NACo urging Carter to restore funds in budget.
Transportation. NACo supporting two-year extension.
Water Pollution. House hearings early March.
Air Pollution. Senate begins markup.
and Water Conservation. Full funding proposed in Ford '78 budget.
Energy. Carter drafting major reorganization bill.
Criminal Justice. NACo urging full funding for fiscal '78.

Counties, the Congress, & the New Administration

To better serve its conference delegates, NACo will pre-register delegates to its legislative and annual conferences. This pre-registration is being made available through a new computer system which should provide speedier service to delegates both before and during the conferences.

By sending NACo only one form, delegates will both register for a conference and reserve hotel space at the same time. (Housing in conference hotels will be available only to delegates who have pre-registered.) Conference registration fees must accompany this form and may be either a personal check, county check, county voucher or the equivalent.

Hotel confirmations will be sent directly to delegates. Hotel reservation records will be maintained in the NACo offices and can be easily checked.

Because of this new service, delegates arriving at a conference can pick up materials, tickets and badges in a minimum of time. No additional forms need be completed. NACo anticipates this "one-stop" conference service will be provided at all major NACo meetings in the future.

To make conference pre-registration and housing reservations... return this form to: NACo Conference Registration Center

P.O. Box 17413
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1977 Legislative Conference Registration

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Please register me for the 1977 NACo Legislative Conference—March 20-23, 1977, Washington, D.C.

Registration fees: NACo CMS member \$ 95
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Enclose check, official county purchase order or equivalent.

Make payable to NACo.

No telephone requests for registration or housing will be accepted.

Your hotel reservation will be processed only after your conference registration has been received.

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Housing request at Washington Hilton (please check)

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☐ Double/twin \$46, \$49, \$52, \$55, \$58

☐ Suites \$123 and up

Deadline for hotel reservations is March 1. Full refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided notice is postmarked by no later than March 11.

1977
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Conference