

# County News

“Welcome,”  
NACo Legislative  
Conference delegates!

National Association of Counties • Washington, D.C.

Vol. 26, No. 5 • March 7, 1994

## Anti-mandate campaign kicks into new phase with Capitol rally

By Beverly Schlotterbeck  
editor

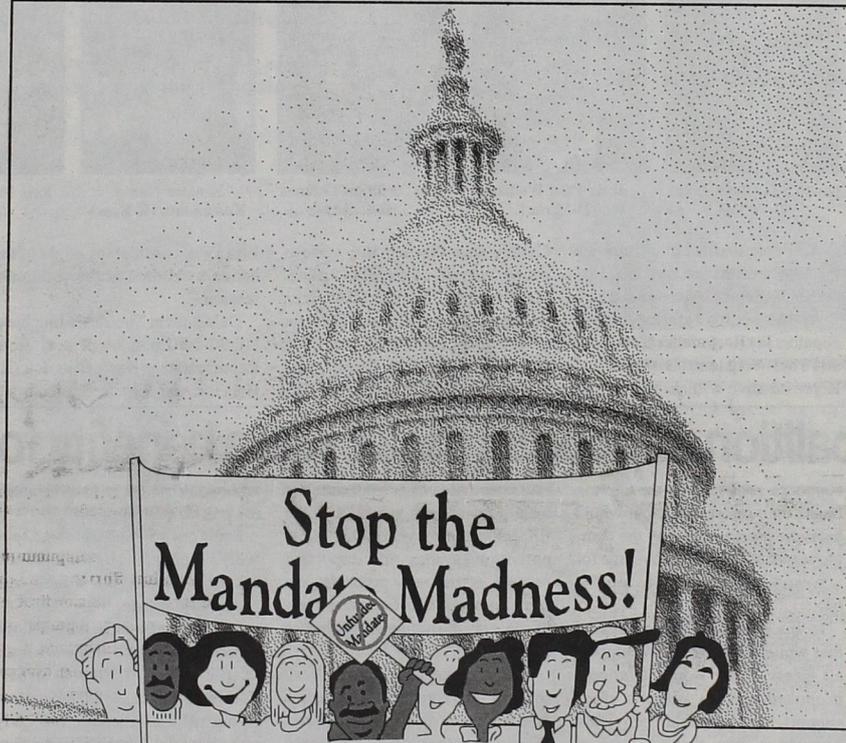
More than 2,000 county officials are expected to rally on the Capitol steps, Tuesday, March 8 in support of legislation that would dam the flow of unfunded federal mandates to state and local governments.

County officials will gather on the western front of the Capitol, against a backdrop of the Great Federal Mandate Machine — a special prop designed to illustrate the discomforting impact of federal mandates.

They will be joined by city and school board representatives, all members of a coalition supporting anti-unfunded mandates bills sponsored by Senator Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) and Representative Gary Condit (D-Calif.).

Not since the Save General Revenue Sharing rally in the early '80s have more county officials been expected to gather on the Capitol steps in support of a cause.

The rally, scheduled to start at 9 a.m., will feature NACo President Barbara Sheen Todd, Sen. Kempthorne, Rep. Condit, U.S. Conference of Mayors



President Jerry Abramson, National League of Cities President Sharpe James, National

School Boards Association President William Soult and Los Angeles County (Calif.) Board

of Supervisors Chairman Yvonne Burke. Burke chairs NACo's Unfunded Mandates

Task Force.

The Rally to Stop the Mandate Madness will be among the high points of NACo's 1994 Legislative Conference, which opened Sunday, March 6 with an address by Attorney General Janet Reno and Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros. Other top Administration officials scheduled to speak include Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Secretary of Commerce Ron Brown, Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy, and Office of Management and Budget Director Leon Panetta. (For a complete list of speakers, see page 2.)

Also on the schedule, in addition to more than 25 workshops, are two concurrent general sessions: "The Plight of Our Nation's Children: A Challenge for Counties and the Country" and "The Possibilities, Pitfalls and Practicalities of Health Care Reform."

Also, NACo's steering committees and Board of Directors will decide on interim policy positions that will guide NACo's lobbying efforts through the summer. At least 10 proposed policy resolutions will be taken up by the Board.

## Despite economic recovery, urban counties still ailing

By Mary Bewig  
research associate

Despite an improving national economy, counties continue to face difficulties in providing the many services demanded of them, according to the results of NACo's annual Large Urban County Fiscal Survey, released March 4.

To meet these demands, counties are taking a number of actions, some

drastic, to reconcile their budgets. Trends in expenditure levels point to shifting priorities with locally controlled programs losing out more and more to mandated services. And counties, as a whole, are not optimistic about the future.

### Key findings

- As a whole, counties experience considerable budgetary stress from unfunded state mandates, growing problems with crime, and unfunded

federal mandates. Northeastern and California counties seem to be suffering from the poor economy more than other regions. And immigration is a special source of budgetary stress for a number of California counties and for other counties in states such as Florida, Michigan and Maryland.

- More than 60 percent of the counties reported raising selected fines, fees and charges for FY93, and the same percentage needed to

impose selected budget reductions. More than one-third had to raise the property tax rate, postpone scheduled capital projects, and freeze hiring as well. Similar actions are reported as anticipated or already enacted for FY94, and some budgetary techniques such as privatization and drawing from rainy day or reserve funds seem to be gaining in frequency.

- Property tax revenues have been relatively flat during the period

of FY91 to FY94 despite widespread increases in the property tax rate. A number of counties report decreasing valuation for taxation, and over one-half are operating under statutory or self-imposed limitations on property taxation.

- Examination of expenditure levels shows that although county budgets are generally increasing in size, the growth varies by the

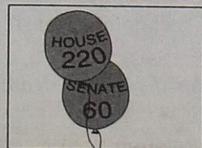
See **URBAN COUNTIES**, page 2

This week, top Administration and congressional officials will address Legislative Conference delegates.

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Find out if your congressional representative has signed onto the Kempthorne/Condit anti-mandate legislation.

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What are the legislative issues NACo is pursuing this congressional session and how are Congress and the Administration responding? NACo's legislative staff has prepared a complete report for this issue.

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Job market

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# Delegates to hear from top Administration officials

"Unfunded federal mandates" and "health care reform" promise to be the buzzwords delegates will hear over and over from this year's array of speakers at the Legislative Conference.

In addition to Attorney General Janet Reno, who spoke about the crime bill and her ideas for prevention and alternative corrections at yesterday's Opening General Session, Housing and Urban Development Secretary Henry Cisneros talked about homelessness, regional planning and empowerment zones.

During today's General Session (9-10 a.m.), Agriculture Secretary Mike Espy will cover rural development and the reorganization of the Agriculture Department. Director of the Office of Management and Budget Leon Panetta gives an overview of the Administration's budget proposal.

Commerce Secretary Ron Brown will cover economic development and international trade at today's Delegate Luncheon (Noon-1:30 p.m.). Next will be Labor Secretary Robert Reich on the Administration's work force initiative. And Senator Don Nickles (R-Okla.) will follow with health reform and a look at his own proposal.



Mike Espy  
Agriculture Secretary



Leon Panetta  
OMB Director



Ron Brown  
Commerce Secretary



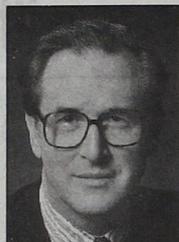
Robert Reich  
Labor Secretary



Senator Don Nickles  
(R-Okla.)



Donna E. Shalala  
Secretary of Health and Human Services



Senator Jay Rockefeller  
(D-W.Va.)



Senator Paul Wellstone  
(D-Minn.)



Rep. William Thomas  
(R-Calif.)



Senator Nancy Kassebaum  
(R-Kan.)



Rep. Newt Gingrich  
(R-Ga.)



Rep. Nancy Johnson  
(R-Conn.)

Children and health reform are the topics of this afternoon's concurrent general sessions (2-4 p.m.).

At the health reform session, Senators Jay Rockefeller (D-W.Va.) and Paul Wellstone (D-Minn.) and Representative William Thomas (R-

Calif.) will discuss the various proposals on Congress' plate. Health and Human Services Secretary Donna Shalala, Director of the Office of National Drug Control Policy Lee Brown, and Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R-

Kan.) will consider the plight of the nation's children at the children's session.

Delegates at Tuesday's luncheon (12:30-2:30 p.m.) will hear from Representative Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) on the House leadership's

agenda for the remainder of the year. Also, Rep. Nancy Johnson (Conn.), member of the House Ways and Means Committee, will report the issues pending before the committee, including reform of the health care system.

## NACo joins coalition supporting health care benefits for early retirees

By Beverly Schlotterbeck  
editor

NACo has given its support to a coalition of labor, corporate and citizen action groups united in supporting guaranteed health insurance protection for Americans aged 55-64.

At a news conference, Feb. 17, NACo Executive Director Larry Naake joined other key members of the Pre-Medicare Health Security Coalition in pressing Congress to

support a provision in the Clinton health care reform plan that would have the government pay the "employer share" of health coverage for non-working persons between 55-64.

In his remarks, Naake stressed that while NACo does not support all facets of the Administration's proposed reform plan, it does support this particular provision because it "has the potential of saving fiscally hard-pressed counties significant dollars."

The Administration, Naake said,

estimates that savings to all state and local governments would be about \$700 million in the year 2000. "These potential savings are important because of the very probable cost increases to counties from other parts of the Administration's health care proposal."

The proposal would also relieve some of the moral burden counties face in an era of downsizing that is often accompanied by early employee retirements. "We are concerned about our county employees that we cannot cover

who would be taken care of under the president's proposal."

Some counties do continue to pay health care benefits for their retirees, but the practice is not widespread, Naake explained.

Counties, of course, are not alone in needing to reduce their work force in the face of fiscal stress. Corporations, as well, have been laying off and encouraging early retirements at a constant rate over the past several years.

"As elected county officials, representing citizens at large, we

believe it is important to support a plan that would provide health benefits to all people in the vulnerable age group," Naake added.

Approximately six million Americans in the 55-64 age group are not working, and those that are face a higher risk of being laid off or displaced than their younger colleagues, according to the coalition.

(Jill Conley, County News reporter, also contributed to this report.)

## URBAN COUNTIES from page 1

function of governmental operation. Expenditures in law enforcement and criminal justice-related activities increased by more than 19 percent; expenditures for social service and public assistance programs grew at a similar rate. Conversely, sectors more likely to be under local control — general government, libraries, and parks and recreation — suffered employment cutbacks and a slower growing expenditure level.

Counties are not optimistic about the future. Overall, only the slightest improvement in fiscal condition is anticipated over the next three years. Only five counties

believe their fiscal condition will improve significantly. Along with the challenge of a financial situation which is not improving, counties are facing taxpayer resistance. Seventy percent of the respondents agreed with the statement that citizens are no longer willing to pay the costs associated with maintaining existing service levels.

(Copies of the 1994 Large Urban County Fiscal Survey report are available from the NACo Research Department for \$10 for NACo members and \$25 for non-members. Please call 202/942-4226 to place your order, or fax your order to: 202/737-0480.)

## PTI's Urban Consortium Energy Task Force Releases 1995 RFP

The Urban Consortium Energy Task Force (UCETF) of Public Technology, Inc. (PTI) has released its Request for Proposals (RFP) for the 1995 Program Year to counties with populations of at least 100,000 for technology transfer projects, or 250,000 for research and development projects. The task force encourages eligible jurisdictions to submit innovative, topic-specific proposals for projects that will directly improve local government services and/or revenue base. The following topics are of special interest for this RFP: transportation, with a focus on alternative vehicle fuels; utility, industrial/commercial, and government energy efficiency; energy-efficient residential buildings and communities; sustainable urban energy systems; and technology transfer of previous UCETF projects.

April 21 is the deadline for all completed proposals.

For more information, please contact Ama Frimpong of PTI at 800/852-4934

County News invites Letters to the Editor  
If you have a compliment, complaint or different point of view, let us know. Please include a phone number with your letter. Mail or fax to: County News, NACo, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001-2080, 202/393-2630.

# County Innovators:

Governing for tomorrow's needs, today

## Pima County gives disadvantaged youth a second chance

By Jill Conley  
staff writer

"Over my dead body" was Delia Jameson's response when her 16-year-old daughter Cheri informed her she was dropping out of high school. "I was not going to accept this," she says.

But Cheri had stopped going to school a month before she mustered the courage to tell her mother. She quit because she was afraid of a gang at her school who called her names, pushed her around and threatened to kill her — all because she had allegedly crossed racial lines to date a boy the previous year. "I couldn't take it anymore," says Cheri. "I couldn't go back."

"It's a different age," says her mother. "When I went to high school, we had parties and dances and everybody got along. Kids today have to deal with so much violence."

Cheri knew all along she would have to finish school. "I just didn't know how I was going to do it," she says.

Juan Ramos, 17, didn't voluntarily drop out of school. He was expelled for "making beer runs" and fighting on campus.

Juan also has a history of brushes with the law, including charges of assault with a deadly weapon — a knife — and grand theft auto. He claims he inherited this trouble simply by growing up in a particular "barrio" — a neighborhood or community where families live for many generations. He says he was "taught to hate other barrios" and to defend his own.

"It's handed down from generation to generation," he says. "In one fight, I saw a guy get shot in the head and in another, a guy get shot in the hand." But Juan says that, now, between school and work he doesn't have time for fighting anymore.

Classrooms at Tucson Youth Development, Inc. (TYD), a community-based organization in Pima County, Ariz., are filled with stories like these. But, thanks to a nationally recognized program offered there, disadvantaged, at-risk kids are overcoming the odds and earning high school diplomas. Cheri graduated in February. Juan expects to graduate in May of 1995.

When he finishes, Juan will be the only one of a group of seven close friends to graduate from high school. Two, he says, are working construction jobs. Four are behind bars. Juan ultimately wants a job working with children who are growing up in situations similar to his own. "I want to teach them that they don't have to fight, that there are other things they can do with their lives," he says.

### Alternative Computerized Education

Funded under the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) by the Pima County Private Industry Council (PIC) and the Arizona Department of Education, the Alternative Computerized Education (ACE) Program has been serving at-risk youth since 1987. Developed by TYD in partnership with two school districts and a local business, the ACE Program began as a pilot project aimed at retrieving economically disadvantaged high school dropouts.

For six months, 21 kids participated in an off-campus, self-paced computerized education program — the first JTPA program to pilot NovaNET, a delivery system for a competency-based computer curricula developed by the University of Illinois. CompuSAT of Arizona, Inc. donated office space and computer hardware to support the project.

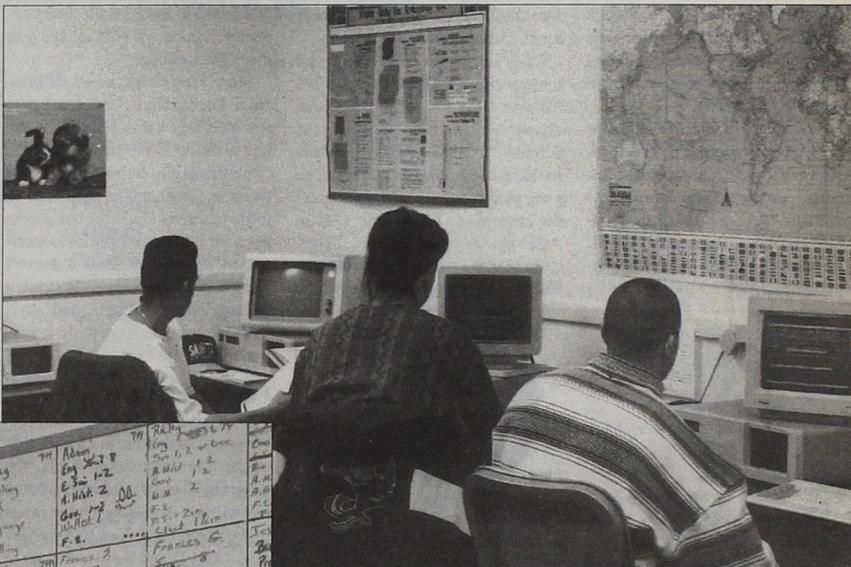


Photo by Jill Conley

ACE students complete individual assignments at their own pace.

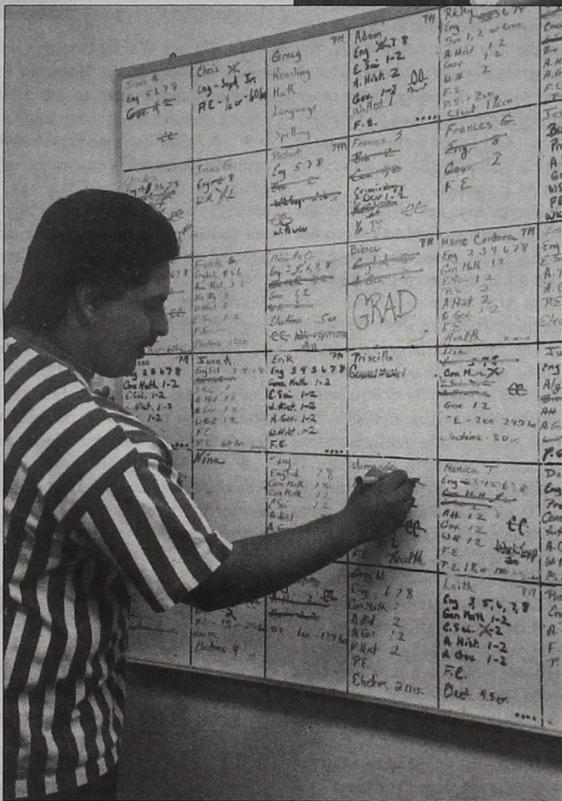


Photo by Jill Conley

ACE student progress is recorded on a large board in the classroom. Here, Armando Rosas demonstrates how courses are crossed off as they are completed.

Of the pilot group, five students received high school diplomas, seven returned to school in the fall, six enrolled in other training programs, and three were what TYD Executive Director Mary Melton calls "non-positive terminations."

"It was just incredible," says Melton, who has been working with disadvantaged youth for nearly 30 years. "The kids really liked the computers and the smaller class sizes. And having the flexibility to complete course work at their own pace made them feel like they were in control of their own learning experiences."

"The ACE Program has delivered a consistently high-quality education service to disadvantaged youth ever since," says Charles Casey, who acts as a liaison between the Pima County Community Services Division and TYD.

The ACE Program has grown steadily to serve with equal success 141 at-risk and dropout adolescents during the 1992-93 school year. Of those, only seven were "non-positive terminations." Sixty-one students graduated and 63 returned to high school this year. Three completed GEDs. "We strongly encourage our kids to complete the full high school curriculum," says ACE Program Director Lynda Adams, "but occasionally a GED is an appropriate alternative."

### Beating the odds

The ACE Program results have been impressive considering the barriers to success its participants face. Of the students enrolled in 1992-93:

- nearly 30 percent were pregnant or parents
- 48 percent had participated in gang activity
- 49 percent were victims of child abuse or neglect
- 48 percent had been in trouble with the law
- 62 percent came from homes that received some type of public assistance
- 32 percent were living independently, and
- 23 percent were homeless.

"A lot of these kids are just tired of their whole situation," explains Dropout Coordinator Diane Brown, who spends most of her time orchestrating a wide variety of sup-

portive services for ACE students. "They need a positive self-image," she adds. "Graduating from high school is an issue of pride for them."

Students must meet two main criteria to be eligible for the ACE Program: They must be certified economically disadvantaged under JTPA, and their schools, which ultimately award the diplomas, must approve of the transfer.

After an academic assessment is completed, an individual curriculum is developed for each student by TYD staff and a high school counselor based on school transcripts. Each student's program is self-paced and self-directed.

All ACE students receive pre-employment skills training that includes job search techniques, resume writing, interviewing skills and job retention tips because the majority have to hold jobs in addition to going to school. Many earn a half credit for work experience.

### NovaNET

About 50 percent of ACE instruction is on-line using NovaNET, providing students access to more than 12,000 hours of curricula that satisfy both required and elective course requirements in Arizona public schools. Three certified teachers are also on hand to assign computer course work and oversee complimentary text book and learning packet assignments.

NovaNET, which is now being used by more than 250 urban and rural school secondary education programs, is transmitted to classrooms via high-speed data lines. There are a variety of different levels

# ACE PROGRAM from previous page

of access to the curricula, and program staff can easily adapt programs for area school equivalency.

While the Pima County education community was reluctant at first to buy into computer-assisted high school instruction, it has now embraced the idea. "It's truly a visionary alternative," says Lois Mills, student counselor at Santa Rita High School. "I call it the 'no nonsense alternative.'"

Mills adds that part of the reason the NovaNET system has been effective is that it focuses on goal-setting and provides immediate feedback. "At-risk kids can go intense and short," she says. "Public education has never made any concession to that."

## High expectations

ACE students are expected to be self-motivated and to succeed.

"We don't accept D work here," says Adams who adds that students must achieve higher than 85 percent accuracy on all unit tests before they can move on to the next level. Teachers control access.

They are also expected to treat their work at TYD as if it were a job. "We've tried to create a business atmosphere at the center," says Adams. "We have a dress code that includes: no hats, no beepers and no gang paraphernalia. And we expect the students to be on time." If an ACE student oversleeps? "They call and wake you up," reports Terry Rubia, 18, who works an 8 p.m. to

4 a.m. shift.

According to ACE student Chametra Watts, 18, the worklike environment helps students stay more focused on their studies. "There's not a lot of peer pressure here. You have to want to be here and you do your work independently," she says. "It makes you more responsible."

Mary Jane Cook, assistant principal, Pueblo High School, believes this personal accountability is the key to the ACE Program's success. "Pueblo High School has been through the gamut of programs to retrieve these kids. This one works because it relies on intrinsic motivation," she says. "And it doesn't allow too many excuses. Instead, it acknowledges struggle and says, 'You're going to have to do it anyway. Here are the tools.'"

## Fundamentals of success

Everyone involved with the ACE Program agrees that even with top-of-the-line educational tools, the program couldn't achieve what it has without including a huge range of supportive services in the equation. And Diane Brown will go to any length to ensure the success of an ACE student.

Brown says her 14 years in the social services field has given her an edge over some of the bureaucracy that disadvantaged youths face. So, if an ACE participant needs food, clothing or shelter, she's the person to see. Using a large network of public and private agency contacts, she also arranges for child care and health care services, and helps kids find jobs, get into public housing, and track down birth certificates. If students have difficulty getting to TYD on time, she provides them with alarm clocks and bus passes.

"These kids have a lot to contend with in their lives," says Melton. "Our approach has to be holistic."

A dedicated staff, integrated supportive services and sound curricula provide the basic ingredients for a good alternative education program. But Melton points out that nothing has contributed more to ACE's success than the cooperation between all of the program's partners.

Charles Casey agrees. "The county, the PIC, the schools. We all communicate with each other," he says. "That's what makes the program a success."

A student may have summed up the essence of the ACE Program best. Michelle Ojeda, who was referred to the program after she fell six classes behind her graduating class due to a difficult adjustment to a move from California to Arizona her junior year, says, "If you need a second chance, it's a good place to come."

(For more information on the ACE Program, write to Mary Melton, executive director, Tucson Youth Development, Inc., 55 W. Adams, Suite 204, Tucson, AZ 85705, or call: 602/623-5843.)



ACE Program Director Lynda Adams sorts through a stack of used textbooks that were donated to TYD. "We beg, steal and borrow materials from anywhere we can get them."

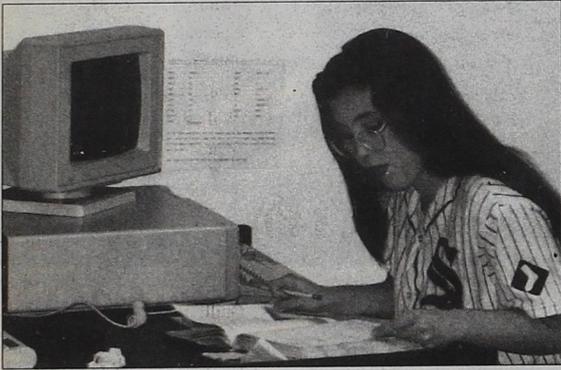


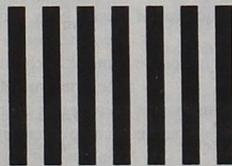
Photo by Jill Conley

Maria Carrillo, 14, is the ACE Program's youngest student. Her mother, Altarecia Carrillo, says that when Maria entered high school, a group of kids constantly harassed her because they had issues with her older brother. "I believe this is a good place for her for now," says Altarecia Carrillo. "They give the kids a lot of attention here. They believe in them."



NATIONAL

COUNTY  
GOVERNMENT  
WEEK



April 16 - 23

1 9 9 4

# NACo on the move

◆ Former Warren County (N.C.) Commissioner **Eva Clayton** (D) now a member of the House of Representatives, was named the most influential newcomer to the 103rd Congress in a recent survey of congressional staff by communications firm Fleishman-Hillard.

◆ NACo First Vice President **Randy Franke**, Marion County (Ore.) commissioner, has been elected vice chair of the state's largest advocacy group for children and families. The commission is responsible for creating a new framework of service to Oregon's young people, empowering the state's counties to assume many of the responsibilities formerly handled by the Children's Services Division.

◆ In his meeting with both the majority and minority staff of the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee, Feb. 18, Associate Legislative Director **Jeff Arnold** discussed the committee's report on S. 455, the Payments-In-Lieu-of-Taxes bill.

◆ At a Washington, D.C. meeting of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, Feb. 18, Associate Legislative Director **Dian Shea** spoke to a group of solid waste managers about congressional legislation regarding the flow control of solid waste and recyclables.

◆ At the invitation of the Fairfax County (Va.) Board of Supervisors, Associate Legislative Director **Tom Joseph** gave a briefing on the county role in health reform, Feb. 28.

# County News

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

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Published biweekly except August by:  
National Association of Counties Research Foundation, Inc.  
440 First Street, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20001-2080  
202-393-6226 FAX 202-393-2630

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POSTMASTER: send address changes to County News, 440 First St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001 (USPS 704-620) • (ISSN: 0744-9798)

# Helping Counties Stop the Mandate Madness

## CO-SPONSORS FOR KEMPTHORNE/CONDIT

### Senate (S. 993)

54 Total — Goal 60

Bennett (Utah)	Danforth (Mo.)	Johnston (La.)	Nunn (Ga.)
Bond (Mo.)	DeConcini (Ariz.)	Kassebaum (Kan.)	Packwood (Ore.)
Boren (Okla.)	Dole (Kan.)	Kemphorne (Idaho)	Pressler (S.D.)
Breaux (La.)	Durenberger (Minn.)	Kerrey (Neb.)	Roth (Del.)
Brown (Colo.)	Faircloth (N.C.)	Kohl (Wis.)	Shelby (Ala.)
Bryan (Nev.)	Feinstein (Calif.)	Lott (Miss.)	Simon (Ill.)
Burns (Mont.)	Gorton (Wash.)	Lugar (Ind.)	Simpson (Wyo.)
Campbell (Colo.)	Gramm (Texas)	Mack (Fla.)	Smith (N.H.)
Coats (Ind.)	Grassley (Iowa)	Mathews (Tenn.)	Specter (Pa.)
Cochran (Miss.)	Gregg (N.H.)	McCain (Ariz.)	Stevens (Alaska)
Coverdell (Ga.)	Hatch (Utah)	McConnell (Ky.)	Thurmond (S.C.)
Craig (Idaho)	Heflin (Ala.)	Moseley-Braun (Ill.)	Wallop (Wyo.)
D'Amato (N.Y.)	Helms (N.C.)	Murkowski (Alaska)	Warner (Va.)
	Hutchison (Texas)	Nickles (Okla.)	

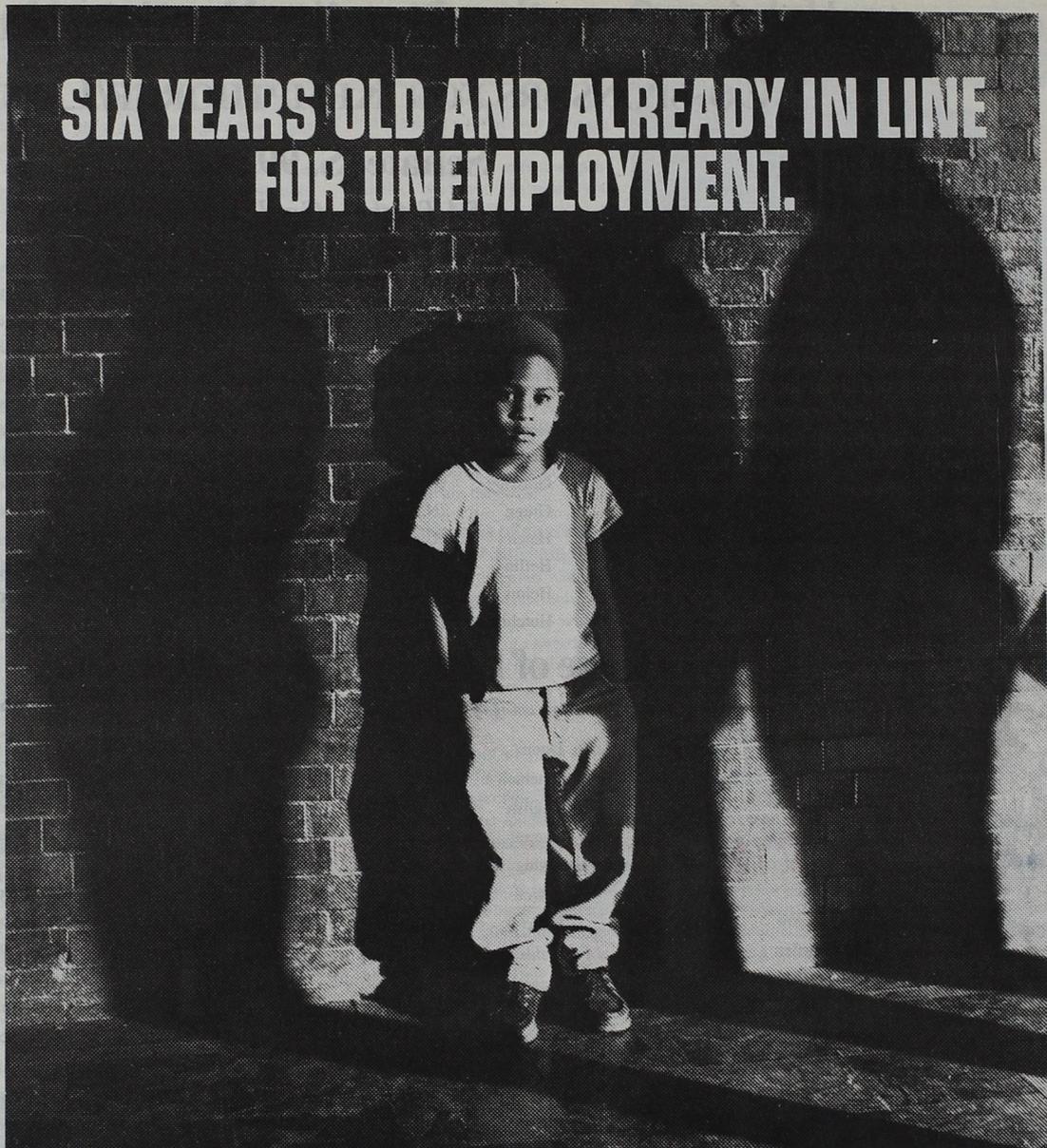
### House of Representatives (H.R. 140)

145 Total — Goal 220

Arney (Texas)	Dunn (Wash.)	Kingston (Ga.)	Quillen (Tenn.)
Bachus (Ala.)	Emerson (Mo.)	Klug (Wis.)	Quinn (N.Y.)
Baessler (Ky.)	English (Okla.)	Knollenberg (Mich.)	Ravenel (S.C.)
Baker (Calif.)	Everett (Ala.)	Lancaster (N.C.)	Reynolds (Ill.)
Baker (La.)	Ewing (Ill.)	Lantos (Calif.)	Roberts (Kan.)
Barca (Wis.)	Fawell (Ill.)	Laughlin (Texas)	Rohrabacher (Calif.)
Barlow (Ky.)	Fazio (Calif.)	Lehman (Calif.)	Roth (Wis.)
Bartlett (Md.)	Fields (Texas)	Lewis (Calif.)	Rowland (Ga.)
Barton (Texas)	Fingerhut (Ohio)	Lewis (Fla.)	Santorium (Pa.)
Bevill (Ala.)	Franks (N.J.)	Lipinski (Ill.)	Sarpalius (Texas)
Bilirakis (Fla.)	Furse (Ore.)	Livingston (La.)	Schenk (Calif.)
Bishop (Ga.)	Gallegly (Calif.)	Lloyd (Tenn.)	Schiff (N.M.)
Blute (Mass.)	Geren (Texas)	Machtley (R.I.)	Sensenbrenner (Wis.)
Boehner (Ohio)	Gilchrest (Md.)	Martinez (Calif.)	Shaw (Fla.)
Bonilla (Texas)	Gillmor (Ohio)	Mazzoli (Ky.)	Slattery (Kan.)
Brewster (Okla.)	Gordon (Tenn.)	McCandless (Calif.)	Smith (Ore.)
Browder (Ala.)	Grams (Minn.)	McCrery (La.)	Solomon (N.Y.)
Burton (Ind.)	Grandy (Iowa)	McHugh (N.Y.)	Stenholm (Texas)
Callahan (Ala.)	Gunderson (Wis.)	McInnis (Colo.)	Stupak (Mich.)
Calvert (Calif.)	Hall (Texas)	McKeon (Calif.)	Sundquist (Tenn.)
Camp (Mich.)	Hansen (Utah)	Minge (Minn.)	Swett (N.H.)
Canady (Fla.)	Hastert (Ill.)	Montgomery (Miss.)	Tanner (Tenn.)
Castle (Del.)	Herger (Calif.)	Moran (Va.)	Taylor (Miss.)
Clement (Tenn.)	Hilliard (Ala.)	Murtha (Pa.)	Taylor (N.C.)
Condit (Calif.)	Hoekstra (Mich.)	Orton (Utah)	Thomas (Wyo.)
Cramer (Ala.)	Hoke (Ohio)	Oxley (Ohio)	Thurman (Fla.)
Cooper (Tenn.)	Huffington (Calif.)	Packard (Calif.)	Torkildsen (Mass.)
Costello (Ill.)	Hunter (Calif.)	Parker (Miss.)	Valentine (N.C.)
Cox (Calif.)	Hutchinson (Ark.)	Penny (Minn.)	Vucanovich (Nev.)
Crapo (Idaho)	Inglis (S.C.)	Peterson (Minn.)	Walsh (N.Y.)
Cunningham (Calif.)	Istook (Okla.)	Petri (Wis.)	Weldon (Pa.)
Danner (Mo.)	Jacobs (Ind.)	Pombo (Calif.)	Whitten (Miss.)
Darden (Ga.)	Johnson (Ga.)	Porter (Ill.)	Wilson (Texas)
Deal (Ga.)	Kaptur (Ohio)	Portman (Ohio)	Wolf (Va.)
DeLay (Texas)	Kasich (Ohio)	Poshard (Ill.)	Wynn (Md.)
Doolittle (Calif.)	Kim (Calif.)	Pryce (Ohio)	Young (Alaska)
			Zeliff (N.H.)



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By the time a child is six years old, experts can tell if he's at risk to drop out of high school. They can predict who will have a hard time keeping a job. And even who is more likely to end up on welfare. Thirteen million American children live below the poverty line. And they need help before the age of six to improve their chances in life.

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# 1994

## *Legislative Conference Issues Update*

**Health**



**Human  
Services  
and Education**



**Public Lands**



**Labor  
and Employee  
Benefits**



**Justice  
and  
Public Safety**



## Agriculture and Rural Affairs Steering Committee

### ENDANGERED SPECIES ACT

The rights of private landowners and the environment are in the forefront of discussion about reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act (ESA). These issues have the potential of affecting not only private property rights, but private property values which are closely associated with the tax base of many rural counties.

The ESA is under attack from private property rights groups who want the measure to include incentives for private property owners to conserve species. Furthermore, if private property owners are required to conserve species, the rights groups want any subsequent economic impact offset. Some lawmakers want to revise the law to require that the economic consequences of its protections be weighed equally with any environmental benefit.

Representative Billy Tauzin (D-La.) is spearheading a bipartisan group aimed at striking a balance between environmental concerns and the rights of private property owners. This group is focusing on the following concerns:

- requiring federal agencies to comply with state and tribal laws relating to private property rights
- prohibiting federal agencies from entering private property for the purpose of gathering information without written consent from the owner
- assuring that information gathered on private property cannot be used unless the owner has been provided access to the information
- setting up an administrative appeals process for property owners confronted with adverse ESA and wetlands rulings, and
- requiring compensation to owners who are substantially deprived of the fair market value or of the economically viable use of their property.

### RURAL DEVELOPMENT FUNDING

President Clinton is proposing a \$1.8 billion increase in the Department of Agriculture's rural development programs, which comes on top of substantial increases approved by Congress for FY94.

Water and waste disposal loans would be increased to \$977 million, which is more than a 50 percent increase since FY93. The water and waste disposal grant program, which is used to help poor communities lower their loan amount, would likewise be increased to \$525 million.

In housing programs, the budget provides assistance for more than 116,000 housing units, compared to 111,000 in FY94. About 30,000 of these units will be new, creating about 45,000 additional jobs in rural areas.

The Administration is requesting \$300 million in community facility loans, a 50 percent increase over FY93. The loans are made to counties and cities under 20,000 population to finance hospitals, health clinics, fire and rescue services, and other essential community services.

There is a request for small start-up appropriations for two new programs authorized in the 1990 farm bill: technical assistance and planning grants (\$5 million) and technology grants (\$5 million). Funds have been earmarked from a number of other development grant and loan programs to fund the Administration's rural empowerment zones and enterprise community program.

During 1994, the Department of Agriculture will select three rural empowerment zones and 30 rural enterprise communities. One hundred and twenty-five million dollars have been set aside for the designated areas.

### USDA REORGANIZATION

The U.S. Department of Agriculture (USDA) is in the midst of a major reorganization both at the county and national levels. The reorganization may bring a more comprehensive approach to rural development efforts by the department. NACo and other associations representing local governments provided input to the Administration's reorganization team.

USDA Secretary Mike Espy announced plans earlier this year to reorganize the department at the national and county level. Nationally, the department will be reformed along six mission lines, and the number of separate USDA agencies and offices will be reduced from 43 to 30, resulting in an anticipated annual savings of \$43 million and a seven percent decrease in headquarters staffing.

At the county level, a new field structure is planned that will reduce the current 2,485 office locations to 2,485 "USDA Service Centers" that will focus on a one-stop shop approach for services.

1994 will be a critical year for rural development and agricultural policy-making. Tom Nash is now the undersecretary for rural economic and community development. His office is comprised of three newly formed agencies:

- 1) Rural Utilities Service — combines the telephone and electric programs of the Rural Electrification Administration (REA) with the water and sewer programs of the

## Community and Economic Development Steering Committee

Development Administration (RDA).

2) Rural Community Development Service — includes Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) rural housing programs as well as RDA and REA rural community loan programs.

3) Rural Business and Cooperative Development Service — includes the RDA and REA business development programs, the Agricultural Cooperative Service and the Alternative Agricultural Research and Commercialization Center.

### 1995 FARM BILL

Little action is occurring in preparation for the 1995 version of the farm bill. Hearings are not likely to be initiated until late in 1994 or early 1995. Pressures to reduce the budget and concerns from environmentalists that some programs encourage an agriculture that is not sustainable are factors that may affect the funding levels for some commodity price support programs.

NACo's Agriculture and Rural Affairs Steering Committee is drafting a policy statement for the 1995 farm bill. The final policy will be approved at NACo's Annual Conference.

*(Prepared by Jack Thigpen, NACo fellow, and Ralph Tabor, legislative director)*

### DISPOSITION OF PROPERTY IN THE DEPARTMENT OF HOUSING AND URBAN DEVELOPMENT (HUD) INVENTORY

Congress will continue efforts begun during the first session of the 103rd Congress to facilitate the disposition of HUD-owned multifamily property and HUD-held multifamily mortgages.

This issue is addressed in the Government Reform and Savings Act of 1993 (H.R. 3400) that the House passed, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1993 (S.1299) that passed the Senate, and in the Housing and Community Development Act of 1994 (H.R. 3838) that was recently introduced by Representative Henry B. Gonzalez (D-Texas), chair of the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee. These bills reduce the number of units that must be covered by long-term project-based rental assistance.

In general, tenants currently receiving Section 8 rental assistance would continue to do so or their rent increases following disposition would be capped to keep the units affordable. HUD would get more flexibility in disposing of units. Options being considered include rehabilitation loans and grants for non-profits and public agencies and transfer of some units for purposes other than rental housing.

### HOME INVESTMENT PARTNERSHIPS ACT

H.R. 3838 would reauthorize all housing and community development programs administered by HUD and the Farmers Home Administration for two years. The bill would reauthorize the HOME Program at \$2.2 billion, compared to its FY94 appropriation of \$1.275 billion, and the president's proposed funding of \$1 billion in FY95.

Both the Senate-passed S. 1299 and H.R. 3838 would replace the two-tier matching requiring in the HOME Program (30 percent when funds are used for new construction and 25 percent for rehabilitation and tenant-based rental assistance) with a uniform 25 percent match. Other HOME changes that NACo supports in these bills will give counties more flexibility in use of funds.

### ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

H.R. 3838 would reauthorize the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program at \$4.5 billion. CDBG currently is funded at \$4.4 billion.

The president proposes a \$200 million reduction in the program in FY95 in order to fund a new initiative, the Leveraged Investment for Tomorrow (LIFT) Program. The details of LIFT and other new programs will be revealed when the Administration releases its reauthorization package in mid-March.

As a general policy, NACo opposes taking funds from existing community and economic development programs in order to fund new ones.

S. 1299, H.R. 3838 and the Administration seek ways to strengthen use of the CDBG Section 108 loan guarantee program for economic development. Instead of securing Section 108 loans with future CDBG grants as required presently, these bills allow counties to use a new grant program in order to write down interest rates or set up loan loss reserves.

*(Prepared by Haron N. Battle, associate legislative director)*

## Employment Steering Committee

### RE-EMPLOYMENT ACT OF 1994

The Administration's major employment and training initiative during the current session of Congress aims to carry out the president's work force investment strategy by emphasizing re-employment instead of unemployment assistance. The Re-employment Act of 1994 will incorporate two major components: 1) the new comprehensive dislocated worker assistance program, and 2) the one-stop career center grants program. The proposed legislation is expected to be submitted to Congress in early March.

### COMPREHENSIVE DISLOCATED WORKER ASSISTANCE

The new dislocated worker legislation will propose consolidating of current categorical dislocated worker statutes, which were enacted to respond to such impacts as trade, clean air and defense downsizing dislocations.

Dislocated workers would only be required to meet a single standard of eligibility for ascertaining permanent job loss, with no necessity to demonstrate proof of the specific cause of dislocation.

Like the existing dislocated worker assistance program under Title III of the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA), most of the funding would be provided to substate areas for activities under the proposed legislation. Substate areas would be composed of single or combined JTPA service delivery areas as designated by local elected officials, in conjunction with the governor.

The Administration's FY95 budget requests an appropriation of \$1.465 billion for the first year of the new dislocated worker program. The secretary of labor would reserve 30 percent of each year's appropriation for national discretionary funding.

The remainder would be allocated to states and substate areas based on unemployment factors in the same manner as the existing JTPA Title III formula. The Labor Department's draft bill provides that 70 percent of each state's allocation must be allocated among substate areas. The remaining 30 percent would be used in the governor's discretion.

Job search assistance would be available to all eligible dislocated workers, with intensive assistance provided to those assessed or profiled as needing these services. Any worker suffering a permanent job loss, who had sufficient tenure in the previous job, would receive up to 78 weeks of income-support payments (including any regular or extended unemployment benefits) when needed to complete longer-term training.

### ONE-STOP CAREER CENTERS

The one-stop career centers initiative is a significant component of the Administration's work force investment strategy. The president's FY95 budget proposes \$250 million for one-stop career center grants. The FY94 appropriation included \$50 million for planning grants for this initiative from the Labor Department's discretionary funds.

State and local participation in this program would be voluntary, with discretionary grants from the secretary of labor to be made on a competitive basis to states where the governor and local elected officials join together to submit satisfactory proposals.

One-stop career centers must be open to all job seekers, not only the permanent job losers who must be provided assistance by career centers under the comprehensive dislocated worker assistance program in states not participating in the one-stop centers program.

Local elected officials would appoint work force investment boards, which would be responsible for policy, budget and oversight of the one-stop career centers in their local substate areas. These boards would not operate centers or programs, but would have their own staff. Private industry councils (PICs) meeting the legislative requirements may become work force investment boards.

In conjunction with local elected officials and their work force investment boards, governors would submit applications choosing to implement one-stop career center systems by using one of two options:

- 1) a competitive model under which the local work force investment board would charter a number of different public or private entities meeting satisfactory criteria to operate centers in the area, or
- 2) a consortium model to be chartered as a one-stop career center system, formed by a collaboration comprised of the employment service, the JTPA entity, the comprehensive dislocated worker program, and at least one other public or private entity or service provider.

### SCHOOL-TO-WORK OPPORTUNITIES ACT

The School-to-Work Opportunities Act passed the House of Representatives last November and the Senate on Feb. 8. House and Senate conferees are expected to resolve quickly the relatively minor differences between the two versions of the legislation, sending the final legislation to the president for his signature during March.

## Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee

### CLEAN WATER ACT REAUTHORIZATION BILL AMENDMENTS

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, chaired by Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.), last week marked up S. 1114, the reauthorization of the Clean Water Act. Starting with 300 pages of amendments to the original law, the committee began consideration of an additional 486 pages of amendments, made available to the public only two days before the meeting.

NACo, joined by four other organizations representing local and state elected officials, requested that Sen. Baucus delay the markup so that governmental officials would have time to analyze the significant changes proposed to the law.

Baucus' response at the markup meeting was that the committee had already accommodated the concerns of state and local governments, and that it was "simply not possible to please some interest groups."

Senator Bob Graham (D-Fla.), chair of the subcommittee with jurisdiction over the Clean Water Act, expressed serious concerns about the reaction of state and local officials. "They are not just some special interest group, and I would like to understand what problems they have with this legislation," he said. His request to make further inquiries at the markup were dismissed by Baucus, who said it would be inappropriate for the committee to hear from "just anybody."

Baucus introduced the changes to the act as important because local governments will save \$11 billion if the amendments are passed, due to the relaxation of the storm water permit requirements that have yet to take effect under current law.

NACo and other local government organizations pointed out to committee staff that relieving counties and cities from a mandate that would cost \$33 billion annually, to a mandate that would cost \$22 billion annually is some improvement, but it is still an enormous unfunded mandate.

The committee agreed by an 11-6 vote to an amendment offered by Senator Harris Wofford (D-Pa.) that would require recipients of financial assistance under the act (including local governments with wastewater treatment loans under the State Revolving Loan Fund) to comply with the Davis-Bacon Act.

By voice vote, the committee agreed to a coastal protection amendment offered by Senators George Mitchell (D-Maine) and Frank Lautenberg (D-N.J.) which includes national standards for beach closures. The amendment would require states to monitor the quality of coastal recreation waters, withholding federal funding from a state if they failed to implement the programs. Committee members also approved an amendment that would extend to lakes the water quality standards currently applicable only to rivers and streams.

Nineteen other amendments were debated and passed, including removing the requirement that EPA identify substances that are in storm water, such as copper from automobile brake linings, and helping find less toxic substitutes; and relieving farmers from citizen suits for violation of runoff pollution, unless their agricultural practices are identified as a point source by EPA. Still remaining from the original bill is the requirement that states impose user fees on permit holders, including local governments, for the cost of running the state permitting programs.

In addition, the enforcement provisions of the bill continue to allow a local government to be sued for repeated, wholly past violations of the Clean Water Act, even if the county or city was under a judicial consent order or proceeding to address the violation.

After a three-day markup session, the committee voted out the bill 14-3, with only Senators Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho), Lauch Faircloth (R-N.C.) and Robert Smith (R-N.H.) voting in opposition.

Tentatively, Senate floor action is scheduled for June, but the road to passage for such an expensive and controversial bill will be difficult, particularly with the significant concerns of state and local government still largely unaddressed. The House Public Works Committee has yet to act on a bill, although staff of Representative Norman Mineta (D-Calif.), chairman of the committee, have drafted an outline of the bill and expect it to be filed shortly.

*(Prepared by Diane Shea, associate legislative director)*

## Health Steering Committee

### HEALTH REFORM

House subcommittee markups of health reform are scheduled for early March, but there is not yet consensus by House Democrats on what the bill should contain. Health subcommittee Democrats have been meeting privately to try to forge a compromise bill. It is clear that major provisions will be eliminated or changed, including mandatory alliances, premium caps, financing, employer mandates and premium caps.

NACo has been urging the Administration to change at least four critical components of the president's Health Security Act (H.R. 3600/S. 1757). They include: 1) parity between public and private employers in their ability to continue to self-insure or benefit from a federal guarantee that no more than 7.9 percent of their total payroll would go to meet the employer share of the premium, 2) automatic designation of county facilities to receive health plan reimbursement during the transition to reform, 3) coverage of detainees in jails or other detention facilities, and 4) a guaranteed source of funds for public health. These issues have been raised by NACo in testimony on Capitol Hill and visits by NACo staff.

The process for moving reform through the House is complex. Three House committees – Energy and Commerce, Education and Labor, and Ways and Means – will all mark up separate health bills. The House target for completing work is the end of May. Before that time, a bill or bills will have to wind their way through single-payer, managed competition, Republican and Clinton alternatives.

The Senate Labor and Human Resources and Finance committees will take cracks at legislation in late spring or early summer. The more liberal labor committee is expected to go first. Senate Finance will be particularly critical in this entire process because of the 11 Democrat and nine Republican split. Among the Democrats are supporters of managed competition.

The strategy on the Senate side will be to garner 60 supporters for a bill in order to avoid filibusters. However, some believe Republicans would not allow a filibuster of a bill with more than 50 votes because of possible political backlash for stopping reform. NACo has developed a grass roots list of county officials to lobby NACo issues once the structure and time frame for legislation is clarified.

*(Prepared by Tom Joseph, associate legislative director)*

## Human Services and Education Steering Committee

### WELFARE REFORM

The Administration plans to send a welfare reform proposal to Congress in late spring. The president is committed to a time-limited system in which a welfare participant would receive education and training, followed by community service work if the person is unable to obtain a job after two years on welfare.

Welfare reform is one of NACo's most pressing legislative priorities. The focus of any legislation should be to develop a comprehensive system that rewards work, strengthens families, and prepares people for jobs that will promote long-term self-sufficiency. A major concern is that the program be sufficiently funded to provide the necessary training, child care, and other support services without shifting costs to local and state governments.

Estimates for a fully implemented program range as high as \$7 billion a year.

The president and congressional leaders have already indicated that they want the proposal to be deficit-neutral. Since there is no desire in Congress to raise taxes to pay for welfare reform, this means that the bill will have to be financed by cuts in other entitlement programs. These cuts are likely to result in cost-shifting to local and state governments.

Senate and House Republicans have already introduced welfare reform legislation. Both bills, S. 1795 and H.R. 3500 include two-year time limits. They also reduce benefits to non-citizens. The House bill places a cap on spending. The last two components could result in cost-shifting to local and state governments.

The Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee will have main jurisdiction over welfare reform, although the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee and the House Education and Labor Committee may also be involved. The House Ways and Means Committee's Human Resources Subcommittee may begin hearings in mid-March.

### CHILDREN'S LEGISLATION

Increased federal resources and initiatives to improve child support enforcement are NACo priorities. The president's FY95 budget does not include any new proposals in the area of child support enforcement. Improvement of child support enforcement will be a major component of the president's welfare reform bill.

Some of the issues of interest in child support enforcement include greater access to federal data such as Internal Revenue Service information, national registries of new hires and of child support orders, and uniform child support orders. Paternity establish

## Intergovernmental Relations Steering Committee

ment will be a major issue. Proposals are expected that would deny benefits if the father is not identified. Another proposal that might be considered is denying licenses to parents who do not comply with child support orders.

The lack of affordable and safe child care has been identified as one of the reasons that prevents a family from avoiding or leaving welfare. The president's FY95 proposed budget for the Child Care Development Block Grant is \$1.1 billion, an increase of \$172 million that is 22 percent more than current funding.

The president's FY95 budget includes \$4 billion for Head Start, an increase of \$700 million that is 21 percent more than current funding. The Department of Health and Human Services recently issued a report on Head Start that addresses issues of quality improvement and program expansion. The proposed budget increase is designed to give Head Start programs the flexibility to expand services to full-day if the family needs it. Bipartisan legislation to reauthorize the Head Start Program was recently introduced in the Senate (S. 1851).

### IMMIGRATION AND REFUGEES

The president's proposed budget for refugee resettlement in FY95 is \$413 million, an increase of \$13 million. Immigration will be a major issue of contention in the welfare reform debate. There have been several press reports that the president's welfare reform task force is considering reducing benefits to legal immigrants, such as access to Supplemental Security Income, to help pay for the program.

The House Republican welfare reform bill, H.R. 3500, would exclude virtually all non-citizens from 61 different federal programs. The Senate bill, S. 1795, would consider a sponsor's income part of a legal immigrant's income until they become naturalized, and any immigrant who has been on welfare for more than 12 months would have to be reported to the Immigration and Naturalization Service for possible deportation.

*(Prepared by Marilina Sanz, associate legislative director)*

### MANDATE RELIEF (S. 993/H.R. 140)

Last year, 39 different proposals were introduced to relieve state and local governments from unfunded federal mandates. Federal mandates are imposing an enormous financial drain on state and local budgets, and forcing state and local officials to increase taxes and cut vital services.

According to a special report published last year by the National Conference of State Legislatures, a total of 185 federal mandates have been imposed on state and local governments. In a study published by NACo last October, it was shown that counties spent an estimated \$4.8 billion on just 12 unfunded federal mandates in 1993. Over the next five years, they will spend an estimated \$33.7 billion. And on average, counties spend an annual estimate of 12.3 percent of their local revenues on these 12 mandates.

NACo has adopted a two-prong approach to address current and future unfunded federal mandates. First, as existing mandates expire and are considered for reauthorization, NACo will work to amend each mandate to ensure funding to pay the local cost of implementing the requirements.

Second, to stop future mandates, NACo has endorsed the Community Regulatory Relief Act (S. 993) and the Federal Mandate Relief Act (H.R. 140). Under these proposals, future federal mandates enacted by Congress will not apply to state and local governments unless federal funds are provided.

The momentum for these proposals is strong. On Feb. 23, there were 54 co-sponsors signed on the Senate bill and 143 on the House proposal. Although it is likely that NACo will reach its goal of 60 co-sponsors on the Senate bill and 220 co-sponsors on the House proposal, the leadership in Congress can be expected to oppose committee and floor action on the proposals.

NACo will work with the key sponsors of the legislation, Senator Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) and Representative Gary A. Condit (D-Calif.), to get both houses to act on these proposals as soon as possible. The chairmen of the committees and subcommittees that will play a key role in deciding to move S. 993 and H.R. 140 are Senators John Glenn (D-Ohio) and Jim Sasser (D-Tenn.) in the Senate and Representatives John Conyers (D-Mich.) and Edolphus Towns (D-N.Y.) in the House.

### LOCAL FLEXIBILITY ACT (H.R. 2856)

Last year, the chairman of the House Government Operations Committee, Rep. Conyers, and the ranking Republican, William F. Clinger, Jr. (R-Pa.), jointly introduced legislation that would make it easier for state and local governments to combine federal grants in six categories: education, employment and training, health, housing, nutrition, and social services.

Under the proposal, local governments could be granted a waiver from federal

## Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee

regulations that apply to these programs by developing a comprehensive plan to better serve the needs of low-income residents.

The waiver provisions have stirred up concern among some members because they don't like the idea of allowing one federal agency to waive the regulations of another agency. Although this proposal grew out of recommendations made by Vice President Al Gore in his National Performance Review report, the outlook for action on the bill is uncertain at this time.

### ACIR FUNDING IN 1995

The president has recommended \$1.4 million to fund the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) in FY95. This would restore \$400,000 cut from the program last year after the House voted to eliminate all funds for the agency, but later reached a compromise with the Senate and agreed to fund it at \$1 million in 1994.

The commission is the only federal agency committed to examining federal, state and local relations, and assisting governments at all levels to address problems caused by intergovernmental overlaps and conflicts. NACo strongly supports full funding of ACIR.

*(Prepared by Larry Jones, associate legislative director)*

### ANTI-CRIME LEGISLATION

More money for hiring police, for building jails and prisons, and for setting up boot camps and other intermediate sanctions for young, non-violent offenders are some of the major elements found in anti-crime legislation now pending before Congress.

In the House, the legislation has been advanced as five separate measures. They include \$3.4 billion over five years to add 50,000 police and sheriff's deputies (H.R. 3355), \$600 million over three years for so-called boot camps and other alternative punishments for young offenders (H.R. 3351), \$300 million for drug treatment grants to state and local inmates (H.R. 3354), and \$200 million to curb gang violence (H.R. 3353).

Representative Craig A. Washington (D-Texas) has introduced a crime package (H.R. 3315) that stresses many of the same principles that NACo favors: prevention programs, alternatives to incarceration, drug treatment and the banning of semiautomatic assault weapons. House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks (D-Texas) has assigned subcommittee chairs to complete work on individual bills by mid-March.

The Senate version (H.R. 3355, previously S. 1607), with an authorization of \$2.2 billion over five years, places strong emphasis on community policing, boot camps and regional drug treatment prisons. Of the \$8.9 billion authorized for community policing programs for hiring 100,000 new police officers, \$1.2 billion may be used to fund innovative prevention programs, such as early intervention teams made up of police, social workers, educators and doctors.

The bill authorizes:

- \$3 billion for the construction and operation of regional prisons for federal and state prisoners
- \$3 billion for jails and boot camps and other low- or medium-security facilities as an alternative to prisons for young, non-violent offenders
- \$1.2 billion in grants for Drug Court programs — requiring drug testing, drug treatment and alternative punishments for young drug offenders
- \$1.8 billion over three years for grants to combat violence against women, including \$300 million for battered women's shelters
- a ban on the manufacture, sale and possession of 19 assault weapons
- a prohibition against the sale or transfer of handguns to juveniles
- \$500 million to expand state and local courts, and
- \$250 million for rural anti-crime efforts to establish federal-state-local, rural law enforcement task forces.

The Senate also created an anti-crime trust fund to finance the package. It is designed to eliminate a major problem with crime legislation in the past — the failure of Congress to appropriate the funds necessary to implement authorizing the legislation. The money for the trust fund would come from the Administration's plan to cut 22,000 employees from the federal payroll.

A House-Senate conference is expected to be named in June. It is still not clear whether the House will go along with the Senate's funding mechanism or whether the projected savings from cutting employment in the federal system will ever materialize.

NACo has policy on only certain aspects of pending crime legislation. The association is concerned about substantial unfunded mandates contained in the legislation, the growing federalization of criminal behavior, and the dramatic expansion of jail and prison space.

With the Administration's planning to add 100,000 new community police officers over the next six years, NACo has called for the creation of a block grant for court and correctional programs. The block grant should contain funding categories that would be helpful to counties such as: drug courts, capacity-based sentencing guidelines, community corrections acts, drug treatment in jail, jail industry programs, pretrial diversion and intermediate sanctions.

### JUVENILE JUSTICE AND DELINQUENCY PREVENTION ACT —TITLE V

In November 1992, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (JJDP) Act was reauthorized for an additional four-year period. The measure included a new prevention title (Title V), which NACo had a major role in developing.

To receive prevention grants, the new title requires counties to create or designate county-wide prevention policy boards and to develop a three-year plan. The new title provides incentives for the co-location of services and the development or enhancement of statewide prevention subsidy programs.

In designing and implementing prevention and early intervention efforts, collaboration is encouraged with school districts, health and social service agencies, the business community, non-profit organizations, and other units of government.

Title V has received an appropriation of \$13 million in FY94, the only new title in the act to receive funding. Total funding for the JJDP Program increased by \$30 million for a total appropriation of \$107 million.

NACo has provided input to the Administration on their preliminary draft guidelines for Title V. The draft guidelines have been published and are open for comment until March 28.

In the FY95 budget, the Administration requested the maximum amount authorized — \$30 million — to fund Title V.

Although there is a growing realization that it is the community where planning should be centered, the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act has not really focused on collaboration at the community level. Until recently, the only planning requirement in the act was at the state level. Full-scale implementation of Title V will help rectify this glaring imbalance.

In FY95, the Administration is requesting \$172 million for the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, a \$69 million increase over the current fiscal year.

*(Prepared by Donald Murray, associate legislative director)*

## Labor and Employee Benefits Steering Committee

### FAIR LABOR STANDARDS ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 1309/S. 1354)

State and local governments have not been successful in persuading the new Administration to revise federal regulations on overtime pay to avoid increasing liability for highly paid executives.

Although the Fair Labor Standards Act exempts these employees from the overtime pay requirement, many courts have determined that, under regulations issued by the Department of Labor (DOL), executive and administrative employees are entitled to overtime if their salary is based on a set number of hours of work.

At issue is a federal regulation that says an exempt employee's salary must not vary based on the number of hours they work each day, and state and local public accountability statutes that prohibit the use of public funds to pay any employee for hours not actually worked.

Although DOL issued revised regulations in August 1992 to address this issue, they did not address retroactive liability and left many unanswered issues created by the courts.

While legislation was introduced last year by Senator Nancy Kassebaum (R-Kan.) in the Senate and Representative Robert Andrews (D-N.J.) in the House, it is unlikely that Congress will amend the Fair Labor Standards Act until the Administration decides how it will address this issue.

With federal employees winning similar claims against a number of federal agencies, NACo has urged the White House and the Office of Management and Budget to take the lead in finding a solution to this problem. NACo has recommended that the DOL revise the regulations, particularly the salary-basis test and the duties test. And since DOL cannot address the retroactive liability problem, NACo has urged Congress to enact legislation to relieve public employers from retroactive liability.

### ELECTION WORKER PAYROLL TAX EXEMPTION (H.R. 922)

Congress will again be urged to enact legislation to exempt the first \$1,000 in annual earnings of election workers from the Social Security payroll tax.

Under current law, the first \$100 is exempt.

County officials have complained that the tax imposes an enormous record-keeping and administrative burden on the county and serves as a disincentive to election work. NACo has urged that all annual earnings of election workers be exempt from the pay tax. If that cannot be achieved, NACo supports the \$1,000 exemption and urges that it be indexed to the cost-of-living increase for future years.

This legislation was introduced last year but no action was taken because offsetting funding sources could not be identified and agreed to. It is possible the proposal could be included in a larger tax bill later this spring.

### PENSION SIMPLIFICATION (H.R. 3419)

Legislation was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee last year that would simplify and facilitate compliance with a complex pension rule that could severely penalize public employees. Although there is bipartisan support for the proposal in both Houses, final approval could hinge on whether agreement can be reached on a large bill that the proposal would be included in.

The proposal would amend Section 415 of the Internal Revenue Code, which sets a limit on the amount employers may contribute to defined pension benefit plans and the amount of annual benefits payable to retirees. It would eliminate the so-called "10 percent rule," which limits the amount of annual benefits payable to retirees to 10 percent of their average annual pay for the three highest years.

Under many state and local plans, employees will become eligible for benefits that exceed the 100 percent average. If just one participant exceeds the limit, all participants in the plan will be taxed on the employer contributions, vested benefits and investment earnings. Under the proposal, participants would be allowed to receive benefits that exceed the limit in "excess plans" without being subjected to the penalties under current law. NACo strongly supports the proposed legislation.

### OCCUPATIONAL SAFETY AND HEALTH ACT (H.R. 1280/S. 575)

The Administration has endorsed legislation that will amend the Occupational Safety and Health Act to extend coverage to all state and local governments.

Under the proposed legislation, state and local governments will be required to develop health and safety programs to eliminate or reduce hazards, and prevent injury and illness to employees. These programs must also provide for employee education and training, health and safety standards.

The proposal further calls for public employers to establish labor-management committees to review safety and health programs, conduct inspections, and make recommendations for improving the health and safety of workers.

NACo opposes the proposal because it would impose another unfunded federal mandate on state and local governments.

### AGE DISCRIMINATION ACT AMENDMENTS (H.R. 2722)

Last year the House approved legislation to permanently exempt state and local police officers and fire fighters from the Age Discrimination in Employment Act. A companion amendment would extend legislation which expired on Dec. 31, 1993.

If enacted, it would permit public safety agencies to continue to consider age as a factor in their hiring and retirement policies. NACo currently has no policy on the proposal but has supported similar legislation in the past.

*(Prepared by Larry Jones, associate legislative director)*

## Public Lands Steering Committee

### PAYMENT-IN-LIEU-OF-TAXES (PILT)

The continuing effort to secure passage of the Payment-In-Lieu-of-Taxes (PILT) legislation is in high gear as we reach this year's Legislative Conference. Senator Hatfield's (R-Ore.) bill, S. 455, has been reported from the Senate Energy and Natural Resources Committee on an 18-2 vote, and the drive is on to reach 51 co-sponsors by the earliest possible date. As of Feb. 24, there are 39 co-sponsors. Sen. Hatfield's legislation would effectively double the PILT payment to counties over a five-year phase-in period by changing the formula each successive fiscal year. The current Alternative A is \$0.93 per acre, and that would rise each year as follows: FY95, 93 cents; FY96, \$1.06; FY97, \$1.29; FY98, \$1.47; and finally, FY99, \$1.65, and for each year thereafter.

Likewise, Alternative B increases from 10 cents per acre to: 12 cents, 15 cents, 20 cents and finally, 22 cents in successive fiscal years. The Hatfield bill changes the population table to accommodate the increase.

H.R. 1181 is Representative Pat Williams' (D-Mont.) companion bill on Payment-In-Lieu-Of-Taxes. Congressman Williams' bill has 89 co-sponsors, and differs only slightly from S.

Hatfield's bill in that the PILT payment increase would occur immediately in the first fiscal year following enactment.

NACo will shift its co-sponsor drive to H.R. 1181 just as soon as possible. Delegates can help during the conference by speaking with their member of Congress if they are not already co-sponsoring either bill.

## GRAZING FEES

Interior Secretary Bruce Babbitt took initial steps on Feb. 14 toward moderating his stance on federal grazing policy. He is proposing 15-member "multiple resource advisory councils" that would include ranchers and environmentalists to advise the secretary on rangeland policy. The critical issue of grazing fee increases is yet to come. NACo officially opposes the Administration's fee increase proposal as currently drafted.

The grazing package, to be released in draft form around mid-March, is expected to include decisions about the length of a grazing permittee's lease; water rights; and ownership of improvements, such as stock ponds on federal land that are paid for by ranchers. These are items that have raised controversy in the past.

Babbitt's proposal first would abolish existing grazing advisory boards made up solely of ranchers. Each state's governor would nominate a new board: five members from extractive industries, such as ranching, mining and timber; five members from environmental, conservation or sportsmen's groups; and five members who are public land users, state or local officials, or other members of the public who do not fit in the other two categories. The secretary would make the final appointments.

The new proposal would also give resource councils the ability to petition the secretary if their advice is not being followed, and require the secretary to respond within 30 days. It would also create another local "resource team" that would have a say in management practices.

Babbitt said he is accepting another proposal to keep the length of a grazing lease at 10 years instead of reducing it to five, as he had previously proposed, because it would make it difficult for ranchers to obtain loans to stay afloat.

This new proposal will be placed in the *Federal Register*, and the Bureau of Land Management is making an effort to contact all affected counties with additional information.

The current rate is \$1.86 per animal unit month (AUM), enough forage to feed a cow and calf, five sheep or a horse. The fee (from the Public Rangeland Improvement Act of 1978 (PRIA)) will go up to \$1.98 on March 1 because of normal fluctuations in the formula used to determine the rate. The NACo resolution calls for the codification of the PRIA formula. President Clinton's FY95 budget assumes that the fee will initially go up to \$2.76 per AUM. Interior's fee proposal, which is still on the table, would raise grazing fees over three years to \$4.28.

## THE FY95 BUDGET

There is a good chance that some of the significant legislative initiatives on public lands could be presented as amendments during the consideration of the FY95 federal budget. President Clinton's budget for public lands attempts to boost natural resource protection by increasing management funds and emphasizing ecosystem restoration. This represents a significant change from past Administrations.

The president's budget request for the Bureau of Land Management has a net increase of \$43.2 million for FY95. The changes primarily are reflected in programs focusing on resource management, such as rangeland, riparian areas, fish and wildlife enhancement, etc.

The Department of Interior is moving to an ecosystem approach to management, and this is reflected in the president's new Pacific Northwest forest management plan. The plan puts forward a comprehensive strategy for forest management, economic development and agency coordination.

The plan grew out of the April 1993 Forest Conference in Portland, Ore., and identifies and protects key watersheds, old-growth forests and numerous wildlife species, including the spotted owl and Pacific salmon. The entire forest plan (\$372.4 million) is funded by the Departments of Interior, Agriculture, Commerce, Labor and the EPA, with \$97 million from the Forest Service and \$85.8 million from the Rural Development Administration. Interior's contribution would be \$71.4 million, with the remainder funded by the other agencies.

The budget anticipates increases in grazing fees receipts, but does not plan on receipts from hardrock mineral royalties. Additional weight is given in the budget to recreation, cultural and wilderness resources.

## FOREST SERVICE BUDGET

The 1995 proposed Forest Service total budget shows little change from the 1994

## Taxation and Finance Steering Committee

appropriated budget. The program mixes within the overall budget do show a shift in emphasis. Generally timber and timber-associated programs show declines, and the non-consumptive resource program areas, such as recreation, wildlife, soil and water, show slight increases.

The total timber sale program remains relatively unchanged, although the funding level for preparing sales show a significant drop. The president's draft forest plan for the Pacific Northwest is funded from dollars that were shifted from existing program areas. There is no new funding for the Pacific Northwest plan. The payments to counties (25 percent fund) show a slight decrease.

### PACIFIC NORTHWEST LOGGING PLAN CHANGES

The plan for managing the public forests in the Pacific Northwest has new modifications. The modified plan—a modified environmental impact statement—calls for wider buffers around streams and spotted owl nesting sites, and additional reserves where logging would be sharply reduced.

The impact of these modifications is a drop of sell volume and a further loss of jobs. The plan initially stated the federal timber sale offering would be 1.2 billion board feet per year for the next decade for Washington, Oregon and northern California. Timber harvest levels with the additional modifications will cause a drop of 100 million board feet per year, with 1.1 billion board feet of harvest projected. Employee impacts are now estimated to be 9,500 jobs lost, almost double the initial estimates.

*(Prepared by Jeff Arnold, associate legislative director)*

### MAIL-ORDER SALES TAX COLLECTIONS

Senator Dale Bumpers (D-Ark.) introduced the Tax Fairness for Main Street Business Act (S. 1825) on Feb. 3. The bill was co-sponsored by Senators Thad Cochran (R-Miss.), Kent Conrad (D-N.D.), Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.), Howell Heflin (D-Ala.), David Boren (D-Okla.), Bob Graham (D-Fla.), Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) and Harlan Matthews (D-Tenn.). NACo, other state and local government organizations, and retailer groups worked closely with Sen. Bumpers in drafting the bill.

The bill retains the state-local agreement reached a few years ago that all local sales taxes must be collected by the state and distributed to affected local governments. Where there are varying local sales tax rates within a state, actual taxes or a statewide local in-lieu rate would be collected. The bill covers companies with gross receipts of more than \$3 million nationwide, or more than \$100,000 in a particular state.

Similar legislation is expected to be introduced soon in the House. It is not clear who will take the lead role on the bill.

A strong reaction to the bill is expected from the mail-order companies. Realizing that this issue will not be won in Washington, D.C., NACo is urging that state coalitions of retailers, counties, cities, school boards, state legislators and other state officials be put together to lobby the bill. A memo was sent to the state associations of counties in January urging them to help organize a coalition in their state.

### COMPREHENSIVE TAX-EXEMPT BOND LEGISLATION

In the closing hours before Congress adjourned last year, House Ways and Means Committee Member Bill Coyne (D-Pa.) introduced a comprehensive bill to amend the tax treatment of municipal securities. The legislation, the Public Finance and Infrastructure Investment Act of 1993 (H.R. 3630), includes several proposals that would ease some of the more onerous restrictions on tax-exempt bonds. Since Representative Beryl Anthony (D-Ark.) left Congress last year, Representative Coyne has been active in advocating public finance issues on the House Ways and Means Committee.

The bill introduced by Rep. Coyne includes the following tax-exempt bond provisions:

- an increase in the annual issuance limit for the arbitrage rebate exemption from \$5 million to \$10 million
- indexing statewide private-activity bond volume caps for inflation
- increase in the annual issuance limit for bank-qualified tax-exempt bonds from \$10 million to \$25 million
- clarification of the definition of investment-type property, and
- creation of a new category of tax-exempt bond, to be known as distressed community economic development bonds, for use in areas that are designated as distressed communities.

Joining Rep. Coyne as co-sponsors of H.R. 3630 were Ways and Means Committee members Ben Cardin (D-Md.), Richard Neal (D-Mass.), John Lewis (D-Ga.), Peter Hoagland (D-Neb.), Mike Kopetski (D-Ore.), William Jefferson (D-La.), Bill Brewster

(D-Okla.), Don Sundquist (R-Tenn.) and Clay Shaw (R-Fla.).

NACo is urging other members of the committee to also co-sponsor the bill. While the chances are slim for enacting major tax legislation in 1994, our goal is to have the support of a majority of the Ways and Means Committee when legislation is considered in 1995.

### PROPOSED MSRB RULE ON POLITICAL CONTRIBUTIONS

The Municipal Securities Rulemaking Board (MSRB) submitted its proposed rules on political contributions by security dealers to the Securities and Exchange Commission (SEC) on Jan. 14. The SEC published the proposal as a proposed rule in the *Federal Register* on Jan. 21.

The SEC want comments from interested parties by March 11. NACo and other state and local government organizations have requested a longer comment period.

The proposed rule, G-37, would prohibit brokers, dealers and municipal securities dealers from doing business with state, county and city issuers within two years after making a campaign contribution (more than \$250) to an official of that jurisdiction.

The proposed rule also would require dealers to disclose to the MSRB any political contributions made by them or their PACs, and to list jurisdictions where the dealer has done business. The rule would cover contributions made after April 1, 1994.

The NACo Board of Directors considered the issue at its Dec. 10, 1993 meeting. The Board approved a resolution urging the SEC and MSRB to do a cost-benefit analysis, consult more extensively with issuers before putting out the proposed rule, and apply the rules to federal officials as well as state and local officials.

### BANKRUPTCY CODE AMENDMENTS

The Senate Judiciary Committee approved omnibus bankruptcy reform legislation (S. 540) last year and is anticipating a Senate floor vote early this year on the legislation.

The bill does not include any provisions on prioritizing unpaid property taxes in bankruptcy proceedings. The bill calls for a commission to review many aspects of current law, including the treatment of local property taxes under the Bankruptcy Code. The commission would issue a report in two years.

The House Judiciary Committee is expected to consider amendments to the bankruptcy law, but it is not clear if there will be clarification of local property tax liens.

NACo adopted policies several years ago urging Congress to preserve the priority of local tax claims and liens, including post-petition liens, as specified in state law.

### USE OF CREDIT CARDS BY COUNTY TAXPAYERS

A hearing was held Feb. 9 by the House Consumer, Credit and Insurance Subcommittee on H.R. 2175, sponsored by Representative Jim Moran (D-Va).

The bill would permit local governments to charge a fee on tax payments made by a credit card. The major credit card companies want the county or the city to deduct the fee from the tax payment as is done by private commercial companies on credit card transactions. The credit card companies are opposed to having the cardholder pay a fee.

NACo adopted a resolution last year supporting legislation similar to H.R. 2175. Arlington County (Va.) Treasurer Frank O'Leary testified at the hearing for NACo and a number of other local government organizations. It is not clear if the subcommittee, chaired by Representative Joseph Kennedy (D-Mass.) will hold other hearings or take further action on the bill.

*(Prepared by Ralph Tabor, legislative director)*

## Transportation Steering Committee

### INFRASTRUCTURE INVESTMENT

NACo supports full funding of the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA). Counties own 1.7 million miles of roads, 219,000 bridges, and operate one-third of the transit systems. With the passage of ISTEA in 1991 came the promise of more funding for this county infrastructure.

For the current fiscal year, the federal highway program was funded at a record level, but still less than full ISTEA funding. Transit got its highest level of funding in years, but also not the fully authorized level.

The FY95 transportation budget proposed by the Clinton Administration calls for full funding of the highway portion of ISTEA at the \$18.3 billion obligation level for core programs such as the Surface Transportation Program, Bridge Program and the Interstate Maintenance Program.

It also fully funds the Section 9 capital formula program at a \$2.6 billion level and provides a record request for the Section 18 rural transit program of \$154 million. The Section 3 transit discretionary program is cut slightly, and, more importantly, the Section 9 transit operating assistance is cut 25 percent from \$802 million to \$600 million.

Hearings have only just begun on the transportation budget and NACo expects to testify on its priority issue of infrastructure funding.

### **SURFACE TRANSPORTATION PROGRAM TECHNICAL AMENDMENTS**

While there were some minor changes made in ISTEA in 1992, there are a number of items which need to be addressed in a technical corrections bill that were either omitted or overlooked in the legislation.

A number of these items are important to counties, including clarification of several issues relating to the Bridge Program and how funds are allocated through the rural set-aside in the Surface Transportation Program. NACo has raised these issues in testimony before the House Public Works and Transportation Committee.

During 1993, the House enacted H.R. 3276, a technical corrections bill which includes the changes requested by NACo in the Bridge Program. No action has been taken by the Senate, in part because of its concerns about opening ISTEA up to major amendments if it tried to pass a technical corrections bill.

### **NATIONAL HIGHWAY SYSTEM LEGISLATION**

As part of the ISTEA legislation, a National Highway System (NHS) was created. The process for putting this system together was for the states to recommend to the Department of Transportation (DOT) what routes they wanted on the system, and then for DOT to recommend a network to Congress. DOT made its recommendation of a 159,000-mile system in December 1993, and Congress has until Sept. 30, 1995 to approve a system.

These are not new roads, but existing mileage that would be eligible for the NHS category of funding under ISTEA. The House has begun hearings on the NHS and would like to get its version of the legislation approved by May 1994. The Senate, for a variety of reasons, is not expected to act this year. NACo has no position on this issue.

### **FEDERAL AIRPORT AND AVIATION PROGRAMS**

The authorization for the Airport Improvement Program (AIP) expired on Sept. 30, 1993. This program provides up to \$2 billion annually in grants to mostly locally owned airports for capital improvement projects. Because of the large number of county-owned airports, NACo has strongly supported the reauthorization of AIP.

The House passed a three-year extension of the airport program in October 1993. H.R. 2739 funds AIP at \$2.1 billion for FY94, \$2.2 billion for FY95 and \$2.2 billion for FY96. S. 1491 was passed by the Senate Commerce Committee in early November. It extends the AIP for only one year at a funding level of \$2 billion. The Clinton Administration sent up its proposal, which includes a four-year extension of AIP in January 1994, and it will be considered in the near future when the full Commerce Committee takes up the legislation.

### **CABLE TELEVISION/INFORMATION SUPERHIGHWAY**

With the enactment of the Cable Act of 1992, the next major policy issue is the proposed "information superhighway," with its related question of whether to allow telephone companies (telcos) to become cable operators. The information superhighway concept is aimed at allowing the phone, cable and long-distance companies to all compete against one another by eliminating the regulatory barriers to entry into the different telecommunications services. If this occurs, the private sector will have the economic incentive to build this new information system.

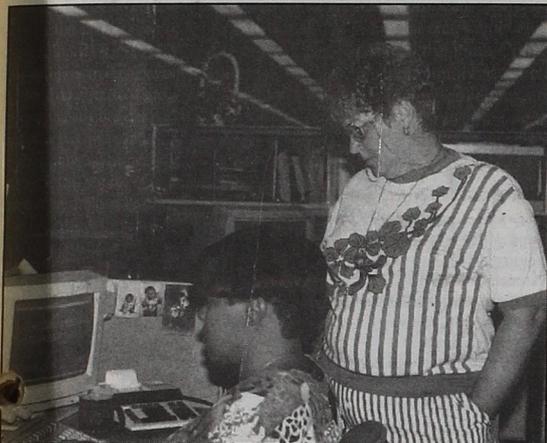
NACo had supported competition in telecommunications and telco entry. However, counties and other local governments have been forced to look at this issue again when the telephone companies walked away from their commitment to local governments to provide cable under the same set of rules under which the cable industry operates. Because of this, NACo is concerned that franchise fees could be jeopardized as well as the consumer protection and public, educational and government access provisions of the Cable Act. Representative Edward Markey (D-Mass.) introduced H.R. 3636, that would allow the telephone companies to offer cable services and put the cable companies into the phone business if they chose. It would not require a franchise to be obtained by a phone company wanting to offer cable services.

This bill was scheduled to be considered by the House Telecommunications Subcommittee during the week of Feb. 28. Senator Ernest Hollings (D-S.C.) and much of the leadership of the Senate Commerce Committee have introduced S. 1822, also an information superhighway proposal.

While allowing phone companies to offer cable service, it would do so in a manner consistent with the same federal laws that cable companies are subject to, including the payment of franchise fees. The legislation also allows cable companies to offer phone service. A local government coalition, which includes NACo, testified on the legislation on Feb. 22.

*(Prepared by Robert J. Fogel, associate legislative director)*

## News from the nation's counties



**MARION COUNTY (IND.)** Recorder Joni Romeril and staff member Charlice Goliah demonstrate the county's Enhanced Access System.

in 1979. In 1993, the program processed more than 3,000 referrals.

## Midwest

### INDIANA

• **MARION COUNTY** has enhanced community access to public records through remote access and a document imaging system that allows government officials, reporters, paralegals and others to retrieve documents at virtually any hour.

Access to criminal and civil records are currently available separately to subscribers through remote access, and records in the recorder's office are expected to come on-line early next year.

Subscriptions run \$125 for each category and subscribers pay a maximum of \$50 per month for connect time, enabling the system to nearly pay for itself.

The Enhanced Access System includes a document imaging sys-

tem that stores and retrieves images on optical disks. This not allows county agencies to interact with each other easily, but also enables several people to access a document at the same time without the threat of losing or misfiling a document.

According to Marion County Recorder Joni Romeril, this technology couldn't have reached the county at a better time. The recorder's office processed roughly 175,000 documents last year — the largest number in history.

## West

### IDAHO

• Fed up with the rising cost of disposing of tires, the **BOUNDARY COUNTY** Commission has begun imposing a fee for every tire sold in the county. People purchasing tires for passenger vehicles now pay an extra \$1.25 for each one they buy. The fee for oversized tires is \$5.50 each.

Revenue generated from the tire tax will be used to offset the cost of shredding and disposing of tires.

## More news from ...

**BALTIMORE COUNTY, MD.** and a local business firm have come up with a new prescription card that may reduce retail drug prices by as much as 30 percent for county residents without prescription plans.

Under this novel public-private partnership, prescription cards will be available to residents for about \$35 per year for an entire family and will be honored at most large pharmacies in the county. Appointed county employees who don't receive health benefits will be able to purchase the card for \$30. The program offers a 60-day money back guarantee if participants are not satisfied.

In addition to offering discounts of prescription drugs, the card may also be used for discounted eye examinations, glasses and home medical devices purchased from participating retailers.

For more information, call Ann Dandridge, director of communications, Baltimore County, 410/887-2470.

## North

### NEW YORK

• The **CHEMUNG COUNTY** Social Services Department recently received an Award of Excellence from the New York Public Welfare Association for its performance in obtaining child support orders for Aid to Families With Dependent Children cases.

In presenting the award, Michael Dowling, commissioner, New York Department of Social Services, said that Chemung County led the state with an 84 percent child support order rate. The state averages between 37 and 50 percent.

Patricia Driscoll, director of Chemung's child support collection agency, cited the unit's specialization as a reason for the high rate of support orders.

"One person in the intake unit receives referrals and interviews the custodial parent," Driscoll said. "She has excellent interview skills and an ability to prioritize each case." The unit also has four investigators who specialize in enforcing child support orders.

## South

### FLORIDA

• The **METRO-DADE COUNTY** Department of Solid Waste

**We invite readers to submit items for**

**"News from the nation's counties."**

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Management (DSWM), in co-sponsorship with Dade County Public Schools and the Arise Foundation's Enviro-Cops/Enviro-Mentors, is helping turn last year's holiday greeting cards into new cards for the 1994 holiday season.

"Using recycled greeting cards helps pass on the message of waste reduction and recycling to friends and family," said Deborah Higer, chief of DSWM's Service Development Division. "This is especially important during the holiday season when waste generation is at its highest."

Since early January, students from 18 elementary schools have been collecting greeting cards from their families, friends and neighbors. Card collection sites have been established at schools, government offices and private business offices.

Over the next several months, the cover art from the used cards will be used in the assembly of new holiday greeting cards. DSWM is providing the cards which will include a message promoting waste reduction and recycling. Students will sell the cards next fall and use profits for school projects.

### MARYLAND

• The **BALTIMORE COUNTY** Health Department's Alternative Sentencing Program was recently awarded a \$50,000 grant by the Maryland State Department of Public Safety and Correction Services.

The grant, awarded to the community services component of the county's program, is for the establishment and ongoing support of an automated Community Service Case Management and Client Tracking System. The system design will expedite daily operations; improve client case management; and promote the development of reporting, analysis, and use of statistics for policy and program growth.

The Community Service Program, which provides an alternative to incarceration, was established

## Housing policy: time to open the door

By Neal R. Peirce  
Washington Post Writers Group

*(Neal Peirce is a syndicated columnist who writes about local government issues. His columns do not reflect the opinions of County News or the National Association of Counties.)*

Advocates for low-income housing waited, cowering, for what they feared would be a big hit in the Clinton Administration budget.

But the deep slashes didn't materialize. Some programs were indeed cannibalized to pay for others. To fund priority programs — expanded aid for the homeless, for example — big cuts were announced in elderly housing and public housing.

Overall, though, Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Henry Cisneros was able to fend off the ax-wielding budgeteers to give HUD nearly \$1 billion more in budget authority (\$26.1 billion) than the year before.

Is \$26 billion what Washington should be spending on housing? Housing advocates say that with the abominable conditions in which millions of Americans live today, \$26 billion falls far short of need. The 1980 HUD budget, inflation-adjusted to today's dollars, was \$62 billion. But through deep cuts in the Reagan-Bush years, the effective outlay now is just 42 percent of that.

The fact is the federal government is pumping out huge and constantly increasing dollars for housing. It's just not low-income people's housing. The megabucks are going to the home mortgage interest deduction, the fiscal feath-

ered of the middle class. The deduction is costing the federal treasury \$51.8 billion this year, projected to soar to \$68.8 billion by 1999.

If we ever had the intestinal fortitude to put our dollars where true needs are, we could not only shelter the homeless, but expand home ownership to the millions of lower-income Americans desperate to get a toe in the front door of the middle class.

Why should a \$200,000-a-year physician or lawyer get a big tax break to step up from a \$250,000 to a \$500,000 home, while a poor working family, trying to raise four kids on \$25,000 a year, has a devilish time raising a downpayment, and will likely hear at the local bank that its case "falls outside our underwriting guidelines"?

The HUD folks know this, and it grates. But at least for now they're politically powerless to correct it. What they do hope to achieve in the near term, with Federal Housing Administration chief Nicolas Retsinas taking a lead, is a shift in federal law to target more of HUD's existing moneys to home ownership for lower-income people. There's to be a new FHA 100 percent financing program in urban revitalization areas, for example, and moneys to assist first-time home buyers through state housing finance agencies.

Could all this make a difference in city neighborhoods? Yes, says Margo Kelly, Boston director of field operations for the federally chartered Neighborhood Reinvestment Corp.

The most important goal, says Kelly, is "to increase the stakehold-

ers in a neighborhood so they have something to defend, protect, take care of."

Neighborhood Reinvestment has a campaign for home ownership currently focused on 55 of its 182 Neighborhood Housing Services (or "NeighborWorks") programs nationwide. The program finds renters who have enough monthly income to sustain a mortgage and then works to make them "bank ready" through training, counseling and special assistance with closing costs and getting underwriting standards relaxed.

Pamela Cane of Burton, Mich., lived with her two sons in a trailer in her mother's backyard. Recently divorced, she was on welfare. But today, Pamela is in her own home, which she's renovated herself. The mortgage — which she got without a downpayment — is held by the Burton Neighborhood Housing Services, and the local welfare department is making the mortgage payments until Pamela graduates from nursing school and can make the payments on her own.

By a thousand and one such "customized arrangements," Neighborhood Reinvestment is showing how the combination of training, intervention with banks, and knowing how to deal with government agencies can make the improbable happen. Then it follows up with intensive post-purchase counseling. "In terms of vulnerability," notes Kelly, "the first 18 months is the most critical time period for a loan."

What all this means is that millions of families now stuck in substandard rental units could become

## Notices . . . notices . . . notices

### CONFERENCES

Three half-day training workshops on operating successful volunteer programs are being offered by the **Retired and Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP)** of the **Community Services Society** in New York City: "Getting Started: Planning Volunteer Jobs That Work" (March 16); "Staffing Up: Recruiting, Interviewing and Placing New Volunteers," (April 13); and "Create a Winning Team: Motivating, Supervising and Recognizing Volunteers" (May 13). The cost is \$10 per workshop or \$30 for the series.

For more information, contact: Ellen Amstutz, RSVP assistant director, at 212/614-5517.

The **National Housing Conference (NHC)** is sponsoring two upcoming meetings in Washington, D.C.

"Public Housing: Unresolved Issues" is the theme of its March 23 forum on the future of the federal public housing program and ways to improve the quality of life for residents. Also,

NHC will hold its Spring Convention on June 9-10.

For more information, contact Maria Sayers at 202/393-5772.

"Building Communities Together" is the theme of the National Housing and Community Development Conference, sponsored by the **Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD)**.

Scheduled for March 30-31 in Washington, D.C., conference-goers will explore HUD and other federal community development initiatives.

For more information, contact: HUD Conference, 1225 19th St., N.W., Fifth Floor, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 202/828-7044, TDD: 703/934-3230, fax: 202/828-7092.

The **1994 Commuter Rail Conference**, sponsored by the **American Public Transit Association**, will be held in Chicago, Ill., April 10-13.

Rail professionals from across the nation will gather for training and information sharing, and to see what the

future holds in light of the Clinton Administration's proposed transit aid budget.

For more information, contact: Kelly Redcay, American Public Transit Association, 1201 New York Ave., N.W., Suite 400, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202/898-4115, fax: 202/898-4049.

**Sports & Events Management '94: A Conference for Local Governments** is scheduled for April 14-16 in Miami, Fla.

Sponsored by the **Sports and Convention Center Consortia of the International City/County Management Association (ICMA)**, the meeting provides a forum for public officials to share information and learn more about the competitive and complex business of contracting with professional sports teams, owning and operating public assembly facilities, and managing special events.

For more information, contact: John Connor, ICMA, 777 North Capitol St., N.E., Suite 500, Washington, DC 20002-4201, phone: 202/962-3666.

"Volunteers, the Promise of a Nation" is the theme of the 1994 National Community Service Conference, June 11-14 in Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the **Points of Light Foundation**, the conference is for leaders of volunteer and community service programs.

For details, call the conference information line at 202/223-5001.

Portland, Maine is the site of the **13th Annual New England Resource Recovery Conference & Exposition**, June 13-14. Sponsored by the **New Hampshire Resource Recovery Association (NHRRRA)**, the meeting will feature speakers and exhibitors from all segments of the waste management/recycling industry.

For more information, call NHRRRA at 603/224-6996.

The **American Water Works Association (AWWA)** will present the latest information on water quality, regulatory activity, ground water and surface water treatment, conservation, and public education at its annual conference and exposition, June 19-23 in New York City.

For registration information, call AWWA at 303/794-7711.

Milwaukee, Wis. will be the site of the **International Child and Youth Care Conference**, June 20-24. It is co-sponsored by the **National Organization of Child Care Worker Associations** and the **International Federation of Educational Communities (FICE)**, a European-based child advocacy group.

The conference will present an opportunity for child and youth care workers and organizations throughout North America to meet the national representatives from FICE countries in order to encourage more potent and effective international connections and work on behalf of children.

### PUBLICATIONS

The **Public Securities Association (PSA)** has prepared a booklet to help investors, including portfolio managers of state and local government pension funds and other funds, fully understand the risks and rewards of structured products such as Real Estate Mortgage Investment Conduits (REMICs) and Collateralized Mortgage Obligations.

To order "An Investor's Guide to REMICs," contact: PSA, 40 Broad St., New York, NY 10004-2373, phone: 212/809-7000.

## PEIRCE from page 21

home owners. What's missing is a friendly local partner like one of the NeighborWorks organizations, and then the right financing mechanisms. As much as money, the problem is overcoming a cultural hurdle. Lower-income people crave middle-class status, but the system in most places today is anything but user-friendly.

Neighborhood Reinvestment reports home ownership costs less than former rent payment for 40 percent of its new home owners. Seventy-eight percent of the families the program helped get homes in 1993 had incomes of less than \$30,000. Sixteen percent had incomes under \$15,000 a year.

The **American Correctional Association (ACA)** has released several new publications, plus a correspondence course.

"Standards for the Administration of Correctional Agencies," "Standards for Correctional Training Academies," "Standards for Juvenile Day Treatment Programs" are three new correspondence books. Also available is the 1993-1995 edition of the National and Adult Detention Directory.

ACA's four-volume correspondence course, "Correctional Supervision," teaches correctional supervisors to develop relationships with staff, improve morale, and achieve superior performance using the most motivational techniques.

All can be ordered by calling the book order department at 1/800/2665.

"The 1994 North American Directory of Programs for Runaway, Homeless Youth and Missing Children" is available from the **American Youth Work Center (AYWC)**.

It contains annotated entries for 500 youth-serving programs throughout North America, plus resources for working with runaways, homeless and missing children.

The directory is available from AYWC Publications Dept., 1751 N. St., N.W., Suite 200, Washington, DC 20036, phone: 785-0764.

### GRANTS

The **Department of Health and Human Services' Center for Health Services** is conducting technical assistance workshops for prospective applicants for its Comprehensive Mental Health Services for Children and Adolescents With Serious Emotional Disturbance. The first workshop will be held March 22-23 in Denver, Colorado, and on March 28-29 in Washington, D.C.

These grants will help states, cities or Native American tribes upon achievements in planning and developing systems of care for children and adolescents who are experiencing serious emotional disturbance to nine grants will be funded through a round of competition.

For more workshop information, contact Linda Curnow, Georgetown University Child Development Center at 202/338-1831. For more information, contact Elizabeth Center for Mental Health Services at 301/443-7817.

## Job market

**ACCOUNTANT I—WASHINGTON COUNTY, ORE.:** \$2222-\$2701/mo. (Appointments are typically made at the beginning of the salary range). Washington County is seeking an Accountant to join their team of professionals. This position will perform professional level financial analysis, accounting and financial support activities in areas that include: cost allocation; cost analysis; account analysis and reconciliation; utility billing receivables; financial accounting and information systems development and testing; and training of staff. The successful candidate will possess college level training with major course work in accounting, finance or a related field; and/or relevant experience. Washington County offers a comprehensive ben-

efit compensation package. County application and supplemental application forms are required to apply. Apply by April 1, 1994, to Washington County Personnel, 155 N. First Ave., Suite 210, Hillsboro, OR 97124, or call (503) 648-8606/TDD 693-4898. Women, minorities and people with disabilities are encouraged to apply. An E.O.E.

**ADMINISTRATIVE SERVICES DIVISION CHIEF—ARLINGTON COUNTY, VA.:** (Ann # 0302-3A-FIR) Salary: \$47,265 - \$66,627, negotiable, dependent upon qualifications and experience. (183,400, population, fully developed urban community adjacent to Washington, DC). Seeks experienced professional to coordinate and supervise administrative services of the Fire Department. Duties include: analyzing, preparing and monitoring the operating budget of \$19.1 million and the Division budget of \$1.1 million; administering all personnel activities for the Department's 258 uniformed and 10 civilian employees; interpreting and applying County policies to fire and rescue services. Strong leadership, communication and interpersonal skills essential. Adaptive, consultative, open management style important to complement an ongoing organizational renewal, employee empowerment and team problem solving approaches. Bachelor's degree in Public or Business Administration or related field required. Master's degree desirable. Candidate should have significant experience in public administration including budget or personnel functions, administrative services, and/or policy development and implementation. For a detailed description of the position and application information, contact Sarah Higginbotham, Arlington County Personnel Department, 2100 Clarendon Boulevard, Suite 511, Arlington, VA 22201. TEL: (703) 358-3495; FAX: (703) 358-3903. Applicants may request reasonable accommodation throughout the selection process by contacting the Selective Placement Program Manager at (703) 358-3445 (voice)

or for TTY users (703) 358-3446. Note: This is a reannouncement. If you have already applied for this position, there is no need to reapply. Arlington County Government/EOE/Reasonable Accommodation Upon Request.

**CITY MANAGER — WINTER PARK, FLA.:** (Population: 24,501). Competitive pay and benefit package depending on qualifications. Located in Orange County adjacent to and to the northeast of Orlando, Winter Park, incorporated in 1887, is well known for its lovely neighborhoods, beautiful lakes, and for being the home of Rollins College. The City is traditionally politically and administratively stable. Full service municipality including police, fire, parks, recreation, streets, sanitation, planning, community development, zoning, code enforcement, water, sewer and storm water utilities and administrative services; only two managers in almost fifteen years. City has 414 full time employees; total current budget of \$41.1M (\$18.2M General Fund). Excellent financial condition. Reports to directly elected Mayor and four (4) City Commission Members, elected to three year staggered terms. Requires appropriate college degree (graduate degree preferred) and extensive local government management experience at the CEO or assistant CEO level in an organization of comparable size and complexity; strength in finance, including budget and revenue enhancement; oral and written communications; long range financial and management planning; community; intergovernmental, and employee relations; organizational analysis; utility management and growth management within an urban area. Send resume by March 25, 1994 to: Robert E. Slavin, President, Slavin, Nevins & Associates, Inc., 3040 Holcomb Bridge Road, Suite B-1, Norcross, GA 30071, (404) 449-4656, FAX (404) 416-0848. An equal Opportunity Recruiter/Employer. NOTE: Resumes are subject to disclosure under Florida's Public Records Laws.

See **JOB MARKET**, next page

### Job Market - Classified Rate Schedule

Rates: \$3 per line.

(You can figure the approximate cost of an ad by counting the number of characters, including spaces and punctuation marks, in your copy. One line consists of approximately 38 characters. Divide 38 into the number of characters in your ad. The resulting figure will give you the approximate number of lines. Multiply that figure by 3 to figure your approximate cost.)

**Display Classified:** \$30 per column inch.

**Billing:** Invoices will be sent after publication.

**Mail advertising copy to:** Job Market, *County News*, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

**FAX advertising copy to:** Job Market, *County News*, 202/393-2630.

Be sure to include billing information along with copy.

**For more information,** call *County News*, National Association of Counties, 202/942-4256.

# Job market from previous page

**CONTROLLER/ADMINISTRATOR—MIDLAND COUNTY, MICH.:** Midland County, Michigan, a progressive community noted for its high quality of life, is seeking a Controller/Administrator, who, under direction of the County Board of Commissioners will serve as Chief Administrative Officer of the County government. Midland County operates with a general fund of \$16M and fiscal budget of \$36M with a staff of 244 regular FTE's. An economically sound community, Midland citizens enjoy our educational system, local arts, sciences, and sports opportunities, and easy access to Mid-Michigan's many recreational opportunities. Candidates should have a Masters Degree in Public or Business Administration, a minimum of 5 years progressively responsible public administration experience, and demonstrated knowledge of governmental finance, including budget, development and execution, state, federal and county requirements, and proven demonstrated leadership and problem-solving ability with staff and elected officials, or equivalent experience and education. Qualified candidates may send a resume and salary history to: Midland County Personnel Department, 220 W. Ellsworth Street, Midland, MI 48640-5194 by April 15, 1994. EOE/AA/M/F/H.

Midland County, Michigan, a progressive community noted for its high quality of life, is seeking a Controller/Administrator, who, under direction of the County Board of Commissioners will serve as Chief Administrative Officer of the County government. Midland County operates with a general fund of \$16M and fiscal budget of \$36M with a staff of 244 regular FTE's. An economically sound community, Midland citizens enjoy our educational system, local arts, sciences, and sports opportunities, and easy access to Mid-Michigan's many recreational opportunities. Candidates should have a Masters Degree in Public or Business Administration, a minimum of 5 years progressively responsible public administration experience, and demonstrated knowledge of governmental finance, including budget, development and execution, state, federal and county requirements, and proven demonstrated leadership and problem-solving ability with staff and elected officials, or equivalent experience and education. Qualified candidates may send a resume and salary history to: Midland County Personnel Department, 220 W. Ellsworth Street, Midland, MI 48640-5194 by April 15, 1994. EOE/AA/M/F/H.

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**E-911 EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — KNOX COUNTY, TENN.:** Knox County Emergency Communications District, Knoxville, Tennessee, seeks experienced E-911 Director who is responsible for the overall administration and supervision of a centralized dispatch/telecommunications emergency center. Requirements include a minimum of 5 years training and experience with at least 3 years in a managerial or command position. A relevant bachelor's or master's degree is preferred. Annual salary is mid \$50's DOE. Application deadline is April 2, 1994. Applicants must submit an official Knox County Application, contact: Knox County Personnel, Rm. 354, City/County Bldg., 400 Main St., Knoxville, TN 37902. Phone: (615) 521-2313. EOE/AA/V/D.

**COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR — RICHLAND COUNTY, S.C.:** Join a team of dedicated professionals in a progressive southern county of over 280 thousand citizens with anticipation of great growth into the 21st century; an annual budget of over \$60 million, and over 1100 employees. Absolutely confidential treatment of all information & resumes. We're relooking for a professional with 6 to 10 years experience in public or private sector

**THE PAR GROUP**  
Paul A. Reaume, Ltd.  
Public Management Consultants  
Local Government Specialists  
Serving a National Clientele  
Executive Search & Staff Recruitment  
Management Audits • Staff Rightsizing & Outplacement  
Organization & Operations Analysis • Police & Fire Studies  
TQM & Motivational Training • Personnel Systems and Pay Plans  
Leadership Development Training • Strategic Planning  
CHICAGO  
100 N. Waukegan Road, Suite 200  
TEL (708) 234-0005 Lake Bluff, Illinois 60044 FAX (708) 234-8309  
Assisting in the Achievement of Excellence in the Public Service Since 1972

## SECOND ANNUAL HERB STOUT COUNTY TECHNOLOGY AWARD

The U.S. Telephone Association (USTA), in conjunction with the National Association of Counties, is pleased to announce the second annual Herb Stout Award to be awarded to a county employee in recognition of his or her **ADVANCEMENT** of technology in county government.

Nominees can be selected by their peers or others.  
The winner will receive a cash award of \$1,000.

Nominations should be addressed to:  
**Herb Stout Award**  
NACo • 440 First St., N.W. • Washington, DC 20001

Nominations should be submitted by June 1, 1994 on 8 1/2 x 11 paper, double spaced, no more than two pages in length, and should state how the nominated person has contributed to the use of technology in county government.

The Selection Committee will consist of a NACo Executive Committee designee, a USTA local government affairs person and the executive director of NACo.

The selection will be made by July 1, 1994 and the award will be presented at the 1994 NACo Annual Conference.

## NACo WESTERN INTERSTATE REGION CONFERENCE

May 18 - 21, 1994

Radisson Inn Bismarck, Burleigh County, North Dakota

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Mr./Mrs./Ms. \_\_\_\_\_  
 Title \_\_\_\_\_  
 County \_\_\_\_\_  
 Address \_\_\_\_\_  
 City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Nickname \_\_\_\_\_  
 Telephone \_\_\_\_\_ FAX \_\_\_\_\_  
 Are you attending the WIR Conference for the first time? \_\_\_\_\_

**HOTEL RESERVATION**  
**HOUSING REGISTRATION** - Housing reservations must be made by completing this form.  
 Room Reservation Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Roommate Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Do you have a special housing request? \_\_\_\_\_  
 Please describe any special disability or handicap needs? \_\_\_\_\_

To register your spouse or youth, please complete the following:  
 Spouse's Name \_\_\_\_\_ Youth's Name \_\_\_\_\_

**PLEASE CHECK YOUR DESIRED HOTEL**  
 Indicate first choice with 1. If first choice is unavailable, reservation will be made at the next available hotel. Each reservation requires a one-night's deposit.

HOTEL	SGL	DBL
Radisson Inn Bismarck .....	\$65	\$75
Expressway Inn .....	\$40	\$47

	REGISTRATION FEES	
	Postmarked by April 18	Postmarked After April 18 & On-Site
Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> \$295
Non-Member	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$350
Other Govt. Attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> \$300	<input type="checkbox"/> \$350
Private Sector	<input type="checkbox"/> \$325	<input type="checkbox"/> \$375
Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 50	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 50
Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 30	<input type="checkbox"/> \$ 30

Please check one of the following:  1 person, 1 bed  2 persons, 1 bed  2 persons, 2 beds

**HOUSING DEPOSIT** - Your room reservation can be guaranteed by either of the following methods:  
 1. Complete Credit Card Authorization below. This is fast and easy; your room will be reserved and guaranteed.  
 2. Send no payment now. We will reserve your room and send you an acknowledgement of your room reservation that will instruct you to pay the hotel directly in order to guarantee your room. Your room will not be guaranteed until the hotel receives your payment.

NOTE: The NACo Conference Registration Center will send you an acknowledgement within two weeks of receipt of this form. The hotel will also send you an acknowledgement after your credit card is confirmed or payment is received. Do not send payments for hotel reservations to NACo Registration; send them to the hotel indicated on your acknowledgement.

**PAYMENT METHOD**  
 Conference registration fee **must** accompany this form and must be received before registration can be processed. You may reserve your registration with a voucher or county purchase order made payable to the National Association of Counties. However, purchase order only holds registration; payment must be made before a badge can be issued.  
 Select One:  Check  MasterCard  Visa  P.O. or Voucher  
 Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cardholder's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
 Signature \_\_\_\_\_

**CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION**  MasterCard  Visa  American Express  
 Card Number \_\_\_\_\_  
 Exp. Date \_\_\_\_\_  
 Cardholder's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Cancellation Policy: Refund of conference registration fee, less an administrative fee of \$50, (or 1/2 of spouse/youth fee) will be made if written notice of conference registration cancellation is postmarked no later than April 18, 1994. Cancellation requests postmarked after April 18 will be subject to an administrative fee equal to one-half of the registration fee.

The NACo Housing Center is authorized to use the above card to guarantee my hotel reservation. I understand that one night's room charge will be billed through this card if I fail to arrive for my assigned housing at the confirmed date, or if I depart earlier than I have confirmed, unless I have canceled my reservation with the hotel at least 48 hours in advance.

Return completed form to:  
NACo  
Conference Registration Center  
P.O. Box 26307  
Akron, OH 44319

Bally's Casino & Resort  
Las Vegas, Nevada  
July 31 - August 4, 1994

# NACo

## 59th ANNUAL CONFERENCE

### CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

POSTMARK DEADLINE — JUNE 25, 1994

Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below. Information following asterisks (\*) will appear on the conference badge. Please make a copy of this form for your records.

\*Name \_\_\_\_\_ \*Name \_\_\_\_\_ Mr/Mrs/Ms \_\_\_\_\_  
 (LAST) (FIRST)

\*Title \_\_\_\_\_ \*County \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ \*State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ \*Nickname \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_ Fax (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

#### REGISTRATION FEES:

Check box that applies

- Member county attendee
- Non-member county attendee
- Other government attendee
- Other private sector
- Spouse
- Youth

Earlybird postmarked by 6/10	Advance after 6/10 & ON-SITE
<input type="checkbox"/> \$250	<input type="checkbox"/> \$295
<input type="checkbox"/> 300	<input type="checkbox"/> 350
<input type="checkbox"/> 300	<input type="checkbox"/> 350
<input type="checkbox"/> 325	<input type="checkbox"/> 375
<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 50
<input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 30

TOTAL \$ \_\_\_\_\_ \$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### AFFILIATE INFORMATION - Check box that applies

- |                                 |                                 |                                 |                                 |
|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|---------------------------------|
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACRC  | <input type="checkbox"/> NACCA  | <input type="checkbox"/> NCECE  | <input type="checkbox"/> NACHFA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACP   | <input type="checkbox"/> NACTFO | <input type="checkbox"/> NACE   | <input type="checkbox"/> WIR    |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACHO  | <input type="checkbox"/> WON    | <input type="checkbox"/> NACTEP | <input type="checkbox"/> NCCAE  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACA   | <input type="checkbox"/> NACHSA | <input type="checkbox"/> NABCO  | <input type="checkbox"/> NACAP  |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACITA | <input type="checkbox"/> NACCED | <input type="checkbox"/> NACIO  | <input type="checkbox"/> ICMA   |
| <input type="checkbox"/> NACPRO | <input type="checkbox"/> NACIRO | <input type="checkbox"/> NACS   | <input type="checkbox"/> NACMHD |

#### POLITICAL AFFILIATION

- Republican  Democrat  Independent

Spouse Full Name \_\_\_\_\_ Youth Full Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

PAYMENT METHOD: Select one, please  CHECK  VISA/MC  P.O. or Voucher  Money Order

CREDIT CARD INFORMATION: (Check one)  VISA  MasterCard Exp. Date: \_\_\_\_\_  
Card # \_\_\_\_\_

Cardholder's Name: \_\_\_\_\_ Signature: \_\_\_\_\_

**PAYMENT POLICY** - Conference registration fee **MUST** accompany this form and must be received before a registration can be processed. Send a check, voucher or county purchase order, made payable to the National Association of Counties. Purchase order only will hold registration. Purchase order must be paid before conference badge will be issued.  
**CANCELLATION POLICY** - Refund of conference registration fee, less an administrative fee of \$50 (or 1/2 of spouse/youth fee), will be made if written notice of conference registration cancellation is postmarked no later than **June 25, 1994**. Cancellation requests postmarked June 25 or later will be subject to an administrative fee equal to one-half of the registration fee.

NOTE: ALL REGISTRATION FORMS POSTMARKED AFTER JUNE 25, 1994 WILL BE PROCESSED AT THE ON-SITE REGISTRATION DESK.

## HOTEL RESERVATION

**HOUSING REGISTRATION** - Housing reservations must be made by completing this form.

Room Reservation Name \_\_\_\_\_ Arrival Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Roommate Name \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_

Do you have a special housing request? \_\_\_\_\_

Please describe any special disability or handicap needs? \_\_\_\_\_

#### PLEASE NUMBER YOUR DESIRED HOTELS

Indicate first choice with 1. Number other hotels from 2 to 3 in order of preference. Each reservation requires a one-night deposit.  
Hotel codes: W=walking distance to Headquarters Hotel; S=shuttle necessary.

	Single/Double
____ Bally's Casino Resort (Headquarters) .....	\$ 79
____ Flamingo Hilton ..... W .....	\$ 77
____ Alexis Park Resort ..... S .....	\$ 79

Please check one of the following: \_\_\_\_ 1 person, 1 bed \_\_\_\_ 2 persons, 1 bed \_\_\_\_ 2 persons, 2 beds

Do you wish to rent a suite? \_\_\_\_ NO \_\_\_\_ YES (You will be contacted)

**HOUSING DEPOSIT** - Your room reservation can be reserved by either of the following methods:

1. Complete Credit Card Authorization below. This is fast and easy; your room will be reserved and guaranteed.
2. Send no payment now. We will reserve your room and send you an acknowledgement of your room reservation that will instruct you to pay the hotel directly in order to guarantee your room. Your room will not be guaranteed until the hotel receives your payment.

**NOTE:** The NACo Conference Registration Center will send you an acknowledgement within two weeks of receipt of this form. The hotel will also send you an acknowledgement when your credit card is confirmed or payment is received. Do not send payments for hotel reservations to NACo Registration; send them to the hotel indicated on your acknowledgement.

CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION  MasterCard  Visa  American Express

Card Number \_\_\_\_\_ Exp. Date \_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_/\_\_\_\_  
Cardholder's Name \_\_\_\_\_

Office Use Only	
Date Rec'd.	_____
Check No.	_____
Amt. of check	_____
Total	_____
Date entered	_____
Entered by	_____

The NACo Housing Center is authorized to use the above card to guarantee my hotel reservation. I understand that one night's room charge will be billed through this card if I fail to pay for my assigned housing at the confirmed date, or if I depart earlier than I have confirmed, unless I have canceled my reservation with the hotel at least 48 hours in advance. The card will be debited as soon as the hotel receives my reservation.