

## This Week

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Vol. 9, No. 10

# County News

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

March 7, 1977

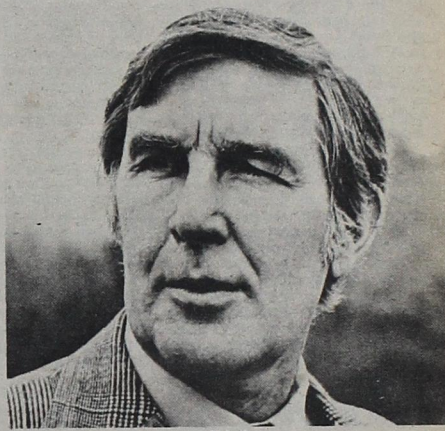
**Counties,  
the Congress,  
& the New  
Administration**  
1977 Legislative Conference  
March 26-23

Washington, D.C.

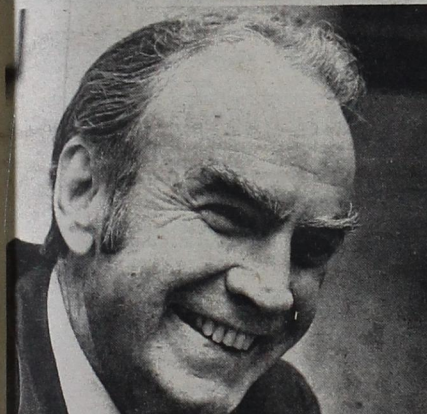
## Look Who's Coming



Harris



Udall



Wright



Marshall

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two Cabinet secretaries and two prominent Democratic congressmen will be featured speakers at NACo's 1977 Legislative Conference.

Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Harris, Labor Secretary Ray Marshall, and Reps. Jim Wright and Morris Udall will address the conference, which will be held here March 21-23.

Harris, who was sworn in Jan. 23, will appear before a panel of county officials on Tuesday, March 22.

The former dean of the Howard University Law School and ambassador to Luxembourg will answer questions from NACo representatives on HUD's plans for the community development block grant program.

Authorizations for this program expire at the end of fiscal '77.

Harris will be followed at the morning general session by Labor Secretary Ray Marshall.

Prior to being sworn in Jan. 27, Marshall was director of the Center for the Study of Human Resources and an economics professor at the University of Texas.

He has also served as president of the Industrial Relations Research Association and has written extensively in the field of labor economics.

Marshall will answer questions posed by members of NACo's employment and labor-relations steering committees.

See LOOK, page 5

## Two Bills Face Trouble

### Payments-in-Lieu Cut      Antirecession Stall

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Although the Administration's budget contains \$100 million for the payments-in-lieu program, the House subcommittee on interior appropriations last week cut \$25 million from the Department of Interior's request for 1977 payments to counties under the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act.

The cut came during a subcommittee "work" session on the First Supplemental Act of 1977. Subcommittee Chairman Sid Yates (D-Ill.) had proposed a \$50 million cut from the requested amount of \$100 million. However, Frank Evans (D-Colo.), sponsor of the act and a member of the subcommittee, urged the committee to approve the entire \$100 million and the subcommittee compromised on \$75 million in the supplemental appropriation bill. The bill now goes to the full appropriation committee for consideration.

Yates expressed concern about the uncertainty of budget estimates by the Department of Interior, especially concerning payments in future years that could be effected by state actions. The payment formula in the payments-in-lieu act calls for deductions to be made for certain existing public land payment programs, primarily the Mineral Leasing Act payments, before a county payment is determined.

Yates and the subcommittee are concerned that states may change their existing laws to withhold Mineral Leasing Act payments from counties or divert other payments to schools, thereby increasing payments-in-lieu amounts to counties in future years. However, the payments-in-lieu program depends upon annual appropriations and the overall amount cannot exceed the congressional appropriation.

NACo has been urging states to establish "impact funds" for Mineral Leasing Act payments. Amendments to the Mineral Leasing Act in 1976 now require a priority to be given to local governments socially or economically affected by mineral and energy developments on the federal lands. Such impact funds have been proposed in Colorado, Montana, Utah, and Wyoming.

Meanwhile, Coleman Jarrard, Rabun County, Ga. commissioner and NACo's chairman for payments-in-lieu, has indicated that NACo will urge Congress to restore this cut to the full amount requested.

NACo plans a rally for county officials on payments-in-lieu on March 23 as part of the NACo Legislative Conference.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—During the House intergovernmental relations subcommittee hearings last week, several subcommittee members expressed opposition to renewal of the antirecession (countercyclical) assistance program, established by title II of the Public Works Employment Act of 1976.

President Carter has proposed extending and enlarging the program as part of his \$31.2 billion economic recovery package. The Administration's proposal would provide nearly \$1 billion additionally this year in payments to states, counties and cities using a formula based on revenue sharing and unemployment.

Rep. Jack Brooks (D-Tex.), chairman of the Government Operations Committee, has introduced the Carter administration's proposal as H.R. 3730. Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) has introduced a similar bill, S. 531, in the Senate.

Under the present program \$1.25 billion was authorized through September 1977. Because of continuing high levels of unemployment funds will be virtually exhausted by April. The Brooks-Administration bill would provide a doubling of funds for quarterly payments in

April and July and authorize the program for five years. Brooks proposed to the subcommittee that they consider the bill in two parts, one for the last two quarters of this year and another for fiscal 1978 and beyond. The Administration has proposed \$2.25 billion for fiscal '78 and beyond.

Several members of the subcommittee, which is chaired by L.H. Fountain (D-N.C.), expressed reservations about continuing the program with the present formula and suggested careful reexamination before extending the program beyond this fiscal year.

Brooks noted his continued opposition to revenue sharing but said he supports countercyclical as an emergency measure which targets funds to areas in fiscal difficulties.

Members of the subcommittee in addition to Fountain are: Don Fuqua (D-Fla.); Glenn English (D-Okla.); Elliott H. Levitas (D-Ga.); Henry A. Waxman (D-Calif.) John W. Jenrette Jr. (D-S.C.); Michael T. Blouin (D-Iowa); Les Aspin (D-Wis.); John W. Wylder (R-N.Y.); Clarence J. Brown (R-Ohio); and Tom Corcoran (R-Ill.).



## ADAMS TESTIFIES

# Delay Action On Transit Expansion

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams told the Senate banking and urban affairs subcommittee on Feb. 25 that there is "no urgent need" for additional or extended public transit authority at this time.



Adams

Adams was testifying on S. 208, the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1977, which extends the transit program for two years from its current expiration date of 1980. The bill would also add \$11.4 billion to the program beginning in October 1977. It is sponsored by Sen. Pete Williams (D-N.J.).

NACo TRANSPORTATION Steering Committee representatives Ralph G. Caso (Nassau County, N.Y.), Rod Diridon (Santa Clara County, Calif.), and William McKinley Branch (Greene County, Ala.) earlier in the hearings had recommended speedy action on S. 208. They emphasized the need to provide "assured continuity of funds."

Adams said the Administration wants to look at transit in a "broader context," mentioning the need to address highway program authorizations and portions of the rail assistance program. He said, too, that the Department of Transportation (DOT) will take a "new approach to managing the program," which will permit advance commitments for major investments (rail) but will avoid "mortgaging the future." He referred to the Administration's goal of a balanced budget within four years.

Adams said that although the Administration recommends no extension or funding increase now, "we will make requests for fiscal '80 and beyond no later than May 15, 1978." He said the Administration "obviously views mass transit as a program which will continue for the foreseeable future."

IN REGARDS to specific aspects of S. 208, Adams said an additional discretionary pot of \$250 million in

capital and operating assistance (section 5) is "not justified." He referred to the escalating level of funds already provided in section 5.

Adams referred to a current provision under which formula funds that a community does not use lapse after two years and go back into the federal general fund. He recommended permitting those funds to be "recycled" and added to the total for apportionment the following year. NACo has recommended this approach.

Adams supported flexibility for nonurbanized areas to use an existing \$500 million in capital grant funds for operating purposes as well. Adams said, however, that immediate action "might be premature." He asked for time to develop "full program proposals over the next year," and said he wants to develop some mechanism for coordinating the wide variety of federal health and social service transportation programs. NACo has urged speedy action in both these areas.

LOCAL FLEXIBILITY In Structuring service to meet the needs of elderly and handicapped citizens is "important," Adams said. "This concept is reflected in the elderly and handicapped regulations issued by the Urban Mass Transit Authority last April," he added. NACo has urged recognition of the operational differences in serving ambulatory and nonambulatory (wheelchair-bound) people and has strongly advocated maximum local flexibility in addressing their transportation needs.

Adams did not address section 13(c) labor protective provisions of current law. NACo has urged review of administrative problems involved.

Later, however, Walter Bierwagen of the Amalgamated Transit Union said that the labor provisions were one of the conditions for the broad base of support for the federal transit program. He suggested that strong AFL-CIO support for extension of the program is based on clarification that the Secretary of Transportation may not waive 13(c) requirements for non-urbanized area or elderly and handicapped projects.



**FAREWELL HONORS**—Two former NACo legislative representatives were honored at a gathering to celebrate their new positions with the Carter administration. From left are Jack Merelman, deputy director, California Sanitizers Association of Counties; Bernard F. Hillenbrand, NACo executive director; Valerie Pinson, former criminal justice representative who is now a congressional liaison for President Carter; and Dorothy Sorter Stimpson, former welfare representative who is serving as an advisor to a federal welfare task force at the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

## Conferences to Examine SS Options

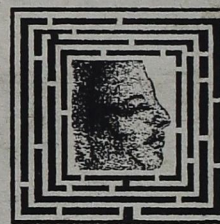
With rapidly rising costs and mounting pension liabilities, the issue of local governments "opting out" of the federal Social Security program is receiving considerable attention.

These one-day colloquies will be held in March by the International Municipal Finance Officers Association Career Development Center to address state and local government withdrawal of their employees from social security retirement and disability coverage. The sessions will be conducted March 9 in Memphis, Tenn.; March 16 in Denver, Colo.; and March 18 in San Francisco, Calif.

By the end of last year, 321 local units had terminated Social Security coverage for 44,700 employees.

The colloquia will assist jurisdictions in examining the advantages and disadvantages of retaining Social Security and provide local government fiscal policy and personnel managers understanding of the techniques necessary to measure the long term costs and advantages of alternative benefit packages.

For more detailed information and registration forms, contact the International MFOA Career Development Center, 1313 East 60th St., Chicago, Ill. 60637.



## National Assembly on the Jail Crisis

May 22-25  
Kansas City, Missouri

### Registration

Name \_\_\_\_\_ County \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
Street \_\_\_\_\_  
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Registration fee: \$75

Please make check or money order payable to the National Association of Counties Research Foundation. Payment must accompany registration form.

I am interested in attending the following panels (Please check two from each group)

#### Partnerships for Correctional Administration

- ☐ Group A—State Subsidies
- ☐ Group B—Implementing Jail Standards
- ☐ Group C—Federal Assistance
- ☐ Group D—Interagency Cooperation in Planning
- ☐ Diversion and Community Resources
- ☐ Group H—Intake Service Centers
- ☐ Group I—Alcohol and Drug Diversion
- ☐ Group J—Pre Trial Diversion
- ☐ Group K—Community Correction and Community Acceptance
- ☐ Group L—Community Alternatives for the Sentenced Offender

I Would Like to See the Following Wednesday Afternoon:

Jackson Co. Jail (Medical Program) \_\_\_\_\_  
Community Corrections Center \_\_\_\_\_  
Sober House \_\_\_\_\_

## National Assembly on the Jail Crisis Housing Reservation

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_  
Arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_  
Departure date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

### Housing request at the Radisson Muehlebach

- ☐ Single \$24
- ☐ Double \$32

This form will register a participant for the conference and reserve space at the conference hotel. Housing at the conference hotel will be available only to participants who have registered before May 4. Hotel confirmation will be sent directly to the participant.

Send this form to:

National Association of Counties Research Foundation  
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

ATTN: National Assembly on the Jail Crisis

# Subcommittee Extends FSB

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On Feb. 23, the House subcommittee on public assistance and unemployment compensation, chaired by Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.), voted to extend federal supplemental benefits until March 31, 1978 (H.R. 3723). The program was scheduled to expire March 31.

Federal supplemental benefits provide unemployment compensation for up to 65 weeks to people who have exhausted regular (usually 26 weeks) and regular extended (usually an additional 13 weeks) unemployment insurance and who live in

states with an insured unemployment rate of 5 per cent or higher.

THE SUBCOMMITTEE bill would continue the state trigger provisions in current legislation. States with 5 per cent or higher insured unemployment rates can trigger 13 weeks of federal supplemental benefits. States with 6 per cent or higher insured unemployment rates can trigger 26 weeks of supplemental benefits, or a total potential 65 weeks' benefits.

The subcommittee bill adds substate trigger mechanisms not included in current legislation. In states with lower than 5 per cent insured unemployment rates, Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) and Balance of State (the state minus all SMSAs) may trigger 13 weeks of supplemental payments if the gross unemployment rate in an SMSA or in Balance of State is 7 per cent or higher; 26 weeks if the gross unemployment rate is 8 per cent or higher. In states with between 5 and 6 per cent insured unemployment rates, SMSAs and Balance of State areas with gross unemployment rates of 8 per cent or higher can trigger 26 weeks of supplemental benefits.

The subcommittee voted to fund the supplemental benefit extension out of federal general revenues. The federal supplemental benefit program has been funded through repayable advances from federal general revenues to the unemployment insurance trust fund.

AS REPORTED, the bill gives states, which have borrowed from the federal government to pay unemployment insurance benefits, a two year extension before repayments must be made.

The subcommittee also defined "suitable work" which supplemental benefit recipients must accept in terms of minimum wage or the amount of unemployment insurance a person is receiving, including any supplemental unemployment insurance an individual gets as a result of a union agreement. If adopted this would be the first federal standard defining the suitability of work and wage levels, excepting that federal law prohibits forcing a person to accept employment at below prevailing wage.

The subcommittee report will go to the full Ways and Means Committee this week.

EDITOR: Bernard Hillenbrand  
COPY EDITOR: Christine Grescoe  
PRODUCTION MGR.: Michael Breeding  
GRAPHICS: Robert Curry, Mary Duncan, Robert O. Redding  
PHOTOGRAPHER: Lee LaPrelle  
CIRCULATION MGR.: G. Marie Reid  
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## HOUSE VOICES SUPPORT

# Public Works OKed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House of Representatives overwhelmingly passed its public works bill by a vote of 295 to 85 on Feb. 24. H.R. 11 provides \$4 billion in 100 per cent public works grants to local governments and is expected to stimulate up to 600,000 jobs, according to its sponsor, Rep. Robert Roe (D-N.J.).

A number of amendments were added to the bill on the House floor, including changes to the state allocation formula, accessibility of projects to the handicapped, minority businesses, and use of domestically produced material.

The public works program is a major component in President Carter's economic stimulus package. In his fiscal '78 budget request, he requested \$2 billion for public works grants immediately and \$2 billion for next year.

IN THE FIRST round of funding, the demand for public works grants far exceeded the \$2 billion available. The Economic Development Administration (EDA) received over 25,000 applications requesting \$24 billion.

The Senate Committee on the Environment and Public Works has completed action on its public works bill, S. 427, which also authorizes \$4 billion in grants. A floor vote is expected this week.

The House and Senate measures contain a number of differences which will be addressed by a conference committee. In addition to public works, the Senate bill also proposes a \$1.5 billion Community Youth Improvement Program and provides \$4.35 billion for water pollution grants. An analysis of both bills is contained on page 5.

The House adopted an amendment by Rep. Bud Shuster (R-Pa.) to change the formula by which the public works funds are allocated to each state.

The current formula distributes 65 per cent of the money based on numbers of unemployed and 35 per cent based on per cent of unemployment.

The new formula distributes all of the funds based solely on numbers of unemployed. A compromise formula contained in the Senate bill (see analysis) was barely defeated by a four-vote margin.

The new formula will result in 24 states receiving a greater allotment and 10 states reduced funding levels. The remaining states, presently receiving or near the minimum \$10

million level, will experience little or no change.

THOSE STATES which would receive more money are Alabama, Arizona, Colorado, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Mississippi, Missouri, North Carolina, Ohio, Oklahoma, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, and Wisconsin.

The states whose funding will be reduced are California, Connecticut, Florida, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, Oregon, Puerto Rico, Rhode Island, and Washington.

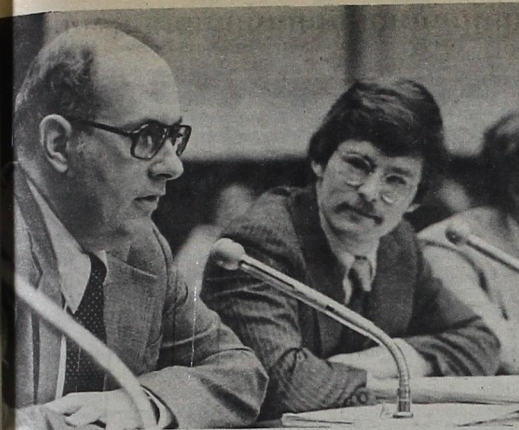
An amendment, sponsored by Rep. Parren Mitchell (D-Md.), requires that each grantee have at least 10 per cent of the amount of each grant expended for minority business enterprises, where available. A minority business enterprise is one owned at least 50 per cent by minority group members.

In addition, an amendment sponsored by Rep. Pete Stark (D-Calif.)

requires that grants only go to those projects designed and constructed to be accessible to the handicapped. This provision is also contained in the Senate bill. The effect of this amendment on rehabilitation and projects or additions to existing facilities needs to be clarified.

IN OTHER ACTION, the House amended its "Buy America" provision to provide waivers where materials needed for construction are not produced in this country. Projects to transport and provide water to drought stricken areas will be eligible for the program, and aliens are restricted from working on public works projects.

For each job directly created in constructing public works projects, it is estimated that one other job is stimulated producing material or in related industries. It is predicted that 300,000 jobs will be created directly and another 300,000 stimulated in support industries, for a total of 600,000 jobs.



Jim Scott, left, and Bill Dodge testify for NACo.

## COMMUNITY BLOCK GRANTS

# More Funds for Program Sought

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Fairfax County, Va. Supervisor Jim Scott told a House subcommittee last week that the highly successful community development block grant program should be reauthorized for another five years with increased funding levels each year.

Scott, who is chairman of NACo's Community Development Steering Committee, testified before the House subcommittee on housing and community development along with Bill Dodge, director of Planning and Community Development for Allegheny County, Pa., and chairman of NACo's Urban County Task Force on Planning and Community Development.

They urged Congress to approve the \$3.6 billion requested for the program for next year by the Carter administration. But they expressed concern over the proposed \$400 million "urban action grant program" unveiled earlier before the subcommittee by Housing and Urban Development Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris.

The program would provide grants "to distressed cities which have severe problems of physical and economic deterioration and a high degree of commitment and performance in dealing with these problems." The primary emphasis of

the program would be neighborhood conservation and revitalization and the stimulation of economic development.

The grants would be restricted to cities which have demonstrated results in providing housing and equal opportunity in housing and employment for persons of low and moderate income.

Scott told members that "NACo could not support a program that limited eligibility only to cities. The program must be open to any city and county which can demonstrate a need for the funds," he said. He also questioned whether the new program—with a shift in emphasis to economic development—would compete with regular economic development programs of the Economic Development Administration (EDA).

Dodge expressed NACo's support for a dual formula providing for the community development block grant program proposed by the Administration, as long as funding for existing recipients is not reduced.

NACo's testimony also called for an increased technical assistance role for the states in community development; retention of the section 312 rehabilitation loan program as a separate program; and the need for expanded subsidized housing programs.

## State Associations Tackle UI

State associations of counties across the country are taking the lead on changing state unemployment insurance laws to conform to the mandate of federal legislation.

The Unemployment Insurance Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-566) requires unemployment insurance coverage (UI) for state and local government employees effective Jan. 1, 1978. All 50 states are moving to amend their UI laws this year (Kentucky cannot actually adopt amendment until 1978, as their legislature does not meet this year). State law determines individual eligibility requirements for UI, duration and level of benefits, and the conditions under which a person may be disqualified. State law, therefore, largely determines the cost of UI coverage.

In a January editorial for *Michigan Counties*, the Michigan Association of Counties stressed the need for a total review of UI laws. MAC Executive Barry McGuire wrote, "It appears much more sensible to us to restudy the entire unemployment compensation law

than to continue to amend it piecemeal everytime a new problem pops up... continuing abuses, stretching the law to permit payments of benefits for entirely specious reasons, compounding costs to employers which result in increased production costs and loss of business to less-burdened competitors must lead to the inevitable: closing factory doors."

In California, a task force of the County Personnel Administrators Association (CPAAC) has prepared draft amendments to their state UI law which address concerns ranging from financing to eligibility. Bill Hart, Sonoma County personnel director and chairman of the CPAAC industrial relations committee, will be working with Joe Bort, Alameda County supervisor and chairman of the CSAC committee on public employment, and Ken Bartell on the Alameda County staff, who provided technical assistance to the task force. They will work with the League of California Cities to assure that these amendments get consideration in the state legislature.

The Idaho Association of Counties

is well aware of the controversy regarding the constitutionality of P.L. 94-566. Because of association efforts, the state administration introduced an amendment to its bill that will automatically repeal mandatory coverage for local government employees if the federal statute is declared unconstitutional.

The Georgia Association of County Commissioners and their counterpart association representing municipalities have worked together to find a solution to the dilemma of financing unemployment insurance with hard-pressed property tax dollars. They have succeeded in getting a bill through the state senate which will provide for state financing for coverage of local government employees, if the local governments act responsibly as employers. Hill Healand, executive director of the association, anticipates that the bill will pass the house and become law. He credits the combined efforts of all interested parties with their success on this issue.

—Carol Cox  
NACoRF Manpower Project

## Water Amendments Supported by NACo

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Testifying before the House Public Works Committee, Floyd Linton, Suffolk County, N.Y. legislator and chairman of NACo's Water Quality Steering Committee, urged Congress to take immediate action on passage of the bill, H.R. 3199. The bill contains amendments which are vital to the future success of the water construction grant program by local governments.

Of most importance are amendments to provide:

- An immediate fiscal '77, '78 and '79 authorization for the construction grant program;
- An amendment to permit local governments to use ad valorem taxes to finance the operation and maintenance of treatment plants;
- An amendment to extend the 1977 deadline for municipal treatment plants to meet secondary treatment standards;
- Authorizations for fiscal '77 and '78 for the 208 program.

NACo also supported simplification of the grant process for projects under \$1 million; authorization for states to run construction grant programs if they have capacity and if they work effectively with local governments; extensions of deadlines for meeting 208 plans.



Floyd Linton and Carol Shaskan Horn before House committee.

## L.A. County Picks Comrie

LOS ANGELES COUNTY—The Board of Supervisors here voted unanimously to appoint Keith Comrie director of the department of public social services.

Comrie, 37, had been acting director since Ellis "Pat" Murphy retired last year. The county conducted a nation-wide search to fill the director's position. Other finalists were Milton Burdman, state of Washington, and Robert Chaffee, director, bureau of assistance payments of the department.

The new director is the youngest

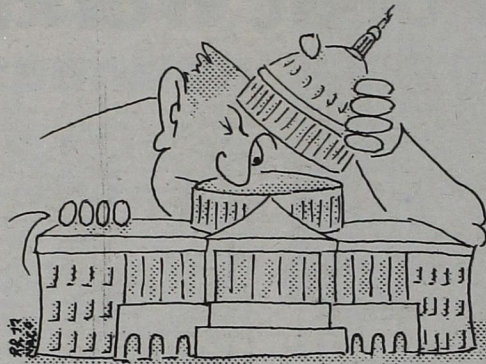
bureau director ever to serve in Los Angeles County, which has the largest county-administered welfare department in the nation. Comrie has 13,000 employees and administers a billion dollar budget.

He has been a major force in the NACo welfare reform effort. He is a member of the NACo Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee, the board of directors of the National Association of County Welfare Directors, and the staff advisory group to the New Coalition Welfare Reform Task Force.



## County Opinion

# Letting the Sun Shine In



The heretofore closed doors of federal agencies will swing open to the public on March 12 as the result of the recently enacted Government in the Sunshine Law.

The law, authored by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.), formally declares openness to be the policy of the United States as it affects more than 50 boards and agencies ranging from the Federal Trade Commission to the Harry S. Truman Scholarship Foundation.

Between the trade commission and the scholarship foundation are all agencies and boards with two or more members, the majority of whom have been appointed by the President with the consent of the Senate.

The new law covers not only those formal, regular sessions of the boards, but includes those meetings where a quorum of members gather and discuss business.

And, just as importantly, the new law prohibits ex parte communications between interested parties and those involved in decision making positions on the board or agency.

Any ex parte communications which do occur have to be recorded and made a part of the public record.

**THE SUNSHINE LAW** does allow for meetings to be closed in certain cases. The law specifically mentions those cases as meetings which would:

- Disclose matters that have been

established by executive order to be kept secret in the interests of national defense or foreign policy;

- Relate solely to the internal personnel rules and practices of an agency;

- Disclose matters specifically exempted from disclosure by statute;

- Disclose trade secrets and commercial or financial information obtained from a person and held privileged or confidential;

- Involve accusing any person of a crime or formally censuring any person;

- Disclose information of a personal nature where disclosure would constitute a clearly unwarranted invasion of personal privacy;

- Disclose investigatory records compiled for law enforcement purposes;

- Disclose information contained in or relating to examination, operating or condition reports used by an agency responsible for the regulation or supervision of financial institutions;

- Disclose information which by its premature disclosure would significantly endanger the stability of any financial institution; or

- Specifically concern the agency's issuance of a subpoena or the agency's participation in a civil action.

The reason for any closed door meeting must be certified by the chief legal officer or general counsel

of an agency. That written certification must be kept on file by the agency along with the list of persons attending the meeting, and the location and time of the meeting.

**THE GOVERNMENT** in the Sunshine Law also rules that federal agencies must make copies of the notes or minutes from a meeting available to the public at the actual cost of duplication or transcription.

To ensure that meetings are publicized, the act requires that the agency announce publicly, at least a week in advance, the date, place and subject of the meeting, whether the meeting is to be open or closed, and the name and telephone number of the person the agency names to respond to requests about the meeting.

The time, place or subject of a meeting can be changed after the announcement only by recorded vote by a majority of members and only if an announcement about the change is made before the original meeting was to have commenced.

The federal Government in the Sunshine Act was fashioned after the Florida open government law which was enacted while Sen. Chiles was a member of the state legislature.

"I saw the impact of the law on Florida government. When I became a United States senator I saw how many meetings of Senate committees were held in executive or closed session for no more reason than sheer habit and I became convinced that Government in the Sunshine was not merely a state and local level objective but something that was needed on the federal level," Chiles said.

**CHILES FIRST** introduced his Government in the Sunshine bill in August of 1972. That first bill died with the 92nd Congress and another was introduced only to suffer the same fate two years later.

Chiles persisted, and the third bill became law.

A significant portion of the bill, a section dealing with open meetings of the Senate and its committees, was separated from the bill and enacted by the Senate through a change in its rules.

**HOW WILL THE** new law effect Washington?

"Only time will tell," Chiles said, adding "but I do remember some of the changes in Florida after Government in the Sunshine became law."

Changes such as the Orange County School Board no longer bodily removing news reporters from its meetings;

The Florida cabinet's discontinuance of the long practice of having breakfast at the Duval Hotel and coffee in the governor's office prior to the regular public meeting; and

The Miami Beach City Council's ending its practice of meeting in the back room of Mendelson's Meat Market.

# Salaries

The national furor over the increase in congressional salaries to \$57,500 should be an occasion to focus attention on the incredibly low salaries paid to many elected city and county officials.

To begin with, the public perception that members of Congress and most elected officials hold part-time jobs is erroneous. The public's business is so complex that most report that they spend more than a normal work week just discharging official duties. They must sandwich in their gainful employment at the convenience of the public's business.

In our daily discussions with elected officials, we find that this conflict between earning a decent livelihood and serving the public is increasingly agonizing. The conflict is intensified by the explosion of additional responsibilities for elected officials such as serving on regional bodies and commissions; complying with public disclosure and sunshine laws; public hearing requirements; and, the unbelievable increase in federal and/or state regulations.

The public is right to demand that no public official use his or her office to get rich at public expense. On the other hand, no public official should become a pauper as a result of public service.

We believe that the increases granted to congressmen are more than justified. Our opinion, however, is of little consequence. The plain fact is that an independent study group, after careful review of all aspects of congressional service, concluded that not only were the increases justified but, indeed, long overdue.

We believe that city and county officials should borrow a leaf from the federal book and impanel a commission of leading citizens to examine the whole question of remuneration and fringe benefits for its elected officials. It would be useful to have some of these citizens understand the full dimensions of the problem.

Unfortunately, most of our elected officials are prohibited from any increase in remuneration during their term of office. An independent group could, however, influence changes to help the next set of incumbents stay out of the poor house.

# Jail Assembly

Chief Justice Warren Burger said, "We take on a burden when we put a man behind walls and that burden is to give him a chance to change. If we deny him that, we deny his status as a human being, and to deny that is to diminish our own humanity and plant the seeds of future anguish for our selves."

This message rings true for many county officials who have taken on the responsibility of providing humane care and rehabilitation for prisoners despite major obstacles. The limited tax base, the severe overcrowding at state facilities and court mandates for single cells, medical care and recreation facilities are just some obstacles officials must deal with in administering criminal justice programs.

Counties are finding that they cannot solve these problems alone. Reforms in the entire criminal justice system must be achieved and new partnerships among local, state and federal authorities must be explored. Cooperation too must be fostered among local agencies within county government and citizen participation and input should be encouraged.

With this in mind, NACo's Research Foundation is sponsoring a National Assembly on the Jail Crisis, May 22-25 at the Radisson Muehebach Hotel in Kansas City, Mo. Political leaders and criminal justice experts will examine means for intergovernmental cooperation in jail reform and explore alternatives to confinement. Small groups will discuss and develop national policy recommendations that will be voiced at an open hearing.

We believe this conference will be a major step in focusing national attention on the burdens that local governments must bear in areas of criminal justice. We hope to see you there.

# In Memory

Last week we were saddened to learn of the death of Sheriff Mike Canlis of San Joaquin County, Calif. Sheriff Canlis initiated many reforms in local corrections and made his county a model for other localities. He fought for new programs within the jail, including education and training programs and work furloughs. We hope to communicate the ideals of Sheriff Canlis at the National Assembly on the Jail Crisis, and it is with this in mind that we are dedicating this conference to the memory of Mike Canlis.

## Letters to NACo

Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

As a newly elected county official, I am now in receipt of your newspaper and I wish to convey to you my concern about the stand that your publication takes in regard to national health insurance.

I have worked for the federal government as well as being in private practice, and I cannot believe that increased federal regulation over the practice of medicine will bring anything but chaos to the situation.

The answer to the multitude of problems in the delivery of health care lies in the utilization of our present delivery system including the private physician and the private insurance company.

There is no question that the necessity for catastrophic health care is imperative; however, there is no question that socialization of a large segment of private practice will lead to the same confusion and depression of health care now evidenced in such countries as England and France.

The mass of increased cost of hospital and medical care has many origins, but they are primarily not due to the greed of the physician or hospital administrator. Solutions may be sought, but to destroy the present effectiveness and high standard of health care enjoyed by the vast majority of Americans and replace it with an already proved impotent bureaucracy would be disastrous.

I write you with the plea that all options be considered prior to the enactment of legislation destroying a very important part of our private enterprise.

—Karl L. Manders  
M.D., Marion County coroner

Dear Bernie:

I was delighted to read the NACo position on federal aid reform in the County News of Feb. 7.

It is plainly stated, and I hope it will be effective.

Just wanted to write and say thank-you because I feel this expresses our position here very well.

—Earl M. Baker  
Chairman  
Chester County (Pa.) Commission



# Analysis of Public Works Measure

	Local Public Works Act of 1976	H.R. 11 Passed in House Feb. 24.	S. 427 Reported out of Senate Committee on Public Works and Environment. Senate vote expected during week of March 7.
Funding	\$2 billion.	\$4 billion available immediately.	\$4 billion available through fiscal '78.
Federal share	100 per cent	100 per cent.	100 per cent.
Start-up time	Applicant must begin construction 90 days after acceptance.	Same.	Same.
State by state allocation of funds	65 per cent based on numbers of unemployed. 35 per cent based on rate of unemployment.	100 per cent based on numbers of unemployed.	65 per cent based on numbers of unemployed. 35 per cent divided proportionately among those states where the unemployment rate exceeds 6.5 per cent.
Division of funds	70 per cent of grants to communities whose unemployment rate exceeds the national average. 30 per cent of grants to communities whose unemployment is between 5.5 per cent and the national average.	100 per cent to communities whose unemployment is above 6.5 per cent.	85 per cent to communities whose unemployment rate exceeds the national average. 15 per cent to communities whose unemployment rate is between 6.5 per cent and the national average.
Applications	Applications accepted (23,000 received by EDA).	No new applications. Only applications received by Dec. 23, 1976 will be considered.	If one round of funding, only applications received by Dec. 23, 1976 will be considered. If two rounds, new applications will be accepted for second round.
Unemployment data	3 most recent consecutive months.	12 most recent consecutive months.	12 most recent consecutive months.
Gerrymandering	Permitted use of unemployment data of adjoining areas. Permitted use of unemployment data of "pocket of poverty" within jurisdiction.	Provision deleted.	Provision deleted.
Project priority	No provision.	Applicants must set own priority when submitting multiple applications.	Same as House bill.
Eligibility of Indian tribes	Indian tribes competed along with other applicants.	2 per cent set aside for grants to Indian tribes.	Same as House bill.
Accessibility to handicapped and elderly.	No provision.	Grants may only be made for projects that will be accessible to the handicapped and elderly.	Same as House bill.
Minority business enterprises	No provision.	10 per cent of grants for each project must go to minority business enterprises, where available.	No provision.
Chief contractor	Private contractor or project applicant.	No portion of project may be performed by any department, agency, or instrumentality of any state or local government.	Retain provisions in 1976 act.
Energy related projects	No provision.	No provision.	No provision.
Priority and preference:			
A) Local government	Priority and preference to public works projects and local governments.	Same as 1976 act.	Provides 10-point bonus to general purpose local governments and schools. State will only receive bonus if project is co-sponsored by above.
B) Energy projects	No provision.	Priority and preference to projects resulting in energy conservation.	No provision.
Labor intensity and duration of project construction	Labor interest was factor in calculating grants.	No provision.	Where projects by different applicants receive tie scores, EDA may consider these factors in making grant awards.
"Buy America"	No provision.	Contractors may only use goods and materials from the United States with some exceptions.	No provision.
Employment of aliens	No provision.	No grant can be awarded where a contractor employs aliens on that project.	No provision.
Youth Community Improvement Program	No provision.	No provision.	\$1.5 billion for title II Youth Community Improvement Program.
Water Pollution Construction Grants	No provision.	No provision.	Water Pollution Construction Grant Program, S. 57, added to bill to provide \$4.53 billion in construction grants for fiscal '77 and '78.
Federal "sign-offs"	Required various federal agencies to review and "sign-off" on projects.	Where a state has standards for jail construction, these will supersede LEAA criteria and avoid the need for agency approval.	Retains provision in 1976 act.



**NEW JOBS**—That was the big news in Dade County, Fla. Feb. 18 when Dade County and EDA officials participant in groundbreaking for \$8.3 million in two projects. From left are: DeWayne Little, assistant to the county manager for intergovernmental affairs; Charles Oxley, regional director for EDA, Atlanta; Rep. William Lehman; and William Talbert, assistant federal aid coordinator for Metropolitan Dade County.

## \$9.4 MILLION AWARD

# Dade Begins Construction

DADE COUNTY, Fla.—County officials along with Charles Oxley, regional director of the Economic Development Administration from Atlanta, took part Feb. 18 in groundbreaking ceremonies for two construction projects—worth \$8.3 million—made possible through federal public works grants.

A total of 191 counties nationwide have been awarded federal money under title I, Public Works Employment Act of 1976, and Dade County is among the first to get construction underway.

The awards to Dade, amounting to \$9.4 million, are the largest made to any county in the nation, and the

most awarded to any single jurisdiction in the eight-state Southeastern region. The projects are expected to generate 700 construction jobs, immediately, and an eventual permanent work force of 600.

The morning ceremony marked the start of construction for a \$5 million regional data processing and communications center, representing the largest single grant awarded to any jurisdiction in the Southeast region. The center is designed to bring emergency services closer to all county citizens, a 1.5 million permanent population, with the establishment of the 911 emergency telephone number. The three-story facility will house the county's central data processing system, the public safety and fire department communications center, and will provide for coordinated emergency services.

The afternoon groundbreaking centered on a seaport warehouse, awarded \$3.31 million. Participants for the event, in addition to Oxley, included Rep. William Lehman (D-Fla.); County Mayor Stephen P. Clark; and Commissioners William Oliver, Clara Oesterle and Ruth Shack.

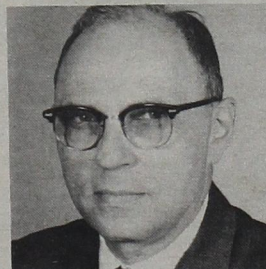
The warehouse, when completed, will provide storage space for 400,000 additional tons of cargo, supporting employment for at least 200 persons, an estimated payroll impact of as much as \$2 million a year.

The third project for Dade funded by the Public Works Act is a jail renovation, already underway, totaling \$1.07 million.

J.W. Eden, assistant secretary for economic development, in a telegram to Mayor Clark, said that these new projects should play key roles in stimulating balanced economic growth and more efficient services for Miami and Dade Counties.

Rep. Lehman underscored his strong support for this type of program and promised his continued interest and support for its renewal in this session of Congress.

Representing Merrett R. Stierheim, county manager, throughout the day were several key staff including Dewey Knight, assistant county manager; William Hampton, special assistant; DeWayne Little, assistant for intergovernmental affairs; and William Talbert, assistant federal aid coordinator.



**SPEAKER**—William H. Sager, chief counsel for the Office of Revenue Sharing, will be one of the principal speakers at the National Association of County Civil Attorneys' fourth annual mid-winter meeting. The meeting is being held March 23 at the Washington Hilton Hotel in conjunction with NACo's 1977 Legislative Conference. It is open to any delegate attending the conference.

## Job Opportunities

Associate Director, Psychiatric Hospital, Kent County, Mich. Salary \$25,100. Fifty-bed hospital with out-patient clinic and 30 patient day-care center. Requires masters degree in hospital administration, plus three years hospital administrative experience in mental health field. Resume to Personnel Department, 300 Monroe N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503. Applications accepted until May 16.

Administrative Aide, County Board, DeKalb County, Ill. Requires competent of principles of public administration, with emphasis on finance, budget, personnel, and county government activities; reports to 24 member county board. Budget of \$9 million, 350 employees, population of 75,000. Resume and salary requirements to County Board, Courthouse, Sycamore, Ill. 60178.

# Look Who's Coming

Continued from page 1

The Tuesday general session will also feature Texas Rep. James C. Wright who will outline the legislative goals of the 95th Congress.

A member of Congress for 22 years, Wright was recently elected house majority leader.

Arizona Rep. Morris K. Udall will highlight the Tuesday luncheon where he will discuss energy and environmental issues.

Udall has served in Congress since 1961. As a member of the House Interior Committee, he has gained recognition for his expertise in energy, land planning, water, wilderness and parks, and mining activities.

County officials who have not reserved housing for this year's conference should immediately send NACo the form on page 12.

Prior to attending the conference, county officials also should arrange

appointments with their congressmen for the morning of Wednesday, March 23.

Appointments can be made by calling the U.S. Capitol, 202/224-3121, and asking for the office of your representative or senator.

Below is a brief outline of the Legislative Conference program.

**MONDAY, 10 to 11:30 a.m.**—New County Officials Session, NACo Board Meeting; noon—Opening Luncheon; 2 to 4:30 p.m.—General Session on NACo Legislative Priorities; 6:30 to 7:30 p.m.—Reception.

**TUESDAY, 9 to 11:30 a.m. and 2:15 to 4:30 p.m.**—General sessions with members of Carter administration and Congress; noon—Luncheon.

**WEDNESDAY, 9 a.m. to noon**—Roundtrip bus transport to Capitol Hill for meetings with congressmen; payments-in-lieu rally.



## THE WINTER OF '77

## Allegheny Readies for Flood, N.Y. Cleans Up

PITTSBURGH, Pa.—In the face of severe flood threats caused by the heavy accumulation of snow and ice this winter, Allegheny County has prepared an areawide emergency plan to deal with all phases of flooding.

The plan was developed through the Office of Civil Disaster Preparedness.

In announcing the plan, Allegheny County Commissioner Jim Flaherty pointed out that flooding was not a certainty.

However, he warned that the National Weather Bureau has indicated that the swollen condition of Pittsburgh's rivers "makes the danger of flooding very real."

Allegheny's four-phase plan would take effect when a flood watch is announced. It would be carried through the following stages of flood warning, actual flooding, and post flood cleanup.

When a flood watch begins, Flaherty explained, county police radio will put all police and firemen, relief agencies, and designated county and city departments on alert. At this point, Bell Telephone will install emergency communications equipment in a county building which will serve as an Emergency Operations Center.

According to Flaherty, the flood warning stage is the most critical. Emergency work schedules for county departments will take effect and personnel will report to the Emergency Operations Center.

This center is the key to the disaster preparedness plan. When flooding actually begins, it will serve as the central communications point from which all emergency aid will be coordinated. It will also serve as a clearinghouse of information for the affected municipalities.

The center, said Flaherty, will operate 24 hours a day.

Flaherty said the county already has distributed to its 129 municipalities a basic flood preparedness checklist and a copy of the "Disaster Relief Act of 1974" which details eligibility for disaster assistance.

"Our one purpose in all of this preparation is to foster a team spirit between county and municipal governments in the face of danger," Flaherty said.

In addition, the county has given residents of flood-prone areas a three-page information sheet on how to prepare for and weather a flood.

The factsheet tells "do's and don'ts"—how to keep informed, what supplies to keep stocked, how to protect household possessions, and

where to go for help.

For example, the fact sheet warns citizens not to stack sandbags around the outside walls of homes to prevent basement flooding. It explains that water seeping beyond the sandbags may collect around basement walls and create pressure causing the foundations of the home to "float" out of the ground.

The factsheet also includes information on how to apply for low-cost federal emergency flood insurance and a list of emergency telephone numbers.

The county commission, Flaherty said, has pledged "to put at the disposal of potential flood victims the very best efforts their county government can muster."

In addition to these preparations, Allegheny County has received four special grants from the federal government for emergency employment.

The grants total \$289,000 and will provide jobs for about 900 unemployed citizens.

Some of these workers, Flaherty reported, will be used for cleaning up after the long siege of sub-zero weather and heavy snow accumulation, to assist in the preparations for possible flooding, and to help senior citizens and others affected by the harsh weather conditions.

NEW YORK—At the end of January this year, a four-day blizzard swept through areas of New York state, leaving in its wake seven deaths, unknown numbers of people hospitalized, and extensive property damage. Nine counties were declared a federal disaster area.

In a recent trip to Washington, D.C., Caroline Weiss described the effect the storm had on Jefferson and Lewis Counties, N.Y. Weiss is an employee of a community action agency operating in these counties.

She said that the city of Watertown was closed for a week and the two counties were closed for four days.

The snow was so deep, Weiss noted, that when soil and conservation officials were delivering emergency supplies to one area of Jefferson County, they hit something solid. After scraping away the snow, they discovered it was a hotel sign and that they were on the roof of the hotel porch.

In addition, the frost line sunk 4 to 6 feet deep causing water pipes to freeze and wells to dry up. Weiss said one farmer had to sell 150 cows in one day because the fire department could no longer deliver emergency water supplies to his dairy.

As the county began to dig out stranded victims of the storm, Weiss found a family of eight that had been snowed in for over a week with fuel and limited food supplies. "They lived under an electric blanket to survive," she said.

Weiss noted the storm has severely affected the economic condition of the area.

County efforts to minimize the effects of the storm, Weiss said, were coordinated through the county defense office.

Police and firemen, the county transportation department, social service agencies, soil and conservation crews, health and medical personnel and private relief organizations provided round-the-clock assistance to help in the cleanup effort.

The local community action agency (CAA), for example, picked up the costs of residential snow removal.

The state of New York obtained federal funding to hire emergency CETA employees to clear away snow from schools and other public buildings.

In the meantime, the county was able to receive emergency food stamps from the federal government for its citizens.

For the first time, however, Weiss noted that relief agencies also had to distribute rent vouchers.

## NACo's Bridge Campaign

## Emergency Funds for Road Work, Bridge Repair

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** The following information is part of a series of photos and articles highlighting the nation's bridge crisis. NACo is urging a major increase in federal bridge repair and replacement funds.

There are two sources of funds for emergency road and bridge work: the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) of the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) and the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration (FDAA) of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

## FEDERAL HIGHWAY ADMINISTRATION

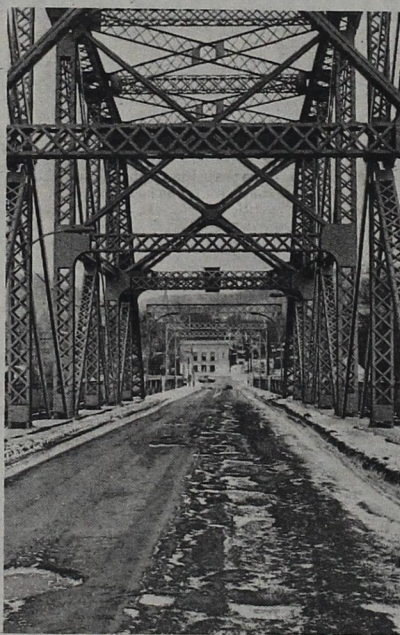
Emergency relief funds are available under section 125, title 23 U.S.C. (highways). These funds are only for repair and/or reconstruction, not maintenance, for roads and bridges on the federal-aid highway system. In order to receive funds, the governor has to declare an emergency (agreed to by the Secretary of Transportation) and there must be "serious" damage over a wide area. FHWA (Washington) makes the serious damage finding. Here's whom you should contact:

- First, your state highway department, then your FHWA division administrator (usually in your state capital). You, your state highway department and FHWA division representatives need to gather evidence to support "serious" damage over a wide area.

## FEDERAL DISASTER ASSISTANCE ADMINISTRATION

For roads and bridges off the federal-aid highway system, funds are available from FDAA under the President's disaster relief program. First, the President must declare an emergency or a major disaster. For an emergency, there is usually limited assistance, meaning the assistance is often for a special purpose, such as snow removal. For a major disaster, there must be a need to restore public facilities. The governor must request disaster relief assistance. Here's whom to contact:

- First, your governor's office (office of civil defense or emergency services) to see if the President has declared an emergency and to request assistance. Then you need to contact the regional director of FDAA (located in each of the 10 federal regions listed below). This person is your key contact. In order to receive funds, the regional director contacts the FDAA administrator in Washington, D.C., who contacts the Secretary of HUD, who then receives final approval from the President. HUD will evaluate county as well as state budgets to determine if funds will be awarded.



**CLOSED**—School children arrive home three hours late, business at a gas station plummets 60 per cent, disaster plans at the Greater Pittsburgh Airport are thrown awry, and commuters detour 15 miles and drive up to two hours for a 15-minute trip as a result of the recent closing of the Sewickley Bridge in Allegheny County, Pa. The situation is made worse by the closing of a nearby bridge, weight limits and narrow lanes on other bridges.

## FDAA Regional Offices

Region Number	City
I	Boston
II	New York
III	Philadelphia
IV	Atlanta
V	Chicago
VI	Dallas
VII	Kansas City
VIII	Denver
IX	San Francisco
X	Seattle

—Marlene Glassman  
NACoRF Transportation Program



## Matter and Measure

We continue our series on state associations of county road personnel with a report from the Engineering Committee of the County Road Association of Michigan. The group reports lots of action in areas of engineering finance and administration of road commission activities. They have been working with trucking agencies on Michigan's spring weight restrictions on county roads to head off relaxation of current weight limitations.

The committee is also formulating a uniform statewide policy, for adoption by individual road commissions, to eliminate the different policies and requirements for using and controlling special permits for oversized and overweight loads. They have been involved in helping road commissions implement new federal requirements and programs. They have worked with federal, state and local agencies to complete and expand the statewide plans coordinate system. They have prepared guidelines for storage of salt and other chemicals for adoption and implementation by various member road commissions.

Working with many other state agencies, the Michigan committee is promoting state legislation to provide adequate funds for all modes of transportation, and a statewide integrated multi-modal transportation needs study to demonstrate the needs of all types of transportation on a fair and equitable basis. Their major project for 1977 will be completion of a road commission typical policy and procedural manual.

## OF INTEREST

We hope you saw the article highlighting the county perspective on the Army Corps of Engineers' 404 permit program, which appeared in the Feb. 21 issue of *County News*, beginning on page 3. If you missed it, and are interested in the subject, be sure to read the article. It covers the background of the program, the controversy itself, related legislative activities, and major issues involved. Carol Shaskan, NACo's environmental legislative representative, is the staff contact for this subject, so you can contact her for more information.

Two articles appearing outside this column in this week's *County News* will be of interest to you. One concerns Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) actions—amended regulations on bus design standards for transportation of the elderly and handicapped, plus information on a public hearing in Washington, D.C. on advanced design bus development, and the Transbus program. Another article discusses federal funding for emergency road and bridge work.

## Proposed Regs

The following proposed regulations are being analyzed by county officials and the NACo staff to determine their impact on counties. For copies, contact the Grants and Regulations Office at NACo.

**77-15 LABOR**—"Labor Certification Process for the Temporary Employment of Aliens." ACIR Ref. No. 77-15. The Employment and Training Administration of the Department of Labor is proposing to amend its regulations governing the labor certification process for the temporary employment of aliens in the United States in agricultural (including sheepherding) and logging occupation. Copies are available.

**77-16 COMMERCE**—"Coastal Zone Management Research and Technical Assistance." ACIR

Ref. No. 77-16. The National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA) hereby proposes to adopt regulations pursuant to section 310 of the Coastal Zone Management Act of 1972, as amended (16 U.S.C. 1451 et seq.), for the purpose of defining procedures by which NOAA will operate the national research and technical assistance program. Copies are available.

**77-17 USDA**—"Part 246. Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC Program)." ACIR Ref. No. 77-17. The Department of Agriculture is considering revising and reissuing the regulations for the Special Supplemental Food Program for Women, Infants and Children (WIC Program). Suggestions included evaluating the effects of food, medical care, and nutrition education on the recipient, and extending the detailed medical evaluation until fiscal '78. Copies are available.



# Wheelchair Proves No Barrier to Bus Ride

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—The bus pulls up to a stop on Route 3. All but one of the people mount the steps, pay the fare, and take their seats. The remaining person, a woman, is in a wheelchair.

The bus driver pushes a button. The two steps change into a platform which descends to curb level. The woman rolls herself onto the platform which raises her up to the level of the driver.

She wheels herself in and pays her fare. As she locks her wheelchair into one of two reserved spaces, the platform changes back into two steps.

After a stop of about a minute and a half, the bus continues down the road toward downtown San Diego.

THE OTHER passengers have watched the woman with some interest because she is one of the first handicapped people to ride on this bus with the help of the new "step-lift."

The day before—on Feb. 6—the San Diego Transit Corporation became the first mass transit system in the country to put into regular, fixed-route operation buses equipped with the new device.

The corporation had a local firm add step-lifts to five buses. Other southern California transit authorities have ordered new buses with the step-lift, but these will not be put into operation until summer or fall.

In addition to the passengers on this bus, many other observers are interested in seeing how this woman and other physically impaired San Diego residents use the specially equipped buses that travel once an hour on two routes.

IN 1974, federal legislation called on mass transit systems to provide

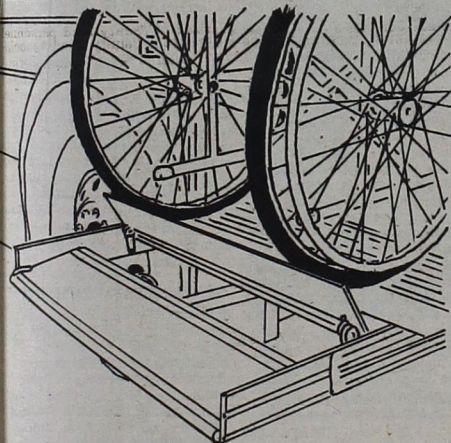
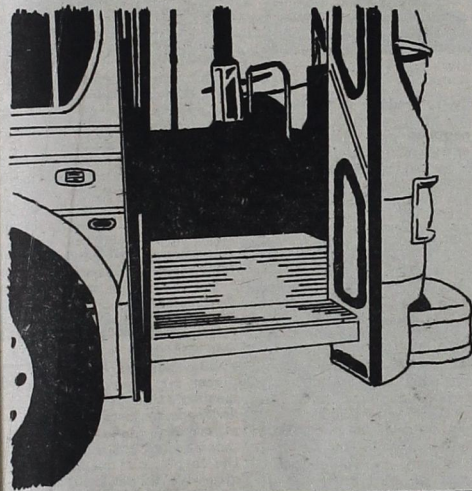
accessible facilities for handicapped people. Previously, special vehicles were "on call" to provide door to door transportation for the handicapped.

Now general transportation systems must be accessible to the handicapped, and many local officials fear that infrequent use will not justify the cost of expensive equipment such as the step-lift.

In recent testimony on the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1977, NACo urged Congress to recognize the need for "maximum local flexibility for local units to

develop service methods (for the handicapped) most appropriate to the particular local situation" and for "appropriate levels of (federal) funds to assure that mandated goals can be achieved."

San Diego's five step lifts were purchased and installed with a \$50,000 grant from the federal Urban Mass Transportation Administration. In the first week, seven people took advantage of the step-lift, and, according to John Garland, a corporation spokesman, about the same number used the lift-equipped buses in the second week.



"STEP-LIFTS" allow regular fixed-route buses to pick up passengers in wheelchairs. The driver can change the steps into a platform which descends to curb level. On Feb. 6, San Diego, Calif. became the first community nationwide to put buses equipped with step-lifts into regular operation.

## Adams to Review Policy on New Bus Designs

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams will review departmental policy concerning the purchase of advanced design transit buses to meet the concerns of local and state governments, manufacturers and elderly and handicapped riders.

Adams has scheduled a public hearing for March 15 and has invited NACo and interest groups to attend. He promises a decision by May 27.

Regulations for new bus designs are important not only to the manufacturers and purchasers, but also to elderly and handicapped passengers who have argued that buses should have low steps and platforms capable of taking wheelchairs.

"My review of these regulations," Adams said, "is to make certain that the best bus is made available to the American people, that the needs of the elderly and handicapped are

addressed and that the federal participation encourages a viable and competitive bus manufacturing industry."

NEW BUS regulations had been scheduled to take effect Feb. 15. They would have required the first step of a new bus to be no more than 24 inches off the ground and have 8-inch high front door steps. A requirement that bus manufacturers offer purchasers optional equipment for loading wheelchairs will take effect as scheduled.

The Secretary's decision, published in the Feb. 16 Federal Register, also asked for comments by Feb. 24 on procedures that will enable localities receiving UMTA funds to compare advanced design buses.

Adams said a central issue to be discussed at the public hearing will be Transbus, a DOT program, which

began in 1971, to develop a new type of bus; provide elderly and handicapped persons better access to mass transit; and encourage competition in the bus manufacturing industry. The program was terminated in 1976.

THE TERMINATION and decisions made by the three bus manufacturers have placed these companies in a different competitive situation, Adams said. AM General has said it relied on a federally approved and financed Transbus. General Motors Corp. and Flxible Co., a subsidiary of Rohr Industries, are committed to producing an advanced design bus incorporating many, but not all, of the Transbus innovations.

Adams said the hearing should assist in resolving these issues:

- Should the Secretary require or encourage the use of a Transbus per-

formance specification for all new transit buses purchased after a certain date?

- If Transbus is required, other questions must be answered. What should be the effective date of the requirement? What should be the floor height? What equipment should be required or made optional to assist elderly and handicapped persons and where should it be located? Is additional research and development needed? What should be the federal government's role—including financing—in producing Transbus and accomplishing these objectives?

- If the Secretary decides only to encourage, not require, Transbus, what should be the federal role in accomplishing that goal?

Written comments should be submitted to DOT before April 1.

—Phil Jones  
NACoF Aging Program

## BETTY AND JOE REVIS ON:

# Transportation for Elderly

WASHINGTON, D.C.—At the first Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens, held here in January, transportation for the elderly was identified as a top county priority for senior citizens.

To find out the latest developments in this field, NACo's Aging Program interviewed Joe and Betty Revis of the Institute of Public Administration (IPA). The institute has conducted major studies on transportation services for the elderly for the federal Administration on Aging and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

One major work is a 1975 study, "Transportation for Older Americans," which investigates 12 transportation services in depth. Results of this study were used to develop a "Planning Handbook" for local officials, also published in 1975.

(For information about how to obtain these reports, write to NACo's Aging Program.)

In the interview comments below, JR is Joe Revis and BR is Betty Revis.

In your 1975 study, you report between 1,000 and 1,500 transportation systems—including 145 reduced-fare programs—that serve the elderly. Has that number remained the same?

JR: No, in two or three years the number has probably more than doubled. The increase has been due to the impact of funding under title III and title VII of the Older Americans Act, the awarding of grants under section 16(b)(2) of the Urban Mass Transit Act (UMTA), and section 147 grants for rural highway demonstration projects.

How much of this growth has been in rural, as opposed to urban, areas?

JR: We don't have that breakdown available. I imagine the rate of growth has been faster in rural areas, but that's just a calculated guess.

How about suburban areas? What studies have been done?

JR: There are suburban aspects to several of the systems we studied, but there has been no work on the suburbs per se.

BR: Some urban systems have begun a fair amount of outreach into the suburbs, but on the whole, this area has received short shrift.

Have there been other significant changes, besides the increase in the number of systems?

JR: Yes, because of scarce funds there has been a shift away from demands for vast sums of money to set up programs toward concern for using newly obtained or existing facilities more efficiently for coordinating services.

So, is the federal government's role over? Have the feds put the systems into place, and local governments must now cover all expenses?

JR: No, anyone familiar with local governments knows they are strapped for funds. The property tax is not likely to be a good way to raise much money. The need for more federal money still remains.

Will transportation services for the elderly ever pay their own way?

JR and BR: No.

In your reports you give examples of services that counties can study and adapt to meet their needs. But you do not mention the other side. Are there commonly made mistakes that county officials should avoid?

JR: Yes, four of them, in fact.

First, local planners do not find out what has been done elsewhere. Later local officials find someone else is providing a better service than they are.

Second, planners sometimes do not do the nuts-and-bolts research to determine who actually wants to go somewhere, and where exactly they want to go. Therefore, they set up inappropriate services.

Third, service providers do not keep good account of costs. One provider overestimated his costs by including the expense of intake workers under transportation. This makes coordinating services almost impossible because nobody knows how much each separate service actually costs.

Fourth, providers do not monitor their services to make sure they adjust to changing situations. When services sometimes go out of business, "lack of funds" hides the real reason: lack of flexibility.

You have mentioned coordinating services several times. Do you have any suggestions about how to accomplish this?

BR: Yes, the most successful service providers are usually third-party operators, not one of the social services. This assures that a vehicle does not get labeled a "charity" bus.

Second, providers should not carry people or groups that might not be compatible on the same vehicle at the same time. For example, retarded children and the elderly might not be a good mix in some communities.

Finally, what is the latest innovation in hardware?

BR: The most recent development is the step-lift which enables a normal urban-type bus to pick up handicapped riders. The step doubles as a lift operated by the driver. It is being put into operation this year by several communities in California.



# Report on House Ethics Reform

by Congressman David R. Obey  
Last July the Speaker of the House appointed me chairman of the Commission on Administrative Review. The commission, composed of seven members of the general public and eight members of Congress, was charged with developing reform proposals in three areas: scheduling, ethics and overall House administration.

Recently we reported a sweeping ethics reform package dealing with such questions as financial disclosure, gifts, franking privileges, unofficial office accounts (or "slush funds"), travel and outside income. Our proposals were based on the work of a commission task force chaired by Rep. Lee Hamilton (D-Ind.). I will describe each of our recommendations, but first I would like to explain an important aspect of our work.

**THE PUBLIC OPINION POLL**  
From the beginning, the commission felt it was essential that the

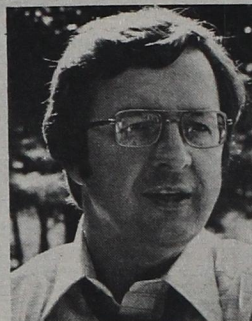
public be consulted on the question of ethics reform. Rather than relying upon spokesmen for the Chamber of Commerce, organized labor, Common Cause and the like—all of whom claim from time to time to represent public opinion—we felt we ought to ask the people themselves what they thought.

That is why we commissioned a poll—prepared by commission member Bill Hamilton, a well-known public opinion analyst, and conducted by another nationally known pollster, Lou Harris—to determine which of a congressman's roles the public thinks need greatest attention and where the public's concerns lie in the area of congressional ethics. At the same time, the commission staff conducted a similar poll among congressmen themselves.

It would take an entire article in itself to relate all of the results of those polls, but I would like to mention several of the findings. Above all else, the Harris poll indicated that

*A tough code of ethics with stronger financial disclosures and a limit on the amount of outside income a member could earn passed the House March 3. The vote was 402 to 22.*

*The Senate, which has a similar package pending, is expected to act on it this week.*



Rep. Obey

people want financial disclosure—they want to know about any income, debts or investments their representatives have which might present a conflict of interest.

It is interesting to note that while people said they feel Congress hides a lot from the public, they also said that the news media pays too much attention to the personal activities of congressmen and not enough attention to their official actions.

It is also obvious from the poll that people want more communication with their congressmen. The Washington press might not appreciate that fact—every time we have taken a recess in the last few years so that we could get back to our districts we have been accused of taking off on a vacation. But the poll shows that people don't want their congressmen to be deskbound—they want them to get back home and to get around the country, seeing problems firsthand, rather than relying on the word of "expert" witnesses in Washington.

Of special significance is the fact that when you compare the public poll with the survey of members, you find that the standards which members of Congress say they want written into a new ethics code are tougher than the standards demanded by the public.

I believe this indicates a recognition of the fact that the ethics of the marketplace are not sufficient for public life—that a higher standard of official conduct must be required of those who enjoy the public trust. It was with this in mind that the commission set out to draft a new ethics code.

## FINANCIAL DISCLOSURE

As I said, the Harris poll revealed a strong public demand for financial disclosure, and just plain common sense dictates that disclosure be an integral part of any ethics reform package. Aside from providing members of Congress with an added incentive to ensure that their financial affairs are strictly aboveboard, disclosure would allow the public to judge for itself whether an individual member's financial dealings pose a conflict of interest.

That is why the commission has recommended that members of Congress be required to publicly disclose the amounts and sources of all relevant income, gifts, reimbursements, holdings, debts, securities transactions and so forth which could present a possible conflict of interest. This recommendation was based in large part on the financial disclosure bill authored by Rep. Bob Kastenmeier (D-Wis.).

## GIFTS

The current House rule on gifts says that a member of Congress cannot accept gifts of "substantial" value from those with an interest in pending legislation. But since the rule does not define "substantial" value, that means that the sky's the limit.

The commission's recommendation would tighten up that rule con-

siderably. It would prohibit gifts to members \$100 or more during a given year from any person, organization or corporation having a direct interest in legislation before Congress. This ban would apply to lobbyists and foreign nationals, as well as any others who fall into that category.

## OFFICE ACCOUNTS AND FRANKING PRIVILEGES

The commission recommended that members no longer be allowed to maintain unofficial office accounts. These accounts—sometimes called slush funds—are financed by political and other private contributions, and while they are currently legal, they are not subject to disclosure or regulation of any kind.

This recommendation stems from the conviction that private donors—whether a giant steel company or a corner grocery store owner—should not be allowed or expected to contribute to the running of a federal office. Contributions like that create divided loyalties and invite abuse.

In a related decision, the commission proposed that only those mailings prepared at government expense be eligible for franking, or free mailing at government expense. This would ensure an end to the current situation in which a member of Congress can have a newsletter printed out of private funds at a cost of \$1,500 and then have it mailed out at a cost to the U.S. Treasury of \$25,000 or more. In other words, up until now a member could use \$1,500 in private funds to generate more than 10 times that in taxpayer-financed services. That's not a bad return on an investment.

In addition, mass mailings would have to be sent third class, resulting in an estimated annual savings of \$9.5 million in postage, and newsletters would be held down to the equivalent of six district-wide mailings a year.

## TRAVEL

The Harris poll showed that the public supports legitimate travel—both foreign and domestic—by mem-

bers of Congress. But by an overwhelming margin, the poll indicated that people don't think lame ducks should be allowed one last fling. The commission recommendations would prohibit foreign travel at government expense by a member of Congress once he or she failed to be re-elected. In addition, they would tighten up on government reimbursement for expenses claimed on official trips.

## OUTSIDE INCOME

Right now there is no limit on the amount of money a member of Congress can earn beyond his or her congressional salary. In addition, members can accept up to \$2,000 per speech and up to \$25,000 a year in speaking fees.

The commission recommended that earned outside income, including speaking fees and other honoraria be limited to \$750 per speech, appearance or article.

There were some who argued that this recommendation would penalize members of Congress who are rich because they would be restricted in the amount of outside income they could earn, while those colleagues who happen to be rich could continue clipping coupons, as it were.

The commission wasn't persuaded by that argument for two reasons. First, the public has a right to expect full-time service from its congressmen and there is no question that giving speeches or practicing law places far greater demands on a member's time than collecting stock dividends, for instance.

Secondly, that argument implies that we must find ways to maximize the earnings of members of Congress. We did not feel that that was the commission's job; we felt it was our job to try to maximize members' effectiveness and minimize the potential for conflicts of interest.

## POLITICAL AND PERSONAL FUNDS

At present, a member of Congress can convert political funds to his or her personal use simply by paying taxes on them. The commission felt it was important to draw a strict line between political and personal money, and so we recommended that members be prohibited from converting political funds, including the proceeds from testimonial dinners, to personal use.

## WHERE WE GO FROM HERE

I think it is important that the work of the commission be put in its proper context. I served in the Wisconsin legislature for nearly six years and have been a member of Congress for almost eight years now. In both Madison and Washington, the people I have served with have exhibited a higher ethical standard and have shown a greater concern for the public interest than almost any other group in society. This is as it should be.

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

ON APRIL 27 AND 28 IN BANGOR, MAINE.

TO PRE-REGISTER FOR THE NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION

SEND THIS FORM TO:

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

NAME/TITLE \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET \_\_\_\_\_  
CITY \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_  
COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_ STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_

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

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

MAKE PAYABLE TO **NACo.**

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

HOUSING FORM FOR NORTHEAST TOWN MEETING  
ON COUNTY MODERNIZATION

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

NAME(S) \_\_\_\_\_  
STREET \_\_\_\_\_ CITY \_\_\_\_\_  
STATE \_\_\_\_\_ ZIP \_\_\_\_\_ TELEPHONE \_\_\_\_\_

PLEASE CHECK ACCOMMODATIONS REQUIRED

**SINGLE, \$19**

**DOUBLE, \$22**

**DEADLINE FOR HOTEL RESERVATIONS IS APRIL 6, 1977**

## A Tribute



Canlis

Sheriff Michael N. Canlis of San Joaquin County, Calif., died at home Mon., Feb. 14 of a heart attack. Sheriff Canlis served on NACo's Criminal Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee for the past several years, and directed NACo's subcommittee for law enforcement from 1973 to 1974. Canlis was an active spokesman for criminal justice reform.

He began his law-enforcement career in 1939 in San Joaquin County as deputy sheriff of the Identifica-

tion and Investigation Bureau. In 1947, he became under-sheriff to Sheriff Carlos Sousa, and was appointed sheriff in 1960. Canlis instituted work furlough, education programs, and training for the jail inmates. He improved inter-agency cooperation, and maintained efforts to improve relations between law enforcement and the general public. In 1971 he received the Roe P. Pound Award from the National Council on Crime and Delinquency for outstanding achievement in the field of corrections.

Bernard F. Hillenbrand, NACo executive director, says of Canlis: "Mike was a dedicated sheriff who advocated correctional reform and modern methods of law enforcement. I have met few men I respect more."



# Prior Water Resource Planning Pays Off

## Cooperation Among North Texas Governments

various local governments.

The Upper Trinity River Basin Comprehensive Sewerage Plan was developed by local governments through NCTCOG in 1970. Since then, it has been adopted by the state and EPA. According to Herman Veselka, NCTCOG director of water resources, the plan was successful, in part, because of the many alternatives that were analyzed for each of the major watersheds.

"Even the option of abandonment of all treatment plants in the metropolitan area and construction of a single regional plant was investigated. A computer program was developed as part of the study to permit rapid analysis and cost comparison of alternative systems for the collection and treatment of sewage for staged construction . . .

The systems recommended for 1990 consisted of five major regional plants operated by three entities, and a multi-plant system operated by a fourth entity. Implementation

of the recommendations would permit the phasing out by 1990 of more than 38 local sewage plants."

Now, seven years later, that original plan has been updated under the current 208 planning program, and demonstrates the advantage of good planning that actively involves local elected officials. Virtually all of the recommendations of the 1970 plan have been completed, are under construction, or are in active planning. Regional treatment plants have already replaced eight individually operated works, and five others will be abandoned within the next two years when interceptors are completed.

By the end of the year, 88 per cent of the area's domestic wastewater will surpass required federal water quality standards. By 1980, approximately 96 per cent of the permitted flows will have reached this point. Virtually all industrial discharges are being adequately treated

by municipal plants.

The 1970 plan also investigated managerial organization alternatives for operation of treatment plants, ranging from a private corporation, a county system, to a regional single-purpose authority. Coordinated joint systems were finally chosen as the most practical method to implement.

Locally, each major operator formed a System Customer Council of representatives from customer cities to serve as advisers on such matters as capital needs, new treatment and operation standards and requirements, proposed new collection lines, and retail rates.

A Water Quality Council was created within the council of governments with membership from each major systems operator and each customer council. This group, later enlarged by the governor to include state agency representatives and additional citizen representation, is now known as the Areawide Plan-

ning Advisory Committee. It reviews regional plan charges, comments on federal and state legislation, conducts comprehensive water quality planning, etc.

The committee serves as the advisory body on water quality matters to the executive board of NCTCOG. The board, consisting of elected officials from the local jurisdictions, is the policy making body that makes final recommendations to the governor and EPA.

"The successful implementation of the NCTCOG regional sewerage plan is attributable to several factors," according to Veselka. "Regional city and county officials and the general public were constantly made aware of the general provisions and benefits of a regional plan. Implementation success is dependent on the involvement and mutual agreement of participating joint system operators and customer cities. No matter what system is adopted, it is doomed to failure if it has no vehicle for exchange of ideas and respect and appreciation for the problems of both the operator and the customer."

—Jean Packard  
NACoRF Wastewater  
Management Project

## Work Session Held on Solid Waste Law

WASHINGTON, D.C.—At a NACo sponsored meeting with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), development of solid waste guidelines for the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 was discussed.

The meeting was chaired by Neal Potter, councilman, Montgomery County, Md., and included county officials from across the country.

The agenda centered on county involvement in the state or regional solid waste planning section of the new solid waste act. (An estimated 71 per cent of counties in the nation are involved in solid waste disposal.)

NACo made the following points and recommendations:

- Due to various legal, institutional and functional solid waste differences across the country, no one (federal, state or local) arrangement or process currently exists that could be prescribed by EPA to satisfy the intention of the act.

- Counties must be allowed flexibility in determining what means they will employ to plan and implement solid waste management programs within each state. In other words, the federal government, either directly or indirectly, should not mandate mechanisms to accomplish solid waste management planning and implementation. Conversely, the federal government should provide county officials with detailed guidance as to the selection of available and alternative planning and implementation mechanisms.

- The solid waste planning and implementation process must be intricately linked to ensure that plans will be implemented.

- Elected local officials in each state should have a major voice in identifying solid waste regional boundaries. This is particularly important because local officials will be responsible for implementation within these boundaries.



**SOLID WASTE WORK SESSION**—Seen standing from left are: Thomas Bulger, NCoRF solid waste project director; Charles Merrill, assistant executive, Onondaga County, N.Y.; Robert Roller, general manager of solid waste disposal, Chemung County, N.Y.; and Ed Keegan, federal state aid coordinator. Seated from left are Carol Shaskan Horn, NACo legislative representative, and Tarald Hassell, executive representative, Onondaga County, N.Y.

- To ensure strong consideration of local elected officials' viewpoints, a veto mechanism, whereby local governments could roadblock state designations or vice versa, should be included in EPA's guidelines.

- Solid waste management planning and implementation for all sections of the country should be based on need, and handled on a case-by-case basis.

Participants at the meeting were quick to point out that any new solid waste endeavors would most likely include local government input. Dramatic changes in the way states and local governments handle and dispose of solid waste were expected to be negligible, in light of recommended fiscal '78 federal funding levels for this program. (See County News, Feb. 28.)

County officials also discussed resource recovery, expressing a genuine willingness to become involved in such programs but indicating that they are reluctant to assume huge financial and technical risks. They pointed out that federal assistance or incentives should be provided, but were unhappy that

limited funds will be directed towards resource recovery in the new law.

The hazardous waste management component of the new solid waste law received mixed comments. County officials recommended that adequate hazardous waste disposal facilities must be provided. However, precisely how hazardous wastes, after they are identified, should be disposed of spurred response. For example, finding a site for hazardous waste disposal may well be a difficult political decision for local officials; upgrading existing sanitary landfills to receive hazardous wastes may be expensive; and technical assistance to deal with hazardous wastes would have to be provided at the local level. County officials also wanted to know whether sludges from wastewater treatment facilities will be treated as hazardous waste.

NACo will continue to monitor EPA's draft of solid waste guidelines and report on any developments. In the next few weeks, NACo will review EPA's draft guidelines concerning the identification of solid waste regions.

## PRETREATMENT PROPOSALS

## EPA Sets Meetings on Industry Wastes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has scheduled four meetings nationwide in March and April to explain its proposed regulations on pretreatment of industrial wastes discharged into county and municipal sewer systems (published in the *Federal Register* Feb. 2). The meetings are designed to brief state and local officials, environmentalists, and industry representatives on the alternatives under consideration to carrying out this program.

The two-hour briefings will be held in Washington, D.C., March 22; San Francisco, April 6; Boston, April 13; and Chicago, April 18. In Boston, San Francisco and Chicago, public hearings will be held on the day following the briefing session, while in Washington, D.C. the hearing will be held on April 21. The hearings are open to anyone who desires to testify, and written comments may be submitted until May 2 to EPA headquarters.

THE BRIEFINGS, however, are open to a limited number of participants. If you are interested in attending one of the briefings, please contact Robert Weaver or Cliff Cobb at NACo (202) 785-9577 as soon as possible. You may also obtain a copy of the regulations or receive more information on the hearings by contacting NACo.

It is important that potentially affected counties become involved in this program, while it is still being developed, so that the final regulations will not be administratively unworkable at the local level. One of

the options—which EPA is considering and which may be favored by environmental groups—would require most standard setting and enforcement to be carried out by the federal government. The other three options would allow local enforcement of standards and varying degrees of local control over setting standards. Regardless of which option is chosen, each county or municipality which treats industrial discharges will have to:

- Inventory industrial discharges regarding the nature and quantity of their waste flows;

- Determine the degree to which the county or municipal treatment facility already removes "incompatible" wastes;

- Determine the treatment facility's ability to tolerate pollutants which interfere with its operation, including final disposal of sludge which may contain heavy metals and other toxic substances;

- Develop the technical information necessary to implement an industrial waste ordinance;

- Design a monitoring and enforcement program;

- Construct and operate monitoring facilities.

Given the number of requirements which will apply to many counties and municipalities, NACo feels that it is crucial that local governments demand flexibility and control over their own pretreatment programs at the scheduled hearings. Otherwise, federal requirements could be imposed which would be costly to businesses and local governments alike.

## C. Publication

### Requirement

Section 121(c)(1) of the State and Local Fiscal Assistance Act of 1972, as amended, requires a recipient government to publish in a newspaper of general circulation within its geographic area a notice of the budget hearing and a summary of the enacted budget.

**CLARIFICATION**—In the General Revenue Sharing "Statement of Assurances" under Public Participation and Public Hearings, the word proposed should be substituted for enacted. NACo and the Office of Revenue Sharing are aware of this error. County officials should not be concerned about having signed the assurance form, since the forms have been processed according to the intent of the law.



# Counties, the Congress, & the New Administration Air Pollution

In 1970, Congress passed the Clean Air Act which requires states, local governments and industry to meet national air quality standards.

Local governments, however, were given no decision-making role in the 1970 act—despite the fact that they were required by federal and state mandate to implement air pollution control measures that directly affect local zoning, land use and transportation plans.

These pollution control measures particularly affect areas with high concentrations of automobile emissions. In order to offset auto pollution, some local governments have been forced to curtail industrial growth (which brings in needed jobs) or encourage alternatives to the automobile.

Although the auto industry was required by the Clean Air Act to meet statutory emission standards, it has been granted continued extensions in meeting these standards by Congress and the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA).

As a result, one county official has called implementation of the Clean Air Act a "nightmare" for local governments.

## MAJOR ISSUES

While the 94th Congress spent months working on amendments to the Clean Air Act, a Senate filibuster killed the bill in the final hours of debate.

The following issues will inevitably stir the same amount of controversy in this year's debate over

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

Clean Air Act amendments. These issues have significant impact on local governments.

**Automobile Emissions.** The automobile industry claims it cannot meet emission standards for several years. Yet, auto emissions are the primary source of pollution in many counties and continual extensions make it impossible for these areas to achieve national air quality standards. When and how Congress can induce the auto industry to meet emission standards will be a major issue this year.

**Transportation Controls and Indirect Source Review.** EPA has required areas with significant auto pollution to implement transportation measures that reduce reliance on the automobile (mandatory carpool lanes, off-street parking requirements, etc.).

EPA also has required the review, prior to construction, of any facility which generates auto traffic and therefore "indirectly" pollutes the air.

Both these requirements have met with strong opposition at the local level. County officials believe any overhaul of the Clean Air Act should begin with the following questions: Are indirect source review programs effective? Who (federal, state or local government) should plan transportation controls? Should EPA apply sanctions to areas needing transportation controls? Should any of these measures be required until the auto industry meets emission standards?

**Local Consultation.** The 1970 Clean Air Act did not include a decision-making role for local governments. Since local governments implement pollution control plans, should states be required

These articles are designed to brief county officials on the current legislative status of key issues and familiarize readers with NACo's position on these issues. This week's focus is on air and water pollution.

to consult with local officials when devising these plans?

**Prevention of Significant Deterioration.** A 1970 court case maintained that the Clean Air Act required EPA to prevent the deterioration of air in clean air areas of the country. How can this program be designed so that it will not stifle economic and energy accelerated growth? What level of deterioration are acceptable? Who determines these levels—the states or the federal government?

**Non-attainment.** Although states are required to meet national air standards by 1977, it is evident that many areas will lag behind this schedule. What type of extensions should be granted to states? How can local officials work with states to develop ways to comply with new clean air time tables?

## NACo POSITION

NACo strongly supports the goals of the Clean Air Act. However, NACo believes these goals can only be achieved through an intergovernmental approach that would give local governments an active role in planning programs to clean up the air.

Furthermore, NACo believes that air quality standards cannot be met without a true partnership between government and industry. NACo urges the federal government to require the auto industry to comply with statutory emission standards as soon as possible in order to stop pollution at its source.

Finally, NACo supports amendments to the Clean Air Act that would give state and local governments more flexibility in developing programs to achieve air quality standards.

# Water Pollution

In 1972, Congress passed the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

This act created the largest public works program in the country. It authorized \$18 billion for local governments to build or upgrade sewage treatment facilities to meet national water treatment standards by 1977 and ultimate clean water goals by 1983.

The act also offered local governments 100 per cent federal assistance to help them plan and manage area-wide water quality programs.

Despite this substantial federal commitment, the sewage construction program ran into major problems from its inception.

First, neither the states nor the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) were adequately staffed to administer such a complex program. Second, the federal government impounded \$9 billion in construction funds in the early 1970s. Third, bureaucratic red tape delayed the development and implementation of water pollution regulations.

In addition to these problems, local government officials have identified other factors that have impeded county and city efforts to implement the 1972 water program. These include: rigid regulations that require local governments to finance the operation and maintenance of sewage treatment plants through user fees (instead of taxes); lengthy paperwork involved in applying for even the smallest construction grant; double review for each grant step by both EPA and the states; lack of federal commitment to the water planning program (section 208 of the act); and inconsistent funding for sewage projects.

The result of these administrative and funding barriers is that the law has not taken effect as quickly as Congress anticipated and many municipalities are behind schedule in meeting 1977 water quality standards.

Although these municipalities are still in the process of upgrading treatment facilities, federal funding for the program expired at the end of fiscal '76.

## MAJOR ISSUES

The 94th Congress has attempted to pass amendments to the water law authorizing continued funding.

Amendments which passed the House of Representatives last year provided funding for the construction grant program, as well as measures designed to alleviate the problems identified by local officials.

These amendments would have provided for:

- Case-by-case extensions of 1977 deadlines;
- Use of property taxes (instead of user fees) to finance treatment plants, if local governments traditionally used this method of collecting sewage fees;
- A simplified grant application process;
- State certification of construction grants to avoid federal duplication; and
- Extension of 100 per cent federal funding for the water planning program.

The Senate, on the other hand, believed that the House amendments were premature without a complete review of the law (which the Senate may not undertake until the end of 1977).

Consequently, the Senate bill only contained funding authorizations for water programs.

Unable to reach a compromise on the two versions, Congress failed to pass the water amendments and left many municipalities without federal money to continue upgrading sewage treatment facilities and without relief from the 1977 treatment deadline.

EPA has estimated that 50 per cent of municipalities will be unable to comply with this deadline and will be liable to possible court action for the violation of the law.

The Senate/House impasse continues this year. The Senate is attempting to deal strictly with the funding issue. If the funding issue is resolved, House members are concerned that the Senate will lose incentive to deal with the administrative and structural problems in the water act.

One new development has arisen. Before leaving office, President Ford introduced the concept of 10-year funding for the construction grant program. In order to minimize the federal costs of the program, the Ford administration proposed to limit funds to only those costs associated with secondary treatment and interceptor sewers. It appears that the Carter administration also will support this proposal.

## NACo POSITION

NACo strongly endorses the goals of the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act. However, county officials believe that without passage of the House amendments designed to alleviate red tape, local government efforts to clean up the nation's waters will be severely impeded, if not halted.

NACo believes these amendments must be passed now so they will not be held up by debate at the total review of the 1972 act.

In addition, NACo strongly supports long-term funding for the program which would give local governments stability to meet water goals. However, if changes are made in future funding levels, NACo believes local governments should have the flexibility to determine how these funds are used.

1977  
Legislative  
Conference



## "JEWISH MOTHER," "RAILROAD WORKER, SCHOLAR," "MEAT PURVEYOR"

# Ballot Labels Raise Eyebrows

The following article is reprinted with the permission of *The California Journal*, 1617 10th St., Sacramento, Calif. 95814.

by Bruce C. Bolinger

"The world's greatest lying contest," "basically unworkable," "hypocritical" and "pro-incumbent" are how various election officials have characterized California's law allowing candidates to list occupational designations on the ballot.

When the system of occupational designations was first used in 1932, it worked fairly well. Few candidates bothered to use designations, and those who did gave fairly short, prosaic occupations. Since then, a growing realization of the importance of these designations has resulted in vitriol and unanimous use.

Candidates work strenuously to conjure up the most effective designation—whether accurate or not—while opponents make every effort to prevent them. Candidates, courts, and election officials have become embroiled in a proliferation of lawsuits over designations—lawsuits which never settle any issues and which endanger the timely printing of the ballots.

No other state allows candidates to list an occupation except when running against someone with a similar name. That, in fact, was the original purpose of California's law. When the 1973 legislature passed what is essentially the present law, it extended the right to use occupational designations to all candidates rather than just those with similar names.

### REAPPORTIONMENT INFLUENCE

It was a reapportionment year, and legislators were faced with running for re-election in altered districts or for higher office, and were sensitive to being identified on the ballot by the title of the office then held. Explanations given to the press emphasized that the bill intended to identify incumbents and protect them from similar-name campaign ploys. Not only were incumbents guaranteed an advantage, but the purpose of the law was undermined—a voter is more likely to distinguish between two candidates with similar names if only those candidates list occupational designations.

All this may not matter if having an occupational designation helps the voter make rational choices. There are a large number of offices on California's ballots and inadequate information about most candidates. Voters cast about for some guide in deciding how to vote. Most of the time, the occupational designation will be one of these guides, particularly if the election is nonpartisan or a party primary.

Several studies have examined the impact of occupational designations. One of these, conducted by the Assembly Elections Committee in 1963, found ballot position and occupational designation were the key factors that deter-

mined in advance who the successful candidates would be in county central committee races. It and another study done several years later by political scientists, found results varied according to the occupation a candidate lists. Candidates using occupations such as teacher, doctor or attorney did well on election day. Other occupations, such as teacher, doctor or attorney did well on election day. Other occupations, such as housewife, salesman and student, did poorly. Both studies found that the only thing worse than listing a "poor" designation was listing none at all.

Candidates give considerable thought to the most effective ballot designation they can use. Better-financed candidates use professional surveys compiled by firms such as Decision Making Information in Orange County or Public Response Associates of San Francisco to test the public's response to different designations.

### SEVERAL STRATEGIES

There are several strategies candidates employ in choosing a ballot designation:

- **Identify with the office sought and demonstrate relevant experience.** In the 1969 election to the Los Angeles Junior College Board, candidates with education-related occupations gained some 5,000 votes. Recognizing this, some candidates designed very imaginative designations such as "Optometrist and Educator" and "Railroad Worker, Scholar." Orange County Supervisor Robert Battin, seeking a state Senate seat, dubbed himself "Orange County Legislator" even though the term "legislator" is not used by local government officials. Until 1967 when the law was changed to prohibit it, many candidates who were allies of high elected officials would obtain appointive positions from them to use the impressive titles as their ballot designations.

- **Use the most prestigious words possible—include euphemisms and exaggerations.** A candidate with a fairly ordinary occupation can improve it dramatically by the addition or substitution of certain words. A lawyer running became a "California Constitutional Lawyer" on the ballot. A state-employed auditor ran as "California Government Auditor." A college professor running for Congress became a "National Affairs Analyst." A butcher became "Meat Purveyor." An Orange County candidate for Assembly this spring first listed himself as "Telephone Line Repairman," but then thought better of it and switched to "Communications Specialist." A general contractor running for city office in environmentally conscious Sausalito declared himself a "Semi-Retired Home Craftsman." Assemblymen seeking higher office usually have partial amnesia and label themselves "Member, State Legislature."

In school elections, since the education of children is at stake, candidates have sought to list themselves as "Mother," "Father," or "Parent,"—causing local election officials to be

perplexed. One woman running in Santa Cruz County insisted upon being listed as "Mother." The county counsel found that she had seven children and concluded, indeed, her occupation was that of "mother."

- **Identify with popular causes, movements.** As issues capture the public's fancy, candidates incorporate them into their ballot designations. The enthusiasm for the space program produced a spurt of "Space Missile Engineers" in the early 1960s, with the environmental and consumer movements exploited by candidates more recently. Fred Furth's use of "Anti-trust Attorney" for a San Francisco Senate seat this year was probably calculated to attract voters opposed to big business in that heavily Democratic district. A San Bernardino school board candidate, opposed to sex education in the schools but limited to three words on the ballot, came up with "Mandatory Sexology Opponent."

- **If unelectable, publicize unpopular causes.** Some candidates have no expectation of winning. They may be running to promote causes, minor parties or their own businesses. Such designations have included "Marxist Activist," "Gay Feminist Activist," "Black Liberation Activist," "Socialist Workers Spokesperson," "Libertarian Attorney/CPA," "La Raza Editor," and "Pharmacist/Owner R.P. Pharmacy."

- **Use the length of the title as an eye-catching device.** In 1945 the legislature set a three word limit for non-officeholders while making clear that officeholders could use as many words as they pleased. The assumption seems to be that the longer a designation is, the more impressive and eye-catching it will be. The designations of assemblymen have been the longest of any type of officeholder in the state, some reaching 10 words.

- **If circumstances are favorable, use no designation or demand one which is not permissible.** Occasionally a candidate is so well known a ballot designation would only detract, while other candidates may have occupations they would rather play down. A mortician running for a hospital district board in Riverside County decided to get along without any designation. His opponent, however, issued literature listing "Mortician" after the man's name so that no one would forget it.

A candidate from Beverly Hills demanded to be listed as "Jewish Mother." The ensuing dispute with the county registrar of voters did not win her the designation, but it produced all the publicity she could have hoped for. When George Brown campaigned to get back into Congress in a new district in 1972, he requested "Former California Congressman" on the ballot. His opponents promptly went to court to prevent it. Although Brown lost in court, the news coverage stressed Brown's congressional experience.

- **Use multiple designations.** Since a candidate needs the support of a wide variety of interest groups, and since experience in sever-

## Clerk's Corner

al fields may give the appearance of being more qualified, more candidates are using multiple designations: e.g., "Educator, Counselor, Businessman." A city councilman in the university town of Davis ran for re-election this year as "Incumbent, Law Student." Some officeholders from rural areas have reaffirmed their roots with designations like "Legislator and Farmer" and "County Supervisor, Dairyman."

### FRAGMENTED AUTHORITY

The problem of regulating ballot designations is difficult because of the fragmented way policy is made. There is no one authority over what is acceptable. City, county and state officials and even private companies providing election supplies and advice to local governments are all involved in deciding which ballot designations are permissible.

The Secretary of State does not have influence over designations because her office does not process local government nomination papers, and is unable to give more than a cursory examination to the papers of state and federal candidates in the short time available for their certification. The big chartered cities of Los Angeles, San Diego, and San Francisco have their own laws on the subject and are reluctant to question designations. (Los Angeles, for example, allowed a councilman candidate to list himself as "Graft Corruption Fighter.") Election officials' first priority is the successful holding of elections. Allowing a questionable designation may be a small price to pay to avoid a lawsuit by the disgruntled candidate which could dangerously delay printing of the ballots.

The misuse of ballot designations will continue until the legislature decides what the purpose of a designation is. If the purpose is to distinguish between candidates with similar names, then the designations should only be available to similarly named candidates. If the purpose is to indicate a candidate's qualifications, three words are not sufficient and it would be better to replace them with the 200 word candidates' statements mailed with the sample ballots, as is done in many local elections. If the purpose is to allow campaign slogans on the ballot, then California might just as well adopt the Oregon system which does just that. At the least, there is a serious need for more explicit regulations as to which designations are permissible, plus an improved review of the designations by election officials.

Whatever, unless the legislature is willing to eliminate some of the blatantly discriminatory features, such as the unlimited length of incumbents' designations, it may find another Proposition 9 type initiative on the ballot proposing the elimination of all candidates' designations. Common Cause is willing to step in where the legislature fears to tread.

## Learning Opportunities

support for their living and travel expenses from their own agencies.

- **Martin Diamond**, professor of political science at Northern Illinois University, will conduct a seminar on the campus of Rosary College near Chicago, June 7-July 1. By studying major documents of the Revolutionary era, the seminar will consider the assumptions that guided the formation of the American republic, in order to give public administrators a philosophic perspective on the political institutions that have evolved over the past two hundred years.

- **Otis G. Graham**, American history professor at the University of California-Santa Barbara, will direct a seminar at this university, Aug. 1-27. The seminar will seek historical

perspective on current crisis in the American political economy, analyzing the existing system along with alternative proposals for planning and market capitalism.

- **Robert H. Korgon**, professor of the history of science at the Johns Hopkins University, will direct a June 6-July 1 seminar there on the public policy implications of science and technology. The seminar will take up the general problem of the public administrator in a technically advanced nation.

- **William Lee Miller**, professor of political science and religion and director of the Poynter Center on American Institutions at Indiana University, will hold a seminar on the campus of Williams College, Wil-

liamstown, Mass. July 3-29. The seminar will deal with American political values through a close reading of selected classic documents; and through an examination of the cultural forces influencing recent national leaders' attitudes about morality.

- **John E. Smith**, philosophy professor at Yale, will hold an interprofessional seminar there from June 27-July 22. Proceeding from the premise that the current erosion of moral sensitivity in contemporary society follows from a loss of understanding of the meaning of the ethical dimension of life, the seminar will explore what this ethical dimension is and what it means.

- **Melvin M. Tumin**, professor of

sociology and anthropology at Princeton, will conduct an interprofessional seminar there July 19-August 13. His seminar will concern the value conflict in contemporary American society posed by new values and ideologies: equality vs. inequality of opportunity and reward; the "system" vs. individual responsibility for life chances, and others.

**SELECTION** of the participants at each institution will be made by the seminar director with the advice of a selection committee. Application deadline for the seminars, directed by Professors Diamond, Korgon, Miller, Smith, and Tumin is April 15, with selections to be announced about April 25. Application deadline for Professor Graham's seminar is May 9; selections will be announced about May 19.

Further information and application forms may be obtained from the seminar director at his respective school.

The National Endowment for the Humanities announces a program of one-month humanities seminars for public administrators to be held this summer. Now in its second year, the 1977 program will be open to administrators serving at the local, state, and federal levels of government.

UP TO 15 participants will attend each seminar tuition free and will receive a \$1,200 stipend to cover expenses, plus reimbursement for travel up to a \$300 maximum. Participants may be accompanied by members of their families, but the stipend will not be increased.

Full-time administrators at the local and state levels of government—both appointed and career-service officials—are eligible to apply. Elected officials whose duties are primarily administrative and executive are also eligible, but those with legislative responsibilities are not. Federal-level administrators are eligible, and though they also may attend the seminars tuition free, they must seek





## Washington Briefs

• **Public Works.** House overwhelming passed its version of the public works bill by vote of 295-85 Feb. 24. Senate Committee on Public Works and the Environment has reported its bill, S. 427, with floor vote expected week of March 7 (see page 3).

• **Antirecession Aid.** Several members of House subcommittee on intergovernmental relations have indicated reluctance to extend the program beyond this fiscal year or add funds for next year. NACo to testify in support of program in House March 8 (see page 1).

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** House subcommittee on interior appropriations has cut \$25 million from the Interior Department \$100 million request for 1977 payments to counties. NACo rally scheduled for March 23 as part of Legislative Conference (see page 1).

• **Jobs Supplemental.** House Appropriations Committee set to report out jobs supplemental appropriation once Third Budget Resolution conference bill is approved in both houses.

• **Youth Legislation.** Title II of Senate public works bill, S. 427, may be referred to Senate Human Resources this week. Strategy includes conversion to a new title VII of CETA.

• **CETA Reenactment.** House subcommittee to mark up a simple one-year extension of CETA in next two weeks.

• **Community Development.** Senate and House committees held hearings on reauthorization of community development block grant and subsidized housing programs. NACo testified before both committees and expressed strong reservations about the Administration's proposed \$400 million "urban development action grants" which are intended exclusively for distressed cities (see page 3).

• **13(c) Labor Protections.** At the request of some transit unions, the Department of Labor has extended for 30 days the deadline for receiving comments on proposed guidelines for section 13(c) of the Urban Mass Transportation Act. Comments now due April 3. NACo's 13(c) Task Force Chairman Pete Schabarum, Los Angeles County supervisor, says now it is even more important for counties to get their comments in. For background, see *County News*, Feb. 7, page 3.

• **Water Pollution.** NACo testifies in support of House water pollution amendments, H.R. 3199, before the Public Works Committee. Bill is

similar to H.R. 9569 water amendments which NACo supported last year but which died in conference (see page 3).

• **Third Budget Resolution.** House and Senate conferees set appropriations and spending ceilings for the remainder of fiscal '77.

• **Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA appropriations).** President Carter has not restored the \$50 million cut from the LEAA budget by the Ford administration but has redistributed money within the LEAA budget to restore the \$45 million taken from the juvenile justice programs. Most of the funds are being taken from the block grants (parts C and E).

• **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Act of 1974.** Hearings within three weeks on reauthorization of this program. Only minor changes to the law expected though NACo will testify in support of a new title authorizing a state subsidy program.

• **Safer Off-System (SOS) Roads.** House Appropriations Committee has voted a \$40 million supplemental appropriation for fiscal '77. The 1976 Highway Act provides authority for up to \$200 million for fiscal '77 and '78. Office of Management and Budget reportedly cut a proposed appropriation from Carter administration revisions to the Ford budget which ignored the SOS program. The Senate Appropriations Committee was scheduled to consider the matter March 3. Senate transportation subcommittee chairman Birch Bayh (D-Ind.) was expected to favor adding funds. NACo urges full funding for fiscal '77 and '78.

• **Airport Grant Funds.** NACo has supported testimony calling for a \$35 million supplemental appropriation for airport development grants this year.

• **Aircraft Noise.** Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.), chairman of the House aviation subcommittee, expected to introduce bill providing a \$2 head tax for airports to implement airport control plans prepared at local option and approved by the Federal Aviation Administration. NACo will testify on the bill in hearings to be scheduled soon after the bill is introduced.

• **Rural Development.** House Agriculture subcommittees on conservation and credit and family farms and rural development, and the Small Business subcommittee on anti-trust, capital and employment, will jointly hold hearings with the Congressional Rural Caucus on budget proposals for fiscal '78. Hearings were scheduled March 3, 4 and 5. NACo scheduled to testify March 3.

### NACo Box Score... Priority Issues

Welfare Reform	HEW study group working.
Employment	House subcommittee markup next two weeks.
Antirecession	NACo testifies in House March 8.
Health Insurance	Legislation may be delayed until 1978.
Payments-in-Lieu	House subcommittee cuts request level.
Community Development	Senate and House hearings held.
Rural Development	Carter restores funds in budget.
Transportation	NACo supporting extension.
Water Pollution	NACo testifies for amendments.
Air Pollution	Senate markup continues.
Land and Water Conservation	Carter budget asks for no additional funding.
Energy	Carter reorganization plan to Congress.
Criminal Justice	Carter budget redistributes cuts.

## Counties, the Congress, & the New Administration

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

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

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

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

To make conference pre-registration and housing reservations... return this form to:

NACo Conference Registration Center  
P.O. Box 17413  
Dulles International Airport  
Washington, D.C. 20041

### 1977 Legislative Conference Registration

Newly elected?  
Yes ☐ No ☐

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

County \_\_\_\_\_ Telephone ( ) \_\_\_\_\_

Street/City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Spouse name, if attending \_\_\_\_\_

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

Registration fees:	NACo CMS member	\$ 95	
	Non-member	125	
	Spouse	50	
	Total due \$		

Enclose check, official county purchase order or equivalent. Make payable to NACo.

No telephone requests for registration or housing will be accepted.

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

Name of your congressmen \_\_\_\_\_

### 1977 Legislative Conference Housing Reservation

Name(s) \_\_\_\_\_

Arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Departure date \_\_\_\_\_ Time \_\_\_\_\_

Housing request at Washington Hilton (please check)

☐ Single \$34, \$37, \$40, \$43, \$46  
☐ Double/twin \$46, \$49, \$52, \$55, \$58

☐ Suites \$123 and up

Housing will be obtained for requests postmarked after the March 1 deadline. However, we cannot guarantee the Washington Hilton hotel. Accommodations will be as near the Hilton as possible.

Full refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided notice is postmarked no later than March 11.

## 1977 Legislative Conference