



COUNTY NEWS

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

Vol. 6 No. 13

April 1, 1974

Washington, D.C.



HEALTH TESTIMONY: Senator Edward Kennedy (left) greets Supervisor Jack Walsh (right) before Walsh testified about health legislation before Kennedy's subcommittee.

County Role Sought In Health Programs

A coalition of county, city and state officials have asked for authority as well as responsibility in health care planning.

In testimony before the Senate Health Subcommittee, representatives of the national organizations representing counties, cities and states said that governors and local elected officials must have a major role in developing health care plans and regulations and strongly objected to having private non-profit organizations control the two functions.

The subcommittee, chaired by Senator Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) was holding hearings on the Health Planning and Development Act (S. 2994), sponsored by Senator Kennedy and S. 3166, the Administration Health bill sponsored by Senator Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.).

San Diego County, (Calif.) Supervisor Jack Walsh representing NACo, said "County officials need to be involved in the health planning process not only as a provider and consumer, but as a policy maker. City and county officials are the ones most often contacted by citizens demanding health services or complaining about health care costs."

He told the subcommittee that quasi-public agencies such as the old manpower planning agencies, community

action agencies or the comprehensive health planning agencies are not effective and cited three reasons:

- The lack of a meaningful role for local elected officials;
- The lack of accountability to the local electorate for the action or inaction of the agency;
- The lack of a formal relationship between these single purpose agencies and the comprehensive sub-state planning agencies.

Gov. Philip Noel of Rhode Island, representing the National Governors Conference, read a joint statement of his organization, NACo, and the National League of Cities and the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

The statement set forth ten principles which should be included in any proposal concerning health planning and regulation.

- In consultation with local elected officials the governor of each state, rather than the Secretary of Health Education and Welfare should designate the boundaries of health planning areas.
- There should be no arbitrary minimum or maximum population limits on the size of health areas, and under

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Wage Bill Includes NACo Urged Section

The House-Senate Minimum Wage Conference Committee agreed last week to overtime provisions in the minimum wage bill. NACo and city representatives were successful in getting a compromise settlement on the overtime provisions in the bill affecting firemen and policemen.

The Senate-passed version (S. 2747) would have required time-and-a-half to be paid all employees (including firemen and policemen) for hours worked more than 40 hours per week. The NACo-endorsed,

House-passed version (HR. 12435) exempted public safety employees from the overtime provisions.

NACo pointed out to the conferees that in many counties public safety employees, especially firemen, routinely have a basic work week with more than 40 hours. Further these hours often include sleeping, eating and recreation hours and therefore should be exempted from the 40-hour provision.

The NACo Board of Directors has supported minimum wage legislation, and most counties already pay employees more than the \$1.80 per hour minimum that would be established on January 1, 1975. However, the 40-hour overtime provision for public safety employees would have caused either a tremendous financial hardship or a reduction in fire service for many counties, especially those with tax rate ceilings.

The House-Senate conferees have now agreed that overtime for public safety employees is a special case. Beginning January 1, 1975, overtime will be paid only after 60 hours per week; on January 1, 1976, after 58 hours per week; and on January 1, 1977, after 54 hours per week. Beginning on January 1, 1978 overtime will be paid after 54 hours per week, or based on the average hours firemen and policemen worked during 1975. The average hours will be computed separately for firemen and policemen. Agencies with less than five firemen or policemen will not be affected by the overtime provisions of the bill.

The bill is expected to go to the Senate floor immediately for a vote. The President has indicated he will not veto the bill and it is expected to pass both houses easily.

Action Coalitions

Congress will soon be recessing for the Easter holidays. On page 2 of this issue are NACo's major legislative concerns. We urge county officials to discuss them during the recess with their Senators and Congressmen.

Of particular importance are the County Action Coalitions issues: Rural Development, Community Development, Mass Transit, and Manpower Funding. Within the next week, three of these coalitions will hold rallies in Washington at the Capitol Hill Quality Inn. They are Mass Transit on April 3, Community Development on April 4, and Manpower Funding on April 8.

The Rural Development Coalition Rally will be in Seattle, Wash. at the Washington Plaza Hotel on April 29.

Budget Reform Proposals Go To Conference Committee

The Senate has passed its version of a budget reform bill (S. 1541) with general revenue sharing excluded from the annual appropriation process. The House version (H.R. 7130) which was passed in December does not exclude it from the annual review.

Congress has been considering budget reform since early last year. The budgetary system is much in need of reform especially in view of recent Presidential impoundments and program terminations. A joint Senate-House study committee recommended sweeping changes. Both House developed bills to reform the budgetary process.

Originally, under both bills general revenue sharing would have to go through the appropriations process after January 1, 1977. After much debate the Senate Rules and Administration Committees exempted general revenue sharing from the annual review process.

A Senate-House Conference Committee has been appointed to resolve differences between the bills. Senate members of it are: Sam Ervin (D-S.C.), Edmund Muskie (D-Me.), Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Lee Metcalf (D-Mont.), Howard Cannon (D-Nev.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Robert Byrd (D-W.Va.), William Brock (R-Tenn.), Marlow Cook (R-Ky.), Hugh Scott (R-Pa.), and Robert Griffin (R-Mich.). House members are Richard Bolling (Mo.), B. F. Sisk (Calif.), John Young (Texas), Gillis Long (La.), Dave Martin (Nebr.), Delbert Latta (Ohio), and Del Clawson (Calif.).

The Conference Committee is expected to start meeting this week and hope to reach agreement before the Easter recess which starts April 12.

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National Priority Legislation

Energy Legislation

Objective: The National Association of Counties appalled by the federal government's lack of action on the worsening energy shortage. Congress and the Administration are continuing to squabble over emergency energy legislation. It is not time to act. NACo believes the highest priority of the Congress has to be the enactment of comprehensive energy legislation. The time for further debate is over.

Status: President Nixon vetoed comprehensive energy legislation in February. The Administration and key Congressmen have been attempting to reach agreement since then on a new compromise bill. The compromise bill should receive quick action after it is introduced.

General Revenue Sharing and Congressional Budget Reform

Objective: NACo urges Congress to exempt future revenue sharing programs from the provisions of the Congressional budget reform bills, thereby avoiding the necessity of going through an annual appropriations process. The House version of the Congressional budget reform bill would require that general revenue sharing go through the process after 1977 just like any other federal grant program. Counties are trying desperately to move away from government by reaction toward government by planned action, which requires a more stable and dependable financial base than presently exists.

Status: The Senate approved its version of the budget control act March 22. A House-Senate conference committee will be meeting over the next two weeks to reach a compromise on a final bill (H.R. 7130). It is hoped that agreement will be reached prior to the April 12 Easter recess.

Welfare Reform

Objective: NACo urges expeditious development of welfare reform legislation, including a national work security program to replace public assistance for employable persons. This program should provide income maintenance during periods of unemployment or training with an adequate minimum cash floor. This program should also provide support for individuals unable to work because of disability or the need to care for dependent children.

Status: No Congressional action is expected until the Administration puts forth its draft bill. The draft bill is overdue. Some hearings are expected this year with possible Congressional action in 1975.

National Health Insurance

Objective: NACo endorses the principle of a single universal comprehensive health insurance system

for all people. Comprehensive health benefits must be made available to all citizens regardless of socio-economic differences. The program should also cover expenditures related to public health and insure an adequate supply of manpower that will be needed to provide services covered under a national health insurance program.

Status: The House Ways and Means Committee plans hearings early in April on the Administration proposal and other major insurance bills. However, a key supporter, the AFL-CIO, has decided not to support any action in 1974. The labor group prefers to have the next Congress deal with the issue. This decision could be crucial.

Clean Water Funding

Objective: The National Association of Counties calls on the President to release the full \$18 billion appropriated by Congress for planning and construction of sewage treatment plants and sewage collection systems. NACo calls on the Environmental Protection Agency to speed up its funding and review process and to provide local governments with the money now available.

Status: There has been no change in the amount of funds available from EPA for construction of sewage treatment

plants. The U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in January upheld a lower court ruling that the President is illegally impounding water pollution control funds, but the decision is being appealed. EPA has issued regulations to hopefully speed up the flow of unimpounded funds.

Social Services Revenue Sharing

Objective: NACo supports the social services revenue sharing proposal (H.R. 3153) and urges the House Ways and Means Committee to take action as soon as possible so that the definitions and programmatic components of social services will be clearly identified. In the meantime, the status of the current regulations needs to be clarified by Congress so that services delivery will not be crippled by the

Status: The House Ways and Means Committee expects to take up the Senate-passed version of H.R. 3153 after the Easter recess. The issue is not social services special revenue sharing but reaching a compromise on the addition of other welfare amendments.

Public Health Services

Objective: NACo supports the continuation of public health services, planning and health manpower programs and urges the adoption of a federal-state-local cost-sharing program that reimburses states and counties for specified categories of public health services.

Status: The House Commerce Committee and the Senate Education and Labor Committees, are still holding hearings on legislation (H. R. 11845 and S. 2996). Each should report bills to the floor for a vote by the end of May, well before the start of the next fiscal year. The Administration may threaten a veto.

Child Welfare Services Funding

Objective: Naco urges the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees to recommend a substantial increase in Title IV-B to better match local resources. There is currently authorized \$226 million for Title IV-B child welfare services -- those services guaranteeing protection and care to all children. The 1975 HEW budget request is \$46 million, or only eight percent of total state, local and private agency spending (\$600 million).

Status: Increased funding beyond the Administration budget request depends completely on the efforts of county, city and private child care agencies. No one else appears to be concerned. These efforts have to take place over the next two months.

Land Use Policy Legislation

Objective: NACo urges passage of the land use bill reported by the House Interior Committee (H.R. 10294) which

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County Action Coalition Issues

Community Development

Objective: As the Congress considers legislation consolidating various community development categorical programs into a single block grant program, NACo strongly recommends that counties be eligible recipients of a guaranteed formula share of community development block grant funds; that the legislation authorize and provide financial incentive for multi-jurisdictional community development applications from units of general purpose local government; and that the Congress promptly enact community development block grant legislation at an adequate funding level.

Status: The Senate passed a bill (S. 1744) in February guaranteeing a funding level for cities based on previous grantsmanship. Funds will not be distributed by formula. The legislation is being marked up in the House. The Housing Subcommittee voted last week to include urban counties and central cities in a formula block grant as proposed by NACo. The House goal is to have a bill ready for floor action by the end of May.

Manpower Funding

Objective: The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA) provides the basic vehicle to respond to the manpower needs of county residents. Two-hundred seventy counties are designated prime sponsors of manpower programs. In view of rising unemployment, in part due to the energy crisis, NACo urges Congress to promptly appropriate sufficient additional funds in FY 1974 supplemental appropriations for Title II. NACo also urges Congress to carefully review the level of unemployment in providing sufficient funds for the 1975 appropriations.

Status: Congress currently is considering appropriations for both the current fiscal year supplemental

and the coming fiscal year. The House Appropriations Committee should report the 1974 supplemental appropriations bill by mid-April. Final Congressional action is not expected until early May. The timetable on 1975 appropriations is unclear.

Rural Development Funding

Objective: NACo urges Congress to give top priority to appropriating the full annual amounts for the following grant program authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972: \$300 million for rural water and waste disposal grants; \$30 million for rural water and waste disposal planning grants; and \$10 million for rural comprehensive planning grants.

Status: The House and Senate appropriations are not expected to clear a funding bill for the Department of Agriculture before mid-June. Chances for increasing appropriations for the grant programs are improving. Much depends on concerted county action over the next two months.

Transit Operating Funds

Objective: NACo urges the Congress and the Administration to agree quickly on legislation giving counties and cities transit operating cost assistance. At least \$800 million per year is needed. In transit assistance and other local transportation decisions Congress should define local officials as ones locally elected, publicly accountable with capability to raise matching monies for federal funds.

Status: The House Rules Committee has sidetracked the transit operating subsidies bill (S. 386) approved by a Senate-House conference committee until May 15. The House Public Works Committee has been given a mandate to approve other transit aid legislation prior to that date. The Administration's Unified Transportation Assistance Program proposal is being considered in current hearings.

Iowa Assoc. Passes County Code Of Ethics

The Iowa State Association of Counties board of directors, meeting in Des Moines on February 21, passed a code of ethics for all county officers and employees.

The code was adopted upon urging by some members of the Iowa legislature.

Carl Gavin, ISAC President and Donald Cleveland, ISAC executive director were responsible for moving to have the code established.

Cleveland indicated that the code should set "a valuable precedent for other governmental organizations to follow. We feel that by putting all of the various actions and decisions of county government in the open that county government will become the most visible and accountable form of government in the state of Iowa."

The code, as passed by the ISAC board is as follows:

Section I — Ethics Code

1. County officials shall, at all times, conduct themselves in a manner that reflects creditably upon the office they serve. County officials shall not use their office to gain special privileges and benefits.

2. County officials shall refrain from acting in their official capacities when their independence of judgment would be adversely affected by personal interests or duties. A county official shall disqualify himself from official action when his independence of judgment is impaired by the existence of conflicting interests or duties.

3. County officials shall refrain from accepting gifts, favors, services or promises of future employment that

could possibly relate to or influence the performance of their official duties.

4. County officials shall refrain from serving in representative capacities or offering any overt or covert assistance to any persons or businesses for any matter such persons or businesses have before a government agency or commission. This precludes representation by an official of any business or partnership with which the official is closely associated. This provision does not include the rendering of routine assistance to consultants.

5. County officials shall refrain from accepting other positions of employment that might, because they consume an undue amount of time or because they involve possibly conflicting duties, interfere with the performance of county duties.

Section II — Ethics Board

1. The members of the Ethics Board shall be the board of directors of the Iowa State Association of Counties.

2. The duties of the Ethics Board should be:

a. To investigate all complaints against officials over whom the board has jurisdiction. Action on such complaints must be initiated within 30 days, and completed within reasonable time;

b. To issue advisory opinions pursuant to personal requests for advice on ethical problems by public officials;

c. To conduct public hearing when the preliminary investigation reveals evidence of an official's misconduct. The hearing will be conducted in a manner that respects all the constitutional rights

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New Directions

by Marion Mosner
Community Development Center

EPA Grant Applications

Clark County, Nev. is currently preparing an application to the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to be reimbursed for some of the more than \$2.2 million the county has spent to date for pollution programs designed to clean up the Las Vegas "wash." Funds would be available in May under this EPA grant.

The county is also planning to apply for secondary step funding for detailed engineering of the Advanced Waste Treatment facility along the "wash." Nevada has \$18.7 million available in 1975 for this funding.

Environmental Impact of Development Is of Widespread Concern

Courts throughout the country are continuing to support strong environmental protection laws, despite some temporary variations due to the energy crisis, Christopher Bayley, King County Prosecuting Attorney, told a seminar of the Washington Land Use Association last month.

He also mentioned that county prosecutors have an association and exchange information and strategy on laws. Smaller counties with two or three-person legal staffs soon will have access to ordinances and procedures being developed in King County.

King County's reaction to environmental legislation has been to make them work. Older laws are being relied on to protect other natural assets such as valleys and flood plains, natural wetlands and areas of steep slopes. "The public has clearly said that land and water is a public resource and not a commodity to be traded on the private market," Bayley said.

EDA Grants Benefit Counties

The Commerce Department's Economic Development Administration (EDA) awards grants to help stimulate economic growth and to create jobs in various counties.

Sussex County, Delaware has been awarded a \$100,000 EDA grant to create jobs for unemployed workers in the construction of a railroad spur to serve the Sussex County Industrial Airport in Georgetown, Del.

A \$100,000 grant from EDA to the Effingham County, Ga., Board of Commissioners will aid the county in constructing a public service building for its Department of Family and Childrens Services at Springfield, EDA made the grant under an amendment to the Public Works and Economic Development Act which authorizes funds for needed public works projects in areas of high unemployment.

The Lewis County (W.Va.) Development Company of Weston will use a \$246,000 EDA grant to help develop an industrial park and diversify its economy. The park is the first phase of long-range plans to stimulate industry in the county, thereby halting the out-migration of skilled workers and generating new jobs for workers displaced by the mechanization of farming.

Westchester County Considers New Paving

Westchester County, N.Y. is considering use of a "porous" formula mix for paving highways, streets, parking lots, and playgrounds. County legislator Vincent R. Ripa suggests careful study to determine advantages that could be gained by using this new development in paving which will absorb and/or retain water. The "porous" material was developed from work sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Possible uses and advantages include storm water retention, elimination of curbing, relief from flash flooding, preservation of vegetation, skid resistance, and preservation of natural drainage patterns and aquifer recharge.

County Authority for Solid Waste Disposal

A proposed state law that would give county government the authority to regulate disposal of solid waste in Broward County, Fla. was recently endorsed by the County Commissioner.

The solid waste bill would empower Broward County Commission to: exercise sole and exclusive authority to regulate the disposal of solid waste; require the separation of solid waste for purposes of resource recovery; prohibit the dumping, burning and burying of solid waste in any specific situation or location in the county; issue permits to private individuals or cities for the disposal of solid waste; prosecute violators under the criminal misdemeanor statutes.

Fire Vehicle Inspection Program

Cayuga County, N.Y. offers free annual service and maintenance tests of fire vehicles to its 24 volunteer fire departments. The program is funded through the County Fire Coordinator with equipment provided by the county.

The test, carried out by certified state fire inspectors, takes about one and one half hours per vehicle. After testing is completed, the local fire department is notified of any faulty equipment and retesting is scheduled following needed repairs.

The Insurance Service Organization recommends such testing to identify and correct equipment deficiencies before they cause problems during an emergency situation. County certification of fire equipment is taken into consideration when fire insurance rates are being set.

UMTA Grant for Transit System

The Luzerne County Transportation Authority (LCTA) Wilkes-Barre, Pa., has been awarded a \$630,000 Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) grant to assist in the acquisition of the privately owned Wilkes-Barre Transit Corporation, ten used buses from the White Transit Company, environmental improvement kits, and new fare boxes. This consolidation of the transit service into one publicly operated system, along with the arrival of 43 new buses funded under a previous UMTA capital grant, is expected to significantly reduce the system overhead and operating costs.

This is the 115th such acquisition under President Nixon's urban mass transportation program.



the Ballot Box

by Richard G. Smolka

National Association of County Recorders and Clerks
American University Institute of Election Administration

Little Rock, Arkansas — The ballots in Arkansas will be much shorter and the pay of the county clerks will be improved if voters in the state agree with the positions taken by the Arkansas clerks at a recent meeting in Little Rock.

The clerks passed a resolution favoring the adoption of a constitutional amendment to permit the legislature to establish the size of county quorum courts between nine and fifteen members. The quorum court, the county legislative body, is composed of elected justices of the peace. At present, in Pulaski County, there are more than 400 such officers in the court. Needless to say, if the amendment is passed, the ballots will be greatly shortened in Pulaski County and throughout Arkansas.

Another section of the same amendment permits the county to establish the compensation of each county officer within minimums and maximums established by law. County Clerks in Arkansas receive \$5000 per year at the present time, a limit established in the constitution.

The Arkansas clerks also met with the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks who were also holding their mid-winter meeting at the Sam Peck Hotel in Little Rock.

Both groups once again reiterated their opposition to legislation providing for a national voter registration agency and for a post card voter registration system. Although there was no formal action taken, Arkansas clerks also voiced sentiments against establishment of federal primary election dates late in the year. The Arkansas primary election is in May followed, if necessary, by a run-off.

Senator J. William Fulbright advised the clerks that the government of the United States will not collapse if the president is impeached. "Do not allow your constituents to believe that we are on the verge of collapse because the president is in trouble," said Fulbright. "However the situation is resolved, I assure you that our government will not collapse."

Governor Dale Bumpers also greeted the Arkansas clerks and visiting county recorders and clerks. Bumpers is challenging Fulbright in the Democratic primary for the United States Senate.

Arkansas also has a heated Democratic primary for Governor coming up in May and as a result Little Rock was probably the one town which was more political than Washington, D.C. last weekend.

County News

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No Ostriches In Iowa

On February 21, Iowa's 99 counties confirmed that ostriches do not live in their state. Confirmation came through the action of the Iowa State Association of Counties Board of Directors when it adopted a code of ethics for all county officers and employees.

Instead of burying their county heads in the sands of ignorance, Iowa's counties, through their state association, faced the question raised by some members of the state legislature about purchasing practices. Working from that point of departure, the association's board moved to the larger question of establishing standards for the conduct of county officials. The result was the Iowa counties' code of ethics (complete text of which is on page 3 of *County News*).

More important than the impact of Iowa's action on the world of

ornithology is the proof of what a difference a state association makes. The ability of Iowa's counties to develop standards and a method for regulating the application of those standards was made possible three years ago when the full-time Iowa State Association began. In effect, the Iowa Association provided an alternative to state legislative action and a resulting state mechanism for enforcement.

Whether Iowa's code of ethics works and whether it is transferable to other states are questions that avoid recognizing the difference a full-time fully supported state association for counties can make. The ability for Iowa's counties to deal with a particularly sensitive issue like a code of ethics effectively and expeditiously is the critical test of the difference a state association makes.

Letters to NACo

Dear Sir;

My reaction to: "County Action Coalition".

Have the executive officers and board of directors discussed fully the philosophy behind this proposal; and the potential impact of the prepared C.A.C.?

The strength of NACo, in terms of Senate legislative action, lies in the "rural" states — the "smaller" states — or non-metropolitan states. True, the House reflects the heavily populated states.

Any attempt to get support of "urban counties" for limited programs without support from "rural counties" will gradually split NACo into the large versus the small. Would a better approach be to solicit support from all the counties in legislative measures designed for "urban counties", and similarly solicit support from all the counties in measures that will benefit "rural" or non-urban counties? The strength of NACo lies in its unified legislative support!

If you began to "assemble staff from 10-15 counties to develop tentative strategy", have you then initiated a strategy of "haves" versus "have-nots"? with resultant suspicion? and inevitable polarization?

Ludvig G. Browman,
County Commissioner
Missoula County, Mont.

Dear Lud:

You have made some excellent points with which the NACo officers and directors I think are in hearty agreement. We need a balanced program for both urban and rural counties and that's what we're proposing to do.

The County Action Coalition approach is to bring a continuous level of activity on certain subject areas without regard to whether or not they're urban or rural.

For example, one of the subjects is mass transit. As you know, a great number of rural areas are now intensely interested in this subject, particularly with respect to the impact of the energy crisis.

You will also note that we are strongly supporting funding of the Rural Development Program as one of our four County Action Coalitions. You are aware, as are we, that there are great rural areas in even our most urban counties and so the urban counties are also much interested in this subject.

The point is that we are trying to focus the resources of the entire Association in certain subject matter areas and ignoring completely whether or not they're rural or urban.

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Dear Gil:

I hate to be an alarmist, but I think there is strong evidence that NACo, an organization for which I am an outspoken advocate, is unwilling or unable to continue a strong position of leadership not only for county government, but for average-guy-American:

- The Taxation and Finance Committee appears only willing to consider issues which might have a weakening effect on NACo's "sacred cow" — tax exempt bonds. Gut issues like comprehensive tax reform for all our constituents are sacrificed to our golden calf — tax exempt bonds.

- NACo manpower policy is unable to agree on a supportable dollar-allocation before talking with key Congressional leaders.

- NACo officials are sent to confer with key Congressional leaders with little or no knowledge of what they are expected to say, nor of whom they are talking with.

Recommendations for NACo Legislative Agenda in 1975

First day: All-day session, if necessary, for every steering committee. Pro and con positions to be presented on the most controversial of subjects previously solicited from committee members. Staff to develop in-depth support data for each alternative on the committee's agenda. Agendas must be set no later than ten days before the Conference. Additions to agendas may only be made by two-thirds vote of the Committee on day of the meeting.

Second day: Workshop briefings designed to develop additional substantiations from county officials on policy to be presented to key Congressional leaders; in-depth orientation concerning the character and special interests of the key Congressional leaders to be visited, including kind of district (or state) represented, voting record on key issues, awards they may have received, etc.; and improve county officials basic understanding of the policy priorities.

Third day: County officials visiting key Congressional leaders must be prepared to argue strongly for NACo policy and feed back Congressional response to NACo staff.

In conclusion, with the exception of only one or two rare and perhaps only lucky incidents, this last legislative conference did not turn out to be a serious attempt to influence legislation vital to the interests of county government. I wonder if we haven't allowed our revenue sharing success to go to our heads and are resting on our laurels.

Disappointed, but hopefully,

Clifford L. Tuck, Director
Shelby County (Tenn.) Intergovernmental
Coordination Department

Dear Bernie:

I am in receipt of your recent news release on NACo's position on Land Use Bill H.R. 10294. Even the headline, "County Officials React Angrily to Land Use Bill Postponement" is inaccurate. Not all delegates were opposed. In truth, a lot of delegates, including myself, were not in favor of this bill at all.

Further, the text of the resolution is in error. "Be It Further Resolved that NACo member counties support this resolution and the land use policy statement and communicate this support to Congressional representatives." This is not an action that was taken by all NACo member counties and the resolution should not so state.

This board is on record as being opposed to this action and we have instructed our Washington representative to so advise the San Diego Congressional delegation. You can be assured that Mr. Honberger will vigorously oppose this bill in every way possible.

I feel that NACo should not be taking as strong a position on this issue as they are taking because it is obvious that a lot of member counties of NACo are not in accordance with this resolution of the Land Use Steering Committee.

Lou Conde
Chairman, Board of Supervisors
San Diego County, Calif.

Region X Federal Aid Briefing Set For Western Region

A Federal Aid Briefing sponsored by the Region X NACo Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators (CIC) has been scheduled on Sunday, April 28, 1974, in King County (Seattle), Wash. The briefing will be held at the Washington Plaza Hotel on the Sunday preceding the NACo Western Region Conference which will be held at the same location April 28-30.

Carlyn Rottsolek, Region X President for NACo/CIC, has scheduled the meeting as one in a series of regional CIC meetings held across the country for intergovernmental coordinators and other county officials to learn about recent developments in federal programs. The Federal Regional Council for Region X will also participate.

John Spellman, King County Executive, will be on hand to welcome participants. Bernard E. "Buck" Kelley, Chairman of the Federal Regional Council and Regional Director for HEW, will present members of the council in a workshop session for participants.

The program schedule will be: 10 a.m. — Welcome by John Spellman, King

County Executive; 10:00 a.m.-12 noon — NACo legislative overview and recent developments in federal programs; 12 noon — 1:30 — No Host lunch; 1:30 p.m.-2:30 p.m. — Federal Regional Council workshop; 2:30 p.m.-3:30 p.m. — latest developments in manpower programs.

Region X is comprised of counties in the states of Idaho, Alaska, Oregon and Washington. Officials attending the NACo Western Region Conference are invited to attend the Federal Aid Briefing also. There will be no registration fee for the briefing session. Call Carlyn Rottsolek at 202/344-7590 for further information.

Call before weekly
board meetings

Hillenbrand's Washington
Report
202/785-9591

To Civil Defense Council Barrett Stresses Planning For All Types Of Disasters

NACo President Gil Barrett stressed the importance of planning for disasters of all kinds and the need for a full-time county emergency preparedness coordinator to provide needed professional advice in times of emergency in a recent speech.

Speaking to the United States Civil Defense Council he discussed the change in civil defense from a strictly nuclear orientation to more emphasis on natural disasters.

An example President Barrett used to show the importance of planning and the emergency coordinator was the energy crisis. "In many counties the emergency coordinator was given the task of managing the energy crisis because of his familiarity in handling emergency situations. This seems like the logical place," he said.

President Barrett also spoke about NACo's Emergency Preparedness Project. NACo and the Defense Civil Preparedness Agency will sponsor a series of workshops for county officials on planning and financial assistance available to the counties. The first two workshops covering broad subject areas, will be in St. Louis and Atlanta with three smaller workshops to follow on more specific subjects.

Finally, President Barrett spoke of the cooperation between NACo and the United States Civil Defense Council. He said this cooperation has been useful on

many projects in the past, and NACo looks forward to continued cooperation with the council on future efforts.



Gil Barrett

Manpower Talk

Edited by Barbara Hunting

Consortium Contortion

The Manpower Administration's position on consortia has changed completely. Early statements indicated that consorting units of government must pick one unit to be the prime sponsor, with all other units delegating sponsorship to that one.

Later statements held that such delegation was not necessary. The joint consortium of units could be the prime sponsor.

Latest statements, including the regulations published in the *Federal Register*, March 19, mandate that delegation is not only not required, it is not allowed. The joint consortium must be the prime sponsor.

Interested parties should vigorously use the comment process to insist that the Manpower Administration return to the middle position, allowing either form of consortium. Write to William Kolberg, Assistant Secretary for Manpower, USDOL, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

Conferences

Last week's *County News* carried a brief description of the Manpower Section, a two-day workshop to be conducted at the Western Region meeting in Seattle, April 29-30. Prospective participants are invited to write to Don Brezine of the NACo Manpower Staff with specific questions, issues and topics for the workshop. Conference limits

require that this workshop be open only to county officials and personnel.

There will be a Manpower Conference at Snowbird, Utah, July 31 and August 1. Sponsored by the National Manpower Policy Task Force and the University of Utah's Manpower Resources Institute, this conference will provide practitioners a forum for exchange on early CETA implementation.

General topics will be recently published guidelines, with the aim of providing a two-way flow of information between state, local and federal officials regarding desired changes; intergovernmental aspects of CETA, with participants identifying the arrangements they have made under the Act and suggesting alternatives and improvements; and "how-to-do-it" workshops devoted to common issues faced by program administrators such as planning and evaluation, public employment, institutional training and private employer subsidies.

Suggestions for specific topics are welcome. Send them to Don Brezine.

Manpower Professionals

The NACo Manpower Project is beginning to develop a file of capable persons seeking employment in manpower programs. Interested counties may request copies of the file from Barbara Hunting of the Manpower Project Staff.

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

Meeting Reservations

The Fontainebleau Hotel is the headquarters for NACo's 39th Annual Convention, July 14-17, 1974 in Dade County, Fla. and is also headquarters for NACE. That hotel is filled so when sending in the reservation form, please indicate a different hotel. Reservations must be made directly with the Miami Beach Tourist and Convention Bureau, 555 17th Street, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Reservation forms appear regularly in *County News*.

Mass Transit and Safety

Mass transit use saves fuel and may save lives. According to National Safety Council President Vincent Tofany, "the Council's statistics indicate that on a passenger-mile comparison basis, bus and rail transit systems are safer carriers than private automobiles and taxis. The automobile death rate per 100 million passenger-miles traveled is about ten times the combined death rate of rail and bus mass transit."

According to Tofany, in 1972, passenger cars and taxis logged 1.85 trillion miles, while bus and rail transit facilities logged only 79 billion passenger miles.

Bureau of the Census Transportation Data

Transportation statistics available from the Bureau of the Census describes the 1972 Census of Transportation through its National Travel Survey, Truck Inventory and Use Survey, and Commodity Transportation Survey. The census provides transportation statistics not generally available from other sources.

The National Travel Survey provides profiles on the volume and characteristics of U.S. travel (trips of 100 miles or more) including types of people taking trip (by age, education, sex), trip's purpose, destination, mode of travel.

The Truck Inventory and Use Survey presents data on the physical characteristics (size class, year model) and operational use of the nation's private and commercial trucks.

The Commodity Transportation Survey, the largest survey in the 1972 census, provides statistics on the volume and characteristics of intercity commodity shipments originated by manufacturers for 1972.

Copies of DAD No. 34, February 1974, are available for \$50 each from Publications Distribution Section, Social and Economic Statistics Administration, Washington, D.C. 20233.

Progress in 13-State Appalachian Region

Over \$2.259 billion in federal and state funds has been obligated, through December 31, 1973, for development highways and local access roads in the 13-state appalachian region — the federal share being \$1.238 billion. By December 31, 1973, development highways and local access roads completed or under construction in the region totaled 1,779 miles.

The 13 states in the appalachian region are Alabama, Georgia, Kentucky, Maryland, Mississippi, New York, North Carolina, Ohio, Pennsylvania, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia, and West Virginia.

How Do Air Bags Work?

Allstate Insurance Company has developed a booklet explaining what the automotive air bag passive restraint system is and how it operates. This question and answer booklet contains

diagrams as well as photographs and summaries of field test crashes using air bags.

Free copies of *Automotive Air Bags, Questions and Answers*, Fifth Edition are available from Automotive Engineering Division, Allstate Insurance Companies, Allstate Plaza Northbrook, Illinois 60062.

Heard Any Good Ones Lately?

We are looking for cartoons, clean jokes, and amusing (preferably "real-life") stories to help illustrate the NACE project's six training manuals for county road departments. Although the manuals cover six different subjects, any transportation/engineering oriented story could be appropriate. Please send this information to Marlene Glassman at NACo.

Diamond Interchange Research Results

We have free copies of a brochure describing a real-time control system for diamond interchanges. The Federal Highway Administration Office of Research, developed this system to improve the efficiency of high-demand signalized diamond interchanges. The new control system can reduce, by 20-30 percent, delays and stops for motorists using the interchange complex. Use of the system also has reduced the number of stops along arterial streets. This reduction is due to improved intersection control by computerized traffic signals.

For free copies of *Real-time Control System for Diamond Interchanges* write to Marlene Glassman at NACo.

Iowa Association Approves County Code Of Ethics

(Continued from page 3)

of an individual accused in a criminal trial; and

d. If the board concludes that it appears that a public official has violated a criminal law, a statement should be sent to the government official charged with enforcing criminal laws. If a violation of the Ethics Code is found, a copy of the report of the findings should be filed with the speaker of the house and president of the senate. Any findings of the Ethics Board should be issued to the original complainant.

Section III — Disclosure of Financial Interests by Public Officials

1. Each county official shall within 10 days from assuming office, and annually on January 31, file a disclosure statement with the county auditor. This statement shall be open to the public for inspection. The statements should include at least the following information:

a. The identity of all businesses, agencies, or corporations with which one is associated as a partner, director, or officer and the nature of all interests in any business, either legally or constructively owned.

b. County officials shall file a report with the county auditor declaring the original source and type of all gifts having a value of \$10 or more. No report is necessary when a gift of less than \$10 is received.

Community Development Bills Analysis

Editor's note: The following is a comparison of the House and Senate passed versions of community development block grant legislation. The Senate version is S. 3066 which passed on March 12 and the House version is H.R. 10036, a version of the Barrett-Ashley bill.

Categorical Programs Consolidated

Senate version: Urban renewal, neighborhood development, code enforcement, advance acquisition of land, public works planning advance, water and sewer, open space, neighborhood facilities, public facility loans, and model cities.

House version: Urban renewal, neighborhood development, code enforcement, rehabilitation loans, water and sewer, open space, neighborhood facilities, and model cities.

NACo Policy: Support consolidation of all categorical.

Allocation and Distribution of Funds

Senate version: Allocation: 75 percent to metropolitan areas, 25 to non-metropolitan areas.

Distribution. Of the 75 percent, the secretary determines an entitlement (hold harmless) for local governments which during fiscal years 1968-72 had conducted urban renewal, model cities, neighborhood development or code enforcement programs. They will receive the five-year average of assistance received under programs being consolidated. Grants are made for a two-year period. A hold harmless community receives 100 percent of its hold harmless during the first two years; during succeeding two-years; periods it may receive 80 percent to 120 percent of its hold harmless amount.

Amounts not used for hold harmless become discretionary funds for local governments with no hold harmless of inadequate hold harmless amounts. In distributing discretionary funds, the secretary shall encourage multijurisdictional applications, one of which must be an urban county. An urban county is one constituting 75 percent of a metropolitan area's population or a population of at least 200,000. The 25 percent is discretionary for distribution to non-metropolitan areas.

House version: Allocation, 80 percent to metropolitan areas, 20 percent to non-metropolitan areas.

Distribution. Of the 80 percent, the secretary shall determine the amount distributed directly to metropolitan cities and urban counties according to a three-part formula (population, poverty counted twice, and overcrowded housing). He would then determine the specific formula share for each metropolitan city and urban county.

Where a formula amount exceeds hold harmless, a metropolitan city or urban county would be phased in over three years. Any balance remaining would be distributed to meet hold harmless needs of metropolitan cities and urban counties (where hold harmless exceeds formula amount) and hold harmless needs of small communities which have conducted an urban renewal or model cities program.

The balance not used for formula or hold harmless purposes would be distributed by formula to metropolitan areas for distribution, on a discretionary basis, to non-metropolitan cities, non-urban counties and states.

Hold harmless: Model cities would be included in hold harmless only as

necessary to complete five action years for each model city. Metropolitan cities and urban counties (where hold harmless exceeds formula) would receive their full hold harmless for three years; for the next three years they would phase down to formula share by thirds. The 20 percent would be distributed first to meet hold harmless needs of non-metropolitan area communities. The balance would then be allocated among the states on the basis of the formula to fund applications from states, rural cities and counties.

NACo policy: NACo supports distribution of funds on the basis of an objective needs formula to metropolitan cities (over 50,000) and urban counties (over 200,000 in population excluding the population of metropolitan cities) which are authorized to carry out community development activities. NACo supports authorization and financial incentive for multijurisdictional community development applications from units of local government. NACo supports a minimum level of funding (hold harmless) for urban counties and metropolitan cities whose formula shares are less than their hold harmless amount.

Application Requirements

Senate version: A two-year application must contain: *Summary Plan* showing over a four-year period strategy to meet housing needs of low and moderate income families; prevent and eliminate slums and blight; improve community services and facilities, particularly for low and moderate income families.

Activities Program: Description of activities to be undertaken over the next two years including estimated cost, general location, and estimate of federally subsidized housing assistance needed.

Certification that applicant: has determined that its proposed activities are consistent with the act; has afforded adequate citizen participation; has afforded public hearings prior to acquisition of private land; has made provision for relocation; has or will adopt housing, building, and related codes.

Performance Report. Applicant must submit a report concerning activities carried out during preceding contract period and their costs and an assessment of them in meeting community development goals.

Restrictions. Grantees may not expend more than 20 percent of funds for activities not of direct and significant benefit to low and moderate income persons or areas which are blighted or deteriorated. Grants may not be used to match other federal programs.

Approval/Disapproval. Secretary is required to approve or disapprove applications within 90 days after submission. Upon approval the Secretary shall reserve appropriate amounts of subsidized housing and rehabilitation funds.

House version: An applicant specifies that it:

(A) has identified community development needs and objectives developed in accordance with areawide planning and national urban growth policies;

(B) has formulated a program which: includes activities to meet needs, their estimated cost and general location; includes plans to provide adequate low and moderate income housing; and takes in account environmental factors,

(C) has provided adequate citizen participation;

(D) a metropolitan city or urban county must establish a three-year

schedule of program activities, including local resources to be used; make provision for periodic reevaluation of program methods and objectives; and must formulate a program to eliminate and prevent slums and provide improved community facilities and services.

(E) Secretary must approve application unless the activities are plainly inappropriate to meet objectives, are inconsistent with facts and data generally available or do not comply with the requirements of the act.

(F) Reporting — at end of grant period, grantees shall submit a performance report. Secretary shall make an annual audit to determine if grantee has carried out activities described in application.

(G) Community Development application must be submitted for A-95 review.

(H) Applications are deemed to be approved unless within 60 days after receipt the Secretary informs applicant of specific reasons for disapproval.

NACo Policy: NACo supports a requirement that eligible recipients prepare and submit for approval an application which includes a comprehensive identification of community development needs and objectives (including elimination of slums and blight and insuring an adequate supply of housing for all segments of the community together with an action schedule to meet their needs.)

Grants

Senate version: Federal grants shall not exceed 90 percent of total net project cost, except in cases of extreme hardship where grants may be up to 100 percent. The local share shall be in cash, except non-cash credits shall be allowed in cases where a conventional urban renewal project is underway.

House version: Federal grants shall be equal to 100 percent of the total program cost.

Loans

Senate version: Secretary may make loans to local government for the undertaking of community development programs.

House version: Units of local government may issue obligations with a federal guarantee; proceeds of loan to be used for land acquisition only; secretary may issue guarantee to cover 110 percent of difference between acquisition and disposition cost; local government must pledge full faith and credit to repay federally guaranteed loan.

CAA Changeover Time Shortened By New Order

The approval time for the conversion of Community Action Agencies from private, non-profit status to public sponsorship has been shortened from 125 to 50 days under detailed instructions published recently in the Federal Register by the Office of Economic Opportunity.

The new regulations are effective April 5, 1974.

Copies of OEO Instruction 63202-2 may be obtained by contacting NACo's Rural Human Resources Project.

Authorization

Senate version: FY 1975 — \$2.8 billion; FY 1976 — \$3.3 billion; total — \$6.1 billion.

House version: FY 1975 — \$2.45 billion; FY 1976 — \$2.65 billion; FY 1977 — \$2.95 billion; total — \$8.05 billion.

NACo policy: NACo supports an adequate funding level from year to year recognizing the scarcity of local governmental resources and the growing needs of local governments.

Effective Date

House and Senate versions: FY 1975.

Transition

Senate version: Authorizes \$300 million for conventional urban renewal amendments.

House version: Authorizes \$100 million annually for fiscal 1975-1977 to be distributed by the Secretary on a discretionary basis.

Priority Legislation

(Continued from page 2)

contains NACo amendments strengthening local planning and reflects NACo's policy. NACo urges defeat of amendments to be offered on the House floor which would attempt to gut the thrust of the legislation. NACo urges the Senate to agree to all NACo amendments in the House-Senate conference committee.

Status: The House Rules Committee sidetracked H.R. 10294 in February. The bill may be delayed from going to the floor for debate for at least another month. If the bill is not approved by the House by June 1, the legislation may be in trouble.

Economic Development Act

Objective: NACo strongly recommends that the Congress assure continuation of the grant and loan program of the Public Works and Economic Development Act through FY 1975 at a substantial level of funding. NACo reserves judgment at this time on the proposed "Economic Adjustment Assistance Program" because the full implications are unclear.

Status: The House and Senate Public Works Committees are holding hearings on the Administration proposal (S. 3041). Congressional action is expected by June 1 on the one-year extension but it is doubtful if Congress will act on the rest of the package this year.

Call before weekly board meetings

Hillenbrand's Washington Report

202/785-9591

Officials Testify On Health Bills

(Continued from page 1)

certain circumstances small states should be permitted to forego establishing health areas and area or local planning agencies without imposition of fiscal penalties.

- The legal structure of the area or local health planning agencies should be determined at the option of the governor in consultation with local elected officials, from either a multi-jurisdictional region planning body; a single unit of general local government; or a non-profit private corporation or similar legal mechanism if the first two are not practical.

- The governing board of a non-profit private corporation designated as an area or local health planning agency, at the option of the governor in consultation with local elected officials, should be comprised of either one third consumers, one third elected officials, one third providers; or all governmental representatives, at least 60 percent of whom must be local elected officials; or at least 51 percent elected officials and consumers.

- The Health Services Development Fund used to promote experimental projects, should be managed by an agency of state government with a guaranteed 70 percent pass-through to area or local health planning agencies; except in those circumstances where local agencies are not established, each state should be guaranteed a certain percentage of the fund; and restrictions on the uses of these monies should be removed. The Senate funds would not be used on services, manpower or facilities.

- Approval of the uses of federal funds under the Public Health Service Act, the Community Mental Health Centers Act and the Alcoholism Treatment Act should be limited to project grants; and, with the exception of cities and counties designated as health planning agencies, approval should be made at the state level if a state has enacted certificate of need legislation.

- States should be permitted to place the mandated or optional state level functions in whichever state agency, or agencies they deem appropriate; no authority should be given to the secretary of HEW to designate the size of staff, governing bodies, budget or methods of regulation by these state agencies.

- Specified health planning and resource management functions should be required of the states.

- States should not be required to undertake certification of need or prospective reimbursement functions under the threat of federal takeover, but should be given financial incentives to undertake these functions.

- Financial assistance to the states and local agencies to perform those functions they do undertake should be greatly increased.

Representing NLC/USCM, Mayor Charles E. Beatley, Jr., Alexandria, Va., urged the subcommittee to delete a section forbidding interstate health planning areas. He said there is a need "to integrate the planning for each functional effort — such as health, environmental protection, land use, and transportation — but also the need to relate the planning for all such functional activities among all the different jurisdictions in a given metropolis or region, regardless of whether they are in a single state or an interstate area."

The staff of the three organizations plans to submit alternative language to those sections of the bills which were objected to.

High Court Rejects Recovery Of Illegally Withheld Funds

On March 25, the Supreme Court ruled that states are immune from lawsuits for retroactive welfare payments, even when the payments have been withheld illegally.

The court overturned a series of its own rulings since 1969 and revived the rarely invoked 11th amendment to the Constitution, a states' rights amendment which dates back to 1798 and forbids certain suits against state governments without their consent.

The ruling, in a case from Illinois, did

not affect the rights of welfare recipients to obtain court orders forcing future compliance by the states with federal law. However, suits to recover illegally withheld past payments are forbidden.

The decision, a 5 to 4 vote, was made though it was agreed that Illinois officials had violated the federal law which requires prompt processing of applications by their failure to act for four months and longer in cases of aid to the aged, blind and disabled.

Budget Reform To Committee

(Continued from page 1)

NACo, The League of Cities and the Governors' Conference are urging the Committee to exclude general revenue sharing from being considered each year in the appropriations process. NACo has recommended this exclusion for general revenue sharing because counties need the predictability of funding on a multi-year basis for effective budgeting of county resources.

It is vital that county officials immediately contact these senators and congressmen and urge them to exclude general revenue sharing from the annual appropriation process as provided in the Senate passed bill.

NACo's 39th Annual Convention

"States and Counties: Partnership for Progress"

July 14-17, 1974

Dade County, Florida

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

DEADLINE: JULY 5, 1974

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Barcelona
Single \$14
Double \$16

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

Eden Roc
Recorders and Clerks Headquarters
Single or twin \$22-32
Suites \$42-72 (2 rooms)
\$104 (3 rooms)

Fontainebleau

Convention Headquarters
NACo Board of Directors Engineers
Treasurers and Finance Officers
Single or double \$19-31
Suites (One bedroom) \$70-90
(Two bedrooms) \$100-\$120

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

Playboy Plaza

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

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

At our recent, highly successful Legislative Conference, the Board of Directors made two extremely important decisions. The first, which you already know about, was to authorize the formation of County Action Coalitions to implement NACo policies in selected subject areas. This program is already underway in the subject areas of rural development, mass transit, manpower funding and community development.

Three of these coalitions will have rallies very soon in Washington. The Mass Transit Coalition will rally April 3; the Community Development Coalition on April 4; and the Manpower Funding Coalition on April 8. The fourth, Rural Development Coalition, will have its first rally on April 29 during the Western Region District Conference in Seattle, Wash. These are highly significant events, and counties wishing to participate on one or all, of the coalitions should contact Ralph Tabor at NACo.

The second major decision made by the board was to have NACo President Gil Barrett name a special subcommittee of the Committee on the Future. This decision was made after the Committee on the Future held meetings with some county officials from urban counties who had also met separately and developed some additional ideas. It was the suggestion of these urban county officials that President Barrett appoint a three-member subcommittee of the Committee on the Future, augmented by nine others.

This group is designed to continue to explore new ideas on how NACo might improve its service programs to member counties.

It was further suggested that this twelve-member group meet sometime before June 1 to solicit new ideas which might then be presented to the Committee on the Future, the board and the general membership at a public discussion to be scheduled as part of our official program at the Annual Conference in Miami Beach, July 14-17.

President Barrett named Fourth Vice President William Beach to be chairman of the group. Anyone who has any suggestions for the committee can contact him at the Montgomery County Courthouse, Clarksville, Tenn. 37040.

The members of the committee are:

Al Del Bello, County Executive, Westchester County Courthouse, White Plains, New York

Clesson Chikasuye, Councilman, City and County of Hawaii, Honolulu, Hawaii.

Robert FitzPatrick, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Wayne County, Detroit, Michigan.

Francis B. Francois, Commissioner, Prince George's County, Upper Marlboro, Maryland.

Dan McCorquodale, Supervisor, Santa Clara County, San Jose, California

Roy Orr, Commissioner, Dallas County Courthouse, Dallas, Texas.

P. Jerry Orrick, Executive Director, Association of Oregon Counties, Salem, Oregon.

Jean Packard, Chariman of the Board, Fairfax County Courthouse, Fairfax, Virginia.

Edward Regan, County Executive, Erie County, Buffalo, New York.

John Spellman, County Executive, King County Courthouse, Seattle, Washington.

J.W. Stevens, Chairman, Board of Commissioners, Broward County Courthouse, Fort Lauderdale, Florida.

Jack Walsh, Supervisor, San Diego County, San Diego, California.

Another Long-termer

We are constantly amazed at the length of service some of our county officials have. One of the longest periods of continuous service belongs to Howard E. Bell from St. Clair County, Mich. He tells us he was appointed to the County Board of Supervisors in February, 1937 and has been elected every two years since then. At the completion of his present term, he will have over 37 years of continuous service on first the board of supervisors and later the board of commissioners. The name was changed in 1969, but Howard served straight through. He says he expects to run again this year.

Anyone who has served for that long has got to have a lot of awards, honors and accomplishments, and Howard Bell certainly does. A few of them included being a past president of the 7th District Association of the Michigan Association of Counties in 1972; serving 15 years on the county Board of Health, which he helped organize; chairman of the county library board for 10 years; chairman of the Veterans Affairs Committee for 10 years; and being given a Certification of Appreciation from the Michigan State Association of Supervisors in 1968.

We congratulate Commissioner Bell on his many long years of service to county government and wish him many more.

Is It Infectious?

Planned Parenthood and Zero Population Growth took a beating at NACo last week. Three staff members got additions to their families. The first to arrive was on March 20: a daughter to Freddie and Terry Schutten. Daughter Julie Ann weighed 8 pounds, 12 ounces. Terry works on our Lilley Foundation grant.

The second birth was to Rebecca and Chester Davis on March 25. They had a son Nathan Michael who weighed 7 pounds, 15 ounces. Rebecca has been our membership secretary.

The third birth was to Jo Anne and Tony McCann: a daughter, Catherine Elizabeth, weighing 7 pounds, 7 ounces, on March 26. Tony is part of our Criminal Justice Project staff.

Our congratulations to all three sets of parents.

Quote of the Week

"Political science is that branch of the law which is confused by popular participation"; Richard S. Childs, National Municipal League.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

APRIL

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

MAY

1 - 3	Utah Association of Counties Annual Convention	Salt Lake City, Utah Travel Lodge	Jack E. Christiansen 801/359-3332
2 - 4	New Mexico Association of Counties Annual Convention	Albuquerque, New Mexico	P. Larragoite 505/983-2101
5 - 8	American Society for Public Administration Annual Convention	Syracuse, New York Hotel Syracuse	Richard Legon 202/785-3255
15 - 16	Region III Federal Aid Briefing	Baltimore, Maryland	Stephen Collins 301/494-3317
29 - 31	Region VI Federal Aid Briefing	New Orleans, Louisiana Hilton Inn at Airport	Roy Wilty 504/367-6611 Ext. 368

JULY

14 - 17	NACo National Convention	Miami Beach, Florida	Rod Kendig 202/785-9577
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Energy Questions

If you have any questions on Federal Energy Office regulations, difficulty in determining which federal office to contact, or complaints regarding FEO decisions, write or call:

Harry Johnson
Federal Energy Office
c/o NACo
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(202) 254-8550

Hillenbrand's Washington Report

(202) 785-9591

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