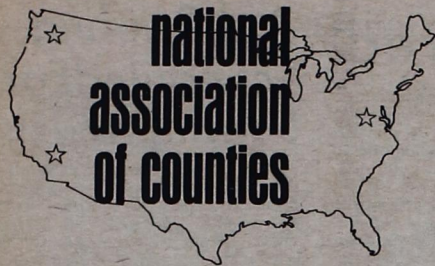


Includes New County Times



COUNTY NEWS

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

Vol. 6 No. 14

April 8, 1974

Washington, D.C.

Help Transit Now, Caso Declares

Mass transit systems need help immediately, as well as in the future, a county official told the House Public Works Subcommittee on Transportation last week.

Testifying in support of a House-Senate Conference Committee bill (S. 386), Nassau County (N.Y.) Executive Ralph G. Caso said "For several years, NACo has been on record in support of federal operating subsidies for mass transit. Capital financing of new mass transit systems is important, but we cannot afford to neglect the systems that are already in existence and are having severe difficulties making ends meet."

Caso who is chairman of NACo's Mass Transit Action Coalition which was holding a rally in Washington, said, "Fares have to be stabilized to retain the riders that the systems have now and to attract new ones." "Operating and capital subsidies have to be predictable and dependable so that management can make long-range plans for improved and expanded services," he argued.

NACo representatives have testified before the subcommittee before, Caso noted, and have advocated a separate trust fund for mass transit as the best solution for long-range capital funding.

"To get the money for the fund, they suggested, among other things, imposing a special excise tax on new automobiles and even adopting a special federal tax on gasoline," the county executive testified.

"County officials welcome the concept of long-range capital and operating assistance embodied in the administration's Unified Transportation Assistance Program proposal. But we do not believe that the level of funding that it proposes is enough to meet the real needs. In fact, under the administration's proposal, a local government that used funds from the urban highway and transit aid programs for operating costs would lose money from the current transit capital funding programs. All that would do is take money out of one pocket and put it into another without adding to the overall amount available to support mass transit," he reported.

Caso agreed with the bill's critics that it is an urban bill, but argued there was a good reason for that. "The urban areas are where the problems are right now," he said. "Most urban areas already have mass transit systems, and these systems are in deep financial trouble."

He cited New York City where the transit system expects to be \$200 million in the red; Los Angeles where \$9 million was appropriated for just three months to

(Continued on page 11)



CLARENCE SMITH, NACE President, goes over his testimony before the House Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development with Rep. Keith G. Sebelius (R-Kansas). Smith is from Sebelius's district.

NACE President Says Local Consultation Needed In Rural Road Decisions

Consultation with appropriate local officials and the transportation of livestock and farm products as well as people are the major concerns of rural officials when discussing the federal highway programs, a county engineer told a Congressional committee last week.

Testifying before the House Subcommittee on Family Farms and Rural Development which is holding oversight hearings on the 1973 Federal Aid Highway Act, Clarence Smith said changes in the highway act made last year and Federal Highway Administration regulations makes it important that the appropriate local official, which is not defined in the 1973 law, "have a large part of the input in the designation of the final federal aid-secondary (FAS) system mileage.

Under the act, the FAS system would be reduced.

Smith, who is County Engineer for Republic and Jewell Counties in Kansas and current President of the National Association of County Engineers, agreed that the county FAS systems have grown too large and should be reduced.

However, "I think it is important in implementing FHWA regulations on functional classifications that the appropriate local officials have a large part of the input in the designation of the final FAS mileage. I believe that in non-urbanized areas (particularly agricultural areas) it is important to consider the transportation of livestock and farm products as it is to consider the transportation of people. This is particularly true with the deterioration and abandonment of the railroads," he said.

EPA Proposes Clean Air Act Amendments

by Carol Shaskan
Legislative Research Assistant

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act to make it more flexible in responding to both the energy and environmental needs of the country.

The proposed amendments would enable heavily polluted metropolitan areas to postpone transportation controls for up to ten years; authorize the President to order major fuel-burning sources to use coal; and delay the implementation of automobile anti-pollution devices for two years.

In addition Russell Train, Administrator of EPA sent two administration proposals concerning "intermittent control systems" and "significant deterioration" to Congress. Train, himself, does not support these proposals but other executive branch agencies have urged their acceptance by the Congress.

One proposal would permit power plants to have indefinite use of intermittent or alternative control systems instead of requiring them to use permanent controls such as low sulfur fuels or scrubbing technology. Those who

(Continued on page 11)

Commenting on the Administration's Unified Transportation Assistance Program (UTAP), Smith said that from an urban view, the bill has many commendable features: the ability to budget and plan over a six-year period; more flexibility and local discretion is

(Continued on page 2)

Simon Testifies Another Energy Act Offered

Congress began hearings last week on the "Standby Energy Emergency Authorities Act" (S 3267, HR 13834). The legislation, introduced by Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and Representative Harley Staggers (D-W.Va.) in both Houses of Congress on March 28, is essentially a re-run of the Energy Emergency Act vetoed by the President. The new bill contains authority for rationing, mandatory conservation measures and modification of environmental standards where necessary to conserve fuel.

The oil price rollback provisions of the vetoed act have been removed from the current measure in anticipation of Administration support for the new bill.

In testimony before the House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee on Wednesday April 3, however, Federal Energy Office Administrator William E. Simon said that emergency energy legislation is no longer needed. He asked Congress to consider instead the 18 separate energy-related

proposals the Administration has already submitted to the Congress.

Simon stated that there were still strong Administration objections to a number of provisions of the new energy bill. These included: giving rationing authority to the administrator of the proposed Federal Energy Administration rather than to the President; allowing gas and oil retailers to sue their suppliers in federal, not state, courts; and the energy related unemployment benefits section of the new act.

In other energy related actions, the Federal Energy Office issued a series or proposed "Clarifications and Revisions" to its allocation regulations. (Federal Register - March 29). The most significant changes include provisions for automatic growth adjustments up to 1973 purchase levels, without going through the "Form 17" process; requirements that suppliers respond within 10 days to all adjustment requests; and assumption of responsibility

(Continued on page 11)

Food Stamp Act Changes Offered

The latest bill to amend the Food Stamp Act is pending in the Congress. The bill does two things which are of vital importance to county interest: it extends some commodity distribution programs beyond June 30, and it increases federal participation in administrative costs of food stamps programs.

Currently in the Senate Agriculture and Forestry Committee the bill (S. 2871, also H.R. 12168) was introduced by Senator George McGovern (D-S. Dak.) on January 21 for himself and 13 other senators.

The bill specifically deals with the Department of Agriculture's authority to purchase commodities on the open market, the administrative cost of the food stamp program, the food stamp program on Indian reservations, and the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to waive compliance with the law and regulations for pilot and demonstration projects.

The bill empowers the secretary to use available funds to purchase agricultural commodities to maintain the food assistance programs, including the school lunch, institutions, supplemental feeding and disaster relief programs.

Arguments in support of that action include the inability of many institutions to continue operating without the subsidy provided through the food stamp program and the inappropriateness of cash, rather than actual commodity allotments for areas forced to buy in inflated markets. Many details compiled in the Select Committee report show the local areas as suffering when comparing the costs of food locally and in the ideal marketplace available to the USDA.

The second issue, administrative costs of the highly burdensome food stamp program, is of major concern — as many counties have repeatedly contended.

The bill extends the federal share of the administrative costs — by widening the range of reimbursable costs, at the same rate of 62.5 percent. It would include the administrative costs of certification of households; acceptance, storage, and protection of coupons after their delivery to receiving points; the issuance of such coupons to eligible households, as well as outreach, required fair hearings, and the control and accounting of coupons. (For all areas the reimbursement rate is 62.5 percent except for Indian reservations, where administrative costs will be reimbursed 100%.)

Though the rate is currently more than 50 percent, actual amounts re-paid the state and counties are not that high. The recent study of the Senate Select Committee on Nutrition and Human Needs shows that federal reimbursement amounted to an average of 28 percent of each state's total administrative cost — the highest rate being 54 percent the lowest, 11 percent. All states received some federal reimbursements. The federal government paid a total of \$43 million but for state and local governments the total cost for FY 73 was \$154 million!

Of the states responding to the survey, 11 paid the entire non-reimbursed share of administrative costs. In 22 states, the non-reimbursed share was divided between the state and local governments. In California and Maine the costs were borne entirely by local governments.

In contrast, the total administrative cost of the family commodity distribution program in FY 73 was \$27 million. Of the total \$15 million paid as reimbursement to the states for this program, the average percentage was 54 percent with 100 highest and 0 the lowest rates. In most states, fitting in between the two extremes, local government either paid all or shared with the state the administrative costs.

Data from 37 states offers statistics on an issue of long-term concern to counties: the increased administrative costs to the states as the result of the mandated statewide food stamp program which becomes effective at the end of the current fiscal year.

The total administrative cost of a nationwide food stamp program in FY 75 will be \$287 million. Sixty percent of this increase is caused by counties participating in the commodity program in FY 73 switching to the food stamp program under the federal mandate.

Under present law, Agriculture will reimburse the states about 28 percent of administrative costs, a total of \$80 million, leaving \$207 million as the state and county share — an increase of 70 percent in two years.

If the USDA were to reimburse the states and counties, 62.5 percent of all administrative costs, the federal share would be \$179 million. States and counties would have to make up the remaining \$108 million — almost \$100 million less.

Aid Briefing Scheduled For Seattle, Wash.

A Federal Aid Briefing sponsored by the Region X NACO Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators (CIC) encompassing the states of Idaho, Alaska, Oregon and Washington will be held on Sunday, April 28 in King County (Seattle), Washington. The briefing will be held at the Washington Plaza Hotel on the Sunday preceding the NACO Western Region Conference to be held at the same location April 28-30.

Carlyn Rottsohlk, Region X President for NACO/CIC, has scheduled the meeting as one in a series of regional CIC briefings held across the country for intergovernmental coordinators and other county officials to learn about recent developments in federal programs.

The meeting will be kicked off with a welcome by John Spellman, King County Executive, at 10 a.m. on Sunday. His speech will be followed by an overview of recent developments in federal programs given by NACO staff until noon. There will be no host lunch. Between 1:30 p.m. - 2:30 p.m., the role of federal regional council will be discussed with Bernard E. "Buck" Kelley, Chairman of Federal Regional Council and Regional Director for HEW, who will be present to introduce other members of the council. Between 2:30 p.m. and 3:30 p.m., Jon Weintraub, NACO staff, will review the latest developments in manpower programs.

There will be no registration fee for the briefing session. Western Region participants are welcome to attend. Call Carlyn Rottsohlk at 206/344-7590 for further information.

Highway Consultation Necessary

(Continued from page 1)

deciding how best to use available funds; the provision of mass transit operating subsidies. "Unfortunately, the Administration is not coming forth with any similar proposals to meet the transportation needs of non-metropolitan areas. Rural needs, with the exception of a small rural transit demonstration program, are completely ignored. Apart from other considerations, the need for local flexibility and long-range planning is just as important to elected officials in rural areas as urban area," he told the subcommittee.

"However, the most puzzling aspect is why the Administration is even proposing the UTAP bill. Just last year, Congress passed the most comprehensive transportation bill ever to be enacted. This was the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973. The bill was enacted after a long, two-year struggle to find an acceptable compromise on the highway-transit issue. Everyone, including the Administration, considered the compromise a victory."

"It appears to us that the Administration is reacting to the transit operating subsidy bill (S. 386) passed by the House and Senate last year. Somehow they had to come up with an alternative to hopefully avoid or stall another veto. This is the only conclusion we can come to in view of the recent passage of the 1973 Federal Air Highway Act," he charged.

Although the act increased the authorization for federal aid and created several new programs, the Administration's proposed funding levels for the next two years are at the same level as the past several years, Smith said.

Two new programs of particular interest to rural areas, the Safer Roads Demonstration program and the Economic Growth Center Roads, are not to be funded, he pointed out. "Both these programs are important to development and yet the funds are being held up," he reported.

The same thing is happening to four new safety programs: rail-highway crossings; high-hazard locations; roadside obstacles and pavement markings. No funds are being provided and if state or local governments want to use funds for such projects, the money has to come out of the regular federal aid primary, secondary or urban funds. Smith charged.

In his objections to UTAP, Smith pointed out that the "Administration now proposes to provide more funds for metropolitan areas by using rural federal aid primary and secondary funds for the smaller urban areas. It is difficult to estimate how much of a shift in funding this would mean but it is hardly the time to be changing the funding balance between rural and urban areas."

"To now propose that funds could be shifted between any of the federal aid systems, whether in urban or rural areas, just opens up an unnecessary fight between different interests of a state," he charged.

Smith also expressed concern over the small effort proposed by the Administration to assist and develop rural transit operations. "We have a great need for public transportation in our rural areas. This already has been demonstrated in many studies around the country. The current law provides for a \$30 million transit demonstration program in rural

areas and the Administration is proposing to add another \$45 million. When we look at the amounts being discussed for transit in metropolitan areas, the total sum of \$75 million is not very much."

"Why should this continue to be a demonstration program? Why should the program be held down to only \$75 million?" he questioned.

Water Pollution Act Booklet Published

County officials who want a better understanding of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act of 1972 can now obtain an excellent explanation of the act in layman's language. Although the booklet was prepared by the Isaac Walton League under an EPA contract as a guide to citizen action, it will also be very helpful to county officials who are concerned about water pollution control programs.

The booklet entitled *A Citizen's Guide to Clean Water*, explains the various parts of the act including standards for pollution control; planning; the permit program; legal action; economic considerations; a glossary of technical terms; and a special index on opportunities for citizen participation.

Copies are available from: Circulation Branch, Office of Public Affairs, Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460.

A-95 Book Out

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has published a new booklet entitled *A-95: What It Is — How It Works* which is available, free to county officials. OMB says the purpose of the booklet is "to clarify a variety of points of confusion and misunderstanding" about this important OMB Circular.

The booklet gives a description of the various parts of the Circular, the philosophy behind it and describes the "A-95" process (Project Notification and Review System). It concludes with answers to 20 frequently asked questions on A-95, some of which were raised during the recent revisions of the Circular.

Single copies are available from: William A. Boleyn, Deputy Assistant Director for Intergovernmental Relations, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503.

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

New Staffer



NACo PRESIDENT GIL BARRETT and new New County staff member Terry Schutten discuss his dual role in the center, that of project manager for the midwest management improvement program funded by the Lilly Endowment, Inc. and NACo's staff on regionalism. The Schutten moved to Washington from Casa Grande, Ariz. where he spent the last three years as the director of the Central Arizona Association of Governments. Terry received his undergraduate education from California State University, interned at the Institute of Public Administration in New York City and obtained his Master's Degree in Public Administration from the University of Arizona.



the Ballot Box

by Richard G. Smolka

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

This week we received a letter from Missouri Secretary of State James C. Kirkpatrick, President of the National Association of Secretaries of State, calling our attention to the problem of registering voters by post card in Missouri and other rural areas.

Secretary Kirkpatrick sent a sample copy of the form that would be required in Missouri if the national legislation passes. Kirkpatrick noted that in Missouri "the voter is required to indicate the political jurisdictions in which he resides and in which elections he is eligible to vote. Missouri has a multitude of special political jurisdictions, many of which overlap. The boundaries of these subdivisions do not follow county or township lines, and it is therefore impossible to determine those districts in which a voter resides unless he has a definite mailing address (such as 1234 Main Street). Voters with an indefinite address such as a rural route number who desire to register by mail must indicate those jurisdictions in which they are eligible to vote.

Kirkpatrick continues, "Even when box numbers are used on rural routes, problems still arise. One member of our office lives on a rural route but his house is located one-half mile from the road. His house is in one political jurisdiction, the mail box in another."

Kirkpatrick also objects to the fact that the federal post card registration application would not be addressed to a specific registrar. "The voter will be required to determine which county clerk or board of election commissioner to return his form to. This will necessarily result in misdirected and incomplete returns. Under the National Post Card Voter Registration bill, a voter who properly completes his form, but then mails it to the wrong registrar will not be registered."

The Missouri post card was drafted to meet state requirements asks the prospective registrant to identify each of the special purpose districts in which he resides, including school, water, sewer, hospital, fire, library, junior college, road, nursing home, housing authority, ambulance, levee, drainage, sanitary drainage, soil and water conservation, forest cropland, street light maintenance, watershed, sheltered workshop, and river basin conservancy in addition to his congressional district, state senate, district, state legislative district, county court district, and precinct and ward if in the city.

Kirkpatrick explains, "No system that requires that the voter provide the registrar with the information regarding his political jurisdictions and voting subdivisions can be simple! We all know differently. The system should be the reverse, with the voter merely indicating to the registrar the location of his residence and the registrar doing the rest of the work."

But if rural voters are to use post card voter registration there will be no alternatives to requesting this information or spending much money trying to identify people and addresses. Kirkpatrick concludes, "Certainly there are more productive methods of registering voters, many of which may cost less to administer than the post card bill."

Hillenbrand's
Washington

Report

A Three-Minute
Capsule

202/785-9591

Call before County
Board Meeting

New Directions

BY Karen Frey
Human Resources

Alcohol and Drug Programs

Nassau County, N.Y. has a telephone program to help the alcoholic - or his/her family. Qualified alcoholism specialists are available every day to help those who call. During the first six months of service, some 400 calls were received and often referred to one of several services such as the detoxification center, the recovery house program, or the family education service offered by the county for those in need.

St. Louis County, (Mo.) Supervisor Lawrence K. Roos has urged members of the newly created County Commission on Drug Abuse Prevention to direct their efforts toward the treatment of drug abuse victims and the prevention of drug traffic, and suggested a four-point program including increased protection for pharmacies.

Salt Lake County, Utah officials along with city and state officials agreed that the alcohol and drug counseling program in the county should not be closed down but should remain open until federal funds can be obtained to extend it. The county is hoping to obtain state and city funds until the program is federally refunded.

Supplementary Security Income-Alert

Los Angeles County (Calif.) Supervisor Ernest Debs called attention to the Supplementary Security Income-Alert (SSI-Alert) program which is trying to locate those persons 65 or over who are blind or disabled, with little or no income that qualify for a basic income through the Supplemental Security Income program. When the program was taken over by the Social Security Administration those people already receiving aid under the old program were transferred to the new one, but since eligibility requirements were liberalized many more people are now eligible. Approximately 76,000 Los Angeles County residents may not know that they are eligible.

Manpower Consortium

Twin Cities Metropolitan, the manpower consortium developed in the Twin Cities, a seven county area of Minneapolis - St. Paul, Minn. is interesting in its structure. Under the Metropolitan Manpower Board, which includes four prime counties - Anoka, Dakota, Hennepin, and Ramsey -- there is a dual administrative entity: the West Manpower Consortium and the East Manpower Consortium. The West consortium consists of Minneapolis (2 votes), Anoka County (1 vote), Carver County (1 vote), Hennepin County (2 votes) and Scott County (1 vote). The East Consortium is made up of St. Paul and the counties of Dakota, Ramsey and Washington, with the provision that "unless otherwise provided herein, all decisions of the Executive Committee (of the East consortium) shall by unanimous vote of all members." Delegation of powers is duly spelled out and allocations provided according to the same formula as used in CETA (See County News - April 1, 1974).

Senior Citizens

The Montgomery County (Md.) Commission on Aging is searching for senior citizens, 60 and older, who want to participate in the county's new \$90,000 nutrition program. The program serves senior citizens and their spouses (of any age) nutritious meals at sites chosen because of their location within walking distance of high-density areas of senior citizens. The project also provides educational and recreational programs, information and referral services, nutrition and consumer programs, and health and welfare counseling. A series of seminars is also beginning to prepare middle aged individuals for becoming well-adjusted senior citizens. In Pennsylvania's Montgomery County, the fourth senior citizens group organized in that county, the Upper Perkiomen Senior Citizens Center at Red Hill, has received the endorsement of the County Commissioners with appropriations of \$4,130 for the remainder of 1974.

New Burn Center Task Force

Westchester County, N.Y., has formulated a professional task force for the establishment of a burn center for the county. Their efforts will be to seek to provide facilities and staff for burn victims, establish a program for educating all types of medical personnel in the county in specialized burn care techniques, and to establish the research effort necessary to improve the quality of care to burn victims.

Pre-Trial Release Agency

The Harris County, (Texas) commissioners have voted to absorb a controversial Pre-trial Release Agency as an official county department upon the recommendation of the sheriff, the county judge, district attorney and the county bail bond board. The Pre-trial Release Agency was established in 1972, under an LEAA grant to screen accused persons and determine if they should be released from jail on personal recognizance, rather than on money bond, while awaiting trial. The annual operating cost of the agency is \$112,000 of which three-fourths is funded by a State Criminal Justice Council grant. Harris County provides one-fourth. The commissioners must decide by the end of the year whether they want to pick up the full \$112,000 amount as state funding will not continue another year.

Grants and Commendations

St. Louis County (Mo.) Board of Police Commissioners has awarded a unit commendation to the Bureau of Criminal Identification for achieving one of the highest rates in the nation of crimes solved through fingerprint identification. The unit found fingerprints at 477 crime scenes in 1973 which led to the solving of 205 crimes, a rate of 43 percent.

Clark County, Wash. has been selected by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) as one of five sites in the country to receive a \$250,000 grant to apply the concepts operating in Polk County (Des Moines), Iowa. The Polk County program features innovations such as pre-trial release without bail, pretrial community supervision, expanded county probation, and a community-centered corrections facility. Clark County already has many of these components along with substantial support from county officials and citizens.

Correction

In a recent issue, the appointment of a Judicial Commission was attributed to Jefferson County, Ky. It was Jefferson County, N.Y. who took this step; County News regrets the mistake.

County News

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Letters to NACo

Ms. Charlotte Williams, Commissioner
Genesee County Board of Commissioners
County Courthouse
Flint, Michigan 48502

Dear Ms. Williams:

I read with interest your article in the March 25, 1974 edition of the NACo County News, and I agree with much that you said. However, there is a very important problem with the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) which you did not mention and needs attention.

I have been appointed guardian for eight persons in my home County of

Leelanau, seven of whom are on SSI. Four of those appointments were made after SSI went into effect January 1, 1974 and I'm still trying to get the SSI checks sent to me in my name. The process is unbelievably slow. Under the old system, the state could have made the change within a month.

In most cases, it simply means an inconvenience for me since I have to drive to other towns and try to collect the checks at the Post Office on the first of each month. But one of my "men" is an alcoholic and would drink up the entire check if he could get his hands on it. That's why he has a guardian now. His family has been trying to assist me by holding the check and waiting until I can pick it up, but as you can imagine, that sort of arrangement isn't helping family relations very much. It's been three months since I was appointed guardian and the Department of Social Services recorded the change with SSI, but the checks are still going to him.

I know you can't help me with my individual problems, but I just wonder how many other problems of this nature are occurring. Something must be done to make the system more efficient and eliminate delay and confusion. I don't know the relationship between SSI and regular Social Security payments, but I applied as payee for one of my women the last of October, received a notice of Insurance Award, but as of March, the checks were still not coming to me. I hope that isn't an indication of how SSI will operate.

It seems unbelievable to me that anyone thought the Social Security Administration could be more efficient and more capable of providing assistance. It's a chore for me every time I have to contact their office on one matter or another -- I can never seem to get an answer or any results. Plus, there are obviously fewer SSA offices than county DSS offices. It must be more difficult for the clients to travel to the SSA office than a DSS office, especially when you're talking about old age and disability cases.

These are just some of my thoughts on the subject. In your position, those in charge would listen to you where my thoughts wouldn't reach past the receptionist. Thank you for your interest and concern regarding assistance for those in need.

Charlene Schlueter
Cedar, Michigan

Guest Editorial

The Railroad Reorganization Act

by John C. Kavanaugh

On February 1, 1968, the Pennsylvania Railroad and the New York Central merged, thereby creating the nation's largest railroad — a \$4.5 billion complex with almost 95,000 employees.

On June 21, 1970, "with unseemly haste", according to a Senate Committee report, the Penn Central collapsed into bankruptcy. Many analysts have said the bankruptcy resulted from the management chaos caused by the two "tribes" merging, each refusing to give way to the other.

Today there are seven bankrupt railroads in the northeast and midwest: Penn Central, Ann Arbor, Boston and Maine, Erie Lackawanna, Central of New Jersey, Reading and Lehigh Valley. Some were facing imminent total collapse, and the federal government was forced to act. Thus was passed the Rail Reorganization Act of 1973, signed by the President on January 2, 1974. Its provisions were suggested by railroad people themselves, and it embodied the quaint notion that if two tribes could not successfully merge, seven could.

With their focus on profit, the railroad managers cannot be expected to watch out for the nation's larger interests. Like one famous point of view from the past, they quite naturally think that "what's good for the railroads is good for the country". Given such a line of thinking, unprofitable branch lines must be abandoned. When measured by profitability alone, it makes no difference that the branch lines could be of great importance to the nation at a later date. But the nation's need to conserve energy in the future has nothing to do with rail profitability in the present...so the branch lines must go. Perhaps Congress

forgot that national transportation policy is too important to be left to the railroad manager, just as war is too important to be left to the generals.

The act's solution for branch lines is tricky. It reflects what the railroads have been saying for years: "if the branch lines are so important to local governments, then let them subsidize them". The act endorses this point of view. In fact, it sweetens it by offering federal help by subsidizing 70 percent of operating costs for two years.

Then the razzle-dazzle gets even fancier. The states are to furnish the other 30 percent of the subsidy! Tell us a better way to focus political attention on a state government while it selects those lines which shall be subsidized! It almost makes one forget that this device shifts political attention away from the federal government and its new Rail Reorganization policy.

Among the factors concealed by the subsidy plan is the loss of tax revenue to local governments. It has always been a concern of national policy that local governments have an adequate tax base. But here, private, taxable ownership of branch lines is allowed to slip into the grey area of local subsidy, and national policy is silent.

Although a small amount to the railroads, the tax revenue is highly important to local government. For one example, the Penn Central suspended tax payments to counties after it entered bankruptcy. These amounted to \$10 million annually in New York State alone. Yet it is less than 1 percent of the Penn Central revenues of over \$1.8 billion a year.

Another section of the act created more deception. A Rail Services Planning Office was

established within the Interstate Commerce Commission and specifically assigned to "solicit, study and evaluate the views" of heads of state and local government, rail users and others, in order to "properly protect the interests of those communities and users of rail service who might not otherwise be adequately represented". The intention was to remove ICC's authority over abandonment cases, and confine the commission to an advisory role only. But it inadvertently resulted in a charade of hearings which was insulting to local government and others who attended.

Here's how the charade came about: Early in March of this year, responding to the timetable set by law, the ICC's Planning Office held hearings around the northeast and midwest. According to the new act, the purpose of the hearings was to solicit opinion on the abandonments proposed by the Department of Transportation. Those who went to the hearings to protest the DOT proposals generally did not realize that the ICC had been stripped of its power of decision over the proposed abandonments. Few knew that the ICC's Rail Services Planning Office had only the power to comment on DOT's proposals. So the county and city officials, Chamber of Commerce representatives and users of rail service came away with the impression that they had been heard. The reality was that they went to the wailing wall, crying aloud to an agency without power of decision.

All of these errors add up to government listening too closely and too exclusively to special interests. The railroads have a poor record when it comes to successful management. Like all who fail, they have sought whipping boys. Those

selected by the railroads have been local taxes and unprofitable branch lines. It should be noted that when both of these factors are added together they do not come close to matching the operating losses of the bankrupt railroads. Other measures will have to be taken.

The National Association of Counties wants profitable railroads, and will work to gain this end. Among other means, we will seek the advice of the Interstate Commerce Commission because it is an agency with long experience in railroad matters. In addition, we will insist that a more rational policy be followed in restructuring the railroads...one in which national concerns are not abandoned.

April 8, 1974

New County Times

On County Modernization

The council-elected executive plan

Working with political realities

by Florence Zeller
Research Associate

As the service needs of county citizens have risen over recent years, so has the need for strong political leadership at the county level. Particularly in urban and suburban counties, the county provides municipal type services such as solid waste collection and disposal, and health services to suburban citizens.

At the same time, it provides traditional county services such as record keeping, administration, law enforcement and election administration to city residents and totally new countywide services such as open space planning and air pollution control to all residents.

In such situations, citizens look for a single spokesman to whom they can air their grievances, and who can take a leadership role in administering the county.

Council-elected exec. works for Del. county

by Joseph F. Toner

The "council-elected county executive" form of government is the most desirable, because of the ability to deliver services, accountability, checks and balances, and flexibility necessary to meet the needs of New Castle County, (Del.) residents.

Since the county executive is elected at-large, he, of necessity, must be alert to the wants and needs of the people. He serves as the visible head of the county government, working with many diversified groups and officials to insure that services meet those needs and that delivery is achieved as economically as possible.

Economical delivery of services necessitates the professional administration of the government. Although the county executive need not be a professional administrator, he is charged by law to appoint a person who is qualified (by education, training, and experience) to serve as the chief administrative officer (CAO). The CAO insures the smooth and professional management of the day-to-day operations of the county.

A comparison of the duties of the executive and the council points out each's area of responsibility.

See "New Castle," Page 8.

What it is - A Separation of Powers

The council-elected executive plan of government, adapted from the municipal mayor-council plan, features an executive branch of county government and a legislative branch established as two separate, counter-balancing and identifiable parts of the government. The plan is currently operating in 50 counties in the U. S., governing more than 27 million citizens.

Theoretically, the legislative branch is the policy making body of the county, while the executive is an administrator who may "suggest" policy to the legislative branch. Although these lines of authority and responsibility may at times become murky, the hope of citizens in adopting the form is to make the total county government more accountable to citizens.

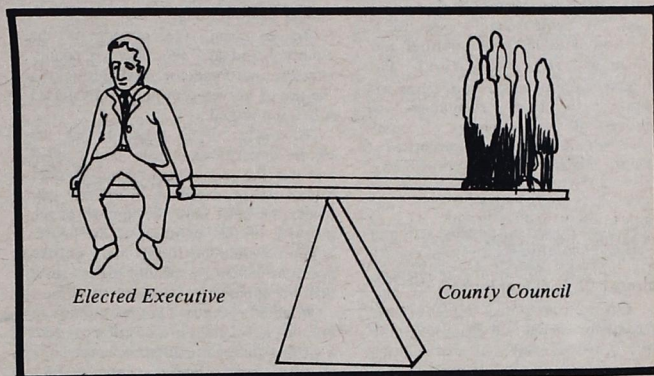
In adopting the council-elected executive plan, citizens are attempting to provide a structure of checks and balances in which the dynamics of politics can operate and enhance the possibility of a strong executive. According to the New Jersey County and Municipal Government Study Commission report of 1969, the council-elected executive plan is particularly suited to highly urbanized and/or rapidly growing jurisdictions, where there are social and economic disparities and where there is substantial political competition.

A majority of the 50 counties have more than 250,000 citizens, although the plan is not limited to urban and suburban counties. The average population of the 50 counties with council-elected executive plan is 540,581; the county with the smallest population is North Slope Borough, Alaska, with 3,800 citizens; the county with the largest population is Cook County, Illinois with 5,492,369 citizens.

Obtaining State Legislation

As the accompanying charts show, there are only 19 states which allow all counties in the state to adopt the council-elected executive form, if the citizens wish it. In all 19 of these states, counties have made use of the legislation, or are attempting to do so through optional forms and charter study commissions. Although it is difficult to

See "Executive," Page 6.



Elected, appointed leaders effective in Wisconsin

by George F. Reinke

Either an appointed county administrator or an elected county executive can offer adequate leadership and effective direction which will ultimately result in providing responsible county government, a true reflection of the needs of its citizens.

The state of Wisconsin, with 72 counties, now has five elected county executives and seven appointed county administrators.

Except for Milwaukee County, which has had an elected county executive since 1960, Wisconsin county boards, under existing state law, have the privilege of providing for either an appointed county administrator or an elected county executive (with veto power).

Dane County's initial effort in centralizing its administration resulted in the appointment of a part-time county administrator in 1968, a position which became fulltime in 1971, and which was replaced by an elected county executive position in 1973, the latter position the result of an active "sales" program during county supervisor election periods by the local newspapers, and radio stations as well as by community and citizen groups.

While Wisconsin law provides for almost identical duties and responsibilities for the administrator and executive positions, (both submit an annual county budget, appoint members of boards and commissions and depart heads, coordinate and direct

administrative and management functions) the principal and most important difference is that the administrator is appointed by the supervisory board and is "subservient" to them while the county executive is elected by the voters (for a 4 year term) to whom he is responsible. The executive is "independent" of the county board and is not the "workhorse" of county board committees or individual supervisors. He is his own "boss", yet responsible to those who put him in office, the voters. The executive is their representative to call, write, or personally visit, if such be their wish.

Dane County, Wisconsin, which experienced a 30 percent population growth since the previous census date, now has more than 300,000 residents in its 35 townships, 20 villages and 5 cities. Based on national standards, it is neither a large or a small county. Dane, Wisconsin's second largest county, finds that 59 percent of its population and 55 percent of its equalized assessed valuation of real and personal property are both found in Madison, its largest city; where the state's capitol and the "home" campus of the University of Wisconsin are located. Both have had a considerable effect on Dane County government with its 41 elected county supervisors.

A good county administrator, who puts on a strong independent performance, usually has put a short

See "Wisconsin," Page 6.

Council-elected executive: political realities

Continued from Page 5.

obtain voter approval of any new plan of government (in the past three years, only one charter or optional plan in three has obtained voter approval), once citizens have decided on a council-elected executive plan, they have thus far never changed to another plan. The same cannot be said of the traditional plural executive plan, nor of the council-administrator plan, from which several council-elected counties switched

(Dane County, Wisc., Prince George's County, Md., Montgomery County, Md.).

Despite the apparent strength of the plan in the counties utilizing it, obtaining enabling state legislation has been difficult. In South Carolina, where a 1972 constitutional amendment directed the state legislature to allow for "no more than five" optional plans, supporters of the council-elected executive plan were unable to have it included as one of the

Wisconsin

Continued from Page 5.

tenure. The elected county executive is free to establish his own priorities and can make any suggestions and recommendations which he believes will effect efficiencies, economies and improvements in the delivery of county services without fear of being dismissed at the next meeting of his governing body.

Veto Power

The most important possible action of the elected executive is his veto of county board adopted resolutions, ordinances, ordinance amendments or motions, plus final action on his annual budget after it has been considered and changed by the county board. However, his veto can be overridden by a two-thirds vote of the county board. The appointed county administrator does not have a veto on any

county board actions.

To command the respect of the county board and the voters, a county executive must exercise good judgment in the use of his veto power. A veto abused is better not used.

Too often it is believed that the elected county executive is on one "side" and that the county board is on the other "side". If an executive is to have any success he must have the support of the majority of the members of the board. Support should be forthcoming on like positions taken on specific issues rather than being based on personal friendships.

While an elected county executive had best be tactful, he is in a position to make a much stronger presentation in the hope of getting county board acceptance of his recommendations. If, however, he is

options. In some states where there are counties with this plan, a special act of the legislature was required to put the question to the voters (Jackson County, Mo., Columbus-Muscogee County, Ga.).

Continuing Growth

Unlike the council-administrator plan, where in many states no voter referendum is required for adoption of the plan, almost all states require voter referendum before the council-elected executive plan can be adopted. The two exceptions are Wisconsin and Michigan, where the county board may adopt the plan by resolution, or they may put the question before the voters.

In spite of this obstacle towards adopting the plan, it has continued to grow in recent years. From 1970 to 1973, 14 counties adopted the council-elected executive plan, bringing another 2 million citizens under its government. Of the 61 counties in the U.S. which operate under a charter, 36, or 59% have the council-elected executive plan. For a discussion of the advantages and disadvantages of the plan, see accompanying articles.

Salaries

All but a couple of county executives are full time officials, and their salaries reflect this. The median salary of an elected executive is \$28,914, and several counties are considering substantial increases for their executives. In most council-elected executive counties, the council is part-time, and is compensated accordingly a good deal less than the executive. A recent survey of 13 council-elected executive counties by the Montgomery County, Maryland Charter Revision Commission showed that only two (Multnomah County, Ore. and King County, Wash.) had full time councils, but that 5 of the 13 were considering making their councils full time and increasing their salaries accordingly.

County Executive Salaries

(As of March, 1974)

\$ 1,800 - 10,000	3
10,001 - 20,000	3
20,001 - 25,000	12
25,001 - 30,000	12
30,001 - 35,000	6
35,001 - 40,000	6
40,000 - 60,000	5

Total Counties 47

Chart A

Charts on Council-Elected Executives — State Legislation allowing counties to establish this plan of government.

Chart (1) The following 18 states have at least one county with a council-elected executive plan of government. However, in 8 of these states, the state legislation does not apply for all counties in that state. These 8 states are footnoted with an explanation of the limitations of the state legislation. In the other 10 states, any county may adopt the council-elected executive plan.

Alaska	Hawaii	3. Missouri
California	Illinois	New York
1. Colorado	2. Indiana	Oregon
2. Delaware	1. Kentucky	1. Tennessee
Florida	1. Louisiana	Washington
3. Georgia	Maryland	Wisconsin

1. State legislation for elected county executive position is for city/county consolidations only.

2. Special state legislation established the position without charter or other voter referendum.

3. State legislation allowed the question of establishing county executive to be placed on the ballot, and voters subsequently approved it.

Chart B

Chart (2) The following 9 states have optional forms legislation permitting council-elected executive plan. As yet there are no counties which have adopted the plan, since in all but one of these states (Ohio), the legislation was passed in 1972 or 1973. In Ohio several attempts to change to council-elected executive form have failed to obtain voter approval. Studies are underway in all the other 8 states. A total of 19 states permit counties to adopt the council-elected executive plan. In Colorado, under the old legislation, only city/county consolidations could have elected executive. The new legislation permits all counties to adopt the plan.

Colorado (1973)	Montana (1972)	Pennsylvania (1972)
Michigan (1973)	New Jersey (1972)	South Dakota (1972)
Minnesota (1973)	Ohio (1933)	Utah (1972)

Citizen study in Idaho urges increased flexibility

by Scott Franklin
Research Intern

Flexibility of form, function, and finance of county governments is the recommendation being forwarded to the Idaho State Legislature by a citizen study group concerned with current inefficiencies of local government.

The report was formulated by the Citizens Study of Local Government, a non-partisan committee of citizens with diverse backgrounds who voluntarily joined together for the purpose of improving local government. The committee felt that due to the increasing complexity of local problems and the changing role of the federal government through revenue sharing, a more efficient utilization of local government was required to respond to the growing needs of the Idaho citizenry.

The resolutions included:

- authorizing the Idaho legislature to study statutes affecting the operation of county government with the ultimate goal of recodification by 1976.

- the proposal of an amendment to authorize county commissioners to set up special service areas to be administered by counties.

- a proposal which would provide the Idaho counties an option of instituting an elected executive or a commission-administrator form of government.

- that legislation be enacted which would give county voters the choice of

electing their representatives by district or at-large.

Organized under the belief that the government closest to the people is the most responsive, and that no single system of government can be successful in all counties because of individual diversity, the committee held 11 task force meetings with 36 of Idaho's 44 counties attending.

A summary of the task force findings were compiled and through consensus recommendations were formulated. The committee found that a prime reason for inefficiencies of local governments was the Idaho Constitution, which doesn't clearly define city and county jurisdictional powers, and until 1965 granted counties only the status of political subdivisions with the role of carrying out state functions at the local level. Furthermore, all counties were required to have a uniform governmental structure, regardless of county diversity.

Because of this awkward jurisdictional structure, numerous special districts arose to fill the void created by the constitutional inability of counties and cities to respond to community needs. The more than 1,000 special districts, operating independently of each other, only served to confuse the already muddled jurisdictional structure.

The committee's findings now await action by the Idaho State Legislature and the citizens of Idaho.

Spotlight on...

by Florence Zeller
Research Associate

Everything from issuing marriage licenses to administering elections, from serving as a notary public to swearing in witnesses in court may be among the responsibilities of the county clerk. Various titles called the clerk, circuit clerk, recorder of deeds, registrar of deeds, clerk of courts, and even auditor, the county clerk oversees offices maintaining one of the largest depositories of public records in every state.

Since counties were originally conceived as administrative arms of the state government, one of the county's earliest functions was the maintenance of public records at the local level. Although the clerk's responsibilities cover an extremely wide range they can be roughly divided into four main groups: Record Keeping, Election Administration, Court Clerk, and County Government Administration.

Record Keeping

In all 48 states with operating counties, counties are responsible for

maintaining land record information. This function involves registering deeds, recording instruments, and maintaining the land record information in a workable system for the public's use. Frequently, the county recorder also serves many other of the above mentioned functions in the county even though his title may not imply such duties.

The county recorder may also be responsible for keeping citizens' vital statistics of marriage, birth and death, and the attendant functions of issuing marriage licenses and registering wills.

Election Administration

In keeping with the state-mandated function of maintaining the lists of eligible voters in the county, the county clerk also is in charge of registering voters, staffing the polling places, and counting ballots. Some states have separated this function from the clerk's office and created a separate appointed board of election commissioners (New York, North Carolina), or an appointed registrar of elections (Oregon, Nevada).

Court Clerical Duties

In some states, Arkansas and Florida for example, the county clerk or circuit

The County Clerk

clerk, or clerk of courts, works directly in the county judicial system. Responsibilities of the court clerk include overseeing receipts and disbursements of the district court, court entry records and dockets, court fee administration. The clerk may also serve as a jury commissioner for the courts.

County Government Administration

In many states, the county clerk serves as clerk to the county governing body. In this capacity the clerk's functions may cover a wide range of activities, including preparation of the county payroll, preparing minutes of the county board meetings, and even paying the county bills. In some cases, the clerk may serve as the county auditor and even bill and collect taxes.

An Administrator-Clerk

Particularly in smaller counties, the county clerk may ultimately act in the capacity of a county administrator. The county governing body thus makes use of a constitutional or statutory officer in fulfilling the county's need for a full time professional administrator. As a "county administrator" clerk, the clerk carries out the policies of the part-time

county board, prepares the county budget, and may hire and fire county employees with board's approval.

Elections-Responsibilities - State Laws

The last survey of all county clerks in 1966, undertaken by NACo, reported that 89% have responsibilities fully spelled out in state laws; 60% reported having their salaries set by state laws. A more recent survey of 1,016 counties conducted by NACo and the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations and the International City Management Association indicated that of the 889 counties with the position of county clerk, 722 or 81 percent of these counties the position is an elected one.

Home Rule

Structural home rule options at the state level do not usually require that the county have an elected clerk or recorder. The 61 counties which now operate under charter governments are split almost evenly on elected and appointed clerks: 32 counties have elected clerks and 29 counties have appointed clerks.

"Spotlight" is a continuing feature in *New County Times* concerning the independently elected county officers.

New Directions

by Scott Franklin
Research Intern
Cooperation is Aim of Wisconsin Bill

Proposed legislation which would permit municipalities and counties to cooperate in the administration of city, town, and village parks is moving toward adoption in the *Wisconsin Legislature*. The bill which broadens the base of community services beyond municipal boundaries, allows county park planning the same flexibility currently provided by state statute for school, sanitary, and zoning districts. Terms of the cooperation are entirely flexible and subject to negotiations by both the county and the municipality.

County Roads Affected by Dropping Gas Sales

Dropping gasoline sales are hurting more than service station owners in *Lancaster County, (Neb.)*. The county engineer has reported that with a decrease in fuel tax allotments, maintenance of county roads are becoming increasingly difficult. This situation could lead to the closing of roads if highway conditions continue to worsen.

Revolving Tax Fund Suggested

An innovative revolving tax fund is the brainchild of the *Kalamazoo County (Mich.) Commissioners*. Designed to aid local governmental units in the county, the fund would provide property tax revenue to schools, cities and townships when these anticipated taxes are delinquent. When the delinquent taxes are collected with penalties and interest included, the cost of borrowing is paid off, and the additional revenue is used to further bolster the revolving fund. The basic purpose of the fund is to enable local units to receive early each year the full amount of taxes they are entitled to, so that planning and implementation of programs won't be delayed.

Consortium Formed

Municipal and county representatives in *Boulder County, (Colo.)* have formed a consortium to deal with county land use problems. This cooperative effort will hopefully enable these officials to speed up county input into land use legislation currently before the Colorado General Assembly.

Federal Lands Are Target of Bill

The federal government may soon be receiving property tax bills post marked from Lansing if a bill before the *Michigan Legislature* passes. Since three million acres of Michigan property is Federally owned and immune from state and local taxes, vast

amounts of money are being lost by local governments in Michigan unable to collect the revenue. The purpose of this proposal is to bring attention to the plight of Michigan localities through the publicity received when the case is in court.

Study Commission Adopts Pressure Clause

Perplexed by the procrastination involved in considering the county budget, a *Montgomery County, (Penn.)* government study commission has adopted a clause which would pressure the legislative commission to "fish or cut bait" according to the study group chairman. Automatic enactment would result if the legislative body didn't adopt or amend the original version after an allotted time.

Tough Bribery Law Recommended

County governments in Wisconsin may soon be adopting a gift and gratuity ordinance which would strengthen the state's bribery statutes. The ordinance would forbid any government employee from receiving any object of value from a person whom the employee deals with in an official capacity. This law would eliminate the necessity of proving intent in bribery cases.

County Administrator Post Created

A resolution by the *Burke County, (Ga.)* Commissioners has created the post of county administrator. Responsibilities of the new position involves functioning as a county clerk and serving as a director for the local industrial authority. Lacking a fulltime commission chairman, the commissioners felt they needed to put more responsibility in the hands of a professional administrator who could deal with the various departments on a day to day basis.

Questionnaire to Aid in Policy Formulation

Residents of *Dade County, (Fla.)* will be influencing future county policy through their participation in a questionnaire survey sponsored by the county planning department. A citizens committee constructed 38 proposals that it considered most crucial for the survey which will be used to gauge public opinion on a proposed land use master plan. The questionnaire allows participants to agree, disagree, or express no opinion concerning their view toward the proposal.

Council-elected exec. in New Castle County

Continued from Page 5.

The county executive appoints directors of the executive department with the advice and consent of the council; sees that the duties and responsibilities of all executive and administrative offices are properly performed and coordination between those offices is achieved.

The county executive insures all applicable state statutes, and county ordinances are enforced; he can require any special audits or investigations as he deems necessary; he has full authority to examine any and all county records or property; and he signs all contracts or other instruments requiring the assent of the county.

The council's responsibilities include the enactment of all legislation for the county, enactment of all legislation for the county; enact and adopt such taxes

and other revenue measures that will yield the effective date of the annual operating budget ordinance.

The council reviews and enacts the annual operating budget, approves a capital program and adopts a capital budget before it ordains the annual operating budget; exercises exclusive authority regardless of the county executive's position on ordinances prescribing salaries established by state law, appropriating funds for the purpose of auditing or investigating any part or all the executive or administrative agencies of the county, for payment of principal interest on public debt, for expenses for the internal operation of the county council.

All powers connected with the creation of debt are exercised by the council; as well as the conduction of all

county business at public meetings; and referral of all zoning code changes to the department of planning and planning board for their recommendations.

To pass an ordinance, a four-sevenths majority is needed. The ordinances are then passed to the county executive for signature. Should the county executive veto the ordinance, the council can override that veto. All emergency ordinances are passed by the council as deemed necessary.

The council may make investigations into the affairs of the county and the conduct of any county department. The council has subpoena powers for witnesses and evidence of any kind.

There are advantages as well as problems inherent in the council-elected executive form of county government.

An elected county executive would appear to hold more power in the determination of the functions of the administrative agencies of the county.

By the very nature that the county executive is an elected official, he becomes more accessible to his constituents. Therefore, direct action, action with intermediary of an elected council, is greatly enhanced allowing a constituent to phone the county executive, seek positive action in the areas of the administrative organization. For example, complaints on sewers could and do go directly to the county executive and from him it is taken care of by the director of public works. If the county executive were appointed, the county executive would, in theory and in fact, be insulated from the public. This position has been espoused by the International City Management Association and comes from a long tradition of the insulation of public administrators from political maneuvering.

The appointed county executive must work with a multi-viewed council from which to determine policy direction. The elected county executive, on the other hand, is able to a large degree to set policy and, therefore, can assure the direction which the various department heads should follow.

There is a psychological advantage in having a sole head of the county and that is from the constituent's standpoint they are able to look to one person rather than to many persons as the key or most influential man in a government.

Due to the fact that an elected county executive is to a large degree independent from the demands and pressures of the council, he is able to insulate the professional county personnel from the day-to-day interventions of the council. By so doing, a oneness of administrative policy is able to be established thereby minimizing repeated tasks and or continual re-establishment of administrative policies. In addition, despite the fact that the county executive is himself a political animal, his presence as the man in charge allows him to minimize the amount of political pressure which could be brought to bear by a multi-party council upon the professional personnel of the county.

When one considers that our council is a part-time council, it becomes very

obvious that the day-to-day operations in administration in all probability could not be achieved as efficiently if review and ultimate decision-making were to rest with our council.

It is very difficult to delineate the boundaries of the responsibilities of the county executive and the county council. In theory, the county council should be able to establish the general policies for the county, while the county executive should be able to levy a certain amount of influence upon these policy decisions of council at the same time maintaining complete jurisdiction over the administrative functions of the county. This situation in many cases does not seem to be present here within New Castle County.

One possible reason is that the council is only 7 years old under this present form of organization. The preceding organization was one of a Levy Court in which both policy and administrative decisions were vested in those members of the Levy Court. Perhaps given the prior dual authority of the Levy Court, present council has been unable to make a full transition to one of purely policy decisions.

With the organizational structure presently in the county, it would appear as though the county council is in essence an appendage to the structure of the government rather than an integral part of that government. By this I mean that the council has at its disposal only such facts as presented by its staff and any additional facts made available to it by the county executive. Regardless of the fact that the council maintains complete subpoena power, it is obvious that from an information base perspective the county executive is in a far superior position.

The fact that both the council and the county executive are political animals can, but not necessarily will result in a reduction of efficiency of government as both political entities engage in battle in the political arena.

In order to avoid the above cited problems and deficiencies in this form of government, it appears that it is essential that the county executive be a man who will take charge and give rise to no reason for the county council to infringe upon the administrative decision-making powers of the office of the county executive.

The county council on the other hand, in order to provide the checks and balances established within this system, must to a large degree establish its own information gathering force, therefore precluding any chance for non-disclosure of information and to insure an unbiased presentation of facts on each case.

Joseph Toner is a member of the New Castle County, Del., Council and the NACo Board of Directors.

Editor's note:

In last month's issue of *NEW COUNTY TIMES*, March 4, 1974, Douglas Harman, deputy county executive Fairfax County, Virginia credit was inadvertently left off his cartoons on the county administrator position. We regret the error.

Wisconsin

Continued from Page 6.

obstinate, disrespectful, critical, brash or just "too" independent, he may well lose the support of the governing body which must confirm his appointments, finally adopt his budget or approve resolutions and ordinances which include his recommendations.

After his first election, the executive will realize his responsibility for good county government because he has met the public during his campaign and they have "convinced" him. Because he exercises certain control, he will, along with elected county supervisors, be held partly liable for services coming through county department operations, and yes, the size of the county budget and the annual property tax rate.

Has Greater Recognition

The elected county executive will normally receive greater recognition from service clubs, from civic and citizen groups and from the individual citizen than will the appointed county administrator. The executive will usually receive more citizen input — be it a complaint or a suggestion. He will usually be called upon to make more public appearances.

A major area of equal concern to both the initially appointed previously unknown administrator or the first elected executive in county government may be the resistance offered when taking over those duties and responsibilities which may previously have been performed by the county clerk,

the board, chairman or the county board itself. This can result in a difficult and trying situation, particularly where there is a lack of understanding or an unwillingness by the parties concerned to cooperate. Bulldozing tactics on the part of either a new administrator or executive at this early point can result in irreparable damage. This situation calls for a cautious approach, good judgment by all concerned, leaving the legal decisions to neutral parties, perhaps by those in county or state legal positions.

In counties, such as in Wisconsin, where other county officials (certain department heads) are also elected by the voters, consideration must be given by the elected executive, to the fact that such officials are also responsible to their electors. Further, to be successful, an elected county executive must know the need for a total cooperative effort involving the county board, department heads, department employees, members of the various boards and commissions, county residents, and yes, the county executive.

George F. Reinke has served as Dane County's chief accountant and/or county clerk for over twenty-five years prior to being appointed part-time county administrator in 1968 and as full-time county administrator from January 1, 1971, 1973, at which time he was sworn in as Dane County's first elected county executive for a four year term.

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To Grow Or Not



DON BOWMAN, Director of Environmental Services in Fairfax County, Va., briefs citizens on the sewer moratorium areas of the county, an interim control being exercised by the Board of Supervisors to manage growth until the county Planned Land Use System (PLUS) is fully operational. The PLUS program will be one of the workshop topics during the ICMA/NACo Conference on Techniques of Growth Management at Reston, Va., May 22-24, 1974. (See conference ad in this issue.)

Growth Management Techniques

NACo and the International City Management Association (ICMA) will sponsor a national conference on Techniques of Growth Management hosted by Fairfax County, Virginia at the Sheraton International Hotel in Reston, Virginia on May 22, 1974.

Through a series of small workshops, individual growth techniques such as moratoria, public facilities ordinances, land banking and zoning controls will be presented by various city and county officials, consultants and other experts who have been directly involved in the planning or implementation of such techniques. Participants will be able to analyze the obstacles and successes which local communities have experienced in attempting to manage their growth.

Leading city and county officials who have experienced rapid growth and urban sprawl will serve as panelists and present case histories of how problems were handled locally.

Among the scheduled special speakers at the conference are Robert Freilich, Professor of Law, University of Missouri, and U.S. Representative Morris Udall of Arizona.

Since the number of participants is limited to 250 persons (elected officials, administrators, planners or attorneys), we encourage you to register early, and to limit registrants to no more than two persons per locality. Admission will be limited to those pre-registered. Participants are encouraged to bring copies of reports, ordinances, etc. dealing with their own efforts to manage growth.

The conference fee of \$75 includes extensive growth management materials, three meals and a Reston tour. County officials who have questions may direct them to Jayne Seeley or Bruce Talley at NACo, 202/785-9577.

Those who wish to register may use the attached form and send it with the \$75 fee to: Claire Rubin, International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Make checks payable to ICMA/NACo Growth Management Conference.

ICMA/NACo GROWTH MANAGEMENT CONFERENCE
Sheraton International Hotel
Reston, Virginia
May 22-24, 1974

REGISTRATION FORM

Name: _____ Remittance enclosed
Title: _____ Bill me
Local Government: _____ Please send me room
Address: _____ reservation material
at the Sheraton in
Reston, Virginia
City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Send to: Claire Rubin, ICMA, 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

Make Reservations Now

So far only 32 county engineers have made reservations for NACo's 39th Annual Convention, July 14-17, 1974 in Dade County, Florida and time is slipping by fast. The Fontainebleau Hotel is filled, and the Eden Roc is filling rapidly. Please be sure to indicate on the reservation form a second choice if the Eden Roc is first choice. (You might want to try the Doral-On-the-Ocean.) Reservations must be made directly with the Miami Beach Tourist and Convention Bureau, 555 17th Street, Miami Beach, Florida 33139. Reservation forms are found in *County News*.

FHWA Bikeway Regulations

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has released regulations on use of federal funds for projects involving the construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities. They concern two types of construction projects for bicycle and pedestrian facilities: those independent of highway projects and those that are part of highway projects.

All types of federal-aid funds, except Interstate, may be used to finance independent bicycle and pedestrian facilities construction projects. These projects may be constructed on completed sections of federal-aid highways or off the normal federal-aid highway right-of-way and may include the acquisition of land outside the right-of-way.

The funding basis for independent projects is 70 percent federal matching. The maximum annual expenditure per fiscal year for each state is \$2 million. The maximum annual federal expenditure per fiscal year is \$40 million.

Bicycle and pedestrian facilities constructed as parts of larger highway construction projects may be financed with the same types of federal-aid funds as the basic highway project, including Interstate projects. These are not subject to the funding limitations for independent or pedestrian facilities projects.

Fiscal year 1974 funds are available now for both types of projects on a first-come, first-served basis. To use FY 1975 funds, states must submit a program for all independent bikeway or pedestrian facilities construction projects by May 1, 1974. May 1, 1975 is the deadline for states to submit a program to use FY 1976 funds for independent construction projects.

Counties must work with their state highway or transportation department to obtain federal funding for the bicycle and pedestrian facilities projects.

FHWA guidelines for these projects are available from the Federal Highway Administration, Highway Design Division, HNG-22, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

Input Needed for Bicycle Safety Programs

The Department of Transportation's National Highway Safety Advisory Committee is considering issuing safety standards for bicycling safety programs which would be implemented by states and local communities.

NACo staff will attend a meeting of the committee to represent the county perspective on bicycle safety issues. Some questions to be discussed at the meeting on April 18 are:

- Should bicycles be registered and inspected?
- Should bicyclists be licensed?
- Should traffic laws and regulations treat bicyclists as motorists, pedestrians,

or separately?

- Should the use of bicycles be restricted as to time of day or place of operation, such as bikeways or sidewalks?
- What special highway features do bicyclists require; what special hazards exist, and what corrective measures can be taken?

- Should there be special bicycle accident investigation programs and procedures?

What is your response to these questions? What ideas do you want communicated to the committee? Please call or send this information to Marlene Glassman at NACo (202/785-9577) before the meeting on April 18.

National Highway Safety Conference Highway Transportation Congress

NACo is one of many cooperating organizations for a National Highway Safety Conference, May 5-7, 1974 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Sponsored by the National Safety Council and the Highway Users Federation, this conference will examine the problem of highway accidents, injuries, and deaths to study solutions and to encourage citizen action for solutions.

A panel session at the conference will cover planning for action at the state and local levels. Other panel sessions will cover driver problems -- passenger restraints, alcohol; environmental problems -- roadway hazards, vehicle maintenance, pedestrians and bicycles.

The conference keynote speaker is Roy D. Chapin, Jr., chairman of American Motors Corporation. Other attendees include Charles A. Eaves, Jr., executive vice president of Goodyear Tire and Rubber Company, Archie R. Boe, chairman, Allstate Insurance Companies, Dr. Joyce Brothers, psychologist.

Advance registration for the National Highway Safety Conference is \$45.00; registration at date-of-arrival is \$55.00.

For additional information and to submit advance registration, contact the Highway Users Federation, 1776 Massachusetts Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036. Checks must be mailed on or before April 26. You should make hotel reservations at the Sheraton Park, 2660 Woodley Road, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008 or the Shoreham-Americana, 2500 Calvert, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20008.

The Highway Users Federation is also sponsoring the 15th Highway Transportation Congress, May 7-8 at the Sheraton Park Hotel, Washington, D.C. Contact the Highway Users Federation at the above address for additional information on joint registration fees and program.

Transportation Research Board

The Highway Research Board has been renamed the Transportation Research Board because of its expanding activities in various transportation modes. New activities will be gradually implemented over the next 18 months, including research in the fields of aviation, rail transportation, and pipelines.

The board's existing activities in highways and mass transportation will be continued without change.

Call before weekly
board meetings

Hillenbrand's Washington
Report
202/785-9591



NACRC MEETING: At its mid-winter meeting in Little Rock, Arkansas, National Association of County Recorders and Clerks delegates heard Governor Dale Bumpers (r) keynote their meeting. NACRC President John Weldon of Multnomah County, Oregon (l) chaired the conference where plans were discussed for the NACRC annual meeting in Miami Beach, Dade County, Florida, July 14-17, 1974. Delegates also heard Dr. Richard Smolka of American University talk about current federal election legislation.

NACRC Completes Agenda For Western Region Meeting

The Western Region meeting of the National Association of Recorders and Clerks will be held April 28-30, 1974 in Seattle, Washington.

Please fill in the housing ad on page 11 and send immediately to the Washington Plaza Hotel, 5th at Westlake, Seattle, Washington 98101.

Sunday, April 28, 1974

10 a.m. — 6 p.m. — Registration
5 p.m. — 6 p.m. — Opening General Session
6:30 p.m. — 7:30 p.m. — President's Reception

Monday, April 29, 1974

9 a.m. — 9:30 a.m. — General Session
Address: Justice Robert F. Brachtenbach, Washington State Supreme Court.
9:30 a.m. — 11:30 a.m. — Panel: Court Information Systems — Why?

Participants: Nelson Howells, Project Director, National Association of State Information Systems; Phillip Winberry, Washington State Court Administrator; Judge Stanley C. Soderland, King County Superior Court; Robert B. James, San Diego County, Law and Justice Coordinator.

11:30 a.m. — 12:15 p.m. — "What You See Is What You Get!" — Fay Moss
4 p.m. — Puget Sound Cruise

Tuesday, April 30, 1974

9 a.m. — 10:30 a.m. — Panel: Punch card voter registration (National) and effect on local offices.

10:45 a.m. — 12:15 p.m. — Clerk of Board or Clerk of Council Activities

12:30 p.m. — 2:30 p.m. — Luncheon
2:45 p.m. — Program on Criminal Justice or Field Trip to King County Elections and/or Recording Department.
6 p.m. — 7 p.m. — Reception
7 p.m. — Banquet

HILLENBRAND'S WASHINGTON REPORT

A three-minute capsule
202/785-9591

Call before county Board Meeting

County Government Job Opportunities

Utility Control Administrator —
Seminole County, Fla. Salary Range: \$13,500-\$18,000 according to experience and qualifications. This is responsible administrative and supervisory work in administering the county rules and regulations governing regulation of public water and sewerage systems and assuring compliance with applicable laws. Graduation from college/university with degree in civil engineering and knowledge of civil engineering as related to utilities required. Benefits include state retirement plan, paid hospitalization, eight holidays, vacation and sick leave. Send resume to: Lois Hare, Board of County Commissioners, Seminole County Courthouse, North Park Ave., Sanford, Fla. 32771. An equal opportunity employer.

Intergovernmental Coordinator —
Seminole County, Fla. Salary Range: \$13,500-\$18,000 depending on experience and qualifications. Degree and/or considerable experience in intergovernmental coordination desirable. A chance to establish a new county-wide intergovernmental coordination program. Benefits include state retirement plan, paid hospitalization, eight holidays, vacation and sick leave. Send resume to: Lois Hare, Board of County Commissioners, Seminole County Courthouse, North Park Ave., Sanford, Fla. 32771. An equal opportunity employer.

Assistant Director, Arlington County Social Services Agency, Va. Salary: \$16,400. Requires MSW, MPA or MBA, plus a minimum of two years of administrative and supervisory experience, preferably in a public social service agency. Send resume to Arlington County Department of Personnel, 2100 No. 14th Street, Arlington, Va. or call 558-2167.

Senior Governmental Analyst, Orange County, California. Salary Range: \$16,500 to \$20,472. Position to establish an effective advance planning management capability for the CAO. Requirements: considerable experience in designing, monitoring and evaluating government programs, measuring effectiveness, taking remedial actions and developing priorities, goals and objectives of governmental programs. Orange County has an annual budget in excess of \$340,000,000 with 40 departments and more than 340 programs. Apply immediately: Orange County, Personnel Dept., 625 N. Ross St., Room G-180, Santa Ana, California 92701.

Director, Environmental Protection Commission, Hillsborough County, Florida. Salary Open, Commensurate with experience. Responsible for planning, promoting, and administering a comprehensive county-wide program related to air, water, solid waste, and noise pollution abatement and control. Will exercise broad supervisory authority of a highly professional and technical staff for the development and enforcement of local, state and Federal environmental statutes. Applicant must possess either a Bachelor's or graduate degree in engineering or natural sciences and demonstrated administrative ability in the field of environmental engineering or pollution control. Submit detailed resume to Mr. Rudy Spoto, County

Administrator, Post Office Box 1110, Tampa, Florida 33601.

Assistant Chief, Division of Operations, Montgomery County, Maryland. Salary Range: \$18,107 to \$24,267. The Division of Operations is a 500 man organization responsible for maintenance and construction of a 1500 mile urban and rural road system, construction of capitol projects, maintenance of a 1500-vehicle fleet, right-of-way maintenance, and a variety of related responsibilities. The successful candidate will possess a minimum of a bachelor's degree in civil engineering and seven years of diversified and applicable experience in street, county or city highway construction and maintenance, and other public works functions, three years of which must have been in an administrative capacity in public works or transportation operations. Salary commensurate with education and experience. (See below for address to send resumes.)

Assistant Chief, Equipment Section, Division of Operations, Montgomery County, Maryland. Salary commensurate with education and experience. This individual will perform technical and administrative work assisting in the direction of the technical planning and operations of the Section, which concerns the maintenance and repair of a variety of automotive and related equipment of the county. Minimum qualifications include a degree in mechanical or civil engineering or related fields with at least four years of applicable experience in the automotive equipment field, one year of which must have been in an administrative or supervisory capacity. Send resumes to: "Transportation Recruitment", Montgomery County Government, Personnel Office, Rm. 330, 100 South Perry St., Rockville, Md. 20850 — telephone 301/279-1271.

Project Manager Community Development, NACo. Salary \$15,000 to \$20,000 depending on experience. Project manager to research project of a national public interest group to determine authority and practice of local units of general purpose government in community development activities. Needed: mature, responsible individual with acceptable combination of graduate degree in public administration or related field and administrative experience in community development programs for a local government. This is primarily a survey-research oriented project which requires some travel and good skills in data analysis and writing. You will direct a core staff of three professionals, and will have responsibility for contract performance, including interfacing with local governments, liaison and coordination with other national public interest groups and federal agencies. Job begins April-May. Send resume to Community Development Center, National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

EPA Proposes Amendments To Clean Air Act SSI Booklet Out

(Continued from page 1)

support this proposal contend that it will encourage the coal industry to make greater investments in new mines while allowing industrial sources to meet ambient air quality standards at a cost significantly lower than the cost of continuous emission control systems and with a smaller energy penalty. EPA's objection to allowing intermittent control systems to be used as a permanent control strategy is based upon information concerning the detrimental effects that sulfur oxide gasses have on the public health.

The other proposal would revoke the recent court decision requiring EPA to set standards in order to prevent "significant deterioration" of the air in any area of the country. Supporters argue that this interpretation would place potential restrictions on the growth of state and local governments. EPA contends that a policy securing prevention of significant air deterioration would not necessarily halt economic and land growth.

At the same time that the EPA proposed these amendments, the Ford Foundation released a preliminary report entitled "Exploring Energy Choices." The report states that the "U.S. is not 'bound in an energy strait jacket' but has real choices for its long-term energy future." The study discusses some of the alternatives for dealing with the nation's energy problems.

For example, the study found that a seven percent reduction in transportation energy could save the same amount of oil as would switching a power plant to coal. "The trade-off here is between transportation inconvenience and damage to human health, even loss of lives."

NACo has a stake in both the air and energy problem. In the American County Platform, NACo's position on air pollution is summed up in the following manner: "Air pollution is a national problem both in urban areas and in agricultural areas. The economic damage for air pollution, its threat to health, the rapid growth of the population and of the national economy, with the attendant increases in the quantities of air pollution

— all of these factors indicate the need for intensified action at the national, state and local levels."

On February 27, 1974 NACo also adopted a policy on energy. The policy is committed to both finding increased ways to develop energy resources while at the same time giving "careful consideration of the social, economic and environmental impact of energy decisions."

NACo would like to find out the impact that the proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act would have upon counties in terms of their individual economic and environmental problems and policies. We urge counties to let us know their feelings on the proposed amendments.

Information pamphlets, "Helping the Aged, Blind and Disabled" have been prepared for individual states.

The Supplemental Security Income Bureau of the Social Security Administration, the federal agency responsible for the new SSI program, has published these pamphlets about the operation of the program in each state.

States, for the most part, worked with the regional offices of the SSA in compiling the information.

The leaflets, which should be available through local Social Security offices, detail a range of information significant to the implementation of the program and unique to the state (e.g., level of supplementation, provision of social services and Medicaid) in addition to providing a clear description of basic elements of the SSI program.

Make Your Room Reservations Now For

NACo's 1974 Western Region Conference

April 28-30, 1974

Washington Plaza Hotel

King County (Seattle), Washington

This Year's Theme Is

"ENERGY AND THE ENVIRONMENT: A DELICATE BALANCE"

◆ KEYNOTE SPEAKERS & WORKSHOPS ◆

Energy Topics:

- *Energy Sources
- *Energy Conservation
- *Fuel Allocation & Rationing
- *Energy Needs & Environmental Considerations

Other Topics:

- *Comprehensive Manpower Services
- *Public & Private Land Use Program
- *Planning Our National Forests
- *Urban & Rural Community Development
- *Solid Waste Management
- *Human Services
- *Criminal Justice

◆ CONFERENCE REGISTRATION ◆

- *Registration at hotel on April 28 & 29
- *No pre-registration
- *Make room reservations directly with Washington Plaza Hotel on form below
- *Fees: \$75 for delegates; \$40 for spouses and children

CLIP & MAIL TO: Room Reservations
Washington Plaza Hotel
5th at Westlake
Seattle, Washington 98101

◆ PROGRAM OUTLINE ◆

Sunday, April 28

- 12:00 noon Registration
- 5:00 p.m. Opening Session
- 6:30 p.m. President's Reception

Monday, April 29

- 9:00 a.m. Workshops
- 2:00-8:00 p.m. Boat Cruise on Puget Sound & Salmon Feed

Tuesday, April 30

- 9:00 a.m. General Session
- 10:45 a.m. Workshops
- 12:30 p.m. Reception & Lunch
- 2:45 p.m. Workshops
- 6:00 p.m. Annual Reception & Banquet

National Association of Counties WESTERN REGION CONFERENCE April 28-30, 1974

NAME _____

TITLE _____

ADDRESS _____

CITY/STATE/ZIP _____

ARRIVAL DATE _____ TIME _____ a.m. p.m. GTD _____

LENGTH OF STAY _____ NIGHTS

PLEASE CIRCLE DESIRED ACCOMMODATION

BENJAMIN FRANKLIN SECTION		TOWER SECTION	
ACCOMMODATIONS			
SINGLE			
ONE PERSON	\$19	\$27	
DOUBLE (One Bed)			
TWO PEOPLE	\$25	\$33	
TWIN (Two Beds)			
TWO PEOPLE	\$25	\$33	
SUITE		\$75 - \$100	

PLEASE NOTE:

1. Reservations held until 6:00 p.m. unless guaranteed for later arrival.
2. Reservations should be received 3 weeks prior to arrival.
3. Check-out time is 2:00 p.m. Date _____

WASHINGTON PLAZA HOTEL

PHONE: 206/MA-4-7400

Transit

(Continued from page 1)

save the 25-cents fare; and his own county which will spend \$14 million on mass transit.

Using Nassau County as an example, Caso told the committee that to save the bus system, the county in 1972 had to buy 10 nearly bankrupt bus companies. Federal and state aid was used to purchase the companies, he pointed out, but the system operates at a loss.

"The people who use it are basically those who have no other way of traveling to work or shopping center — the young, the elderly and those who have no cars of their own. For these people, it is an essential service that we can hardly close down just because it is not self-sustaining," he argued.

The goal must be to improve service, he said, not just maintain the status quo. "Mass transit must become an alternative to the automobile."

"The importance of effective mass transit was apparent even before the energy crisis. Now it is crystal clear that building new systems and maintaining and improving the systems that we already have should have top priority" he said.

Energy Bill

(Continued from page 1)

by FEO to redirect both interstate and intrastate fuel deliveries.

An attempt is also made to define authority of state and local governments to direct fuel supplies to end-users entitled to priority allocation levels under the regulations. (For example, a retail gas station could be required to supply emergency services vehicles). This clarification falls short of guaranteeing additional fuel supplies for this purpose, however, so it is not likely to provide significant relief to local government.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

On page 4 is a guest editorial on NACo's position with respect to proposals to drastically reduce railroad trackage in 19 midwestern and northeastern states.

As the editorial points out, we have great concern that the nation's railroads stay solvent; on the other hand we are equally concerned about the undue haste to eliminate railroad trackage when we may need more trackage to accommodate the new demands for rail use caused by the energy shortage.

In the Northeast, for example, most public utilities now use coal or will probably convert to coal. It's very important that we have a railroad network that will deliver the coal to power plants.

Apart from overall questions about transportation policy, we have a more provincial interest in those 19 states. The abandonment of spurs will sharply decrease the real estate property tax base of cities and counties. In New York State, for example, the county collects all the property taxes for its internal subdivisions. Under state law, each subdivision gets first call on the total funds that are to be collected. Any default by a taxpayer has to be made up by the county. The county, therefore, is left holding the "money bag" if a railroad defaults on property taxes.

NACo has already taken some action steps. We have advised our state associations of counties in the 19 effected states, and they have been participating with us before hearings before the Interstate Commerce Commission and other groups.

We have also retained an economic specialist, John C. Kavanaugh, as a consultant. He will be preparing some plans and action steps for our consideration.

We will be carrying a great deal more about this emerging problem that immediately concerns 19 states but most obviously will eventually concern virtually every state and county.

County Coalitions

We are well under way with our new approach to getting the county point of view before Congress and the Administration through voluntary, temporary coalitions of counties interested in key subject areas. At this writing we have had our planning sessions for mass transit; manpower funding; community development; and rural development. The first of the rallies on mass transit funding is in progress and seems to be enormously effective.

We have also prepared special mailings that are going out to individual counties. These are forming a useful device in getting key information to county officials.

We hope that our readers who have an interest in any of these four subjects will give us a call and agree to participate in this important effort.

Congressional Schedule

In our work before the Congress, we are guided by the overriding consideration of time. The best guess here in Washington is that the House of Representatives on or about June 1 will start the machinery rolling toward an impeachment vote. It is

very hard to say how long this will take or if the House of Representatives will be available for other business during these deliberations. Our best guess is that it will not be possible to get careful consideration of legislation of vital importance to counties in the atmosphere of an impeachment proceeding.

Then again, we have predictions by some of the leaders of the United States Senate that that body will be tied up in the actual impeachment trial later this summer or fall, assuming that the House of Representatives does vote impeachment as now being predicted by such astute observers as Congressman Wilbur Mills of Arkansas.

All of this means that we have the rest of April and all of May to get some of this vital legislation through the United States Congress and signed by the President.

New Position

C.D. Ward, former counsel for NACo and more recently assistant to former Vice President Agnew, has accepted the position as Director of Government Relations, Martin Marietta Aluminum Corporation, headquartered in Washington, D.C.

Virginia Meeting in Washington

The Virginia Association of Counties will be holding an official association board meeting here in the NACo offices in Washington. It will be similar to the one conducted earlier this year by the North Carolina County Commissioners Association. This will be an opportunity for the leaders of this association to meet with all of the NACo people, with their Congressional delegation and key Administration officials on items of national interest that impact in Virginia.

The New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders is also scheduling a similar meeting here in cooperation with NACo.

Available Raw Materials

Awhile back we carried an item in this column that Supervisor Jack Walsh of San Diego County, California had suggested a national study to determine what other raw materials are likely to come in short supply and cripple us as has the energy crisis. We're getting many responses to this idea, including a very enthusiastic one from Commissioner Robert C. Burnam from Anoka County, Minnesota.

We are continuing to pursue this matter with the Congress and the Administration and will keep our members informed.

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 505/983-2101
2 - 4	New Mexico Association of Counties Annual Convention	Albuquerque, New Mexico	P. Larragoite 202/785-3255
5 - 8	American Society for Public Administration Annual Convention	Syracuse, New York Hotel Syracuse	Richard Legon 301/494-3317
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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NACo Staff Contacts

To help people reach the proper person at NACo, a list of contacts and their general areas of responsibility has been compiled.

Bicentennial (ARBA)	Bruce Talley
Criminal Justice (LEAA)	Donald Murray
Economic Development (EDA)	Jim Evans
Emergency Preparedness	Charles Wall
Energy (FEO)	Harry Johnson
Environmental Quality (EPA)	Carol Shaskan
County Administration	Rod Kendig
County Finance	John Thomas
Grantsmanship	Alicean Fritschler
Health (HEW)	Michael Gemmell
Labor-Management	Donald Brezine
Mailing List	Grenda Wiggins
Manpower (DOL)	Jon Weintraub
Membership	Linda Ganschietz
New County	John Thomas
Parks and Recreation (HUD and Interior)	Jim Evans
Planning and Land Use (HUD and Interior)	Jim Evans
Public Information	Dorothy Stimpson
Public Works	Bill Maslin
Publications	Linda Ganschietz
Record Keeping	Florence Zeller
Regionalism	Terry Schutten
Revenue Sharing	Ralph Tabor
Rural Affairs (USDA)	Jim Evans
Social Services (HEW & OEO)	Al Templeton
Solid Waste (EPA)	Roger Bason
States Issues	Bruce Talley
Transportation	Marian Hankerd
Welfare	Mary Brugger

Change of Address

If the County News is incorrectly addressed, please give the correct address below and return to NACo.

Name _____
Title _____
Address _____

Attach old label here