This Week

- Second urban action grant offered to a county, see page 2.
- New Title XX/child welfare bill report out, see page 10.

COUNTY NEWS

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

NACo

Vol. 11, No. 15 | April 16, 1979 | Washington, D.C.

T WHITE HOUSE BRIEFING—NACo First Vice President Frank Franois, Prince George's County (Md.) councilman, left, and Harvey Ruvin, Dade County (Fla.) commissioner and NACo chairman for energy policy, ttended a special energy briefing on the President's new proposals for nergy deregulation, conservation and increased supplies.

Programs Suffer Budgetary Cuts

Three major programs affecting counties—general revenue sharing, countercyclical assistance and CETA—were sharply scaled back as both House and Senate Budget Committees completed work on the First Budget Resolution for fiscal '80.

The full Senate will take up the first resolution when members return from Easter recess April 23, while the House is expected to consider the resolution May 1. Under the congressional budgetary process, a conference must reconcile any differences between the two budget resolutions and both Houses must vote on the final version by May 15.

(The accompanying chart compares spending targets voted by the House and Senate Budget Committees for various programs for fiscal '80 compared to what the President requested in his fiscal '80 budget.)

BY A VOICE VOTE, the House Budget Committee cut $2.285 billion, the state's share, from the general revenue sharing program, while the Senate maintained full funding by a vote of 14-5.

Despite the House committee's action, however, eliminating states from the revenue sharing program in fiscal '80 faces strong obstacles. First, the committee's action could be reversed on the House floor or in conference with the Senate. Second, even if the committee's action holds in the first budget resolution, Congress would have to pass an amendment to the current law specifically exempting states.

In a related revenue sharing vote, the Senate Budget Committee defeated, 8-11, a motion by Sen. Robert Packwood (R-Ore.) to transfer $1.2 billion from the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and add it to the general revenue sharing program.

County officials should contact their congressional delegation during Easter recess, see page 4.

House and Senate budget decision-makers also split on countercyclical assistance. The Senate committee eliminated the funds for countercyclical assistance by a vote of 9-11, while the House committee included $150 million for fiscal '80.

By a vote of 10-7 on an amendment by Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) the Senate Budget Committee cut CETA by $1.7 billion in budget authority and $700 million in outlays over the President's budget request. The House retained the President's budget levels.

This cut would reduce CETA Title VI by 100,000 public service jobs in the President's budget at the end of fiscal '80. Should the Senate amendment stand the test of floor action and conference, public service jobs would be reduced to 367,000 (267,000 in title II-D; 100,000 in VI) by the end of fiscal '80.

See BUDGET, page 4

Fiscal '80—First Budget Resolution
(Budget Authority—in Billions)

	House Budget Committee	Senate Budget Committee	Admin.
General Revenue Sharing	4.570	6.855	6.855
CETA (other programs)	10.8	8.9	10.6
Countercyclical	.150	—	.150
EDA (new initiatives)	.500	.788	.788
Urban Dev. Action Grants	.675	.537	.675
Housing Assistance	28.723	19.0 (est)	26.480
Public Transit	2.571	2.421	2.421
LEAA	.546	.446	.546
201 Construction Grants	3.800	3.800	3.800
Urban Parks	.150	.150	.150
Rural Housing	.015	—	.03
Rural Home Ownership Assistance Program	.500	—	.985 (33 yrs.)
Energy Impact Assistance	—	—	.150
Energy Conservation	.732	.532	.552
Title XX (social services)	3.1	2.9	2.9

New Energy Plans Told to Officials

President Carter has issued a second National Energy Plan which laces new emphasis on expansion of nergy supplies while continuing the nergy conservation thrust of his 977 recommendations. County, city nd state officials were briefed on e plan hours before the President ent on nationwide television.

NACo's First Vice President Frank rancois, council member from Prince eorge's County, Md., and Commissioner Harvey Ruvin, Dade County a., chairman for energy policy on e Environment and Energy Steering Committee attended the briefing y Presidential Assistant Stuart izenstat, Energy Secretary James, chlesinger, and Presidential Assistant Jack Watson. Also attending ere NACo's Executive Director ernard F. Hillenbrand and Robert eaver, Associate Director for nergy and Environment.

In discussing the outlines of the resident's proposed oil deregulation d windfall tax recapture plan, izenstat reminded the audience at 50 percent of the oil used in the ited States is imported. Continued ports will deepen U.S. dependence foreign oil and America's balance payments program and further k a severe supply interruption.

The President proposed a windfall ofits tax to recapture the enormous ounts to be realized by oil comnies for development of alternative urces, mass transit and other conrvation measures.

In addition to an expanded federal mass transit assistance program, the President proposed efforts to expand the use of coal, continue negotiations on Mexican oil purchases, increase production from federally-owned lands and the Outer Continental Shelf, and accelerate the development of renewable and other alternative energy sources.

The President's National Energy Plan II and its implications for counties is summarized in a full section on pages 5-6.

KEY AMONG the President's new proposals is the consolidation of state energy planning assistance programs and the inclusion of counties and other local governments. It authorizes $110 million per year for grants to states and local governments to develop and implement energy management programs. Earlier state assistance programs carried an authorization of $85 million and expire at the end of the current fiscal year.

Under an earlier version of the bill not yet released, the new initiative entitled the Energy Management and Partnership Act provides 10 percent of the funds appropriated by Congress to counties and cities to develop local energy management plans. An additional amount would be available from each state's authorization to implement measures consistent with the state's energy plan. The Secretary of Energy could also provide demonstration assistance to local govern-

See ENERGY, Page 12

SPOUSE ELIGIBILITY

Pregnancy Guides Queried

NACo filed comments last week with the federal Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC) questioning pregnancy discrimination guidelines issued by the commission.

The interim regulations, which became effective when they were published March 9 in the *Federal Register*, require county employers who provide comprehensive hospital and medical coverage to spouses of employees to include pregnancy expenses in the benefit package.

The pregnancy coverage rule, however, does not apply to those county employers who do not provide comprehensive disability coverage for spouses.

John Franke, chairman of NACo's Labor Management Relations Steering Committee, said that the EEOC guidelines constitute "a flagrant disregard of the intent of Congress when it enacted the Pregnancy Discrimination Act last year as an amendment to Title VII of the Civil Rights Act.

In its comments, NACo asked EEOC to re-examine its position, noting "the Pregnancy Discrimination Act is directed to a carefully drawn class of female employees and women in the labor market. It notably does not address the issue of benefit coverage for spouses of employees.

"Not only will the regulations place a major additional burden on financially hard-pressed counties which have attempted to upgrade their employee benefit programs, but it may ultimately have the undesirable effect of encouraging many employers to reduce the quality of their benefit programs."

William May, personnel director of San Mateo County, Calif. and president of the County Personnel Administrators Association of California, estimated that the EEOC guidelines will cost San Mateo County an additional $8,000 per month in insurance premiums.

The new EEOC guidelines and the uniform employee selection procedures will be the subject of a workshop on Tuesday, May 1 at NACo's Fifth Annual Labor Relations Conference at the St. Francis Hotel in San Francisco. A registration and hotel reservation form for the conference appears on page 9.

Single copies of the EEOC pregnancy discrimination guidelines along with NACo's comments on the guidelines may be obtained by writing NACo's County Employee/Labor Relations Service, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

—Chuck Loveless

URBAN COUNTY CONGRESS

May 24-25

Washington Hilton Hotel

Co-sponsored by: The National Council of Elected County Executives and NACo's Urban Affairs Committee

NACo's Third Urban County Congress will set its sights on the urban county of the '80s. The vision of a modern, responsive, efficiently run urban county offering a spectrum of services to its citizens can be reality. Learn how you can help build the county of the future.

Key issues to be discussed include jobs, housing, community development, energy, transportation, social services, local government modernization and an agenda for the 1980s.

Delegates at NACo's Third Urban County Congress can both preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form and returning it to: NACo Conference Registration Center, 1735 New York Avenue NW Washington, DC 20006, Attn. Urban County Congress Coordinator.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Conference registration fees must accompany this form before hotel reservations will be processed. Enclose check, official county purchase order or equivalent. No conference registration will be made by phone. Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided that written notice is postmarked no later than May 10, 1979.

Conference registration fees: $95 Delegate, $50 Spouse (Make payable to NACo Urban County Congress)

Name____
(Last) (First) (Initial)

County____________________ Title____________________

Address____

City__________ State__________ Zip__________

Telephone (________)__________

Name of Registered Spouse____________________

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Check Number__________ Check Amount__________

Date Received__________ Date Postmarked__________

HOTEL RESERVATIONS (Washington Hilton Hotel)

Special conference rates will be guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations are postmarked by April 27, 1979. After that date available housing will be assigned on a first come basis. Delegates must register for the conference in order to receive hotel accommodations in NACo's block of rooms and receive the conference rate.

Indicate preference by circling the type of room (Lowest rate available will be reserved unless otherwise requested):

Single $40-56 Double $54-70

Note: Suite information from Conference Registration Center 703/471-5761.

*Name of individual____

Co-occupant if Double____

*Arrival Date/Time____________________ Departure Date/Time____________________

Special Hotel Requests____

Credit Card Name__________ Card Number__________ Expiration Date__________

( ) Check here if you have a housing related disability.

*Hotel reservations are only held until 6 p.m. on the arrival day. If you anticipate arriving near or after that time, list a credit card name and number to guarantee your first night reservation.

For further housing information call NACo Registration Center: 703/471-6180

Madison Gets Action Grant

Madison County, Ill. has received preliminary approval for an urban development action grant of $600,000 to assist in industrial expansion and neighborhood revitalization, according to the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD).

The Madison County action grant is backed up by $2.6 million in private investment commitments for the development of a foreign trade zone. The foreign trade zone designation provides special opportunities for U.S. firms to manufacture and assemble products from raw materials available from foreign sources.

The HUD money will be used for public improvements and special fencing and security improvements required by the U.S. Bureau of Customs which will complement the construction of a 120,000-square-foot warehouse facility from private dollars. Sixty new jobs are expected to result from the project.

In addition, the grant will be used as a loan guaranty to leverage rehabilitation loan funds by local banks to finance rehabilitation in the residential areas surrounding the area of the foreign trade zone.

Madison County is only the second urban county to be offered an action grant. Beaver County, Pa. received a $2.9 million commitment in January to help relocate a glass company which lost its building in a fire.

The action grant program which provides $400 million annually to "distressed" cities and urban counties, originally would have been limited to cities. However, at the urging of NACo, Congress amended the legislation to extend eligibility to distressed urban counties as well.

The Madison County award was one of 34 announced last week by HUD Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris. The awards for the second quarter of 1979 are targeted for 44 projects supported by more than $745.4 million in private financial commitment. When the projects are completed—most in two to three years—over 12,000 new jobs are expected to be created and over 7,000 will be saved.

Other projects selected for action grant awards ranged from a brewery expansion in Los Angeles; central business district revitalization in Seattle; inner city housing rehabilitation in Schenectady, N.Y.; to a Victorian Historic District revitalization project in Savannah, Ga.

The preliminary approval received by Madison County and the other applicants is the first step in a process which leads to legally binding commitments between the locality and the private sector, and a signed contract between the locality and HUD. Delivery of the funds to a locality is contingent upon completing the entire process. Funds earmarked for a county or city which for any reason is unable to sign a contract with HUD are awarded to other projects in future rounds.

Renewal of Funding Sought for Refugees

In light of unforeseen increases in the number of refugees, the United States is expected to spend more than $105 million in fiscal '79 caring for refugees overseas and resettling 64,000 Indochinese and 35,940 Soviet and Eastern European refugees in the United States.

This was brought out in testimony before the House Foreign Affairs subcommittees on Asian and Pacific affairs, and international operations by former senator Dick Clark, now ambassador-at-large and U.S. coordinator for refugee affairs.

The influx of refugees will have a great impact on counties which will need increased federal funding to provide services for refugees within their jurisdictions. The present law which provides for 100 percent federal funding expires Sept. 30.

NACo will support legislation to extend 100 percent funding, pending the resolution of larger refugee issues.

In addition, in recent months, the counties of Los Angeles, Orange, San Diego and Alameda in California and Ramsey County, Minn. have taken positions supporting the extension of 100 percent federal funding.

Clark discussed the Administration's proposed Refugee Act of 1979 and its plans for improved refugee assistance.

In fiscal '80, he said, estimates are that $140 million will be needed to resettle 120,000 refugees, 84,000 from Indochina and 36,000 from Eastern Europe. Approximately 7,000 Indochinese and 3,000 Soviet Union and Eastern Euorpean refugees will be admitted monthly. However, under the proposed act the President has the right to adjust the planning figure of 120,000 resettlements before the beginning of the fiscal year, if circumstances warrant. The State Department has revised its budget estimate for fiscal '81 from $139.0[illegible] million to $229.17 million, Clark noted.

The Administration created the Office of the U.S. Coordinator for Refugee Affairs to centralize the policy planning and budget functions of the refugee programs operated by various federal departments.

Correction

Lynn Cutler's name was inadvertently dropped from a cutline reporting about an honor she received from the Region VII Association of Community Action Directors. Cutler is a supervisor from Black Hawk County, Iowa and a NACo board member.

Dade County (Fla.) commissioner Harvey Ruvin was incorrectly identified last week as vice chair of NACo's Environment and Energy Steering Committee. Ruvin is chairman for energy policy on the committee.

Our apologies to both officials.

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OUNTY TRANSPORTATION NEEDS—Rod Diridon, left, chairman, oard of supervisors, Santa Clara County, Calif., and NACo's chairman for ublic transportation, urges full funding for urban transit systems as a way o reduce energy needs. Seen with Diridon is Tom Bulger, NACo staff.

New Transit Thrust Labeled Threat to County Programs

Speaking on behalf of the nation's counties, Rod Diridon, chairman, board of supervisors, Santa Clara County, Calif., told the House Appropriations subcommittee on transportation that Administration policies are undermining the needs of local highway and transportation programs.

Diridon, NACo chairman for public transportation, testified April 10. He told the subcommittee that the President's new urban initiatives program to revitalize urban areas would normally be viewed as very positive for both transit and urban areas. However, he said, it is "suspect" this year since it will draw $800 million from major transit grants over the next four years.

"Which has priority," he asked, "development of major transit systems or transit-related joint development projects? Joint development," he added, "doesn't reduce our energy needs, traffic congestion or air pollution."

THIS DRAIN ON the already tight Urban Mass Transportation Administration's Section 3 capital assistance grants will hamper the use of public transportation systems as a substitute for the private automobile, a key element of the President's energy policy, Diridon noted.

Bus needs are also suffering from the cutbacks in Section 3 funds as well as from the Section 5 allocation formula, which leaves counties with large or growing bus fleets with inadequate money, he added.

"If public transportation is truly the priority the President says it is, full funding of the authorization levels in the 1978 Transportation Act must be provided," he said.

Diridon claimed that rural transportation is also suffering from federal policy disputes. The new rural public transportation program, for which NACo lobbied hard last year, has not officially begun because the Department of Labor and the Department of Transportation cannot solve the 13(c) labor protection issue and because of an "arbitrary" decision by UMTA that rural public transportation funding would no longer be available through Section 3 grants. Diridon urged the committee to determine why the intent of Congress in these matters is not being carried out.

He also reported to the committee that many states are not including counties in the off-system bridge inventory and funding process which is directly contrary to congressional intent.

Finally, Diridon reminded members that the safer off-system roads program, one of the few federally funded highway programs for local off-system roads, has not been recommended for funding in the Administration's fiscal '80 budget. "This means," he said, "that many projects already started can never be completed and that local funds already expended for preliminary engineering will be wasted."

The safer off-system roads program is currently out of federal funds and without a fiscal '79 supplemental and a fiscal '80 appropriation, which NACo has urged, the program will phase out.

Rural Planning Funds Said "Vital Need" for Counties

Rural county officials met last eek with Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), airman of the Senate subcommittee n rural development, to present stimony on S. 670, the Rural evelopment Policy and Coordination Act of 1979.

The bill would amend two sections the Rural Development Act of 1972 strengthen the role of the Secretary of Agriculture in all federal ral development programs and ould increase funding for the Section III rural planning programs.

Robert McNichols, administrator, laski County, Va. called the program "vitally needed by rural counties to ensure the efficient use of lol and federal funds for rural development. We want to ensure that ery cent of federal aid directed to ral counties is spent as efficiently possible, and an expansion of anning funds will make this a ality."

McNichols emphasized the essenal role of counties in rural development and took issue with proposed nguage that would have restricted nding to states and regional planning bodies.

"It is county government that provides water and sewer, housing, social services, health and medical care, and education ... and we strongly believe that counties must continue being eligible for receipt of Section III planning funds," he continued.

Frank Kuntz, commissioner, Elk, County, Pa., further emphasized this point.

"Our only concern should be how best can we serve the people of rural America. The program should be available to all applicants, whether they be counties, other local governments, community-based organizations, regional planning bodies, or states."

Kuntz endorsed provisions to strengthen Section 603 of the Rural Development Act of 1972 which would coordinate federal rural development programs.

"We believe renewed emphasis should be given to fulfilling this mandate, including the establishment of a working group to be chaired by the Secretary. The provisions in this bill would enable Secretary Bergland to exercise an enhanced leadership role over the rural development programs of all federal agencies," he said.

Kuntz, who, with McNichols, is a member of NACo's Rural Affairs Committee, expressed NACo's concern over the lack of adequate staffing for the Farmers Home Administration. The agency experienced severe staffing constraints during its first few years, which has resulted in continuing staffing shortages in county FmHA offices. He called on the subcommittee to look into the problem.

The subcommittee has not set a date for markup of the legislation but all legislation proposing new budget authority must be reported by May 15.

County officials should express their views on this legislation to subcommittee members: Sens. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) chairman, Donald Stewart (D-La.), David Pryor (D-Ark.), David Boren (D-Okla.), Rudy Boschwitz (R-Minn.), Milton Young (R-N.D.) and Roger Jepsen (R-Iowa).

—Elliott Alman

URAL PLANNING FUNDS DISCUSSED—Sen. Patrick Leahy, (D-Vt.), chairman of the Senate subcommittee on ral development, responds to the concerns of Frank Kuntz, left, commissioner, Elk County, Pa. and Robert cNichols, administrator, Pulaski County, Va.

DOE Issues Audit Regs; Grant Deadline Is May 1

The Department of Energy (DOE) has published final regulations for preliminary energy audits and energy audits for schools, hospitals and buildings owned by local governments and public care institutions, under the National Energy Policy Conservation Act (NECPA).

The regulations, which became effective when they were published in the April 2 *Federal Register*, put increased emphasis on solar energy and renewable resources.

States have until May 1 to apply for grants totalling $20 million for schools and hospitals and $7.5 million for local government and public care buildings. Prompt application is necessary in order that the funds be awarded before the end of the first grant cycle, Sept. 30, 1979.

DOE has modified its eligibility requirements concerning ownership of public buildings to include buildings under "lease," if the title to the building will revert back to the eligible institution at the end of the lease period.

DOE has retained the limits on allowable costs for energy audits with certain exceptions. A state may increase the allowable costs of energy audits by the amount necessary: to train auditors from institutions having few buildings; to provide transportation for auditors to buildings in remote locations; and to conduct an energy audit for a building having an unusually complicated system. The total of all such increases may not exceed 15 percent of the state allocation.

Any unit of local government or public care institution that is unsatisfied with the state application may present its case to either the state and/or DOE.

If you would like to receive a copy of the final regulations or if you have any questions regarding the regulations, contact Sarah Brooks at the NACoR Energy Project, 1735 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006.

Full House to Get Alaskan Lands Bills

Last week the House Merchant Marine Committee approved an Alaskan lands bill sponsored by Rep. John Breaux (D-La.). It now appears that the Alaska lands battle will be shifting to the House floor sometime between April 30 and May 4, when the House Interior Committee and the Merchant Marine Committee report their bills.

Last month, the House Interior Committee approved an Alaskan lands bill sponsored by Rep. Jerry Huckaby (D-La.) which closely followed a compromise negotiated by key House, Senate and Administration officials in the waning days of the 95th Congress. The Breaux bill would amend the Huckaby bill slightly. These bills attempt to set lands aside with a minimum of adverse economic effects on Alaska.

NACo supports Alaska lands legislation as approved by the House Interior Committee. NACo's Western Interstate Region President John Carlson and the Alaska Municipal League (AML) President Phil Yonker, both of Fairbanks, Alaska, have also expressed their support for the Merchant Marine Committee amendments.

"We are pleased that H.R. 39 as amended will be going to the floor of the House, for it is a strong base from which to start," said Carlson.

Yonker added, "Alaskans have been waiting for a resolution of the lands issue for years, and we would like to obtain the remaining statehood entitlement lands so we can begin to develop like the rest of the nation."

Congressional Budget Timetable

On or before:	Action to be completed:
Nov. 10	President submits current services budget.
15th day after Congress meets	President submits his budget.
March 15	Committees and joint committees submit reports to Budget Committees.
April 1	Congressional Budget Office submits report to Budget Committees.
April 15	Budget Committees report first concurrent resolution on the budget to their Houses.
May 15	Committees report bills and resolutions authorizing new budget authority.
May 15	Congress completes action on first concurrent resolution on the budget.
7th day after Labor Day	Congress completes action on bills and resolutions providing new budget authority and new spending authority.
Sept. 15	Congress completes action on second required concurrent resolution on the budget.
Sept. 25	Congress completes action on reconciliation bill or resolution, or both, implementing second required concurrent resolution.
Oct. 1	Fiscal year begins.

GRS, CETA SLASHED

Budget Panels Cut Funding

Continued from page 1

ANOTHER BUDGETARY victim was the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, cut $100 million in budget authority below both the House's and Administration's mark by the Senate Budget Committee.

Both Budget Committees attempted to cut $1 billion from the waste water construction grants programs. However, after reconsideration the cuts were restored. The energy programs did not fare as well. The Administration's request for $150 million a year for energy development impact assistance was among the cuts directed at the Economic Development Administration's new programs. While there is a chance that funds might be restored or transferred from other functions, funding for this program will be an uphill battle.

In a surprise move the Senate Budget Committee voted to cut the energy conservation budget. However, because of current law requirements and confusion over the amount of money carried over from the previous fiscal year, it is unclear, as this article goes to press, whether the cut is for $100 million or $200 million. The Budget Committee staff is working to try and clarify this issue.

IN THE AREA of assisted housing (Section 8 and public housing) the House Budget Committee added $2.2 billion in budget authority to the Administration's $26.8 billion request. The committee rejected the Administration's contention that its request would produce 300,000 units of assisted housing and added the additional budget authority to support 300,000 units.

On the other hand, the Senate Budget Committee slashed funding for assisted housing down to a controlled $19 billion in budget authority. The committee estimates that this would produce 250,000 units if legislative changes are made by Congress in the Section 8 program requiring recipients to pay more of this income toward rent and greater reliance is placed on existing units as opposed to new construction.

In the areas of welfare and social services, the House recommended $3.116 billion for Title XX and $266 million for child welfare services, in keeping with the provisions of the Title XX-child welfare bill reported out of the House Ways and Means public assistance subcommittee last week.

The Senate followed the Administration's proposal of only $2.9 billion for Title XX and allocated $56 million for child welfare services.

The House provided for a $212 million in savings in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, while the Senate's figures totaled $400 million, almost double what the Administration recommended.

Both the House and Senate Budget Committees assumed that the food stamp cap will be lifted, and that the Administration's cost-saving legislation of $152 million would pass both Houses in determining the budget targets for fiscal '80. Although the Administration recommended a $6.9 billion figure, the Congressional Budget Office revised its cost estimates of the program to $7.4 billion. The Senate recommended $7.2 billion and the House $7 billion.

Finally, the House Budget Committee cut the funding level for the newly created Rural Home Ownership Assistance Program in half for fiscal '80. The Senate Budget Committee did not fund the program.

5 Senate Votes

Senators Voting	Moynihan Countercyclical	Hart GRS	Exon GRS	Packwood GRS/CETA	Chiles CETA
Muskie	Y	N	N	N	N
Magnuson	Y	N	N	N	N
Hollings	Y	N	N	N	N
Chiles	N	Y	Y	N	Y
Biden	Y	A	A	A	A
Johnston	N	Y	N	N	Y
Sasser	Y	Y	N	N	A
Hart	Y	Y	Y	N	N
Metzenbaum	Y	N	N	N	N
Riegle	Y	N	A	N	N
Moynihan	Y	N	N	N	N
Exon	N	N	Y	N	Y
Bellmon	N	Y	Y	Y	Y
Domenici	N	N	N	Y	Y
Packwood	N	N	N	Y	Y
Armstrong	N	N	N	Y	Y
Kassebaum	N	N	N	Y	Y
Boschwitz	N	N	N	Y	Y
Hatch	N	N	N	Y	Y
Pressler	N	N	N	Y	A
	9-11	5-14	4-14	8-11	10-7

Moynihan amendment to add $250 million for countercyclical assistance to Third Budget Resolution for the current year, fiscal '79; would have added $150 million to the First Budget Resolution for fiscal '80 and $500 million (projected) for fiscal '81.

Hart amendment to reduce the general revenue sharing program by $2.285 billion for fiscal '81 by eliminating the states as recipients.

Exon amendment to cut $2.3 billion from general revenue sharing for fiscal '81 for all recipients.

Packwood amendment to transfer $1.2 billion from the CETA program to general revenue sharing.

Chiles amendment to cut 100,000 public service jobs from Title VI of CETA.

County outlook

Budget Alert

Counties face a major challenge when the First Budget Resolution is voted on by the full House and Senate after the current Easter recess.

Important programs to counties—general revenue sharing, countercyclical, CETA, LEAA, energy impact—suffered from the budgetary axe wielded by members of the House and Senate Budget Committees over recent weeks.

While Congress is back home, county officials need to call or visit members of their congressional delegation to impress on them exactly what cuts in these programs would mean for local governments and their citizens.

It should be emphasized that we are not asking for the moon, but continued help in providing for the basic human needs of our citizens.

We, like others, tightened our belt and supported the majority of cuts in the President's 1980 budget. But the First Budget Resolution, as reported by the House and Senate Budget Committees, represents cuts over and above those supported by the President.

These extra cuts will only cause further stress on the already overburdened property tax and could mean severe restrictions on services.

Program cuts made by the Budget Committees can be overturned on either the House or Senate floor, but the time for persuasion is short. The Senate will take up the budget resolution the first day back April 23, while action in the House is set for May 1. Then a final compromise version must be worked out by May 15.

County officials should ask House members to vote for full restoration of funds to the general revenue sharing program when that amendment is considered on the floor.

Support from your senators should be sought for restoration of the cuts to countercyclical assistance, LEAA and CETA when those amendments are moved on the Senate floor.

Your cooperation could make the difference.

—Bernard F. Hillenbrand

CONGRESSIONAL BUDGET COMMITTEES

Senate

Democrats	Republicans
Edmund Muskie (Maine), Chairman	Henry Bellmon (Okla.)
Warren G. Magnuson (Wash.)	Pete V. Domenici (N.M.)
Ernest F. Hollings (S.C.)	Bob Packwood (Ore.)
Lawton M. Chiles (Fla.)	William L. Armstrong (Colo.)
Joseph R. Biden, Jr. (Del.)	Nancy L. Kassebaum (Kan.)
J. Bennett Johnston, Jr. (La.)	Rudy Boschwitz (Minn.)
James Ralph Sasser (Tenn.)	Orrin G. Hatch (Utah)
Gary Hart (Colo.)	Larry Pressler (S.D.)
Howard M. Metzenbaum (Ohio)	
Donald W. Riegle (Mich.)	
Daniel P. Moynihan (N.Y.)	
J. James Exon (Neb.)	

Address: U.S. Senate, Washington, D.C. 20510
Phone: 202/224-3121

House of Representatives

Democrats	Republicans
Robert N. Giaimo (Conn.), Chairman	Delbert L. Latta (Ohio)
Jim Wright (Texas)	James T. Broyhill (N.C.)
Thomas L. Ashley (Ohio)	Barber B. Conable (N.Y.)
Louis Stokes (Ohio)	Marjorie S. Holt (Md.)
Elizabeth Holtzman (N.Y.)	Eldon Rudd (Ariz.)
David R. Obey (Wis.)	Ralph S. Regula (Ohio)
Paul Simon (Ill.)	Bud Shuster (Pa.)
Norman Y. Mineta (Calif.)	Bill Frenzel (Minn.)
Jim Mattox (Texas)	
James R. Jones (Okla.)	
Stephen J. Solarz (N.Y.)	
William M. Brodhead (Mich.)	
Timothy E. Wirth (Colo.)	
Leon E. Panetta (Calif.)	
Richard A. Gephardt (Mo.)	
Bill Nelson (Fla.)	
William H. Gray III (Pa.)	

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Environment & Energy

Special Report

The President's Energy Message

Counties and Energy

Deregulation combined with windfall profits tax

To encourage increased domestic oil production, President Carter will lift petroleum price controls in phases over the next two and one-half years. In conjunction with this action, the President is urging Congress to impose a "windfall profits" tax on oil production to ensure against "excessive" new profits.

When price controls end on June 1, the power to maintain, alter, or discontinue price controls will revert to the President. On Sept. 30, 1981, all statutory authority to control domestic crude oil prices will expire. However, between June 1979 and September 1981, the President has considerable discretion in how he will approach the issue of price controls and domestically produced petroleum.

Regulation history

Federal regulation of energy prices goes back several decades when much of the control was directed primarily at natural gas. Ironically, the impetus for much of this early regulation was the producers' fear that prices would fall too low to ensure adequate production and marketing.

Not until 1971, with the imposition of overall price controls by the Nixon administration, did the petroleum industry experience price regulations. These so-called "Phase I" guidelines froze all prices for a 90-day period beginning August 15, 1971, and allowed some price hikes as long as the oil producing companies' profit margins did not increase.

On Jan. 11, 1973, Phase III regulations began. These were less stringent than Phase II, and provided more flexibility to petroleum producers. However, because of rapid escalation in price from the looser Phase III controls, on June 13, 1973, President Nixon froze all prices for 60 days.

Beginning Aug. 17, 1973, Phase IV oil regulations established price controls based on the highest posted price received by producers for a barrel of domestic oil on May 15, 1973. In order to encourage new petroleum exploration and production, Phase IV regulations created a two-tiered pricing system. "Old" oil was defined as the level of production from a given field in a given month in 1972. "New" oil was the oil produced from a given field exceeding "old" oil production levels. Only "old" oil was subject to Phase IV controls; new oil was also regulated, but at a much higher level to encourage new production.

After May 15, 1973, most price increases in "oil" oil were granted to reflect additional costs associated with increases in costs of raw materials, as well as nonproduct related costs such as labor, rent, and equipment to control emissions. The price of "new" oil rose to a much higher level, and approached that of the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) crude oil.

New pricing regulations established under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (EPCA) took effect in February 1976. These regulations created a composite price for "old" and "new" oil, and set price ceilings on this composite figure. The Economic Regulatory Administration of the Department of Energy could allocate price increases to either "old" or "new" oil, which were redesignated "lower tier" and "upper tier" oil.

Price controls established under EPCA expire June 1. On that date, the President has announced his intention to implement a phased deregulation of prices on domestically produced petroleum.

The new program

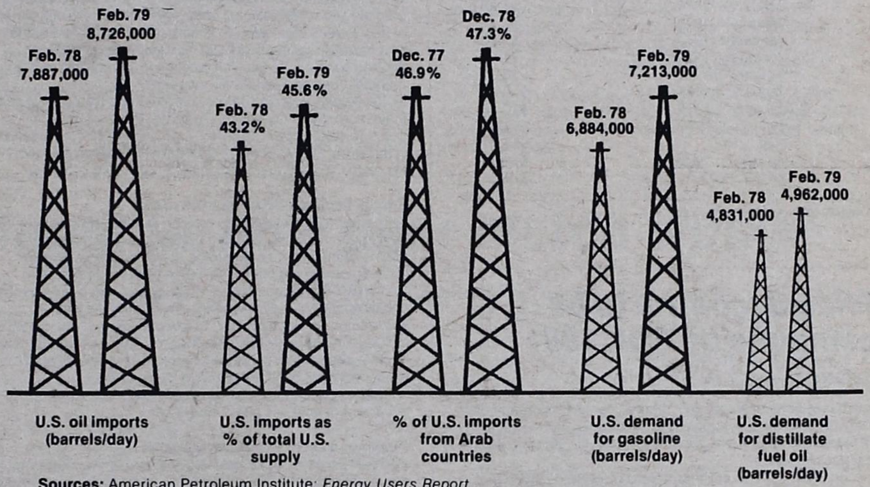
All domestically controlled crude oil will be decontrolled by Sept. 30, 1981. To ease the inflationary effects of decontrol, and to allow the Congress sufficient time to approve the windfall profits tax, the following schedule for phased decontrol has been announced:

- As of June 1, 1979, newly discovered oil will be permitted to receive the world market price (OPEC levels or whatever prices prevail on the market);
- On June 1, 1979, 80 percent of all production from "marginal" wells (defined as those wells which produce below

See PRICE, page 6

Growing Demand, Growing Dependence

Despite Administration calls for voluntary conservation, U.S. demand for petroleum fuels continues to increase, and imports from foreign countries rise steadily. President Carter hopes to reverse both of these trends by stepping up conservation efforts and by taking action to encourage development of new domestic petroleum reserves, as well as alternatives such as coal and natural gas.



Sources: American Petroleum Institute; *Energy Users Report*

Energy use already being cut

The Administration aims to cut oil imports by up to 5 percent of the projected U.S. consumption by the end of 1979. To help achieve this goal, the President proposes to build on the authority given him by the National Energy Act, signed last November.

According to the Administration, considerable progress has already been made in conserving energy; several examples are cited:

- Industrial energy use has dropped 6 percent, while output has increased 12 percent.
- Energy efficiency of residential buildings has increased 5-10 percent, with one in 10 homeowners adding insulation during the last year.
- The efficiency of home appliances has been increased 5 percent, and the annual growth rate of home energy use has been reduced from 6 percent per year to 3 percent.
- The average fuel efficiency of a new car in Environmental Protection Agency tests will reach 20 miles-per-gallon in 1980.

Immediate action

If approved by Congress, the President will immediately implement the mandatory building thermostat settings plan. The plan establishes maximum winter thermostat settings of 65 degrees, and a minimum summer level of 80 degrees.

In addition, state targets for reduction in gasoline consumption will be set. This action is intended to encourage voluntary efforts to meet conservation goals, thereby avoiding mandatory weekend closings of gas stations. If this voluntary effort is insufficient, then the President will implement the Emergency Weekend Gasoline Sales Restriction Plan, which is now before Congress for approval. To avoid weekend closings, the plan allows 60 days for states to develop alternative plans which would save equal amounts of gasoline.

In addition, direct oil savings are projected to result from transferring electricity from coal, nuclear and hydro units to those units now using oil to generate electricity. Further savings will result from a policy change which will encourage utilities and industrial users to switch from oil to natural gas.

Also, changes in environmental standards will be made to allow the maximum use of a barrel of oil. Two such changes are the consideration of price in decisions to allow burning of high sulphur fuel oil and deferring the phase-down to .5 grams per gallon (gpg) lead in gasoline for one year while substituting a .8 gpg standards.

The plan calls for a reduction of 5 percent in federal energy use although it exempts the Department of Defense. And finally, there is a call for voluntary citizen conservation in the short term. Among the items included are obeying the 55-mile speed limit, eliminating 10-20 miles of driving per week, lowering home thermostats, etc.

Conservation/long term

The program also contains some longer-term conservation measures which will be implemented over the next several years. Among these are: the elimination of free parking for federal employees, the implementation of energy performance standards for the design of new buildings, the implementation of the National Energy Act's residential conservation by utilities, and the formation of a cabinet level Energy Coordinating Committee.

Programs seek new energy sources

In addition to decontrol of domestic oil pricing, the windfall profits tax and the Energy Security Fund, the President's program includes a series of new initiatives designed to increase energy supplies:

Energy Management and Partnership Act

Reform and consolidation of existing state energy grant assistance programs will provide a new role for counties and other local governments. The proposed Energy Management and Partnership Act will provide $110 million annually to states and local governments to develop and implement energy management programs at both levels of government. Earlier versions of this proposal had provided 10 percent of the funds for development of local programs. Counties and cities would also be eligible for funds to implement the state program and for research and demonstration efforts.

Coal development

Despite its abundance, U.S. coal production has increased only slightly during the last four years. Labor problems, moderate demand, and the ambivalence of some federal policies are partly responsible. Nevertheless, America contains billions of tons of coal, containing 3½ times more energy than all other domestic resources combined.

In order to encourage the development of more coal and coal-related energy sources, President Carter has decided to permit additional leasing of federal lands for coal exploration on an expedited basis, while guarding against environmental and socioeconomic impacts of development.

In addition, the Administration will support private sector activity to commercialize coal gasification through minimizing regulatory, financial, and institutional barriers associated with the development. Furthermore, the Administration will support legislation which will provide for securing the necessary rights-of-way, and will work with Congress to create an efficient process to expedite federal assessments and decision-making regarding coal slurry pipelines.

Nuclear energy

The President has requested the Nuclear Regulatory Commission to accelerate its schedule for placing permanent NRC inspectors at every reactor site and directed the Department of Energy to work closely with NRC to determine whether and what additional safety precautions are needed in the wake of the accident at Three Mile Island nuclear plant. To investigate the accident itself, the President has directed the established of a fully independent presidential commission. The Administration will also propose legislation to improve the siting and licensing process for nuclear plants.

Ohio Pipeline Legislation

The President has directed that DOE work with California officials and congressional committees to secure enactment of new federal legislation to ensure the construction of the Standard Oil Company of Ohio pipeline from Long Beach, Calif. to Midland, Texas. The pipeline is already laid and modifications are "relatively modest."

The Administration's information release stated, "we shall make sure that air quality in California is protected, and that due deference is afforded state and local determinations in this area." New federal legislation will be proposed to expedite the administrative and judicial review process.

Energy facility siting executive order

The President will sign an executive order establishing a new process for coordinating federal agency reviews and setting deadlines for completing action on proposed non-nuclear energy facilities. The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) will coordinate the process which will require nonindependent federal agencies to submit certain information for each project, follow presidential deadlines, and include the coordination of multiagency reviews and reviews of state governments. States are encouraged to establish a similar process but the Executive Order neither mandates state action nor pre-empts state and local government land use siting authority.

Pipeline to serve the northern states

The President has asked the Secretary of the Interior to accelerate the route selection process for a pipeline to move Alaskan oil from the West Coast to the inland states in the Plains and industrial Midwest. Under the National Energy Act, an expedited process is already underway. The secretary is also to use all of his authority to ensure that federal permits for the pipeline are issued expeditiously after a final route selection and that administrative and judicial review proceed expeditiously. Applications for four routes have already been made.

The Administration has also submitted an earlier reorganization proposal to create an Office of Federal Inspection for the Alaskan Natural Gas Pipeline System, and has directed agencies involved with the export of Alaskan North Slope oil to seek removal of restrictions on the President's ability to swap oil with Japan and Mexico. This will provide significant transportation savings and strengthen U.S. balance of payments, according to the Administration.

Energy technology

The President's program stresses that planning and research for alternative energy supplies must begin now in order for the nation to be prepared for the eventual exhaustion of fossil fuels.

For now, President Carter projects increased production of oil and gas through advanced recovery techniques, as well as alternative sources such as oil shale, heavy oil and tar sands. Additionally, coal use is predicted to rise, especially as new coal utilization technologies are perfected for commercial use.

The President also calls for the continuation and expansion of research and development for renewable energy resources. These include solar heating, biomass energy and alcohol production from wood and waste, geothermal energy, low-head hydro power and windmills.

In addition, development of other sources of fuel for electrical production would begin to make liquid and gaseous fuels available for transportation and home heating where they are most advantageous. The President also predicted that work on synthetic liquid fuels and gasohol would continue. He said that these efforts would be supported by his proposed Energy Security Fund in order to encourage the private sector.

The President declared that the nation can be prepared for the depletion of fossil fuels by continuing research to develop relatively inexhaustible resources. The major technologies in this group include solar energy, nuclear technologies (including breeder reactors), and fusion. Also noted as having potential importance were biomass, geothermal, wind and ocean thermal power.

This report was prepared by NACoR's Energy Project: Sue Guenther, Project Director; Don Spangler, Research Associate; Sarah Brooks, Research Assistant; Robert Weaver, Associate Director.

Average Prices of "Old" and "New" Domestic Oil ($ per barrel)

Year	Old (Lower Tier)	New (Upper Tier)	Actual Domestic Average Price (Composite)
1974	$5.03	$10.13	
1975	$5.03	$12.03	
1976	$5.13	$11.71*	$8.19
1977	$5.19	$11.22*	$8.57
Dec. 1978	$5.68	$12.59	$9.47

* Decline is due to a change in definition of what constitutes "new" or "upper tier" oil.

Sources: Department of Energy's Economic Regulatory Administration and Energy Information Administration.

OPEC Price History

The last 10 years have seen OPEC (the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries) raise its prices from $1.80/barrel of crude oil in 1970 to the latest figure of $14.55, agreed to late last month in Geneva. The increases in OPEC prices will become important indicators of U.S. domestic price levels as both lower and upper tier domestic crude oil are deregulated.

Benchmark or Marker Price for Light Arabian Crude Oil, 1970-1979

January 1, 1970	$1.80
January 1, 1971	$2.18
January 1, 1972	$2.48
January 1, 1973	$2.59
October 1973	$3.01
January 1, 1974	$10.95
January 1, 1975	$10.46
January 1, 1977	$12.09
July 1, 1977	$12.07
January 1, 1979	$13.34
April 1, 1979	$14.55

Source: *Energy Users Report*

Price decontrol to be complete by Oct. 1981

Continued from page 5

a certain volume of oil per day, depending on the depth of the well) may be sold at the upper tier price. As of Jan. 1, 1980, the remaining 20 percent from marginal wells can be sold at the upper tier price.

- On June 1, 1979, any incremental new production from wells using specified enhanced recovery techniques (e.g., tertiary recovery may receive the world price.)
- Beginning Jan. 1, 1980, the upper tier price will be increased in equal monthly increments until it reaches the world price on Oct. 1, 1981.
- As of Jan. 1, 1980, producers of lower tier oil will be permitted to shift their oil from lower tier to upper tier at a rate of 3 percent per month. Between June 1, 1979 and Jan. 1, 1979, the rate will be 1½ percent per month.

Windfall Profits Tax

According to the Administration, without a tax on the new profits that will result from decontrol of crude oil, the oil companies stand to realize a $17 billion profit between June 1, 1979 and Oct. 1, 1981. To prevent such "excessive" new revenue gains, President Carter is asking Congress to impose a 50 percent windfall profits tax. The tax would be applied to increased revenues received by oil producers from the sale of uncontrolled crude oil due to any future increases in OPEC prices, and profits which are attributable to the increased prices of both upper and lower tier oil.

Energy Security Fund

If the windfall profits tax is adopted the Administration estimates that approximately $10 billion would be received by the U.S. Treasury, including what is gained from the general income tax. This money would be used to establish an Energy Security Fund to provide funds to low-income individuals to help defray increased energy costs, to provide funding for mass transit, and to fund investments for new energy technologies.

Over the next three fiscal years, approximately 75 percent of the Energy Security Program funds would be targeted for funding energy investments, while 18 percent would go to low-income assistance and 6 percent for mass transit. For more details on the uses of the Energy Security Programs, see chart.

Uses of the Energy Security Funds

Assistance to Low Income Households

- Provide an average of about $100 per year to a typical low-income household.

Assistance for Mass Transit

- Increased grant assistance for bus purchases.
- Rail rehabilitation assistance to cities with existing rail (subway, trolley, commuter train) transit service.
- Increased interstate transfer funds.

Energy Technology

- Regional petroleum storage (Hawaii and Northeast)
- Tax credits for shale oil production.
- Tax credits for agricultural and industrial solar equipment.
- Tax credits for residential wood stoves.
- Tax credits for use of passive solar.
- Development program for synthetic liquid fuels (including gasoline substitutes).
- Additional funding for coal R & D.
- Loan guarantees for construction of non-nuclear demonstration projects.

ounties and Solid Waste

low road to ealizing solid waste planning

early three years ago Congress passed the Resource servation and Recovery Act to push the states and local ernments into solid waste management. Of prime concern to nties are the dump closing mandate and sanitary landfill ulations authorized by the act.

o ease the transition to sanitary landfill practices and, in some es, resource recovery, the act requires long-range planning. state planning guidelines, now far behind schedule, are due to promulgated by the federal Environmental Protection Agency A) this summer. Most likely the plans will have to include lysis of:

- Population density, distribution and projected growth;
- Composition and generation of waste;
- Environmental factors to safeguard ground and surface ers;
- Existing collection and disposal practices; and
- Resource recovery options.

he act requires the states to follow a four-step process before nning: 1) identify substate regional boundaries which allow the nomics of scale assumed necessary for resource recovery; entify local planning agencies; 3) identify local lementation agencies; and 4) specify the responsibilities each ntified agency has.

undaries

n almost all states, the governor has identified multicounty ional boundaries for substate planning. In only eight states e county boundaries used for identifying regions.

nning

early all the governors identified the state solid waste agency he lead agency for planning. To assist the state agencies with al planning, the governors identified:

- Multicounty regional agencies in 28 states;
- County agencies in eight states;
- No agency yet identified in six states (pending).

n eight states no local planning is anticipated—all work is to be e by state agency.

plementation

he governor's reaction to this requirement varied siderably; in 38 states governors identified either counties or es, or some combination of the two, to implement solid waste ns. Nine states are still pending; in two states the state ncies will implement the plans.

sk delegation

he final responsibility of the governors is to specify the tasks local planning agencies will perform. So far few states have e this, which may be resolved when the state planning elines are promulgated this summer. Without a clear egation of responsibility and adequate funding, the local nning programs will never be completed.

nds for planning

n testimony before congressional subcommittees responsible reauthorizing the act in 1979, NACo noted that counties are main providers of solid waste service—a fact governors have ognized by identifying counties as implementing agencies. Co also questioned the advisibility of having multicounty ional agencies prepare plans which individual counties will e to implement.

nder the act, the requirement for governors to "consult" local cted officials before identifying planning agencies has been erpreted in a number of ways. NACo recommended to gress that where counties were not afforded the opportunity determine the appropriate planning agency, that the governors through the process a second time.

o speed up the local planning process, NACo recommended Congress authorize $40 million for three years for the state nning program and earmark half that amount ($20 million) for al planning. In 1979 the states are receiving $15 million; in 0 EPA has requested only $10 million for planning.

ith limited funding available to the states, little is left for local nning. In order for the states to accomplish the open dump entory and develop state regulatory programs, which are EPA orities, EPA has restricted the pass-through of funds from the es to local agencies.

PA anticipates a constant reduction and eventual phaseout ederal assistance for the state planning program over the next years. To replace the federal funds, EPA is recommending the es institute a system of user fees to be paid by citizens in that e for state and local solid waste planning, administration and orcement.

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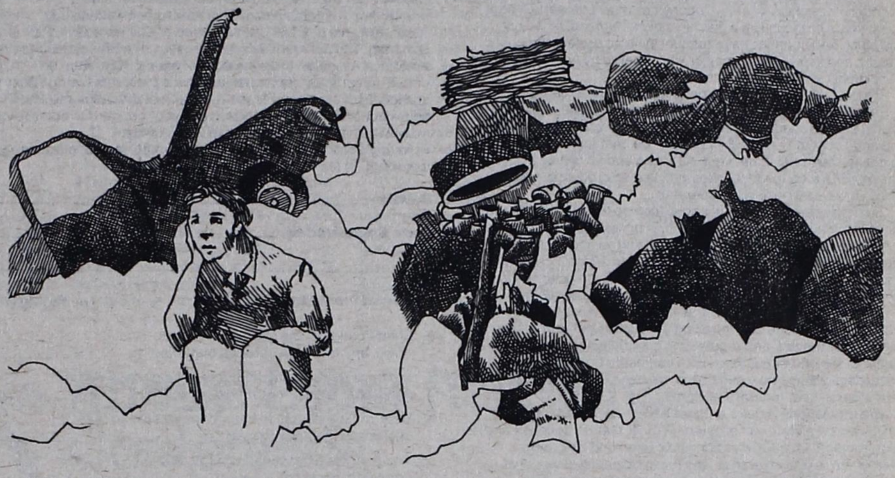
his supplement was prepared with the cooperation and pport of the Environmental Protection Agency and the ergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology visory Panel.

Need Help with a Solid Waste Problem?

Collection? Resource Recovery? Siting? Interlocal Agreements? Franchising?



NACoR will arrange a "peer match"—a county official who has faced a similar situation will give you the benefit of his or her experience.

NACoR supported by funds from the Environmental Protection Agency, will pay the expenses for a one- to three-day visit—the expert might travel to the requesting county or the requesting county might want to see an innovative facility or program and do the travelling.

If you feel you've handled a solid waste problem well or set-up an innovative project or program, and are willing to travel and/or accept visitors, let us know.

Please contact Alan Magan, Director of the Solid Waste Project, National Association of Counties Research, Inc. 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 or call 202/785-9577.

(P.S. If you need more general assistance in solid waste management, NACoR has an up-to-date library of case studies and technical papers—and a copying machine. Don't hesitate to call for help.)

Montana: how peer match works

Early this year a technical assistance team gave western Montana counties some much-needed help in handling a sewage sludge problem.

In the middle of a record streak of sub-zero weather in January, James Parr and George Willson travelled from the U.S. Department of Agriculture's research station in Beltsville, Md. to Missoula, Mont. to study the cold weather problems of sludge composting and to recommend some solutions.

A residual material remaining after wastewater treatment—sludge—is often landfilled or spread on land.

The composting facility, which accepts sludge from the city and county of Missoula, has achieved satisfactory operating conditions except in winter. The team recommended using a centrifuge to dewater the sludge to an acceptable solids content, thus minimizing the problem of freezing.

In addition, the team recommended that the compost be tested to assess its value as a fertilizer. Furthermore, the team suggested some marketing ideas for the plant and met with state officials and Lt. Gov. Ted Schwinden to explore the possibility of using the compost to restore strip-mined lands in Montana.

Although the Missoula plant is the only one operating in Montana, the attendance of local officials from across the state, as well as neighboring states, demonstrated the great interest in composting as a sludge management technique.

The Solid Waste Project of NACo's Research arm, (NACoR) has supported approximately 20 such peer matches in the past year including these:

- Baldwin County, Ala. received assistance from Pulaski County, Ark. on house-to-house collection;
- Oakland County, Mich. received assistance from Chemung and Monroe Counties, N.Y. on solid waste planning; and
- Dekalb County, Ga. received assistance from Middlesex County, N.J. on sewage sludge disposal.

EPA proposes landfill "guidelines"

Since more than 70 percent of all counties are involved in solid waste disposal, new Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) proposed landfill rules will have a direct bearing on county solid waste management and on the cost of this critical county service.

Continuing its implementation of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 (RCRA), EPA has proposed guidelines for the location, design, construction, operation and maintenance of sanitary landfills. Since RCRA concerns state-run regulatory programs, the EPA proposed regulations are called "guidelines." This means they are to be used as an "informational resource" which are designed to help the state officials decide on regulations.

The proposed EPA guidelines are linked with the dump closing regulations referred to as the "criteria for classification of solid waste disposal facilities." The "criteria" are still in proposed form but should be final this summer. At that time the states will use the "criteria" to force all dumps to close or be upgraded within five years. All waste must go to an approved sanitary landfill.

The states will use the EPA's guidelines to determine how a landfill is sited, operated and maintained so that it meets the "criteria." Although the states have the authority to approve a landfilling approach not contained in the EPA guidelines, such as an innovative technology, the landfill cannot violate the federal "criteria" or regulations promulgated under the Clean Water, Clean Air or Safe Drinking Water Acts.

Recommended Practices

According to the guidelines, the landfill should not be located in wetlands, 100-year floodplains, recharge zones of sole source aquifers, active fault zones, stark terrain or in the vicinity of airports.

To avoid leachate contamination of surface or groundwater, the guidelines recommend the use of clay or artificial liners, structures to divert surface water, and leachate collection and treatment technologies depending on the soils and hydrogeological characteristics of the site. Where the landfill could pollute a drinking water source, the operator should install a groundwater monitoring system.

The guidelines also recommend control of gases produced by decomposition of the waste through venting, barriers and other devices. The operator is instructed to monitor the site for the presence of explosive gases.

Hearings

The proposed guidelines were printed in the March 26, 1979 *Federal Register*. The comment period ends May 25. All-day public hearings are scheduled for May 15 at EPA headquarters in Washington, D.C. and May 17 at the Shamrock Hilton in Houston, Tex. For further information contact Bernard Stoll at 202/755-9116.

HAZARDOUS WASTE MANAGEMENT

Counties asked to rank problems

Overview of Problem

Counties own or operate many landfills; an unknown number contain hazardous wastes. Counties also own property where in past years hazardous wastes have been dumped, legally or illegally. And counties have responsibility to protect the public health and safety which may be endangered by wastes leaking from public or private dumps.

To put the problem in perspective, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) estimates between 1,000 and 2,000 dump sites around the nation will need corrective action. The cleanup cost may reach $44 billion. The cost for containment alone is estimated at between $3 billion and $6 billion. In a recent survey EPA identified 103 sites with known problems; four of these are county-owned or operated.

Finding some legal and financial tools to handle abandoned sites is a major concern of the 96th Congress. It is unlikely that a full-scale search will be undertaken to find all abandoned sites, but a growing number of members seem to support creating a "superfund" to clean up abandoned sites which would be funded by those firms who currently generate hazardous waste.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 addresses the issue of controlling the wastes generated after the passage of the act, and regulations governing disposal will go into effect at the end of this year. EPA estimates that 90 percent of all hazardous wastes now generated are handled under practices that will not meet federal standards.

The regulations require a "cradle-to-grave" permit system, which will be a state-run program in most states. Because of the requirements for site selection and design and long-term maintenance and insurance, the costs of landfill disposal of hazardous waste will substantially increase. Hence, the alternatives of incineration or recycling should become cost competitive, at least for some wastes.

While these alternatives minimize the need for new sites, site location is the major problem facing EPA, the states and the chemical industry. They see local governments and citizens as obstacles to selecting permitted sites for the land disposal of hazardous wastes.

*The term "hazardous waste" means a solid waste, or combination of solid wastes, which, because of its quantity, concentration, or physical, chemical, or infectious characteristics may cause, or significantly contribute to, an increase in mortality or an increase in serious irreversible, or incapacitating reversible, illness; or pose a substantial present or potential hazard to human health or the environment when improperly treated, stored, transported, or disposed of, or otherwise managed. This includes ignitable, corrosive, reaction, and toxic wastes. Radioactive wastes are excluded from consideration. Examples of hazardous wastes are materials containing PCBs, lead, organic solvents, acids, sodium and metal.

As the initial step in NACoR's analysis of the county role in hazardous waste management, the following survey is printed for your response. The survey results are intended for use by the Natural Resources and Environment Task Force of the Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel (ISETAP), now chaired by Colorado Gov. Richard D. Lamm. The panel will advise Congress, the President, and the American Association on the Advancement of Science on critical hazardous* (non-nuclear) waste problems facing state and local government. Please rate each of the problems listed below according to its importance to your county. Do not rate those which are not a problem to your county.

Rating Scale (1-5): 1) critical; 2) very important; 3) moderately important; 4) less important; 5) unimportant.

County ______________________

Form Completed by: ______________________

____

I. General Problems **Rating (1-5)**

a. Identification of the quantity, sources, flows, and fate of hazardous materials ______
b. Methods for reducing amounts of hazardous wastes generated and for increasing recycling ______
c. Determining effects of hazardous wastes on human health and the environment ______
d. Adequacy and practicality of the federal regulatory program ______
e. Adequacy and practicality of your state regulatory program (Put a "o" if there is no state program) ______
f. Illegal disposal such as midnight dumping and disposal at sites not approved for hazardous waste ______
g. Role of industry in the management of its waste ______

II. Inactive Facilities

Inactive facilities include all hazardous waste sites and facilities publicly and privately owned which are not currently accepting waste. This includes all abandoned and closed facilities which accepted any quantity of hazardous waste.

A. Technical **Rating (1-5)**

a. Locating inactive facilities ______
b. Assessing the nature and severity of problems at inactive facilities ______
c. Immediate temporary containment of wastes ______
d. Long-term containment, removal, and neutralization of wastes ______
e. Collection and treatment of leachates ______
f. Groundwater and surface water contamination ______
g. Inspection, monitoring, and maintenance ______
h. Other (identify) ______ ______

B. Institutional

a. Establishing legal liability for off-site damage ______
b. Delivering or coordinating emergency actions ______
c. Delivering or conducting long-term care ______
d. Financing emergency cleanup when no responsible party can be established ______
e. Funding long-term care ______
f. Other (identify) ______ ______

III. Facilities in Operation

Operating facilities are public or private facilities currently in use for processing, recovery, storage, and disposal of hazardous wastes. This includes all facilities and sites which accept any quantity of hazardous waste.

A. Technical **Rating (1-5)**

a. Estimation of volume and character of incoming waste to determine appropriate treatment and disposal ______
b. Adequacy of technology for the storage, processing, and disposal of waste ______
c. Immediate temporary containment of wastes to protect public health ______
d. Emergency preparedness to handle incidents at fixed facilities ______
e. Collection and treatment of leachates ______
f. Groundwater and surface water contamination ______
g. Inspection, monitoring, and maintenance ______
h. Other (identify) ______ ______

B. Institutional

a. Establishing legal liability for off-site damage ______
b. Delivering or coordinating emergency actions ______
c. Delivering or conducting long-term care ______
d. Financing emergency cleanup when no responsible party can be established ______
e. Financing long-term care ______
f. Other (identify) ______ ______

IV. Siting New Facilities or Expanding Existing Facilities

A. Technical ______

a. Criteria for selection of a site ______
b. Site design criteria and performance standards ______
c. Estimation of volume and character of waste to determine appropriate treatment and disposal technologies ______
d. Adequacy of technology for the storage, processing, and disposal of waste ______
e. Safety and risk assessment ______
f. Other (identify) ______ ______

B. Institutional **Rating (1**

a. Public acceptance ______
b. Federal preemption of state and local authorities ______
c. State preemption of local authorities ______
d. Financing facility construction and operation ______
e. Public or private facility operation/ownership ______
f. Post closure liability ______
g. Post closure inspection and maintenance ______
h. State and local importation bans/restrictions ______
i. Roles and responsibilities of industry in selecting sites ______
j. Other (identify) ______ ______
k. Have you successfully sited a new or expanded hazardous waste facility in your jurisdiction within the last three years? (check one) Yes______ No______
l. Have you been unsuccessful in attempting to site a new or expanded hazardous waste facility in your jurisdiction within the last three years? (check one) Yes______ No______
m. Are you currently attempting to site a new or expanded hazardous waste facility in your jurisdiction? (check one) Yes______ No______

V. Overall Ranking of Categories

Rank the following five major categories of problems in order of their importance to your government. Rank most important category "1" etc.

I. **Major Category** Ra

I. General Problems ______
II. Inactive Facilities ______
III. Facilities in Operation ______
IV. Siting New Facilities or Expanding Existing Facilities ______
V. Other: ______ ______

Briefly explain why you gave highest ranking to Category______

____
____
____
____
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VII. Overall Ranking of the Most Important Technical and Institutional Problems

Considering all of the technical and institutional problems that you rated in each of the four categories, will you list the five of greatest importance, in priority order, and briefly discuss each on (Attach answers on separate sheet).

Please return completed survey to Alan Magan, NACoR, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

AID WITH EXTENDED BENEFITS

UI Bill to Ease Burden on Counties

Legislation aimed at shoring up the financially hard-pressed unemployment insurance system has been introduced by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and others.

Titled the Unemployment Insurance System Revitalization Act of 1979, S. 825 would:

- Establish a cost equalization reinsurance grant program;
- Create a permanent, two-stage standby program of extended benefits;
- Revise the penalty tax and interest rate on state repayment of advances from the federal trust fund.

Counties, as newly covered public employers, would be affected by the bill, particularly in the area of extended benefits. Currently, county employers are responsible for paying 100 percent of their extended benefit costs. S. 825 would allow for 100 percent federal financing of these benefits when the national trigger is "on," therefore reducing unemployment insurance liabilities to counties.

The purpose of S. 825, according to Sen. Javits, is to rescue the nation's unemployment insurance system from the overwhelming volume of benefit claims during the recession of 1974-1976 and ensure against potential collapse of the system if the economy slides back into a recession.

Without this proposed legislation, Javits argues, the only way to pay off the $14 billion outstanding unemployment insurance debt to the U.S. Treasury will be for states and the federal government to continue to penalize employers and workers alike through more and more payroll taxes.

In addition, the senator noted, without S. 825, the UI system will have to continue to rely on ad hoc legislation to respond to the needs of workers suffering the effects of a severe recession.

REINSURANCE PROGRAM

Under Title I of the bill a cost equalization reinsurance program financed through general revenues would be established. This program would provide grants to the states to pay a portion of the cost of regular UI benefits during prolonged periods of excessive unemployment. It would be made effective as of Jan. 1, 1975, so as to encompass the worst part of the recession.

Title I is based on the recognition that severe economic recessions are not brought about by individual states, and it is therefore unrealistic to expect the states to bear excessive unemployment compensation claims alone. Cost equalization grants will be allocated to the states to the extent that the unemployment rate of each state is abnormally high compared to its own past experience, i.e., the preceeding five years. The formula that would be used to pay a portion of the states' extraordinary UI costs is seen in the accompanying chart.

State IUR Trigger	Cost Equalization Grant
6-7 percent	50 percent of excess UI costs
7-8 percent	66⅔ percent of excess UI costs
8 percent or more	75 percent of excess UI costs

STANDBY EB PROGRAM

Title II of S. 825 would create a permanent two-stage standby program of extended benefits to be activated and terminated on the basis of national or state rates of insured unemployment. Extended benefits (EB), of up to 13 weeks beyond the regular state benefits (i.e., 26 weeks), would be provided when the nationally insured unemployment rate—IUR—is at least 4.5 percent for three consecutive months.

It would also "trigger on" in individual states when they experience an insured unemployment rate of 4 percent or more. Thirteen additional weeks of supplemental extended benefits (SEB) would be provided when the national rate of insured unemployment is 5.5 percent or more, or on a state basis when the IUR drops below 5 percent.

Financing for Title II would be borne 100 percent by federal general revenues except for the state IUR-triggered EB program which would be a 50/50 federal-state share.

PENALTY TAX REVISIONS

Title II revises the penalty tax and interest rate on state repayment of advances from the federal trust fund. Currently, if the entire loan balance of a state is not entirely repaid on the due date, a 3 percent penalty tax is applied to all employers in the state and is increased by 3 percent each subsequent year until the entire loan is repaid. Also, under present law, these loans are interest free.

S. 825 would extend the payback period for five years with a minimum required payment of 20 percent in any one year. This provision is suspended if a state is experiencing an insured unemployment rate beyond 4.5 percent. No more than a 3 percent penalty tax in any year would be levied on all insured employers if the state fails to make the required payment.

In addition, 6 percent annual interest would be imposed on any payment that is in default. By eliminating the escalating penalty tax on employers and the interest free advances, the bill's sponsors claim that any temptation on the part of states to borrow instead of taking prompt steps to strengthen their benefit financing systems will be removed.

While the National Commission on Unemployment Compensation is currently investigating the issues addressed by S. 825, the bill's sponsors say they cannot wait for the commission to report its findings (due March 1980) and for the Congress to act on them.

No legislative action is expected on S. 825 until the House Ways and Means committee considers similar "cost equalization" proposals.

Committee Kills Insurance Plan

The House Budget Committee voted down last week funding for President Carter's real wage insurance program. Termed the "cornerstone" of the President's wage and price guidelines, real wage insurance would have provided tax rebates to employees who complied with the guidelines when inflation exceeded 7 percent. Budget Committee Chairman Robert Giaimo (D-Conn.) said the committee's vote "kills all chances" for the anti-inflation plan.

Originally estimated to cost $2.5 billion, later projections, by the Joint Committee on Taxation staff, went as high as $6 billion due to the effects of double-digit inflation. The insurance plan has never been well received by Congress or the unions, who generally rejected the program as an incentive to comply with the guidelines. When Rep. Barber Conable (R-N.Y.) made the motion to delete the amount budgeted, the panel agreed 14 to 11.

Inflation and the President's wage and price guidelines will be a major discussion topic of NACo's Fifth Annual Labor Conference in San Francisco, Calif., April 29-May 1.

5th Annual Labor Relations Conference

April 29-May 1, 1979
St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco, Calif.

Cosponsored by NACo's County Employee/Labor Relations Service and the County Supervisors Association of California

This year's conference, "Labor Relations and the New Fiscal Restraint," will feature skills-building workshops which are organized in two-track format:

Track One, *What To Do Before (And Even After) The Union Arrives,* looks at the labor and employee relations problems of counties in a union-free environment; how to cope with a union organizational campaign; and planning and negotiating a first collective bargaining agreement.

Track Two, *Dealing With the Union Environment,* involves the labor relations problems of counties in an established collective bargaining setting and includes up-to-date bargaining techniques.

Delegates can both preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form and returning it to NACo. Conference registration fees must accompany this form before hotel reservations will be processed. Enclose check, official county purchase order or equivalent. No conference registrations will be made by phone.

Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that written notice is postmarked no later than **April 16.**

Conference registration fees are to be made payable to NACo: **$115 Advance, $125 on-site.**

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Please Print:

Name____________________

County____________________

Title____________________

Address____________________

City State Zip

Telephone (________)____________________

I am interested in:

☐ **Track I:** ***What To Do Before (And Even After) The Union Arrives***

☐ **Track II:** ***Dealing With the Union Environment***

Send preregistration and hotel reservations to National Association of Counties/Labor Relations Conference, 1735 New York Ave., NW Wash., D.C. 20006. **For further housing** information call the NACo Conference Registration Center, 703/471-6180.

For further program information contact Chuck Loveless or Barbara Radcliff at 202/785-9577.

HOTEL RESERVATIONS (St. Francis)

Special conference rates were guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations were postmarked by April 7. After that date, available housing will be assigned on a first come/first serve basis.

Rates are as follows:

Single $42-70 (Lower rates on a first come/first serve basis)

Double/Twin $52-90 (Lower rates on a first come/first serve basis)

Occupant's Name____________________

*Arrival Date/Time____________________

Departure Date/Time____________________

☐ **Single**

☐ **Double/Twin** (Please specify preference by circling *Double* or *Twin*

Co-occupant____________________

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

Reg. Check/P.O. No.__________ Housing Dep. Ck. No.__________

Amount $__________ Amount $__________

Midwestern Conference of State Associations of Counties Meeting

Serving the states of **Illinois, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Michigan, Minnesota, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Ohio, South Dakota, and Wisconsin**

May 10 & 11, 1979
Stouffer's University Inn
Columbus, Ohio

The Midwestern Conference of State Associations of Counties was organized to provide a forum for county officials of the midwestern states to discuss and deal with problems of mutual concern. The midwestern states experience similar problems and opportunities relating to the loss of jobs and industry; energy; road and bridge problems; environmental concerns; agriculture and land use; and overall economic growth and development issues. This intensive two-day meeting will deal with the variety of issues that affect midwestern states and will investigate how concerted action can help benefit counties in all midwestern states. Following is a summary of the program:

Thursday, May 10

Student Internship Programs
Land Use Planning
Rail Transportation
Intergovernmental Cooperation
Energy
Economic Growth and Development Issues
State and County Partnership

Friday, May 11

Public Officials Liability
Road and Bridge Crisis
America's Heartland
Use of Coal
How to Operate with Less Money

Conference Registration

To register for the Midwestern Conference of State Associations of Counties meeting return the form to: **A.R. Maslar, Executive Director, County Commissioners Association of Ohio, 41 South High Street, Suite 106, Columbus, Ohio 43215.** To make room reservations, return the motel form directly to the motel. Limousine service is available from Port Columbus to Stouffer's University Inn until 6 p.m.

Conference Registration fees: $45 which includes breakfast, 2 luncheons, banquet, tour, reception, handouts, and coffee.

Name____________________ (last) (first) (initial)

County__________ Title__________

Address____________________

__________ (city) (state) (zip)

Telephone(____)__________

Name of Registered Spouse____________________

Motel Reservations

Midwestern Conference of State Associations of Counties
Stouffer's University Inn, 3025 Olentangy River Road
Columbus, Ohio 43202 1-800/362-6100

Special rates will be guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations are **postmarked by April 26, 1979.** After that date available housing will be assigned on a first-come basis. Send this form directly to the motel or call the motel.

Indicate preference by circling the type of room: **Single $27 Double $34**

Name of Individual____________________

Co-occupant if Double____________________

Arrival Date/Time__________ Departure Date/Time__________

Special Hotel Requests____________________

Credit Card Name____________________

Card #__________ Expiration Date__________

☐ Check here if you have a housing related disability.

Hotel reservations are only held until 6 p.m. on the arrival day. If you anticipate arriving near or after that time, list a credit card name and number to guarantee your first night reservation.

House Panel Reports Out Title XX/Child Services Bill

Federal support for foster care of needy children and the adoption of children with special needs, has been strengthened in the Title XX/Child Welfare bill. The House Ways and Means subcommittee on public assistance and unemployment compensation completed markup of the bill last week, adopting many provisions which NACo actively supported.

The bill also provides for improved social services programs. The basic provisions of the bill are similar to those in H.R. 7200 and H.R. 12973 which NACo supported in the 95th Congress.

SOCIAL SERVICES

Under this bill, the ceiling on money available under Title XX of the Social Security Act is increased to $3.1 billion beginning in fiscal '80. The ceiling is currently $2.9 billion and drops to $2.5 billion Sept. 30. Of the total amount, $200 million would be available in fiscal '80 and '81 for day care with no state matching requirement.

Beginning in fiscal '81, states would be required, prior to publication of their proposed Title XX plan, to consult with local elected officials and incorporate their principal views into the plan. States would also be given the option of using a one, two, or three-year planning period. These provisions should give local officials greater voice and flexibility in planning social services programs.

Effective Oct. 1, states could use their share of the $200 million in earmarked child care funds for grants to employers who hire welfare recipients as child care workers, and for emergency shelter for adults in danger of physical or mental harm. Use of Title XX funds for certain services provided to alcoholics and drug addicts would be made permanent.

Federal matching funds for Title XX training money will be capped at 3 percent for fiscal '81. States which received more than 3 percent for training funds in fiscal '79 will receive a one-third federal match on such funds.

AFDC FOSTER CARE AND ADOPTION SUBSIDIES

Funds under Title IV-B of the Social Security Act (Child Welfare Services) in the amount of $266 million each fiscal year would be made available to states on an entitlement basis. While IV-B was authorized at $266 million for fiscal '79, only $56.5 million was appropriated.

Emphasis would be placed on services preventing the removal of children from their homes, reuniting children with their families or placing children in suitable adoptive homes.

Federal matching funds will be made available for children eligible for AFDC and Supplemental Security Income (SSI) who have been voluntarily removed from their homes and for foster care in publicly operated child care institutions which care for 25 or fewer children.

Federal matching funds would also be made available for adoption assistance for AFDC-foster care eligible children who have "special needs." Special needs exist when a child cannot be returned home and has a mental, physical, or medical handicap which would make it difficult to place the child without adoption assistance. The amount of assista[…] would be determined on a case-[…] case basis.

PROTECTION EXTENDED

The bill extends greater protec[…] to the children involved. For a s[…] to receive more funds than in fis[…] '80, the Secretary of HEW wo[…] have to determine that its foster c[…] program ensures that:

- No child will be placed in fos[…] care, except in an emergency, eit[…] voluntarily or involuntarily, unl[…] services aimed at preventing s[…] placement have been provided or […]fused by the family;
- No child will be involunta[…] removed from home, except o[…] short-term, emergency basis, with[…] court order;
- No child will be volunta[…] placed unless a "voluntary placem[…] agreement" has been signed by b[…] the parents and the agency.

Reunification services must also […] made available to the family, an[…] child must be placed in the le[…] restrictive family-like setting. […] individual case plan must be dev[…]oped for each child, which must […] reviewed every six months, and […] dispositional hearing held within […] months of the child's placement. T[…] IV-B funds would continue to […] allocated according to the formula […] the present law. There would be a […] percent state matching requireme[…] whereas no match is required und[…] current law. Beginning Oct. 1, […] million of the new IV-B money […] percent) will be available to sta[…] to enable them to improve and […]pand their IV-B services, and […] complete case reviews on child[…] in foster care.

Matter and Measure

BOWERS KEYNOTES MEETING

The proposed Surface Transportation Administration (STA) will be in the best interest of the taxpayer and will result in a better delivery system, according to Federal Highway Administrator Karl S. Bowers.

Bowers said he wanted to meet with the nation's counting session of NACE's annual management and research conference, March 28 in El Paso County (Colorado Springs), Colo.

Combining the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) will take advantage of FHWA experience with decentralization and make staff more accessible, Bowers said, since the key to FHWA's success with the federal highway program has been the location of FHWA offices in each state. There are approximately 4,500 FHWA employees, but less than 1,000 are located in the Washington office.

There are only about 550 UMTA employees but none are located at the state level, he added. Recipients of UMTA funds deal directly with UMTA headquarters staff in Washington and with UMTA's skeletal regional organization.

Bowers said that DOT is trying to get the STA proposal on the President's Reorganization Plan, authorized by Congress until April 1980. Congress must "vote down" the proposal within 60 days of receipt or else it becomes law. However, Bowers anticipates that it will be summer before DOT knows if the STA proposal will appear on the President's Reorganization Plan. If approved, the complete merger should take between six and eight months. STA will not change basic federal transportation program relationships; for example, states will continue to administer federal highway programs.

Bowers said he wanted to meet with the nation's county engineers as part of an on-going FHWA relationship with NACE, NACo and FHWA's county road advisors. He called attention to the value of the personal relationships made and the information shared during conferences such as the NACE conference.

Inflation is of great concern to FHWA, Bowers said. His department is working to combat the approximate 30 percent inflation rate in highway construction projects by reviewing all contracts that exceed initial es[…]mates by at least 7 percent and calling for reletting[…] FHWA is also promoting the use of value engineeri[…] as a technique to fight inflation.

Noting that approximately 30 percent of every dol[…] for federal-aid highway construction projects is spent […] nonconstruction costs, such as environmental asse[…]ment and right-of-way acquisition, Bowers said. FHW[…] is committed to reducing red tape through such effor[…] as certification acceptance.

In response to comments from county officials th[…] state departments of transportation often do not he[…] legislative language calling for a fair and equitab[…] distribution of federal-aid highway and bridge fund[…] Bowers said that, as a last resort, FHWA may ha[…] to write regulations to define a fair and equitable d[…]tribution of funds.

NACE BOARD MEETS

During the NACE Board of Directors meeting […] Colorado Springs, President Blake Livingston […]nounced the following changes in officers.

Herbert O. Klossner, director of transportation, He[…]nepin County, Minn., is NACE first vice president. […] replaces Art Haddad, former Miami County, Oh[…] engineer, who is now assistant director of the Oh[…] Department of Transportation.

Howard Schwark, superintendent of highway[…] Kankakee County, Ill., replaces Herb Klossner as NAC[…] North Central Region vice president.

While William Harrington, Linn County, Io[…] engineer, recovers from heart surgery, Milton Johns[…] Clayton County, Iowa engineer, is serving as acti[…] secretary-treasurer.

The next NACE meeting will take place duri[…] NACo's annual conference, July 14-18, in Jackson Cou[…]ty (Kansas City), Mo. NACE headquarters will be t[…] Alameda Plaza.

NACE's next management and research confere[…] will be held next February in Orange County (Orland[…] Fla. at the Dutch Inn at Lake Buena Vista, outside […] Disney World.

National Association of Counties

44th Annual Conference

and Educational Exhibits

IMPROVING PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Inflationary times are hard times for local officials. County administrators and governing boards confronted with the realities of limited purchasing power are faced with the tough choices of raising more revenues through increased taxes or cutting back programs and services in order to keep their budgets in balance.

NACo, through its annual conference, will offer county officials a third alternative for coping with the impacts of inflation—improved public management. General conference sessions with key members of Congress and the Administration as well as numerous workshop sessions will address the conference theme by stressing practical ways governments can maximize what they have on hand.

Don't miss this chance to participate in real "nuts and bolts" discussions on ways to improve productivity in areas such as transportation, environment and energy, employment, welfare and social services, community development, health and many others.

July 15-18, 1979 Jackson County, Kansas City, Mo.

istration and Housing Information (Please read carefully before complet-
orms and returning to registration center.)

Your conference registration fee must accompany this registration form by check, voucher, or equivalent and be made payable to National Association of Counties. **Return completed form with payment postmarked no later than June 15, 1979 to the following address:**

NACo Conference Registration Center
1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Attn: **Annual Conference Coordinator**

Refund **of conference registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided written notice is postmarked no later than July 1, 1979.**

Delegates must register for the conference in order to receive hotel accommodations in NACo's block of rooms and receive the conference rate. **Special conference room rates will be available to all delegates whose registration is postmarked no later than June 15, 1979.** In order to ensure receipt of confirmation from the hotel, send your registration early.

t preferred accommodations:

Selection: ______________________

d Selection: ______________________

d Selection: ______________________

tel	Single	Double/Twin	Suite
meda Plaza	$45 - $55	$55 - $65	$75 & up
tinental	$24 - $32	$32 - $39	$59 & up
wn Center	$43 - $53	$54 - $64	$100 & up
on Inn	$18 - $24	$24 - $30	$67 & up
ecutive Inn	$23	$28	N/A
anada Royale	N/A	N/A	$56 & up
ton Plaza	$39 - $47	$49 - $57	$78 & up
iday Inn	$34	$44	$90 & up
sident	$22 - $26	$26 - $30	$36 (Jr. Suites)
disson Muehlbach	$32 - $42	$42 - $52	$90 & up
mada Inn	$28 - $34	$34 - $40	$70 & up
phael	$42 - $54	$52 - $64	$45 & up
eraton	$33	$37	$66 & up
avelodge	$25	$29	N/A

te information available from NACo Conference Registration Center.

oom deposits will be required to reserve a room by county voucher, credit d or by sending one night's deposit to the address above. **For further housing registration information, call NACo Conference Registration Center, 703/ -6180.** No registration or housing request will be taken by phone.

Office Use Only

eck #: ______________________

ck Amount: ______________________

ucher #: ______________________

te Received: ______________________

te Postmarked: ______________________

Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below as you want it to appear on your badge. Be sure to fill out the form completely.

County/Representing: ______________________

Address: ______________________

City: ______________ **State:** ______________ **Zip Code:** ______________

Delegate's Name: ______________________
(Last) **(First)** **(Initial)**

Title: ______________________

If you wish to register your spouse or youth, complete this section.

Spouse's Name: ______________________

Youth's Name: ______________ **Sex:** ☐M ☐F **Age:** ______

Youth's Name: ______________ **Sex:** ☐M ☐F **Age:** ______

Check appropriate box below and fill in the applicable amount:

My county is a member. . . . .Registration fee $95.00 $______

Non member/others. . . . .Registration fee $125.00 $______

Please register my spouse. . . . .Registration fee $50.00 $______

Please register my youth(s). . . . .Registration fee $30.00 $______

☐ **Check enclosed** ☐ **Please bill my county/representing** ☐ **This is my first NACo Annual Conference**

Total Amount $______

HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

Room Occupant: ______________________

Sharing With: ______________________

Special Housing Request: ______________________

Housing Disability Needs: ______________________

Credit Card Name: ______________ **Number:** ______________ **Expiration Date:** ______

Authorized User's Signature: ______________________

FEDERAL OVERSIGHT PROPOSED

Kennedy's Bill Would Alter Way to Pay for Health Care

Third in a Series

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.) is about ready to introduce a new Health Care for All Americans Act as an alternative to Sen. Russell B. Long's "catastrophic only" bill (*County News*, April 2, 1979) and President Carter's Phase I plan for national health insurance (*County News*, April 9, 1979).

The senator recognizes that his far-reaching proposal faces "an uphill battle," but believes that the various proposals before Congress will stimulate "the first significant debate" in recent years with a "strong possibility of some meaningful step" being taken by this Congress.

Like the President's proposal, Kennedy's plan would be phased in over five to seven years. Unlike the President, Kennedy will ask Congress to enact the whole plan in one bill.

Kennedy first outlined his plan to Congress last October and since that time has been working with the Committee for National Health Insurance—a coalition of labor, consumer, church and other groups—to prepare the legislation which is now ready.

The new proposal, to be introduced this month, represents a significant departure from the original Kennedy-labor approach. The old plan, known in the past as the Health Security Act, would have virtually made the federal government the country's sole health insurer, paying doctors and hospitals from federal revenues. The Health Security Act is still alive and has been introduced again this year by Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.), longtime cosponsor with Kennedy, who objects to the changes in Kennedy's new approach.

About the new plan Kennedy says, "We've taken the principles of social insurance, the principles of the old Kennedy-labor plan—universal and comprehensive coverage, cost controls, quality controls—and applied them to the private sector."

PLAN ELEMENTS

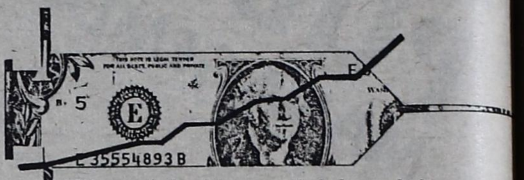
Under the new proposal all commercial and nonprofit health insurers would be organized into four private consortiums for 1) commercial firms, 2) Blue Cross-Blue Shield plans, 3) nonprofit prepaid plans, and 4) doctor's prepaid plans.

The program would be administered by a federal public authority which will regulate and oversee all health insurers, consolidate the administration of Medicare, and federalize Medicaid and several other existing federal programs. Under the plan long-term care would remain a state and private responsibility, but states would save over $4.5 billion in existing Medicaid costs.

Kennedy maintains that his plan would do more to control costs than the President's or any other by drastically changing the way the nation pays for medical care. Upon enactment, budget caps would be used immediately to control hospital and physician costs. When fully implemented the principal method of controlling costs would be prospective budgeting for hospitals and physicians.

"It is time the American health care system learned to live within a budget," notes Kennedy.

Institutional budgets will be negotiated with the providers by the certified insurers along with local and state authorities on a state and area basis, not nationally. The state authorities will act as agents of the federal authority and include repre-



The National Health Insurance Debate

sentatives of state and local governments. Hospitals will not be permitted to charge rates above the approved amounts and fee schedules for physician services will provide equal reimbursement for the same illness or category of service. The fee schedule will also encourage more primary care and prevention services particularly in medically underserved areas. The federal government would have to approve each area's total spending to keep it within a national limit geared to a percentage of the increase each year in the gross national product.

The plan will be financed through a combination of employer/employee premiums related to total wages and federal general revenues for the poor, unemployed, disabled, and improvement of the Medicare program.

"Everyone would have a 'health care card' entitling him or her to care," Kennedy says, "but the doctor or hospital wouldn't know who was paying the bill." That all are eligible and automatically entitled to services, thus assuring that the hospital would be paid, is a key feature of the plan.

The premiums paid by the employer, of which up to 25 percent may be charged to employees, would be linked to wages and employer's ability to pay. The big, affluent employers would pay more and thereby subsidize the coverage of the employees of smaller firms, the self-employed, the unemployed and others. "Migrant workers, seasonal employees and others who have fallen between the cracks of other programs will be automatically covered at the same premium percentage of their salaries and wages," says Kennedy.

Insurers could still compete for business by offering more benefits or cash rebates through lower costs of care or better administration.

COUNTY CONCERNS

In its present form Sen. Kenned proposed "Health Care for All A icans Act" addresses the major sues with which counties are cerned. As stated in previous arti in this series these are:

- The impact of NHI on cou match under Medicaid. (Under Kennedy plan Medicaid would federalized.)
- The degree to which this posal covers the medically indi who are presently served by cou government (all but illegal al would be covered under this plan.)
- The adequacy of reimburseme for services provided by cou health care facilities. (Standardi reimbursement rates and fee sche ules would be established under plan.)
- The kind of incentives which included for disease prevention public health services, which are portant contributions of county g ernment. (Services for the preventi and early detection of disease wil covered, including immunization health education.)
- The role of state and local g ernment in establishing reimbur ment rates and benefit policies. (St and local governmental represen tives would participate in the bud negotiations on a state and area bas

COST FACTOR?

The key question to be asked how much will the Kennedy plan universal, comprehensive health c cost? Sen. Kennedy claims that first phase should cost no more th $5 to 9 billion, about the same as catastrophic illness plan proposed Sen. Long.

When fully in place the plan wo cost the federal government an add $30 billion to $32 billion a y mainly to improve Medicare, employers and individuals an ad tional $12 billion. Even though m expensive than other plans Kenne argues, "A comprehensive plan this is the only way we can ge handle on our exploding costs."

Whether Congress will agree w Kennedy that a comprehensive p is needed or will enact NHI pie meal as urged by President Ca and Sen. Long remains to be seen.

—Thomas E. Price, NAC

Energy Plan Gives Flexibility to States

Continued from page 3

ments to develop and implement unique energy management techniques.

Although not included in the President's program, the Administration is expected to propose consolidation of inland energy impact assistance programs under the Economic Development Administration. The President's fiscal '80 budget included $150 million for a proposed Energy Impact Assistance. The proposal is expected to include a five-year authorization.

During the briefing energy chief Schlesinger also revealed that the Administration's contingency plan proposal would be changed to permit states to use a variety of methods for meeting targeted oil reductions for each state.

The new flexibility, however, wo be extended to counties and cit only on application and with t permission of state governmen When asked whether the federal g ernment would require the states provide the same flexibility to lo governments, Schlesinger said th he would not get into that "thicket