

COUNTY NEWS

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

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April 22, 1974

Washington, D.C.

Community Development Bill Advances

by John C. Murphy
Legislative Representative

Just prior to returning to going home for the Easter recess, members of the House Subcommittee on Housing completed mark-up of HR 10036, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The bill now goes to the House Banking and Currency Committee where it faces an uncertain timetable for action.

As reported earlier in *County News*, the bill consolidates all of the categorical community development programs now administered by the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) into a single block grant program. Block grant funds would be distributed by a needs formula to metropolitan cities (over 50,000 in population) and urban counties (over 200,000 in population, exclusive of metropolitan cities within the county). Remaining funds would be distributed by the Secretary of HUD on a discretionary basis.

The bill provides a three-year authorization totaling \$8.05 billion, including \$2.45 billion for fiscal 1975, \$2.65 billion for fiscal 1976 and \$2.95 billion for fiscal 1977. In addition, \$100 million per year would be available as

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Convention Site



CONVENTION HEADQUARTERS: The Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Dade County, Florida will be the headquarters for this year's annual conference. Scheduled for July 14-17, the conference will have as its theme "States and Counties: Partnership for Progress." Reservations can be made by using the form on page 11 of this issue.

Less Money Expected For Summer Jobs

Counties may receive less money than anticipated for summer jobs for young people this year. Tentative Labor Department plans for allocating the expected \$300 million in summer funds are designed to insure that no program will receive less than 90 percent of last year's allocation.

In the past, Neighborhood Youth Corps (NYC) summer activities have been concentrated in the nation's 50 largest cities. With passage of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) late last year, however, it was expected that summer funds would be distributed with strict adherence to the Title I CETA formula. This was expected to shift substantial amounts into county prime sponsors' jurisdictions.

Since no complete print-outs of the allocation approaches have been prepared as yet, it is impossible to compare results for individual counties. Test runs indicate, however, that a strict application of the CETA formula at an overall level of \$300 million gives the 25 largest cities about 75 percent of last

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Conference Okays New Energy Unit

A Senate-House conference committee has reported out legislation creating a Federal Energy Administration (FEA). The bill should give the Administration the statutory authority it has claimed is necessary to manage current energy problems and begin a program for long-term energy self-sufficiency.

The conference legislation amending HR 11793 will establish an agency with broad authority to develop a "comprehensive national energy policy." Such a policy will specifically include assessment of immediate and future domestic energy resources, promote price stability, provide for voluntary and mandatory energy conservation, collection and evaluation of energy information, and insure that any hardship due to shortages be equitably distributed amongst all sectors of the economy.

Transferred to the new agency from the Department of Interior are the offices of Petroleum Allocation, Energy Conservation, Energy Data Analysis, and

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Action Possible Soon on Udall Bill

Second Land Use Bill Introduced

After a two month delay in the House Rules Committee, the House version of national land use legislation (H.R. 10294) may be back on track in the next few weeks.

On February 26, 1974, the House Rules Committee refused to give H.R. 10294 a rule for consideration on the floor and instead voted 9-4 for indefinite postponement. This action caught the sponsors of the legislation and House leadership by surprise.

Subsequently Representative Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), the chief sponsor, asked for more hearings on the bill so that the Rules Committee will reconsider their action (These hearings are scheduled for April 23 and 25 before the House Interior Committee. NACo will be testifying on April 25).

It is expected that the Rules Committee will reconsider its action and grant H.R. 10294 a rule early in May.

Background

The issue of whether or not the federal government should encourage states to develop and implement land use plans has been before the Congress for over three

years now. Senator Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) first introduced a "National Land Use Policy" bill in January of 1970.

The Senate again passed Jackson's bill, S. 268, the "Land Use Policy and Planning Assistance Act of 1973," by a vote of 64 to 21 on June 21, 1973.

The House Interior Committee reported H.R. 10294 by a vote of 26 to 11 on January 22, 1974. The bill, sponsored by Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), faced strong opposition by conservative Interior Committee members, real estate interests, the construction industry, and chamber of commerce groups, but finally was approved after four months of debate.

During the "mark-up" sessions while in subcommittee, important provisions were added to H.R. 10294 to protect local government participation in all phases of land use planning. The more significant of these provisions are:

Section 103 of the bill, which requires a "consult, review and comment" role for local government in the development of planning guidelines;

Section 104, which calls for continued participation by the appropriate officials

or representatives of local governments in all significant aspects of the planning process (also requires the impact on the property tax base to be considered);

Section 106, which requires the states, rather than local government, to bear the burden of responsibility to demonstrate whether local government land use actions are inconsistent with the planning process; and

Section 111, which requires actions of federal agencies to be consistent with adopted plans.

New Land Use Bill

On March 27, 1974, one month following the delay by the House Rules Committee, Representative Sam Steiger (R-Ariz.) and Representative John Rhodes (R-Ariz.) introduced another land use bill (H.R. 13790). The bill is being offered as a substitute for H.R. 10294.

Although it purports to encourage maximum use of local governments, the bill does not include any of the provisions actually requiring participation by local government in the planning process that are included in H.R. 10294. Following is

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National Priority Legislation

Energy Legislation

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

Status: President Nixon vetoed comprehensive energy legislation in February. A compromise "Standby Energy Emergency Act" has not received the expected Administration support. FEO Administrator Simon has stated that the Administration wants action on the 18 separate energy bills currently pending before the Congress. He indicated comprehensive energy legislation is no longer necessary.

General Revenue Sharing and Congressional Budget Reform

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

Status: The Senate-passed version of the budget control act (H.R. 7130) exempts revenue sharing from the annual appropriations process. The House-passed bill does not exempt revenue sharing. A House-Senate conference committee will meet after the Easter recess to reach a compromise on a final bill. It is important that your Congressman be reminded again about the county position.

Welfare Reform

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

Status: The Administration hopes to send a bill to Congress in June. The reform bill will be based on a negative income tax approach. Some hearings are expected this year, with possible Congressional action in 1975.

National Health Insurance

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

Status: The House Ways and Means Committee is holding public hearings through May on three bills: the Administration proposal (H.R. 12684);

the Kennedy-Mills bill (H.R. 13870); and the bill introduced by Rep. Ullman (H.R. 1). The Committee may approve a bill in June. The new Kennedy-Mills bill has not picked up too much support. Some organizations have decided that a

more comprehensive bill could be passed in 1975. The chances for enacting health insurance legislation in 1974 continue to be very slim.

County Action Coalition Issues

Community Development

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

Status: The House Subcommittee on Housing has completed action on H.R. 10036 and will report the bill to the full House Banking and Currency Committee immediately following the Easter congressional recess. Action by the full committee is expected before the end of May. The Subcommittee's bill includes a guaranteed formula share of funds for urban counties as proposed by NACo. In March the Senate passed S. 3066 without a formula share of funds for either urban counties or metropolitan cities. It would distribute funds on the basis of past grantsmanship. A Senate-House conference committee to resolve differences in the bills is expected in June.

Manpower Funding

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

carefully review the level of unemployment in providing sufficient funds for the 1975 appropriations.

Status: The House approved a Supplemental Appropriation bill (H.R. 14013) on April 10 providing \$500 million for public service jobs during the rest of fiscal 1974. This amount includes \$250 million for Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act and \$250 million for extension of EEA. The Senate is expected to increase this amount. The regular 1975 appropriations bill should be ready for a House vote in June.

Rural Development

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

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

Transit Operating Funds

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

Status: The House Public Works Committee is drafting a new transit aid bill and expects to have legislation ready for floor action by May 15. Both the Administration's UTAP bill and the transit operating aid bill (Williams-minish, S. 386) are being considered. The Senate is waiting for the House to act first on a bill.

Clean Water Funding

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

Status: There has been no change in the amount of funds available from EPA for construction of sewage treatment plants. The U. S. Court of Appeals of the District of Columbia in January upheld a lower court ruling that the President is illegally impounding water pollution control funds, but the decision is being appealed. EPA has issued regulations to hopefully speed up the flow of unimpounded funds.

Social Services Revenue Sharing

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

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

Public Health Services

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

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

Child Welfare Services Funding

Objective: NACo urges the House and the Senate Appropriations Committees to recommend a substantial increase in Title IV-B to better match local resources. There is currently authorized \$226 million for Title IV-B child welfare services — those services guaranteeing protection and care to all children. The 1975 HEW budget request is \$46 million,

Solid Waste Program



SOLID WASTE DISCUSSION: NACo President Gil Barrett discusses the problems of solid waste management with Roger Bason, NACo's Solid Waste Project Manager. The project will have six regional conferences on solid waste management, hazardous waste, resource recovery and related technical and financial aspects of the problems



the Ballot Box by Richard G. Smolka

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

The total segregation of federal and state election practices may be closer than anyone has imagined. Recent amendments to a bill providing for public financing of elections which have been adopted by the United States Senate demonstrate clearly the potential impact of national legislation on state election systems.

Perhaps the most significant amendment yet passed is one which changes the date of the federal elections to the first Wednesday after the first Monday in November of even numbered years. This proposal, sponsored by Senators Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Barry Goldwater (R-Ariz.) was passed with only minimum discussion by a 55-21 vote. The same amendment made the federal election day a national holiday.

Senator Howard Cannon (D-Nevada) was the only one who questioned the proposal. Cannon said, "I am not convinced in my own mind that one can force people to vote by simply making election day a holiday. I think that the indications of our experience have been that whenever a holiday comes along — even though, as provided in this bill, it may be in the middle of the week which may eliminate the situation of a long weekend holiday — it will probably result in a fishing day."

No mention was made during debate of the fact that most state constitutions establish Tuesday as election day for state elections. To change the constitution in many states, the voters must approve an amendment at a general election. In several states, the only general election prior to 1976 is November, 1974. This means that election day in several states will probably remain on Tuesday, at least for state offices, whatever other election day is provided in federal law. Thus it is not only possible, but likely that

elections could be required on both Tuesday and Wednesday following the first Monday in November, 1974 in some states if the Senate passed amendment becomes law.

Amendments to S. 3044, the public finance bill, now include the Wednesday election day, an election day national holiday, an 11 p.m. eastern standard time close of the polls and a prohibition against reporting presidential election results prior to midnight eastern standard time.

Whether or not congress passes a public financing bill, many members seem intent on passing election legislation directly in conflict with the constitutions, laws and practices in many states. Each national law will have a direct impact on state law, the state constitutions, or both and the states will be forced to react by establishing dual systems or amendment constitutions and laws to conform to prevailing federal laws.

Virginia and New Jersey have already separated state and local elections from federal elections by conducting them in odd numbered years. Most states with four-year terms for governor conduct their state elections in even numbered years other than presidential elections, but these are still "federal" elections because congressmen and senators are elected at the same time.

It now appears that a total segregation of state and federal elections may be required to insulate state election procedures from the adverse effects of federal elections law.

Segregation of election dates in this manner is a matter for serious political consideration. Is it sound public policy to separate these elections from the point of view of voter interest and voter turnout.

(Continued on page 11)

New Directions

by Marion Mosner
Community Development Center

Highway Safety Features Reduce Fatalities

Only a year after they were completed, concrete median barriers and crash cushions on Milwaukee County, Wisconsin freeways are already being recognized as prime contributors to a major reduction in traffic fatalities. The median barriers have been installed on almost all 32.8 miles of the county's interstate freeway system. Crash cushions, which have been installed at 61 locations, soften the impact of vehicles hitting immovable objects such as concrete walls.

Statistics show a reduction from an average of 17 deaths per year for 1970-1972 to only two in 1973 on those sections having the new safety devices. Reduced state speed limits came so late in the year that they were not felt to be significant factors in reducing fatalities.

Committee to Support Proposition Five

A committee in San Diego County, to support Proposition 5 on the June 4 election ballot has been organized — headed by builder Ray L. Huffman. The proposition would amend the California Constitution to permit use of state highway funds for construction of public mass transit systems. If local bond issues are approved by voters, projects would be eligible for federal grants of up to 80 percent of the cost. Funds would be limited to construction of systems and their fixed facilities — not for purchase of vehicles. State Senator James R. Mills is sponsor of the proposition. He sponsored a similar proposition in 1970 which was strongly opposed by the oil and transportation industries and was finally defeated.

"Home Rule County" Charter to be Tested

The King County (Washington) Council has decided to exert much greater authority in major policy matters affecting metropolitan Seattle. This would be the first time in the five years since its May, 1969 charter took effect that the county will actually test the "home rule county" charter in providing leadership in police and social service planning, storm-water control, solid waste disposal and public transportation. Up to now, the county has played only a minor role in such matters but County Council Administrator John Chambers has called for actions which could "be setting the stage for a different kind of county." He is forming a special policy unit to tackle these major issues.

EDA Grants

Alfalfa and Grant County, Oklahoma and Dickens County, (Texas) have all become eligible for federal aid upon their designation as redevelopment areas by the Economic Development Administration (EDA), U.S. Department of Commerce. The counties are now eligible for grants of up to 50 percent of the cost of public facilities needed to attract industry and encourage future growth. Their eligibility resulted from fewer jobs available to workers as well as an outmigration of skilled workers from the counties.

A \$42,400 EDA grant has been approved for Zapala County, (Texas). The funds will be used to develop a playground and public park, and in the construction of an access road to an industrial area. The county will add \$10,000 to complete the \$53,000 total cost of the project. The grant was approved under an amendment to the Public Works and Economic Development Act, authorizing federal assistance for construction of public facilities in high unemployment areas.

Car Pooling

The Snohomish County (Washington) Commission has approved an agreement with the City of Seattle and King County, to implement a plan for an area-wide computerized car pooling system to match drivers and riders who live and work close to each other for convenient car pooling. The total cost of the program will be about \$300,000. Ninety percent of that amount will be provided through a federal grant if the grant is approved. The remaining funds will be supplied by the two counties, the City of Seattle, and the state departments of ecology and highways.

County Takeover of Landfill

The Perry County (Illinois) Board of Commissioners has approved DuQuoin Mayor Robert Armstrong's proposal that the county take over the city's landfill. Proponents said that since the landfill is used by the entire county the city should not have sole responsibility for providing the service. The board's decision is subject to legal verification of the mayor's proposal, based on cost figures presented in the proposal and an inspection of landfill equipment.

Initial Steps Toward Countywide Solid Waste System Made

Franklin County Ohio suburbs will be able to send their residential garbage to the \$7.5 million trash pulverizing system being built by the City of Columbus. A recent announcement said areas within the county, on a contract basis, will have the right to dump at city transfer stations. The city is building three plants to pulverize trash and plans to have the system in operation by the end of 1974 or early 1975. When completed, the system will have the capacity to handle the estimated 2,500 tons of garbage produced daily in Franklin County. Unless the Ohio Environmental Protection Agency licenses a nearby landfill, the suburbs face the additional cost of hauling garbage to landfills in the southern part of the county. Columbus Assistant Service Director Robert Parkinson said that offering contracts to the suburbs could be a first step toward organizing garbage operations on a countywide basis.

UMTA Grant

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) has announced the awarding of a \$474,852 grant to the County of Hawaii, Hawaii, to assist in the purchase of 15 new passenger coaches, supervisor vehicles, bus signs and related support equipment. The one-fifth local share of the project cost is being provided by the County of Hawaii.

Secretary of Transportation Claude S. Brinegar stressed the need for mass transit aid to Hilo in view of the energy crisis and said that it is even more critical in that area because of its distance from energy sources.

The private bus company was forced to stop when ridership declined after World War II and the only remaining public transportation on the island has been four out-dated, privately-owned 13-passenger vehicles operating only in selected areas.

County News

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Election Day: When?

Senate Bill 3044 which passed the U.S. Senate on April 11, purports to provide for alternate means of financing federal elections, and for tight controls on campaign spending. A laudable goal. Unfortunately, S. 3044 has become a catch-all for some senator's favorite ideas on improving voter turnout.

An amendment to S. 3044 would change the federal election day to the first Wednesday in November, rather than the first Tuesday in November, and would make it a holiday. According to Dr. Richard Smolka, American University's elections expert and *County News* columnist, the debate in the Senate went something like this: "If we make election day a holiday more people will vote; but if we make Tuesday a holiday, people will take four day weekends, so let's change election day to Wednesday and make it a holiday."

Most state constitutions mandate this state and local elections be held on the first Tuesday. States have two options open to them; they may amend their constitutions to make Wednesday election day for state and local elections and hope that the U.S. Congress does not change its mind in coming years and make federal elections held on Thursday or Friday. Or they can have two election days, Tuesday-state and local elections and Wednesday-federal elections, which will do a world of good for our diminishing voter turnout.

S. 3044 has been referred to the House Subcommittee on Elections; we suggest county, city and state officials write to the committee about this amendment and the effects it will have on federal, state and local elections. (Read "Ballot Box" in this issue for additional information on the bill).

Energy Office

(Continued from page 1)

the Office of Oil and Gas. All functions of the Energy Division of the Cost of Living Council are also transferred to FEA.

Authorization is provided for a fiscal 1974 appropriation of \$75 million and \$200 million annually for fiscal 1975 and 1976.

Significant to county government is the strong emphasis on state and local coordination throughout many sections of the act. An Executive schedule V position responsible for "federal, state and local coordination," and requiring Senate approval, is written into the legislation.

Listed prominently under the section on functions and purposes of FEA is language requiring the Administrator to "develop effective arrangements for the participation of state and local governments in the resolution of energy problems." Authority is also given the Administrator to provide reimbursement to local public agencies for services performed under the act at his request.

NACo will follow very closely all programs promulgated under the act to insure that counties are participants in their development to the fullest extent allowable within the intent of the legislation.

Community Development

(Continued from page 1)

discretionary funds for the Secretary to distribute to meet unusual community development needs. Grants under the House subcommittee bill would be 100 percent.

The bill also includes a number of amendments to the subsidized an unsubsidized federal housing programs and an expansion of the Section 23 leased public housing program.

The House bill is more streamlined than an omnibus Housing and Community Development bill (S 3066) passed by the Senate in March. The Senate bill would not distribute community development funds by formula, but rather on the basis of past participation in the urban renewal or model cities programs.

Action by the full House Banking and Currency Committee is not expected until mid-May, with floor action in late May or early June. Thereafter, a House-Senate conference committee would be required to resolve differences between the bills. The goal of the leadership of both Senate and House committees is to have a bill enacted by the end of June.

"Practical" Program Set For Region III Aid Briefing

An outstanding program designed to provide practical, "how-to" information on federal grant programs for air and water pollution; economic development; manpower and energy is scheduled for the Region III Federal Aid Briefing in Baltimore County, Maryland.

The meeting for county officials in Delaware, Maryland, Virginia, West Virginia, Pennsylvania and the District of Columbia will be held May 15-17 at the Holiday Inn at 1100 Cromwell Bridge Road in Baltimore County, Md.

In addition, a special workshop will be held on the use of Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Circular A-87 (Indirect Cost Allocation Plans) and OMB Circular A-102 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-In-Aid) on Friday, May 17 from 9 a.m. to 1 p.m. This workshop is specifically designed for manpower planners and county finance officers from manpower prime sponsor counties. The speakers will be Joseph J. Handzo, Director, Office of Cost Determination, Department of Labor and Palmer Marcantonio, Office of Management and Budget.

The meeting will open with a welcome reception and registration from 6 p.m. to 8 p.m. Wednesday, May 15. Registration will also be held at 8 a.m. on Thursday, May 16. The program will include:

Thursday, May 16

9:10 — 9:30 a.m. — Federal Regional Councils and Their Association with Local Governments — Speaker: Gorham L. Black, Jr., Regional Director — Health, Education and Welfare.

9:30 — 9:50 a.m. — A Summary of Federal Program Legislation Present Status and Some Predictions — Speaker: Ralph Tabor, Federal Affairs Director, NACo.

9:50 — 10:20 a.m. — Environmental Protection Agency Programs — Water & Air — Summary of Programs and What the Future Holds — Speaker: Daniel J. Snyder III, EPA Regional Administrator.

10:20 — 10:40 a.m. — Economic Development Programs — The New Economic Adjustment Act — Speaker: John E. Corrigan, Regional Director — EDA, Atlanta Region.

10:50 — 12:30 p.m. — Workshops — with experienced federal, state and local officials. A. EPA — Water & Air — 1. Construction Grant Applications — Sewer 2. Sec. 208 Planning Regulations 3. Air Pollution Regulations B. EDA Programs — 1. Technical Assistance and Planning Grants 2. Public Works Projects 3. Proposed Economic Adjustment Act.

12:30 — 2:00 p.m. — Lunch — Luncheon speaker will be federal official 2:10 — 2:50 p.m. — Federal Manpower Programs — A. Where We Are and Where We Hope to Go — Speaker: J.B. Archer, Regional Administrator — Department of Labor B. A Regional Manpower Consortium that Works — Speaker: Marion W. Pines, Director, Mayor's Office of Manpower Resources Baltimore City.

3:00 — 4:30 p.m. — Workshops — (Experienced federal, state and local officials) A. Manpower Programs — 1.

PEP — Title II Funds 2. Regional Manpower Consortium 3. Manpower Programs — Title I B. The Energy Problem — 1. Local Programs, Responsibilities and Problems 2. Present and Long Range Outlook 3. Latest Legislation.

Friday, May 17

9:00 — 1:00 p.m. — Workshops on A-87 and A-102.

Room reservations should be made by May 1 by sending the registration form below to the Holiday Inn. The motel is located at Exit 29 of the Baltimore Beltway (I-695). The 99th running of the Preakness will be held on Saturday, May 18 at Pimlico Race Track in Baltimore, just 15 minutes from the motel. For additional information contact Stephen Collins at 301/494-3317.

NACo/CIC REGION III FEDERAL AID BRIEFING

May 15-17, 1974
Holiday Inn, Baltimore No. 9
Cromwell Bridge Rd. & Glenangles Rd.
Baltimore, Maryland 21207
(301) 823-4410

Name: _____

Title: _____

County/Organization: _____

Address: _____

City: _____ State: _____ Zip: _____

Please reserve a room for me for the night(s) of: _____

Arrival time: _____ a.m.—p.m. Departure Date: _____

Single room: _____ Double room: _____

Twin bed: _____ Double bed: _____

Return to: Holiday Inn before May 1.

The meeting will begin at 6 p.m. on May 15 and end at 1 p.m. on May 17.

Registration fee of \$20.

April 22, 1974

OUTLOOK

On Issues Affecting Counties

Rural development: a long way to go

EDITOR'S NOTE: Development problems in rural America are a top priority concern of the National Association of Counties and The Rural Development Act of 1972 is designed to address these problems. OUTLOOK has interviewed Assistant Secretary of Agriculture for Rural Development William ERwin concerning his efforts to implement this Act. In an accompanying article (see page 7) OUTLOOK presents excerpts from a speech by Senator Dick Clark (D-Iowa), chairman of the senate subcommittee on rural development, on the rural development act.

OUTLOOK: Mr. Erwin, as assistant secretary for rural development, you have helped launch a nationwide rural development program. Are you satisfied with progress to date?

ERWIN: One who is dedicated to an important movement like rural development should never be satisfied. So in that sense, the answer has to be "no". From the standpoint of an enormous amount of creative work being done by a lot of dedicated, able people in and out of government, we have accomplished much. From the point of view of the work that must be done, we are in no position to be satisfied.

OUTLOOK: Let's focus on the role county leaders may play. What role can they play in solving rural development problems?

ERWIN: The essence of community development is local control — control by the people who live in these areas. Rural development is not a federal program, mandated from the top down. The genius of rural America is independent, self-reliant local people deciding that they want to control the destiny of their community. Here's an exciting opportunity for county officials and other leaders. They can help overcome the tendency of many local leaders who may think, "We really can't compete. We don't have a big chamber of commerce, big banks, the things the big cities have." County officials can help overcome this feeling — can motivate action — provide leadership — help local people organize to meet this challenge.

Trump Cards

What do they have going for them? Twenty years' ago most of their young people wanted to get to the cities where the action was, but today young people are very concerned about the environment. They recognize that when you concentrate the population, you compound pollution. All of a sudden the

hot issue is the environment; and the rural community seems to be the answer. This is a trump card in the hands of village and countryside leaders.

Where are tomorrow's jobs going to be? The rate of increase of new jobs is twice as high in non-metropolitan America as it is in cities. This is a switch. Where do people want to live? About 26.5 percent of them now live in rural America, but 52 to 60 percent want to live there. These are more trump cards lined up for rural leaders. County officials can point this out showing what they have going for them.

Residents can control the destiny of their community. The truth is that many areas are going to grow regardless. So they grow creatively, by design, or non-creatively, by default. County leaders can make people aware of this, give them guidance. It's especially important to keep control in the hands of the local people. The federal function is to provide services to them.

County officials can help by pointing out the services that their government, federal, state, county and local has to offer. I see the county official as a motivator, an educator and a challenger to get the people to face this tremendous rural development opportunity that's ahead of them.

OUTLOOK: Do you believe the Rural Development Act of 1972 provides the tools needed to help people meet this challenge of development?

ERWIN: It helps a great deal. The Act escalates existing authorities. It provides new authorities including business and industrial loans, additional community facility loans, housing loans and new educational research programs aimed at equipping leaders with knowledge.

As to the level of the programs, take a look at just one agency, the Farmers Home Administration. In January, 1974, it had outstanding: 611,451 housing loans totaling \$6.89 million; 9,783 sewer, water, and other community facility loans totaling \$1.35 million and 300,955 farm loans totaling \$3.44 million. In addition the annual level of these programs is moving sharply upward. For instance, sewer, water, and other community facility loans which totaled \$198 million in 1969 reached \$424 million in fiscal year 1973 and are budgeted for \$520 million in fiscal year 1975. Rural housing loans are budgeted for better than \$2 billion in fiscal year 1975, as compared to only \$507 million in 1969. Congress placed the newly authorized business and industry development loans at a \$200 million level



William Erwin

for fiscal year 1974. We have requested authority for double this amount in fiscal year 1975.

On the technical assistance front, gains are equally spectacular. The Rural Extension Service, for example, has 600 full-time rural development specialists assisting local communities. Other agencies also show gains.

There is a tendency, of course, to look at the government and say, "Look what government has done." That leaves a wrong impression because the bulk of rural development is done by the private sector with the county, state and federal governments participating in the movement.

OUTLOOK: What do you believe were the forces that brought about passage of this Act?

ERWIN: The people wanted it (the rural development act of 1972). Why did they want it? As far back as the winter of 1969 and 1970, the rate of increase in new jobs in non-metropolitan America passed the city rate of increase, the business community, you see, started moving in the direction of rural development several years ago. The government, responsive to that, and other forces, began to move. And the people wanted the Act for another reason. Polls indicate, too, that many people want to live in villages and the open countryside.

Simply piling people up in the city — 72 percent of the people live on less than 2 percent of land — is unacceptable.

When I worked on a committee for President Johnson studying riots, I found that it was the compression of people and unemployment that caused much of the trouble. Many of these "compressed" people had been forced into cities by the outmigration from rural areas, the migration being necessary because of a lack of jobs there. Jobs were short in rural areas because of default, nothing had been done to encourage them.

People took note of its drain on the country. And that caused the leadership of the Congress and the Administration to bring about enactment of the rural development act. The most significant thing in that Act is that it's said it's the policy of the United States to have balanced growth. Finally, after all these decades when millions of rural people broke family and community ties in search of urban employment, we have a policy of balanced growth.

Balancing growth

OUTLOOK: Do you think that policy of balanced growth is being accomplished?

ERWIN: Yes. As I said, rural non-farm job opportunities are increasing rapidly.

(Continued on page 6)

Rural development: designing a community

(Continued from page 5)

The Act incidentally had massive Congressional support. During an election year everybody was for it. It had a high profile. But it takes time for Congress to fund a program like this — time to gear up the machinery. Funding finally came at the end of October 1973.

Even without funding for the Act, we opened our windows and began to take letters of intent to apply for community facility loans. We also moved quickly to implement the newly authorized program of guaranteeing business and industrial loans, a program that is now functioning.

Our record in these programs, as of April 12, 1974, was 1777 requests for business and industrial loans — 36 for \$13.8 million approved; 234 requests for facilities loans — 9 for \$2.9 million approved; 134 requests for industrial development grants — 6 for \$378,000 obligated. Present projections by the Farmers Home Administration indicate that all appropriated funds for business and industrial loans, community facility loans, and industrial development grants will be obligated by the end of this fiscal year (July 1, 1974).

Actually we have moved very rapidly in terms of the time frame of reality, in light of the governmental process that we function under. There has been some impatience. That's healthy. But it's behind us.

OUTLOOK: As coordinator of all federal rural development activities, what are your specific areas of responsibility?

ERWIN: I chair the federal USDA rural development committee. It includes the heads of those agencies that are involved in rural development. Then I have what is called "line authority" over REA, (Rural Electrification and Rural Telephone), Farmers Home Administration, and the Rural Development Service (EDS), which is charged with the task of coordinating the rural development activities of all federal agencies.

OUTLOOK: What are some of the activities of the Rural Development Service?

ERWIN: First, it's a very small service. Until recently, there was an administrator and eight professionals. The EDS has the challenge of going out and contacting other federal agencies to see how they can take their services to rural America. This has consumed a tremendous amount of time.

The rural development service has also been innovative. For example, we've had tremendous response to the two recent rural development schools aimed at giving in-depth training in how you actually make a community grow. The schools last one week each and the students work day and night to complete it. One on occasion one group, in developing their model community, had not completed it by the end of the school and they worked all night to complete it.

The groups go through the nuts-and-bolts of developing a rural community so that when they return

home, they know how to do it. One of the reasons for doing this is to evolve disciplines or the science — the best way to escalate excellence in a rural development concept that is emerging. We're improving the knowledge base of rural development through these people. We're giving practical training.

OUTLOOK: Can county officials go to these schools? Do they write you to find out about them?

ERWIN: Sure. As for information they should write the Rural Development Service, in care of the U.S. Department of Agriculture, Washington, D.C. 20250.

Broadening the tax base

OUTLOOK: Let's talk about funding for a second. County officials are often faced with agonizing demands for more facilities and services at a time when local taxes are already overly burdensome. Do you have any evidence that per capita local taxes can actually be lowered as development takes place?

ERWIN: It's simply a matter of mathematics. When you broaden the tax base, you collect more tax dollars. As a result, some areas reduce tax rates. Others use the extra money to provide needed facilities or services. It's fairly simple mathematics. Up until now, with many towns withering as outmigration saps their vitality; the tax load falls increasingly on fewer and fewer farmers and other property owners. Rural development should curb this burdensome process.

OUTLOOK: People say that services do not meet tax revenues that come in from, say, property taxes and that development will actually increase per capita taxes.

ERWIN: Those same people are saying, in the case of a "No Growth" policy, that demands are up, taxes are up, and they're hurting. Also, if you look at



rural America closely you'll often see big new school houses, partially empty — the product of this huge urbanward outmigration. They simply don't have enough volume to reduce the per capita cost of that facility. As they increase volume, they reduce per capita costs.

This is also true of, say, snowplow expenses, road maintenance, solid waste collections — you name it. If one person goes down the road to perform such services, the cost per person served is pretty high, if the area is sparsely populated. If more people are served, the cost per person is less. But it's of paramount importance that local citizens control the community's growth. If they



let it get out of hand, the kind of thing you're talking about will happen. But, if they control their growth — really decide this is the kind of creative growth they want for their own county or area, then spiralling taxes can be curbed — perhaps lowered.

Rural facts of life

There are other fears about development. Ask people, "Why are you afraid of rural development?" They'll reply: "We don't want those city problems out there. As it is, we can go out at night and walk all over town, in perfect safety. Get all that rural development, and it's going to be unsafe."

This conclusion overlooks rural "facts of life." One big reason people want to live in rural America is the rural value system. They recognize that the crime rate is low because people have a very high orientation to community standards and to conscience — which enforces good conduct.

Employers tell me over and over, that they prefer rural locations because of the work ethic there. Rural people feel that if you get paid for a day's work, they should give a day's work.

Also one overpowering reason urban people like town and country living is the neighborliness there — the sense of looking after one another. An example, if you get stuck in the ditch and four or five cars stop and drivers get out and push you out — well, this is tremendously attractive in our sophisticated, urbanized society.

OUTLOOK: The rural development act provides funds for planning as well as for construction of a sewage and/or a water system, etc. Correct?

ERWIN: Essentially, planning funds now come from HUD (Housing and Urban Development).

OUTLOOK: Most of our rural counties, below 50,000 population, usually can't afford a planner to produce a master plan. Could they get planning funds?

ERWIN: When you talk about planning, it gets sticky. It always gets confused with zoning. Then everybody jumps on their emotional horse and rides in different directions. But when I think of planning, I think of the people who live in these small counties or communities, deciding what they want. The hiring of a planner, in my judgement, is not really as important as the people in the community saying this is what we want. As they decide that, they'll find a way to get the plan on paper.

OUTLOOK: Then you would say that good rural development and good land

use planning would go hand in hand?

ERWIN: Absolutely. I remember in my home community there was this wonderful, white-haired old gentleman who wanted no part of this process until he got a junkyard by his house. All of a sudden he was a real advocate of better planning.

OUTLOOK: Many say that the creation of local non-farm job opportunities seem to be a key goal of rural development. Is that correct?

ERWIN: That's correct. The ultimate goal of rural development is improving the quality of life in rural America and in making rural America a better place to live and work. The creation of jobs is often necessary to achieve this.

It's very helpful, as you think of rural development, to break it down into four categories. First, there is economic development — agricultural prosperity and non-farm prosperity. Here local, nonagricultural jobs are of key importance. Only about four percent of our population live on farms of the 26.5 percent who live in rural America. You have a tremendous number of rural people who are not farming. If they're going to have a chance to stay there, they must have job opportunities.

Second, there is community facilities. Sewer and water systems, transportation, housing, this sort of thing are often a necessary part of development.

Third, is people programs. These include education, health and similar services.

The fourth category is the environment — conservation, recreation and esthetics.

It's important when you think about rural development to include all four categories. The four have to work together.

OUTLOOK: Where does one go to get local advice about how to proceed to do something about the community?

ERWIN: See your local extension agent — Farmers Home Administration supervisor, or any other local USDA agency representative.

OUTLOOK: Can the term "rural development" be used as holding the "status quo" in some of our rural areas?

ERWIN: Yes. There are many communities where it's a real achievement to maintain their status quo to stand still instead of going down hill. That is rural development, dealing with and curbing the outmigration.

In other rural areas, rural development is dealing creatively with an in-migration or growth problem.

Funding and economics

OUTLOOK: Translating that into a question of funding and economics for county officials, say you have loan programs and grant programs. The loan programs are what you are emphasizing right now. Loan programs would seem to work where you have a community that wants to grow and encourage development above and beyond what it is now. Whereas no grant programs might help those that want to hold their status quo, maintaining their values while

(Continued on next page)

Senator says:

Nixon administration fails rural america

by Sen. Dick Clark

Although I am an optimist by nature, it would be safe to say that when it comes to the subject of rural development, I am an unhappy and dissatisfied man.

I am not altogether naive — I was once a Congressional assistant — but I had a rather unusual thought: that when Congress passed a law, the executive department made sure that it was carried out.

Despite what the civics books say, that has not been the case with the Rural Development Act of 1972.

All of us know that there are start-up problems with any new legislation. All of us know that the Rural Development Service has had staffing problems, that the Soil Conservation Service, the Farmers Home Administration, and the Forest Service have been hampered by staff and money cutbacks.

See related article
on page 5

And all of us have been sympathetic with these problems. We have attempted to hold rural development oversight hearings in a non-partisan manner, and we told Agriculture Assistant Secretary William Erwin that we would delay the hearings for a while to permit his staff time to get the business and community-facility loan programs started.

I do want to say that I have found Secretary Erwin and his staff to be congenial and cooperative. And there is no question of their commitment to rural development. Unfortunately, the same cannot be said for the administration as a whole.

The Senate Rural Development Subcommittee agreed to postpone oversight hearings, but we did not agree to abandon the commitment to rural development.

As of March 1, the department had requests for 1,540 business and industrial loans. As of April 5, only 31 have been approved. As of March 1, there were 235 requests for \$77.8 million in loans for

essential community facilities, but as of April 5, only seven loans had been made. There is a small appropriation of \$10 million for grants for industrialization support facilities in the Act. So far, there have been 134 requests for this money, but, to date, only five grants have been made. And all of this is just the tip of the iceberg.

Under the law, every business and industrial loan and grant request must be sent to the Department of Labor for certification that a new project is not taking jobs from one place only to put them in another place. The Labor Department arranged with the Economic Development Administration to handle a part of this work, but it did not see fit to reimburse EDA for its expenses on the work — so the applications just sat there. No one worked on them.

When it comes to rural development, all one ever seems to hear is: "We can't do this, we can't do that. Because of this problem and that problem."

All of this shows that after almost two years, there has been virtually no significant benefit to the people of rural America under the Rural Development Act. I can understand the argument for easing into the build-up period — but not at this rate.

There's an agency in the Agriculture Department — with dedicated people — and there are programs on paper. But that's not the test of legislation. The real test is the beneficial impact and effect of the legislation on people, on farms, on rural towns and communities. And by that standard, the Rural Development Act has not succeeded.

The contrast between action and inaction, commitment and excuses is clear. And it is no wonder that the people of this country look at the government as some sort of inept giant — making promises which it does not fulfill.

On May 8 and 9, my subcommittee on rural development will resume its hearings to try to get the grants funded on rural development. Let me review some of the things we plan to look into:

First and foremost, we will want to consider the quality of implementation of the Rural Development Act, and the plans for implementation during fiscal 1975.

I have asked the General Accounting

Office, the investigative arm of Congress, to do an evaluation of the regulations under Title One and Title Five of the Act. Senator Henry Bellmon (R-Okla.) has asked GAO for a similar analysis on Section 603. So we're going to be ready to discuss these areas with the department spokesmen when they come to testify.

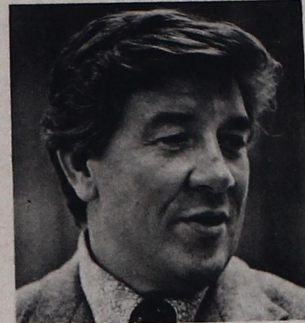
We also will want to discuss with Assistant Secretary Erwin the proposed budget for fiscal 1975, and plans of Farmers Home to shift its emphasis to housing rehabilitation rather than housing construction.

The President has sent the Senate public works committees a new Economic Adjustment Act. Where this proposal would affect rural development we will examine it during the hearings for its good points and its bad points. For my own part, I see little need at this time to abandon EDA, which is one of the best functioning programs in the government.

Effect of Energy Crisis

I think all of us have been concerned in the back of our minds about what long-term effect the energy crisis will have on rural economic development. For example, you probably know that Walter Guntharp, deputy assistant secretary for agriculture, has asked the Economic Research Service for a report on this. And I have sent 12 pages of questions on this subject to USDA and to the Federal Energy Office. When this material is returned, I plan to combine it with a report on the environment and rural development, being prepared by the Congressional Research Service, and a report on energy and rural development being put together by the National Development Institute. This should constitute an important committee print.

Incidentally, we now have three committee prints at GPO. There is one on rural industrialization — in addition to being a how-to manual, it also talks about problems and promises associated with rural industrial development. Secondly, there's a print pending on the use of the land and its relationship to rural development. This one is heavily oriented toward agriculture and the ability of land use planning to protect agricultural and forested acreage. Finally, we are complementing the two prints on the problems of moving things in rural areas



Sen. Dick Clark

with a print on moving people — a print on rural transportation. The full committee also is reprinting the recent transportation report submitted to Congress by USDA.

But back to our hearing. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act authorizes the continuation and merger of many different manpower development and training programs. I want to ask the Department of Labor how they intend to provide manpower service to rural Americans, and how they intend to replace existing programs for public service employment for older rural workers under Title Nine of the Older Americans Act of 1973. What will happen to operation Green Thumb? What will happen to concerted in-service training and education?

The administration's actions under these programs is a source of great concern. As a matter of fact, when the manpower program was proposed for Lexington, Kentucky, and the surrounding rural areas, the state ruled that the money only could be spent in the metropolitan Lexington area. If this is the case nationwide, we've got a real problem, and we'll ask about this as well.

Naturally, we strongly urge county officials to testify on any subject which might have any relevance to the broad area of rural development.

Editor's note: NACo will be testifying at the May hearings.

NACo Position

NACo rural development policy was developed by its Rural Development Task Force and adopted by its membership in July of 1973. It recommends:

That the Rural Development Act, insofar as possible, be fully funded. Recognizing, however, that this may not be possible in view of limited federal funds, priority should be given in appropriating full amounts for the following programs:

- an annual appropriation of \$300 million for rural water and waste disposal grants;
- an annual appropriation of \$30 million for rural water and waste disposal planning grants;
- an annual appropriation of \$10 million for rural comprehensive planning grants;
- a total of \$45 million through Fiscal 1976 for rural development research.

Do loans stimulate development?

(Continued from preceding page)

improving their water and sewer facilities, but not necessarily inviting new non-farm industries. Correct?

ERWIN: You can't break loan and grant programs out quite that distinctly. It's obvious that many communities desire, can, and do function on a loan basis. They just instinctively aren't too excited about grants. You asked that question I'm sure because smaller communities are having more difficulty with their tax base and you have a point.

Probably there's no greater mechanical difficulty in administering governmental programs than determining who should get a grant and should get a loan and why. Interestingly, when grant funds were held in reserve recently, many communities that thought they just had

to have a grant were able to do the job with a loan. Communities that get sewer, and/or other facilities with a loan often take a dim view of an adjoining community getting a grant. But we have to recognize that there are some communities that need grant assistance. Thirty million dollars in community facilities funds was released for grants not long ago.

OUTLOOK: Do loans stimulate development?

ERWIN: The first benefit of loans is that it gives the community an option. If they didn't have the loans available, acquiring community facilities or business and industrial development would often be out of the question. They'd wither up. With loan programs they have an option.

And when they have this option, a sense of defeatism is removed and they get that "can-do" feeling which is a prelude to community dynamics. You begin to get the exciting kind of community feel that "we're going to do it, we can do it." I visited a small community not too long ago in Louisiana. They had gotten with it. They took men to the new plant that they'd brought in. They showed me their park and swimming pool. They were proud of their new stage that they were putting up for an outdoor theater. It is a very small rural community, but you could just look at the snowball effect of that "can-do" feeling. They were developing a great little rural community — their cultural center, their recreation center, the whole thing.

by Gordon T. Nesvig
and
Jean Spencer Felton, M.D.

Programs of preventive medicine for employees in the public sector are only now beginning to emerge, some 60 years after the first primitive efforts were seen in private industry. The early enactments of workmen's compensation legislation in the states led to the introduction of modest medical activities by employers, who were motivated primarily by a desire to lower the costs of workmen's compensation premiums. The goals many decades ago were to screen out the physically unfit applicants by medical examination and to treat the work-injured on the plant premises.

Changes in personnel practices, the introduction of contemporary social legislation, and the broadening of preventive medical methodology have led to the inclusion in large manufacturing plants, research organization, financial establishments, and in public utilities, of health services staffed by medical, nursing, and para-professional personnel. The most recent impetus to the creation of such departments in industry has been the Williams-Steiger Occupational Safety and Health Act of 1970, which provided a new charter to the federal Departments of Labor and Health, Education, and Welfare in the protection of the health of the worker. Under the Act, the states are empowered to prepare operative plans and standards so that three years subsequent to the acceptance of the proposals, the enforcement of the Act will be carried out at the state level. Germany to county government is the requirement that *all political subdivisions of the states will be included, exactly as are private employers.*

Historically, few programs in employee health have been seen in city and county governments. The rationale for this omission is not clear. Until a few years ago, no leadership was seen at the federal level, so the states and its municipalities had no outstanding model for replication of health services for their civil servants.

The County of Los Angeles, (Calif.), covering 4,000 square miles, has 79,000 employees serving at nearly all compass points. There are approximately 70 departments and districts with as diverse responsibilities as fire suppression and the provision of library services. Over the years, there had been a medical examination program, initially for the civil service commission and subsequently for the newly created department of personnel. Its objective was to examine all applicants for employment and, in so doing, to ascertain that candidates were physically able to undertake the duties of the jobs for which they were applying, and that they presented no conditions which, in the future, would prove costly to workmen's compensation carrier or the retirement board. To effect a super-scrupulous system that would admit only the truly physically or emotionally fit meant long delays in obtaining every available bit of historic medical information from a multiplicity of sources. Before an applicant could be employed it was entirely likely that

anywhere from three weeks to three months would be required for medical clearance.

In a growing county system in need of employees to staff new programs, such delays were completely antithetical to effective administration. One of us, then on the faculty at the University of California, Los Angeles, was asked to review the examination system to determine wherein the process could be improved. After several months of data gathering, consultation, and articulation of needs, a set of recommendations was developed which, in essence, called for the creation within the department of personnel of a modern, occupational health program. Concurrent with this proposal was the move to become self-insured for workmen's compensation coverage. By board of supervisors' action, the beginnings of an Occupational Health Service (OHS) were established in late 1968, and by 1 July 1969, the County of Los Angeles became self-insured for workmen's compensation. Since these dates, the OHS has enlarged its scope, aiding its parent organization, the department of personnel, in its mission of obtaining and retaining an effective work force and, through its many programmatic elements, contributing to the personal growth of innumerable employees.

Through the determination of the health status of applicants and employees, the OHS attempts to attain its own objectives of the improvement of the health of county staff, the minimization of the effects of disabling illness or injury, the restoration or elevation of the functional effectiveness of workers, and the attainment of new levels of physical or emotional wellness.

Occupational medicine is the only medical specialty which relates work to health, its practitioners studying the effects of one on the other. In turn, occupational health implies a broader enterprise, one in which a full health — physicians, nurses, environmentalists, epidemiologists, administrators, counseling psychologists, and health educators — endeavors to meet the needs of a large body of employees by applying the expertise of a variety of disciplines.

Services to the Applicant

Each candidate for employment is given a complete medical examination, the scope depending upon the type of job being sought. The more arduous the work, the more extensive is the review. Persons seeking most clerical, administrative, or sedentary positions complete a medical history questionnaire, have their visual and hearing skills measured, receive a chest X-ray, have an analysis of urine done, have their height and weight determined, and finally are examined by a physician. If special points in the past history warrant additional laboratory test, the procedures are added. An individual's medical clearance is based

on the result of matching his physical capacities against the environmental and physical demands, or requirements, of a job.

Services to the Employee

Most important in the OHS are the program components which will allow the employee to improve his health, or to redirect his emotional deviations, so as to undergo personal and job growth. Great emphasis is given counseling because of the many difficulties employees have, at all levels, in carrying out effective interpersonal relations. Numerous studies have demonstrated that workers in the main are technically competent, but socially or emotionally inept or immature. Unfortunately, it is the behavioral deficits which spell job success or failure, and which are most challenging to both the concerned supervisor and the insensitive superior.

To assist management in resolving these human problems, several counseling psychologists were added early to the OHS staff and, later, an occupational psychiatrist. In addition to time-of-hire evaluations, they conduct short-term individual and group counseling, and have endeavored to untangle the web of ineffectiveness, repeated absences, unsuccessful suicides, drug abuse, repeated injuries, inappropriate work behavior, apathy, gamesmanship, persisting disability, and the more recently described blue-collar blues. Special efforts have been in weight reduction, marital counseling, alcoholism rehabilitation, and supportive counseling for firemen retiring because of cardiac disease. To come shortly, as part of the heart disease prevention program will be groups for smoking cessation.

Emergency medical care is provided, immunizations are offered in group format to personnel at occupational risk, and nurses offer health counseling. Of extreme importance in an organization with 2400 different occupations is a knowledge of the hazards attendant upon these jobs. Laboratory workers are subject to infections, firemen manning pumps are exposed to high levels of noise, utility workers are in contact with asbestos, and pesticide handlers can absorb highly toxic materials. A team of environmentalists checks a wide variety of worksites to determine that the workroom air is safe for human use and that the levels of contaminants do not exceed accepted standards.

Health educators conduct first aid training of line supervisors in crafts, prepare clarifying documents for use in the provision of services, and conduct orientation sessions for certain new employees.

A program of periodic medical examinations brings in executives and safety personnel for health review through detailed repeat studies, and has made possible the open discussion of job tensions and stress which, particularly in the case of executives, cannot be handled in any other way. It is usually the men at the top who have no one to turn to when problems of behavioral response arise.

Results

Although epidemiologists in the OHS maintain current evaluative studies of medical activities, and provide cost-benefit data, it is difficult to ascertain except in a subjective or descriptive way if such a program is successful. Applicants are reporting to work early, emotionally upset employees are learning methods of coping with personal stress, and abusers of beverage alcohol and drugs are staying dry and clean. Heart disease is being detected at stages early enough for corrective measures to be effective, and open lines of communication with private physicians allow knowledgeable support to be brought to ill or injured county employees.

What is in the future? Satellite dispensaries will be established at points of greatest employee density in the county, and programs of physical fitness will be broadened as an ever-increasing fight against heart disease. Cancer detection activities will eventually be mounted, and one day a hot line for personal problems will bring the OHS to all work points in the county.

Nearly 30 municipalities have sought counsel from this program in occupational health, and several have used the OHS as a model, often bringing it down to appropriate size to meet local needs. It is recommended that all counties consider the initiation of an OHS, not only to answer the requirements of the state plans in Occupational Safety and Health, but also to have a built-in mechanism for the improvement of the public sector's human resources.

Nesvig is director of personnel for the county. Dr. Felton is director, occupational health service, department of personnel, and clinical professor of community medicine and public health, University of Southern California School of medicine at Los Angeles.

OUTLOOK

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Computer Training Session For Deaf Set For September

by Scott Franklin
New County, U.S.A. Center

A special training session on computer systems analysis will be held in Washington, D.C., September 9-13 for government employees on the local, state, and federal level. Usually such courses are routine but this session will be unique because participants will either be deaf or suffer from hearing impairments.

Sponsored by the Automatic Data Processing (ADP) Management Training Center of the U.S. Civil Service Commission, the program is open to deaf and hearing impaired employees holding grades GS-5 or above (or the equivalent) who have no prior automatic data processing training.

The workshop, designed to teach the basic concepts and techniques of computer systems analysis and design, will be highly condensed with much time devoted to actually performing systems tasks.

As a preparation for the course participants will be sent introductory ADP materials several weeks prior to the workshop.

The remainder of the week will be devoted to sessions dealing with programming, testing, conversion, evaluation, maintenance, and other related areas. Specific classes will cover such areas as record layouts, flowcharting, basic file design layouts, report, formats, and documentation requirements.

Individuals interested in attending the workshop should contact their training officers immediately since the session is limited to only twenty-five participants. The cost per person is \$250.

Further information is available through Herman McDaniel, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Training, the ADP Management Training Center, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Growth Management Techniques

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

- *Moratoria and Interim Controls
- *Adequate Public Facilities Ordinances
- *Assessing Economic and Fiscal Impact
- *Environmental Impact Statement Process
- *Land Banking
- *Housing Policies
- *Zoning: New Developments and Alternatives
- *New Communities

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

Among the scheduled special speakers at the conference are Robert Freilich, Professor of Law, University of Missouri, author of Ramapo New York State Supreme Court Decision.

Since the number of participants is limited to 250 persons (elected officials, administrators, planners or attorneys), we encourage you to register early. Admission will be limited to those pre-registered. Participants are encouraged to bring copies of reports, ordinances, etc. dealing with their own efforts to manage growth.

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

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

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

REGISTRATION FORM

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

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

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

Reserve Rooms Now for Next NACE Meeting

As you know, the National Association of County Engineers will meet during NACo's 39th Annual Convention, July 14-17 in Dade County, Florida. An interesting program is planned, including a workshop about outstanding achievements of state associations of county engineers and a second about the future state-county role in transportation.

So far, only 40 county engineers have made hotel reservations for the meeting. Those who have not made reservations should do so now because hotels are filling quickly. The Fontainebleau and the Eden Roc are already booked. Because hotels are filling up so quickly, be sure to indicate a first and second hotel choice on your reservation form. These forms can be found in *County News*. All reservations must be made directly with the Miami Beach Tourist and Convention Bureau, 555 17th Street, Miami Beach, Florida 33139.

Daylight Savings Time

The Department of Transportation wants some information on the impact of daylight savings time (DST). DOT wants to know, for example, if it is advisable on a year-round basis; if it helps conserve energy; if it should be continued when the current legislation (Emergency Daylight Saving Time Conservation Act) expires in October, 1975.

DOT would like comments, in writing, by April 24 (write to U.S. Department of Transportation, Box 1813, Washington, D.C. 20013), but since the time is so short, telephone comments can be made to Charles Horner, DOT Consumer Affairs Office, at 202/426-4518.

New Transit Research Information Center

There is a new unit within the Urban Mass Transportation Administration's (UMTA) Office of Transit Management called the Transit Research Information Center (TRIC). TRIC was established to provide technical information on UMTA projects; to maintain a collection of all UMTA-sponsored reports and studies and to provide information on their availability and findings.

TRIC prepares one-page abstracts of selected reports and distributes them monthly. These abstracts can be received on a regular basis, free of charge, by contacting the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Office of Transit Management, Transit Research Information Center, 2100 2nd Street, S.W., Room 6412, Washington, D.C. 20590; 202/426-9157. Abstracts on a specific report or on a general topic also are prepared on request.

Workshops on Public Communication

The American Public Works Association (APWA) Education Foundation is sponsoring two, 2-day workshops on public communication. The first is May 7-8 in New York at the Sheraton Inn at LaGuardia; the second is May 9-10 in Atlanta at the Hilton Inn. Workshop topics include organizing for public relations, publications in communications, training of personnel in public communications, relations with the news media, and presenting public works programs to the legislative body and to the public.

The workshop fee is \$65 for APWA members and all employees of governmental units enrolled as Public Agency Members of APWA, and \$75 for

non-members. For registration forms and additional information, write to APWA Education Foundation, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Counties Out

FHWA division engineers have been instructed to terminate forest highway cooperative agreements with individual counties. Instead, such agreements are to be made between FHWA and the state highway department. State highway departments without legal authority to maintain projects on the federal-aid secondary system are to make agreements for forest highway maintenance with counties.

House Vote On Obey Amendment

By a vote of 236 to 168, the House of Representatives approved on April 10 an amendment sponsored by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) to the Second Supplemental Appropriations bill (H.R. 14013) which will provide an extra \$150 million for public service jobs in fiscal 1974.

The total amount approved by the House for public service employment is \$500 million which includes \$250 million under Title II of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) and \$250 million for transitional funds under Section 5 of the Emergency Employment Act (EEA). Rep. Obey believes this additional money will create an extra 15,000 public service jobs, for a total of about 100,000. Without the help of county officials who contacted a large number of representatives in person on Monday, April 8, the amendment would not have passed on Wednesday, April 10.

County officials should check how their congressman voted on the Obey amendment. This vote may be an indicator of how he will vote on increased funding for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act in FY 1975.

NACo is urging Congress to appropriate \$3.5 billion for CETA for FY 75; the Administration has requested \$2.05 billion. County officials whose congressman voted for the Obey amendment should write and thank them. Those whose congressman voted against the amendment should let them know the county's manpower needs.

The record of the vote on the Obey amendment follows:

Ayes — 236 — Abdnor, Abzug, Adams, Addabbo, Alexander, Anderson, Calif., Anderson, Ill., Andrews, N.Dak., Annunzio;

Ashley, Aspin, Badillo, Barrett, Bell, Bergland, Biaggi, Biester, Bingham, Blatnik, Boggs, Boland, Brademas;

Brasco, Bray, Breaux, Breckinridge, Brinkley, Brooks, Broomfield, Brozman, Brown, Calif., Brown, Mich.;

Burke, Calif., Burke, Mass., Burton, Camey, Ohio, Chisholm, Clark, Clay, Cohen, Collins, Ill., Conte;

Corman, Cotter, Cronin, Culver, Daniels, Dominick V., Davis, Ga., Davis, S.C., de la Garza, Delaney, Dellenback;

(Continued on page 11)

New Land Use Bill

(Continued from page 1)

a comparison of H.R. 10294 (the Udall bill) and H.R. 13790 (the Steiger bill):

Grant Qualification

States would be ineligible to receive any financial assistance under the Steiger bill unless their legislatures had already adopted a land use policy. Development of a land use policy could take several years and is usually preceded by an evaluation of land resources and uses, significant growth and land use issues, and public consideration.

Under the Udall bill, state and local governments could receive grants to develop land use policies as part of their development of a land use planning process. Grants could be made available as soon as the state had designated an agency to receive them and established an

intergovernmental advisory council that includes local government participation.

The Steiger bill contains no definition of what would constitute an adequate state land use policy, thus leaving this determination to a federal agency.

State/Local Partnership

Though the Steiger bill specifies that the land use plan shall be implemented to the maximum extent possible through general purpose local governments, it fails to provide for the on-going involvement by local governments in the development of the plan and fails to assure that local governments affected by land use decisions have an opportunity to participate in the planning and decision-making process.

Although the Udall bill leaves the initiative at the state level for developing the land use planning process it provides specific methods for involving local governments during the process development, including formation of an intergovernmental advisory council, an appeals process, and consideration of the planning process impact on local tax bases.

The most important distinction, however, is that the Steiger bill would require a land use plan which could include all land areas and uses within a state, including those of purely local concern which constitute ninety percent of all land use decisions.

The Udall measure however, omits decisions affecting only one local government by focusing on critical environmental areas and development and land use of more than local concern which constitute about ten percent of all land use decisions.

Role of the Federal Government

The Steiger bill provides no direction to federal agencies to improve decision-making processes which affect the use of non-federally owned land. These activities, now outside state and local control, have significant influence on future land use patterns in urban and rural areas alike.

The Udall bill would require federal projects and activities significantly affecting the use of non-federal lands to be consistent with the state land use program except in the case of overriding national interest, as determined by the President.

This provision returns a measure of control over such projects to the states and is the basis of the enthusiastic support of state and local levels of government for the land use legislation. The Steiger bill omits this provision.

Environment/Development

The Steiger bill provides no encouragement to balance development needs and environmental protection. It

only requires the state to inventory areas of critical environmental concern and give particular attention to interstate areas of critical environmental concern and interstate key facilities.

In sharp contrast, H.R. 10294 requires the state to give consideration to all economic, social, and environmental demands on the land. It focuses not only in areas of critical environmental concern, including important natural areas, renewable resource areas and natural hazard areas, but also focuses on key facilities including energy facilities, large-scale development, regionally beneficial development, new communities, and urges the consideration of a full range of housing opportunities.

Grant Authorization

The Steiger bill authorizes the appropriation of \$50 million per year for six years for state grants at 50 percent of the cost for plan development and implementation. If a state chooses to involve participation by local government in the development and implementation of the plan, it could receive up to 75 percent of the cost of plan development and implementation. It is doubtful that this funding level would do more than fund the required state planning agencies.

H.R. 10294 provides \$100 million per year for eight years and would provide 75 percent of the cost of development and implementation.

NACo Policy

The NACo members adopted a resolution in Dallas in 1973 supporting enactment of a national land use policy bill which strongly encourages the involvement of counties and cities in developing the state planning process; developing state land use plans; and implementing such plans.

The goal of the land use policy should be to reward progress in local planning, where it exists, and to encourage and strengthen local programs where they are inadequate.

This policy was reaffirmed this year through a resolution supporting H.R. 10294 passed at the NACo National Legislative Conference in February by the Land Use Steering Committee and the NACo Board of Directors.

Since the House Rules Committee action in February, NACo has been actively pushing to have the Udall bill, which contains local government protections, reconsidered.

With the delay and the introduction of the Steiger bill, it appears that after hearings and Rules Committee reconsideration a full scale battle will be waged on the House floor.

Summer Jobs

(Continued from page 1)

year's funds, while the proposed Labor Department approach guarantees them 90 percent of last year's funds.

The CETA formula distributes half the funds on the basis of last year's funding, 37.5 percent on the basis of relative number of unemployed persons, and 12.5 percent on the basis of the relative number of low-income adults. Each prime sponsor's allotment is then scrutinized to make sure that it is not more than 150 percent of last year's amount, nor less than 50 percent of the three-part formula allocation, whichever is higher. Only then is there an attempt to hold each prime sponsor to 90 percent of last year's level.

Current Labor Department plans do not promise each prime sponsor at least 50 percent of its formula allocation. Thus some areas which have not enjoyed large summer youth programs previously may receive quite a bit less than their formula share this summer.

In commenting on draft summer program regulations, NACo has urged strict application of the CETA allocation formula.

The funds, which provide summer jobs for economically disadvantaged young people 14 years old and above, are included in the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act. Senate action is expected during the week of April 22. The House passed the measure before the Easter recess.

EPA Releases Draft Of Noise Pollution Report

by Carol Shaskan
Legislative Research Assistant

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has released a draft project report entitled "Noise Standards for Existing Turbojet Propelled Airplanes (Retrofit/Fleet Noise Level)." The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) has published a notice of proposed rule making (NPRM 74-14) on this subject requiring modification or phase out of noisier jets over the next 4 years. The EPA final version of this draft report will be the supporting data for the EPA response to the FAA docket.

Both actions are in response to the Noise Control Act of 1972 (Public Law 92-574) which requires that, "in order to afford present and future relief and protection to the public health and welfare from aircraft noise and sonic boom, the FAA, after consultation with EPA, shall prescribe and amend such regulations as the FAA may find necessary to provide for the control and abatement of aircraft noise and sonic boom."

Additionally, the act requires EPA to submit to the FAA proposed regulations providing for such control and abatement of aircraft noise and sonic boom as EPA determines is necessary to protect the public health and welfare.

EPA's proposed regulations are to be based upon a comprehensive Aircraft/Airport Noise Study conducted by EPA. As a result of this study EPA has determined that an effective program to deal with this problem would require three complementary types of regulations; noise abatement flight; noise source emission regulations; airport noise regulations.

Noise pollution is a serious problem for areas situated in the vicinities of airports. Those counties who are interested in receiving copies of future draft proposals and regulations concerning noise pollution should send their names to Carol Shaskan at NACo.

IPA Information Available From Civil Service

The United States Civil Service Commission has recently prepared a package of information about Intergovernmental Personnel Act Programs. The Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA) was the first comprehensive statute designed to strengthen personnel resources of state and local governments.

Prepared by the Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs of CSC, the package contains such items as: "Affirmative Action Guide for State and Local Government," "Summary of Selected IPA Products," "Guidelines for Qualitative Evaluation of Personnel Operations in State and Local Governments," "State Salary Survey," as well as a number of articles concerning particular IPA programs.

For further information contact Lea Guarraia, phone number (202) 632-6054, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, Washington, D.C. 20415.

Priority Legislation

(Continued from page 2)

or only eight percent of total state, local and private agency spending (\$600 million).

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

Land Use Policy Legislation

Objective: NACo urges passage of the land use bill reported by the House Interior Committee (H.R. 10294) which contains NACo amendments strengthening local planning and reflects NACo's policy. NACo urges defeat of amendments to be offered on the House floor which would attempt to gut the thrust of the legislation. NACo urges the Senate to agree to all NACo amendments in the House-Senate conference committee.

Status: The House Interior Committee plans further public hearings on all the land use bills during the last week of April. The House Rules Committee is expected to clear the way for floor debate on the legislation by mid-May. The chances are good for major amendments to H.R. 10294.

Economic Development Act

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

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

House Vote Approves Higher Funds For Summer Jobs

(Continued from page 9)

Denholm, Dent, Diggs, Dingell, Donohue, Drinan, Dulski, de Pont, Eckhardt, Edwards, Calif.; Eilber, Esch, Evans, Colo., Fascell, Fish, Foley, Ford, Forsythe, Fraser, Frenzel;

Forehlich, Fulton, Gaydos, Giaimo, Gibbons, Gilman, Ginn, Gonzalez, Grasso, Green, Ore.;

Green, Pa., Gude Hamilton, Hammerschmidt, Hanley, Hanna Hansen, Wash., Harington, Hawkins, Hays;

Hechler, W.Va., Heckler, Mass., Heinz, Helstoski, Hicks, Hillis, Holifield, Holtzman, Horton, Howard;

Huber, Hungate, Hunt, Hutchinson, Johnson, Calif., Johnson, Pa., Jones, N.C., Jones, Okla., Jordan, Karth;

Kluczynski, Koch, Hyros, Leggett, Lehman, Long, La., Long, Md., Lujan, Luken, McCloskey;

McCormack, McDade, McFall, McKay, McKinney, McSpadden, Macdonald, Madigan, Mallary, Maraziti;

Mathias, Calif., Matsunaga, Mazzoli, Meeds, Melcher, Metcalfe, Mezvinsky, Mills, Minish, Mink;

Mitchell, Md., Mitchell, N.Y., Moakley, Mollohan, Moorhead, Pa., Morgan, Mosher, Moss, Murphy, Ill., Murtha;

Natcher, Nedzi, Nix, Obey, O'Hara, O'Neill, Owens, Passman, Patten, Pepper, Perkins, Peyser, Pike, Podell, Preyer, Price, Ill., Pritchard, Railsback, Randall, Rangel;

Rees, Regula, Reid, Reuss, Riegle, Rinaldo, Rodino, Roe, Roncalio, Wyo., Roncallo, N.Y.;

Rooney, Pa., Rosenthal, Rostenkowski, Roush, Roy, Roybal, Ruppe, Ryan, St. Germain, Sarasin;

Sarbanes, Schroeder, Seiberling, Sisk, Slack, Smith, Iowa., Staggars, Stanton, J. William, Stanton, James V.;

Start, Steele, Stephens, Stokes, Stratton, Stubblefield, Stuckey, Studts, Sullivan, Symington;

Talcott, Thompson, N.J., Thomson, Wis., Thone, Thornton, Tieman, Udall, Ullman, Vander Jagt, Vander Veen;

Vanik, Vigorito, Waldie, Walsh, Whalen, Widnall, Wilson, Charles H., Calif., Wilson, Charles, Tex., Wolff Wright;

Yates, Yatron, Young, Ga., Young, Tex., Zablocki.

Noes — 168 — Andrews, N.C., Archer,

Arends, Armstrong, Ashbrook, Bafalis, Baker, Bauman, Beard, Bennett;

Bevill, Blackburn, Brown, Ohio, Broyhill, N.C., Broyhill, Va., Buchanan, Burgener, Burke, Fla. Burleson, Tex.;

Burlison, Mo. Butler, Byron, Camp, Carter, Casey, Tex., Chamberlain, Chappell, Clancy, Clausen, Don H., Clawson, Del.

Cleveland, Cochran, Collins, Tex., Conable, Conlan, Coughlin, Crane, Daniel, Dan, Daniel, Robert W., Jr., Davis, Wis.;

Dennis, Derwinski, Devine, Dickinson, Downing, Duncan, Edwards, Ala., Erlenborn, Eshleman, Evins, Tenn.;

Findley, Fisher, Flood, Flowers, Flynt, Fountain, Frey, Fuqua, Gettys, Goodwater;

Goodling, Cross, Trover, Gubser,

Gunter, Guyer, Haley, Hanrahan, Hansen, Idaho, Harsha, Hastings;

Herbert, Henderson, Hinshaw, Hogan, Holt, Hosmer, Hudnut, Ichord, Jarman, Johnson, Colo., Jones, Ala., Jones,

Tenn., Kemp, Ketchum, King, Kuykendall, Lagomarsino, Landgrebe, Latta;

Lent, Lott, McClory, McCollister, Mahon, Mann, Martin, N.C., Mathis, Ga., Mayne, Michel;

Milford, Miller, Mizell, Montgomery, Moorhead, Calif., Myers, Nelsen, O'Brien, Parris, Pettis;

Poage, Powell, Ohio, Price, Tex., Quie, Guillen, Rarick, Rhodes, Roberts, Robinson, Va., Robison, N.Y.;

Rogers, Rousselot, Runnels, Ruth, Sandman, Slatterfield, Scherle, Schneebeli, Sebelius, Shoup;

Shriver, Shuster, Sikes, Skubitz, Smith, N.Y., Snyder, Spence, Steed, Stellman, Steiger, Ariz., Steiger, Wis.;

Symms, Taylor, Mo., Taylor, N.C., Teague, Towell, Nev., Treen, Veysey, Waggonner, Wampler;

Ware, White, Whitehurst, Whitten, Wiggins, Williams, Wilson, Bob, Winn, Wyatt, Wylder, Wylie;

Wyman, Young, Alaska, Young, Fla., Young, Ill., Young, S.C., Zion, Zwach.

Not Voting — 28 — Bolling, Bowenn, Carey, N.Y., Cederberg, Collier, Conyers, Danielson, Dellums, Dorn, Frelinghuysen;

Gray, Griffiths, Kastenmeier, Kazen, Landrum, Litton, McEwen, Madden, Martin, Nebr. Minshall, Ohio;

Murphy, N.Y., Nichols, Patman,

Pickle, Rooney, N.Y., Rose, Shipley, Van

Deerlin.

NACo's 39th Annual Convention

"States and Counties:
Partnership for Progress"

July 14-17, 1974

Dade County, Florida

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

DEADLINE: JULY 5, 1974**COUNTY** _____**HOTEL CHOICE**

First _____

Second _____

(Please circle preference)

single double/twin suite rate \$

Arrival date _____ Departure date _____

Time _____

MAKE RESERVATION FOR:

Name _____

Title _____

Name _____

Title _____

Name _____

Title _____

PERSON MAKING THESE RESERVATIONS:

Name _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip Code _____

Phone _____

HOTELS**Barcelona**

Single _____

Double _____

\$14

\$16

Doral-On-The-Ocean

Single or twin _____

Suites _____

\$22-32

\$35

Eden Roc

Recorders and Clerks Headquarters

Single or twin _____

Suites _____

\$22-32

\$42-72 (2 rooms)

\$104 (3 rooms)

Fontainebleau

Convention Headquarters

NACo Board of Directors

Treasurers and Officers

Engineers

Hotel Officers

Single or double _____

Suites (One bedroom) _____

(Two bedrooms) _____

\$19-31

\$70-90

\$100-\$120

Montmartre

Single _____

Twin _____

Suites _____

\$18

\$20-24

\$48-72

Playboy Plaza

Single or twin _____

Suite _____

\$22-32

\$75 (2 rooms)

\$104 (3 rooms)

Ballot Box

(Continued from page 3)

Will the increased frequency of elections depress voter turnout to an even lower level than it already is now? Will state voter turnout hit new lows?

State officials and county officials who wish to have an impact on national legislation should communicate their views on this subject to members of Congress immediately. Good intentions by members of Congress are no substitute for an informed judgment about the consequences of national legislation on the state election system and on the right of citizens to cast a ballot.

Call before weekly
board meetings

Hillenbrand's Washington
Report

202/785-9591

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Officials:

Response to NACo's County Achievement Award Program has been quite astounding. Currently we are processing 345 Achievement Awards.

Not only are there more award applications, they are getting increasingly more valuable as a source of new ideas for every county.

As you know, a case history is submitted with each application, and case histories of winners are made available to other counties (at our cost of reproducing the material) through the Living Library.

Approximately 100 counties are also having exhibit booths at our Miami Beach Annual Conference July 14-17, and will be available to provide detailed information to interested counties.

Particularly impressive are the number of applications in the area of financial management. This is a subject near and dear to the hearts of almost every county official, and we are continually amazed at the new ideas in money and debt management thought up by county officials.

Also we have more than 100 exhibit booths from commercial firms. This will make Miami Beach our biggest, and we hope most educational, products exhibit.

The number of reservations is way up over past years. We already have 2,000 people signed up for Miami Beach, with many dozens of hotel room reservation requests each day.

Our host, the Dade County Board of Commissioners and the wonderful people of Florida promise to make this the most outstanding Annual Conference in all NACo history.

Congressional Deadlines

As the impeachment clouds in the House of Representatives get more and more ominous, we are more and more conscious of the short time we have to secure passage of legislation of vital importance to counties. If our four county coalition topics (mass transit, manpower funding, community development, and rural development) have not been acted on by the end of June, we fear they might not pass in this session of Congress.

We are hopeful but not optimistic about the possibility that if impeachment does pass the House and the President is tried in the Senate, those two bodies will institute a "two track" system that will allow a portion of each day to be devoted to regular legislative business.

Good News

County Mayor C. Beverly Briley, former NACo president from Nashville-Davidson County, Tennessee, is back on the job feeling like a million dollars after a fairly long illness.

Future Conferences

Next week's *County News* will contain an 8-page supplement with program details focused on our conference theme "Counties and States in Partnership for the People." Incidentally, for those planning ahead, our 1975 Annual Meeting will be in the City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii June 22-25. Our Board of Directors this week approved holding our 1976 meeting in Salt Lake County, Utah, June 27-30.

The A-85 Process

NACo is taking the lead in urging the Office of Management and Budget, the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, and other public interest groups to improve the A-85 process. OMB Circular No. A-85 provides chief executives of state and local governments with an opportunity to comment on major federal rules, regulations, standards, procedures, guidelines and major organizational changes, any of which have a significant and nationwide effect on state and local governments. As county officials know, in many cases regulations are more important than legislation in determining how a program will operate.

Over the past year NACo has been concerned that the main intent of A-85 was not being carried out by OMB or other federal agencies. Too often, state and local officials are not informed of proposed regulations until they are in virtually final form. In addition, time constraints, unavailability of regulation copies, and overly complicated wording of the regulations have interfered with the successful functioning of the A-85 process.

In a recent meeting with OMB, ACIR, NACo, and other public interest groups, it was agreed that the A-85 process must be strengthened and more closely adhered to. We are currently working with these groups to do just that. We will keep you informed of our progress.

Chlorine Shortage

The federal government has now confirmed what we said several months

ago: there is a shortage of chlorine and it could affect the health of many Americans.

The new study by the Environmental Protection Agency shows that scores of local governments are having trouble getting enough chlorine for water and sewage treatment, with the likelihood of an even worse problem this summer.

The shortage, in part an offshoot of the energy crisis is also affecting other water treatment chemicals such as soda and chemicals used for fluoridation, according to EPA. It said the chlorine shortage could be particularly troublesome this summer because of heavy seasonal demands for electricity — a prime ingredient in the manufacture of the chemical.

In addition to the electricity problems the shortage has been aggravated by a growing industrial use which has helped outstrip production as well as transportation problems and a scarcity of chlorine containers.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

MAY

1 - 3	Utah Association of Counties Annual Convention	Salt Lake City, Utah Travel Lodge	Jack E. Christiansen 801/359-3332
2 - 4	New Mexico Association of County Annual Convention	Albuquerque, New Mexico	P. Larragoite 505/983-2101
5 - 8	American Society for Public Administration Annual Convention	Syracuse, New York Hotel Syracuse	Richard Legon 202/785-3255
15 - 16	Region III Federal Aid Briefing	Baltimore, Maryland	Stephen Collins 301/494-3317
22 - 24	ICMA/Fairfax County/NACo Managed Growth Conference	Reston, Virginia	Bruce Talley 202/785-9577
29 - 31	Region VI Federal Aid Briefing	New Orleans, Louisiana Hilton Inn at Airport	Roy Wilty 504/367-6611

JUNE

9 - 12	Montana Association of Counties Annual Conference	Missoula, Montana	Dean Zinnecker 406/442-5209
19 - 21	Association of County Commissioners of Alabama Annual Conference	Birmingham, Alabama	O.H. Sharpless 205/263-7594
	New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders Annual Conference	Camden County, New Jersey Cherry Hill Inn	Jack Lamping 609/394-3467
23 - 27	Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference	Hershey, Pennsylvania	C. Robert Budd 717/232-7554
26 - 29	Washington State Association of Counties Annual Conference	Seattle, Washington	Jack Rogers 206/357-5536

JULY

14 - 17	NACo National Convention	Miami Beach, Florida	Rod Kendig 202/785-9577
19 - 20	Mississippi Association of Supervisors Annual Conference	Biloxi, Mississippi	601/355-2211
25 - 27	Maryland Association of Counties Annual Conference	Ocean City, Maryland	Joseph J. Murnane 301/268-5884

NACo Staff Contacts

To help people reach the proper person at NACo, a list of contacts and their general areas of responsibility has been compiled.
Telephone: 785-9577

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