

This Week

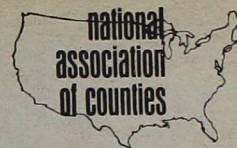
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Vol. 9, No. 16

County News

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

April 18, 1977



Washington, D.C.

Water Dispute Threatens Jobs Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—House and Senate conferees will be meeting this week to resolve differences on amendments to the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act which are tacked on to the public works bill, H.R. 11.

House and Senate deadlock over these amendments threatens passage of the public works bill.

Immediately preceding recess, public works conferees offered points to be considered as a part of their water bill this session (see April 8 County News, page 1). The major

problem remains, however, that each side has offered points which the other still opposes.

NACo as well as groups representing city and state officials, have been trying to assist House and Senate staff in working out a compromise.

NACo has repeatedly told conferees that certain water amendments are vital to pass before July 1. These amendments include: funding for the construction grant and 208 area-wide water planning program; extensions of the 1977 deadlines for municipali-

ties to comply with national secondary treatment standards; a provision to allow local governments to use ad valorem (property taxes) to finance the operation and maintenance of their treatment plants; and a moratorium of Phase 3 of the 404 Army Corps of Engineers permit program for dredging and filling on the nation's wetlands, pending further study.

The House water amendments contain several other measures that are necessary to improve imple-

mentation of the 1972 water law. While NACo has repeatedly supported these amendments, we believe their enactment could be postponed until Jan. 1 without seriously interfering with overall program implementation. These amendments include state certification of the construction grant program; simplification of the grant application process; and a study on industrial cost recovery requirements of the 1972 law.

Without resolution of the water bill, many states stand to run out of

funds for municipalities to implement the construction grant program in the remaining fiscal '77 year. Additionally, many local government officials will be subject to law suits for violating the 1977 national secondary treatment standards of the 1972 law. Those local governments planning to use ad valorem taxes (property taxes) to finance the operation and maintenance of their treatment plants (rather than user fees) will face the loss of 20 per cent of their federal construction grant funds.

Drought Congress to Act on Emergency Relief

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Legislation to address the effects of this nation's worst drought in three years is expected to receive prompt congressional action.

President Carter has proposed \$500 million for the Comprehensive Drought Assistance Program of 1977. This is an emergency drought relief package to be implemented by seven federal agencies. The Administration has urged immediate consideration of the proposals, which specify that funds must be obligated by Sept. 30 and projects completed by Nov. 30.

The assistance will be provided in the form of grants of up to 50 per cent of project cost and low interest loans of 5 per cent, repayable up to 10 years.

The package primarily involves Farmers Home Administration (FmHA), the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the Small Business Administration (SBA), the Interior Department, and the Agricultural Stabilization and Conservation Service (ASCS).

FmHA will provide \$75 million in grants and \$150 million in loans to communities below 10,000 population. The grant funds will be made under existing authority of the Rural Development Act.

The current water and sewer appropriation of \$200 million, when added to the \$75 million for the drought program, is within the \$300 million authorized level. Continuation of the drought program for fiscal '78, however, may necessitate increasing authorization above \$300 million, which NACo strongly endor-

The required funding through FmHA has been included in the First Supplemental Appropriation Act of 1977, currently reported out of Conference Committee.

EDA will be responsible for assisting communities of above 10,000 population. EDA will also receive \$75 million in grants for up to 50 per cent of project costs, and \$150 million in 5 per cent interest loans.

New authorization is required, however, before EDA can administer the program. Senate hearings have been held in the subcommittee on regional and community development. The House Public Works Committee will also hold hearings.

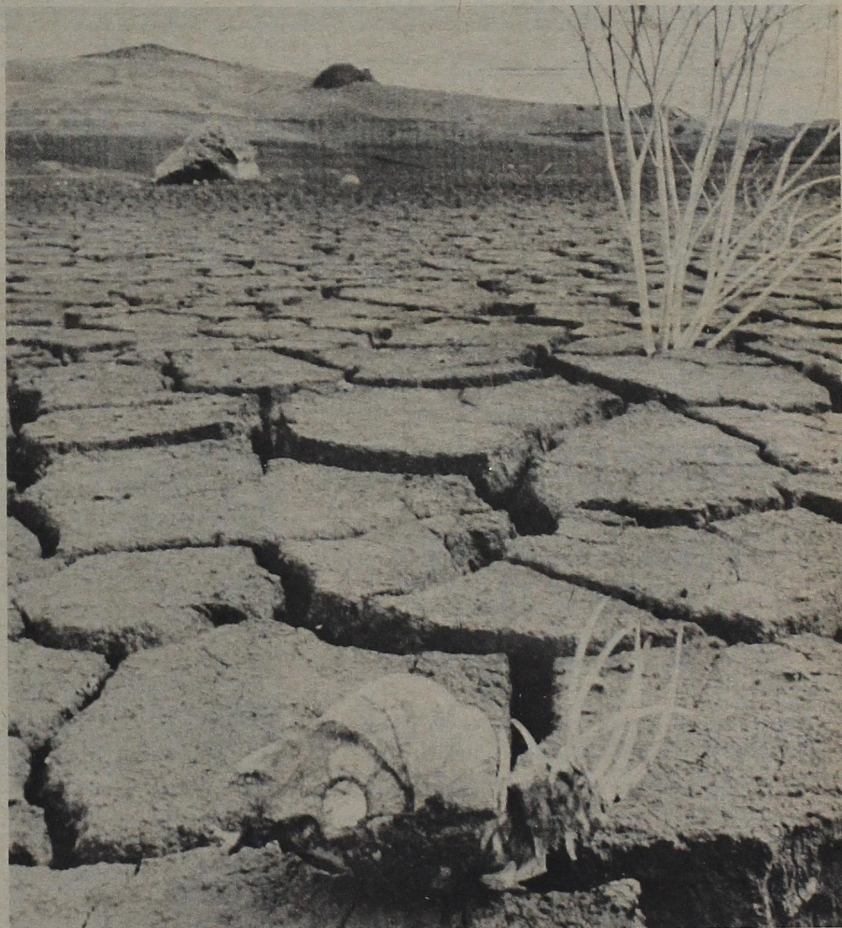
Both the FmHA and EDA programs are designed to help communities make emergency water system improvements that can be completed quickly and are essential to protect public health and safety.

The drought relief program also provides a minimum of \$100 million in loans to the Interior Department to establish a "water bank" for growers of perennial crops who need to purchase water. Added as an amendment to a House bill, this proposal has passed the House and will go to conference with a Senate version, sponsored by Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.). Agreement is expected shortly.

In addition, SBA will have a \$50 million loan program of 5 per cent loans to drought affected small businesses, and ASCS will administer \$100 million in 5 per cent loans for cost sharing and emergency soil conservation practices. Both these programs require new authorizations. No dates for hearings have been scheduled.

Eligibility for the FmHA program will go to areas designated by the President, the Secretary of Agriculture, or the FmHA state director as emergency drought areas. EDA eligibility will extend to those drought impact areas so designated by the Secretary of Commerce after a determination of "major and continuing adverse drought conditions causing significant hardship."

NACo will publish a list of drought eligible counties as soon as they are available. Counties interested in applying should contact their local FmHA or state EDA office.



A dead carp is seen lying on floor of draining Nicasio reservoir in Marin County, Calif.

Budget Panels Up Title XX Funds

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate and House Budget Committees included substantial social services increases in their final markup of the fiscal '78 budget. The most significant increase came in Title XX, which has been funded at a \$2.5 billion ceiling since 1972. Both budget committees approved a \$200 million increase for day care services. This, in effect, will continue funding established by the Long-Mondale Act in 1976.

The Senate Budget Committee also approved an additional \$200

million increase in Title XX due to inflationary costs. This would raise the funding level of Title XX to \$2.9 billion.

The House and Senate rejected a \$400 million increase in Title XX directed toward coordinating social services and the Work Incentive Program.

The House Budget Committee also approved a \$210 million increase in Title IV-B (Child Welfare), which would bring the total IV-B funding to \$266 million. The Senate Budget Committee approved a \$200 increase

for IV-B programs.

These budget targets will now be submitted to Congress, which has until May 15 to complete their action on the budget requests.

NACo's Research Foundation has been given a Title XX grant by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The grant will be used to look at county participation in social services and their relationship to the Comprehensive Annual Service Plans. For additional information, contact Jim Koppel at NACoRF.

**Public general
hospital administra-
tors meet at NACo to
discuss the Adminis-
tration's proposed
cost containment
policies.**

See page 3.



RECOGNIZING OLDER WORKERS—In recognition of National Employ the Older Worker Week, W.W. "Woody" Dumas, mayor-president of the City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge (La.), presents a certificate of appreciation to employer Adie Brent, right. Looking on are, from left, John Browning, 63, and John Washington, 69, two guards employed by Brent, and Jewel Trahan, coordinator of the parish's Senior Workers Employment Program. In May, Older Americans Month, the East Baton Rouge Council on Aging is planning activities involving volunteers in the Retired Senior Volunteers Program.

Pima Plans Care for Aging

WASHINGTON, D.C.—County officials are playing a key role in developing an ambitious "total system" of health services to aid elderly and chronically ill citizens in Pima County, Ariz., according to a report published by the Aging Program of NACo's Research Foundation.

Arizona is the only state that does not participate in Medicaid, the federal-state medical assistance program. Consequently, county offi-

cials are finding other sources of funds for the new system of long-term health care.

The system, first proposed in a 1975 master plan, includes:

- Nursing homes that offer several levels of care;
- Special congregate housing to lodge elderly people who need assistance but not nursing care;
- Community health centers in

Tucson and three rural towns;

- Eleven "supportive community services, and legal assistance.

The county is using local bond issues, its own revenues, and several federal grants to put the system into operation.

TO BUILD a new nursing home and expand facilities at an existing county home, the county obtained voter approval of a \$7.2 million bond issue.

To circumvent the lack of Medicaid, the county board of supervisors uses funds available under Title XX of the Social Security Act to pay for several supportive services.

The county donated land to help a non-profit developer obtain a \$660,000 grant to build congregate housing.

County money is used to pay for an ombudsman, recommended in the master plan, to oversee the quality of long-term care in the county.

To explain and promote the system, county officials appeared on television and before 90 associations and civil groups in 1975-76.

The report notes that the county officials had the backing of the county's elderly and handicapped. Yet, contrary to the popular image of this desert community, neither group is unusually large. The proportion of elderly in the county, for example, is less than 1 per cent more than the national average.

Free copies of the report, "Pima County's Continuum of Care," may be obtained by writing: Aging Program, National Association of Counties Research Foundation, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

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PHYSICIAN EXTENDERS

Added Medicare Coverage Urged

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Congressional hearings were recently held on proposed Medicare amendments that could dramatically increase the availability of health care for millions of elderly Americans in rural areas.

Services provided by physician extenders in rural clinics are not now covered under the Medicare program. Medicare allows coverage of services provided by physician extenders, only if they are provided under a physician's direct supervision.

Bills have been introduced into both Houses which would allow for Medicare reimbursements to rural clinics for care provided by physician extenders whether or not the supervising physician is physically present.

On Feb. 28, the House Ways and Means health subcommittee held hearings on Chairman Dan Rostenkowski's (D-Ill.) bill (H.R. 2504) extending Medicare reimbursements to physician extenders. In written testimony, NACo's Chairman for Health and Education, Supervisor Terry Pitts of Milwaukee County, Wis. strongly urged support of the bill, noting that "Medicare restrictions against payment for physician extender services has created a bias against rural counties and impeded the recruitment of both physician extenders and physicians to underserved areas."

NACo TESTIMONY pointed out that the federal government has played a conflicting role by funding physician extender training programs and encouraging the use of such "mid-level practitioners" in underserved areas, while refusing to allow Title XVIII (Medicare) payments for their services. NACo has also advocated extending reimbursement to urban underserved areas.

ELDERLY, DISABLED

Cost Options Given for Long-term Care

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Long-term health care may cost counties, states, and the federal government between \$7 billion and \$23 billion in 1980, depending on how much federal programs are altered, according to a "budget issue paper" released by the newly created Congressional Budget Office.

The paper, "Long-Term Care for the Elderly and Disabled," outlines present programs for the chronically ill and three alternative approaches. Cost estimates are provided for each option.

In 1975, according to the paper, federal, state, and local governments spent approximately \$5.8 billion for long-term care. The federal share was \$3.1 billion, 56 per cent of the total.

If no changes are made in federal programs, total governmental expenditure in 1980 is estimated to grow to between \$7 billion and \$8 billion.

If one of the three options is taken, however, expenditures would be between \$8 billion and \$23 billion.

"Option A" would modify Medicare and Medicaid to make non-institutional services more accessible. Medicare's restrictions on home care would be lessened, but coverage would still be restricted to acute, rather than chronic, illness. State participating in Medicaid

Subsequent testimony in Senate hearings echoed the firm belief that the proposed legislation would correct the inadequate access to health care services in remote areas by supporting these trained physician extenders.

"THIRTY-TWO million rural Americans are in a double bind situation which must be corrected, because of a lack of physicians who must rely on physician extenders, but that care cannot be assured if no physician is present," said Sen. Dick Clark (D-Iowa), chairman of the Senate Agriculture subcommittee on rural development which held hearings on the Senate version (S. 708) March 29.

Additional testimony from health professionals from rural areas stressed the benefits of physician extenders in terms of cost, control, quality of care and patient acceptance.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) representatives offered testimony supporting reimbursements to clinics in urban and underserved areas, as well as rural clinics. Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.) expressed his concern that the program would "take over" the program.

The subcommittee on rural development's hearings were purely "informational," held to sustain interest in the legislation. The Senate Finance subcommittee on health chaired by Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.), has jurisdiction over legislation. It's unlikely that the subcommittee will hold hearings until it has received the House version. This will probably be at least two weeks from now.

would be required to provide health care to those with chronic illnesses. Additional yearly expenses of the option are estimated to be between \$900 million and \$1.6 billion by 1980. "Option B" would provide insurance for the entire population cover non-psychiatric long-term care. This option would cost the government between \$20 and \$23 billion a year in 1980, and perhaps as much as \$30 billion by 1985.

"Option C" would include liberalization of Medicare, as in Option A, but would also cover Medicaid programs with social services now funded under Title XIX of the Social Security Act into grants to states for long-term care. Under this option, the federal contribution would be 60 per cent of total cost. States, counties, and other local governments would be responsible for 40 per cent.

Community long-term care centers which would be the sole channel for federal long-term care funds would also be required by the federal government. This option could cost as much as Option B or no more than Option A. The paper (pub. no. 052-070-0001) can be purchased for \$1.60 from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402.

WHEN COUNTIES HELP THE ELDERLY, THEY HELP EVERYONE

Find out at National Conferences on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens:

- What your county can do for the elderly;
- What other counties can do . . . and let others know what your county is doing.

Plan Now to Attend One of the Conferences

Kansas City, Mo.
April 24-26, 1977

San Diego, Calif.
June 8-10, 1977

For last minute reservations, call Susan Vreeland, (202) 785-9577.

Those who want to attend the San Diego conference should write or call the Aging Program at NACo for registration forms. Phone (202) 785-9577.



Above photo, from left: (back of room) Burdette Wright, Washington, D.C. representative, Los Angeles County; Liston Witherill, director of health services, Los Angeles County; Edward Marshall, associate executive director, District of Columbia General Hospital; Chuck Jervis, associate director, Cook County, Ill. Hospital; James Houghton, M.D., director, Health and Hospitals Governing Commission of Cook County, Ill. Seen in right photo, from left: John Peterson, M.D., director of medical services, Milwaukee County, Wis.; Symuel Smith, chief executive officer, Wayne County (Mich.) General Hospital; Witherill; Arthur Hess, director, Commission on Public General Hospitals; (back of head) Jervis.



MEETING AT NACo

Hospital Administrators Discuss Cost Control

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Holding down the skyrocketing costs of health care and funding for medical care for the poor were the main concerns of hospital administrators in 12 of the nation's largest urban areas when they met April 7 at NACo. The administrators were convened to discuss the effect the Administration's proposed hospital cost containment policies will have on county (and sometimes city) provided medical services.

The meeting was joined for three hours by Administration representatives and Department of Health, Education and Welfare officials. These representatives agreed that special provisions will be required to protect public institutions from the adverse effects that could result from cost containment.

Public general hospitals—especially those in large urban areas—are the providers of last resort to the poorest and neediest in the population. In most areas, they are enjoined by law from rejecting any patients on the basis of ability to pay. Consequently, these hospitals rely on financing from general revenues to subsidize care to the medically indigent.

MEDICALLY indigent patients are those lacking their own adequate resources, private insurance, Medicare, Medicaid or some other source to pay for care. This group, and the demands which it makes on public facilities, is growing. In the last 15 months, Boston City Hospital's patients went from 96 per cent to 70 per cent fully paying as a result of state Medicaid cutbacks.

In fulfilling their mission of providing quality medical care to the poor, county hospitals often prove themselves innovative leaders. Cook County Hospital in Illinois has replaced—almost entirely at county expense—800 acute care hospital beds with neighborhood medical centers that bring early care to patients, and thus reduce required hospitalization. Lack of payment programs for non-hospitalized patients means that the county cannot expand this program. Similarly, for lack of funds, Cook County cannot proceed with plans to open an outpatient "surgicenter" to reduce further the need for expensive hospitalization.

Administration proposals to place a ceiling on hospital costs could shift an even greater burden to already financially pressed counties. Public

hospitals—and a few private, non-profit ones with a similar willingness to treat the poor—could become overburdened with patients requiring expensive treatments, which the bulk of private hospitals would no longer be willing to provide. This transfer of patients, often referred to as "dumping" or "off-loading," is the danger of an across-the-board limit on hospital cost reimbursement.

THE PUBLIC hospital administrators emphasized that under their budget procedures they are already limited in costs they can incur. Restrictions on reimbursements from outside funding sources are acceptable if they are not accompanied by increased responsibilities to provide additional services. Instead of cost limits, there were suggestions

that funds and incentives be provided to shift toward a greater emphasis on outpatient care; that concerted efforts be made through existing planning agencies to reduce excess capacity; and that federal assurances be provided to hold local governments harmless for paying for expanded medical treatments of the poor.

A committee of administrators from Cook County, Ill., Wayne County, Mich., and New York City will draw up specific recommendations to be submitted to the Administration. In addition, the hospital administrators at the meeting urged each other to work closely with their own elected officials to influence the future treatment of public hospitals by the federal government.

Also present, but not shown: Robert Johnson, executive director, District of Columbia General Hospital; Robert Horton, County Mayor's Office, Metropolitan Nashville-Davidson County, Tenn.; John Stone, Nashville-Davidson County Department of Hospitals; William Markey, director of health services, Maricopa County, Ariz.; William Mullerton, special consultant to the secretary, HEW; Joseph Onek, Domestic Policy staff, the White House; Valerie Pinson, Congressional Relations Office, the White House; Larry Gage, Office of the Assistant Secretary for Legislation, HEW; Mike Ryan, Governor's Office, Rhode Island; David Ott, assistant director, Commission on Public General Hospitals; Jeff Merrill, Congressional Budget Office; Jerry Conner and Gail Moran, National Governors' Conference.



Pictured from left: Richard Durbin, chief administrator, Harris County, Tex. Hospital Districts; Richard Merritt, National Conference of State Legislatures; Len Cohen, NACoRF; Ellen Sommer, Commission on Public General Hospitals; Mike Gemmell, NACo; and Dean Costen, health consultant, Washington, D.C.



Seen from left: Elliott Roberts, director, Charity Hospital of New Orleans; Henry Jacques, executive assistant to president, Cuyahoga County, Ohio Hospital System; Donald Ashkenase, vice president, finance, New York City Health and Hospitals Corp.; Charles Windsor, director, Health Services Administration, San Francisco General Hospital; George Kalkines, general counsel, New York City Health and Hospitals Corp.; and Jack Koretsky, executive vice president, New York City Health and Hospitals Corp.

Major Recommendations

These are the major recommendations by the public hospital administrators meeting at NACo for an effective cost containment program that continues to protect needy patients without adding an additional burden to county and other local governments:

• Shift focus away from the hospital to outpatient services:

Medicare, Medicaid, and private insurance all provide more extensive benefits for inpatient care than for outpatient services. Many patients, who could be treated inexpensively as outpatients, now are admitted to expensive hospital beds so their costs will be paid. Other patients do not receive early treatments that could prevent the need for expensive hospitalizations.

Facilities and personnel to provide outpatient services are not available where needed. Capital and operating support for neighborhood health centers and surgi-centers would mean that more patients could be treated at remote sites, instead of more expensive hospital emergency rooms and clinics, and that fewer would require admission. Those who do, would tend to stay a shorter amount of time.

• Excess hospital capacity must be reduced:

Under-utilized hospitals must be equipped, maintained, and staffed as well as the more fully occupied ones. The cost of maintaining this excess capacity must be absorbed by paying patients. In addition, the presence of under-utilized capacity creates pressure to hospitalize more patients. Experts agree that nationally at least 10 per cent of all hospital beds should be eliminated.

Local health planning agencies that have identified a bed surplus should be given an inflexible performance standard requiring the reduction of beds in the public or private sector according to the best measure of need. HSAs must be incorporated into a central role in hospital cost containment.

• Local governments cannot increase their contribution to subsidize medical care in public general hospitals:

"Un-sponsored patients"—those without Medicare, Medicaid, or private insurance—now receive care through general revenue fund subsidies of local governments or in the dwindling minority of private hospitals that continue to provide charity care. Any program which puts a limit on allowable costs will force more patients to rely on public funding.

The transfer of costs from federal sources and private insurance to local funds will not save on total costs and will only place undue strain on local revenue sources. The federal government must protect local governments against any added demands for public services that result from a ceiling on private sector costs. Also, a monitoring system must be devised to assure that no institution "dumps" expensive or nonpaying patients, or adds new, unnecessary services for sponsored patients in response to a federal cost containment program.

For additional information, contact Michael Gemmell of the NACo staff.

County Opinion

Obtaining Equitable Cost Containment

At forty cents on the health care dollar and as the fastest growing part of health costs, hospital costs (over \$55 billion in 1976) need to be held back. The Administration's expressed intention of placing a ceiling on these costs is timely and welcome and this goal enjoys the support of the nation's counties.

But any cost containment must be equitable. It will not serve any purpose merely to shift excess costs from the federal government and private insurers to counties.

Counties own more than 10 per cent of American hospitals (45 per cent of public hospitals) and provide the highest quality medical care to all patients, whether or not they can pay. Last week, representatives from some of the largest county hospitals and other publicly owned hospitals were brought together by NACo (see story on page 3 of this issue) to discuss strategies for cost containment with representatives from the White House and the Department of Health,

Education and Welfare.

This landmark meeting led to several suggestions that we would like to see implemented. The one with widest implications for holding back costs and improving health calls for a shift in medical care emphasis to outpatient services in the community. Patients' lives, families, and ability to keep working need not be disrupted if resources that are inappropriately applied to unneeded facilities—public or private—can be shifted to outpatient care. Local officials should work with their health planning agencies to see that this cost containment objective is achieved.

Also, it is necessary that the Administration guarantee that poor people and people requiring expensive treatment cannot be "dumped" as a new burden to counties. The Administration and Congress will be kept informed that counties will seek the eventual phase-out of two class medical care based upon ability to pay.

New NACo Handbook Coming on Contracting

"Your Interlocal Service Delivery handbook is excellent. Not only is it highly readable, but as the subtitle indicates, it is extremely practical in its approach. Our review found it to be simple, complete, and potentially most helpful to local governments of all types and sizes."

—David B. Walker
Assistant Director
Advisory Commission
on Intergovernmental Relations

"Intergovernmental relations are a necessary adjunct to any political system where a constitution provides for a separation of powers and of concurrent regimes."

In the past nine months, County News has published various articles on NACo's Interlocal Service Delivery Project, funded by HUD. The most comprehensive review of this project's work effort was the Sept. 27 issue of New County Times (copies still available).

We have reported that the end product will be a handbook for local elected and appointed officials in the intergovernmental service contract process. The handbook begins with a resume of policy and technical questions and issues that a potential county should consider prior to committing its jurisdiction to an intergovernmental agreement. From there, examples of agreements, component language of a formal contract, costing formula/example cost analysis sheets and implementation procedures and recommendations are presented. The handbook is meant to be an all-inclusive procedural guide.

Currently, the first draft of the handbook is under review and will be available this spring. In anticipation of printing we are requesting that those of you interested in the publication please write to Bruce B. Talley, director, Interlocal Service Delivery Project at NACo for information and order forms.

County Courthouse

Recording Life, Death in Between

by Bill Wickersham

BLACK HAWK COUNTY, Iowa—There is a building at 316 E. Fifth St. which the average citizen may visit rarely. But, what is written on documents in that building may be a fairly detailed chronicle of that citizen's life.

The building is the Black Hawk County Courthouse. To have made use of every possible kind of record in it, a person would have to live a full life.

Take some of the activities of a typical life-long county resident: Percival "Blackie" Hawke.

His recorded ties to the courthouse include at least two of the three basics of existence—his birth and death records.

IF HAWKE owns property, there will be a variety of records dealing with the third basic, taxes. Hawke's ownership of property will involve him with at least four offices at the courthouse—the auditor, assessor, treasurer and recorder.

The recorder's office contains the original plat books for all land in the county, and all deeds, mortgages, liens, contracts, releases and assignments of land.

The assessor's office (the Waterloo city assessor if Hawke is a Waterloo resident) determines the value of Hawke's property for tax purposes.

When the various government units to which Hawke pays taxes have decided how much they need for their budgets, the auditor's office determines what Hawke's tax bill will be.

The county treasurer collects the taxes due, so his name and tax liabilities are preserved in that office.

HAWKE PROBABLY owns one or more vehicles or trailers, and the licenses for them are issued by the treasurer's office. So, the history of Hawke's personal mobility is duly recorded.

From time to time, property-owners may have special assessments added to their tax bills for road and sewer projects.

Hawke may, however, have some unusual items on his tax bills, which can indicate something about the way he lives. These extra items are computed by the auditor.

For example, he may have failed to repair or remove a building the state fire marshal says is a hazard. The state official can have the building torn down or repaired, and that cost plus penalty is collected as a tax. Hawke may also incur extra taxes for failing to remove noxious weeds or have trees and hedges removed from the public right-of-way. The county or city could have it done and add the cost to Hawke's taxes.

IF HAWKE'S bees are infected and he does not destroy them if ordered by the state apiarist, the apiarist can do it and the cost becomes a lien on Hawke's property.

The auditor's office also issues dog licenses, and if Hawke lets his dog license fees become delinquent, those fees and penalties are added to the tax bill.

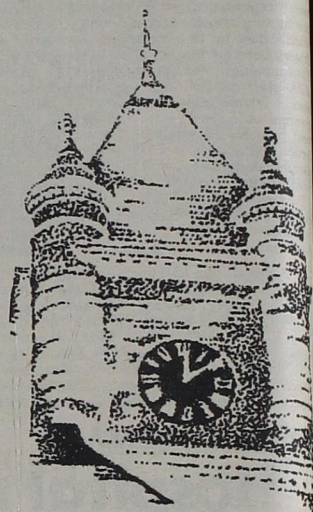
Hawke may also be the subject of a revealing tax called the Mulct Tax. The court may impose this \$300 tax for maintaining a house of ill fame, and the tax constitutes a lien on the property upon which the house was operated.

The auditor, in conjunction with the board of supervisors, may also have records which trace Hawke's business activities for which county licenses and permits are required (cities have similar permit procedures for businesses within their boundaries).

For example, if Hawke operates a dance hall, theater, bowling alley, skating rink or other business, he must obtain a license from the supervisors and the auditor keeps the records. If Hawke wants to exhibit a traveling show, the auditor grants the license.

THE AUDITOR records cigarette, liquor and beer permits granted by the supervisors, and issues auctioneer permits. Peddler's licenses are also issued by the auditor and the peddler's tax is paid to the treasurer.

The auditor also has records if Hawke has received treatment at a state institution at



county expense.

If Hawke wants to exercise his right to vote, he is duly registered as a voter as part of the auditor's duties.

Hawke's contact with the recorder's office probably didn't stop with property records.

Hawke will want to have his military service record on file there, as evidence of his right to apply for the veterans' property tax exemption at the assessor's office.

He might want to set up a corporation, and the records of incorporation are preserved at the recorder's office. Hawke may register a farm name, or a brand name. Dr. Hawke may want to have his physician's certificate recorded. Hawke may also want the recorder to file any one of a multitude of contract agreements he may enter.

IF HAWKE changes his name, both the recorder's and clerk of court offices have a record, and for a fee the auditor's office can change records from his former name.

If Hawke borrows money against his personal property, the recorder's office will keep those records under authority of the state's commercial code.

Outdoorsman Hawke will surely visit the recorder's office to obtain his hunting, fishing and snowmobile licenses. And if he buys a concealed weapon, the recorder's office will have that fact listed too.

Like the other county offices, the clerk of court performs a variety of functions, and literally follows Hawke from birth to death, even beyond.

HIS BIRTH is recorded there, and if he marries, he obtains his marriage license from the clerk. The clerk also has a record if Hawke was adopted, but it is confidential. The clerk is also trustee of workmen's compensation benefits to minor children.

Chances are Hawke will find part of his life in the clerk's files through a civil or criminal legal action. If Hawke is accused of breaking the criminal law, the history of his case (cases) are maintained by the clerk. (Of course, the county attorney's office may thereby be aware of Hawke's existence as well as the law enforcement agency involved).

Hawke may also be a party to a civil suit, and the case file and docket will trace the history of that contest.

Hawke's marriage dissolution action will be a part of the clerk's records, as well as any judgments or liens against his property.

WHEN HAWKE dies, the fact is indexed, the death certificate filed, and his estate probate records are in the clerk's office.

The probate process completes Hawke's march through the records of the county courthouse. His entry in the clerk's Record of Deaths sums up the fundamentals of his life.

It lists his birthplace, age, Social Security number, if he was an armed forces veteran, nature of his occupation, cause of death and final resting place.

But neither that record, nor any other at the courthouse, tells what happens to his soul when it leaves Black Hawk County.

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Counties, EPA Discuss Water Issues

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Five county representatives participated in a meeting of both city and county officials held by the Water Quality Project here on March 30 and 31. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) staff met with this group to discuss issues important to local government in the wastewater treatment construction grants program; Section 208 area wide water quality planning; and implementation of the Safe Drinking Water Act.

The purpose of the meeting was to identify problems and issues counties face in implementing these federal programs, review proposed rule-making and policy changes, and to advise project staff on future activities of the project.

Highlights of the meeting included discussion on the following topics:

User charges. Current law requires communities to finance the operation of sewage treatment plants with a user charge system. A provision presently before Congress would allow ad valorem taxes to be used, coupled with an industrial surcharge. The user charge requirement was seen by Congress as a way of providing incentives for water conservation. Dennis Hansberger, a supervisor from a dry southern California county, recognized the value of water conservation, as did the others present. "But," he said, "local governments should have the flexibility to choose the methods by which this national goal can be accomplished."

Many members of the group were concerned about the effect the user charge system will have on industry, since price reductions to large users

would not be allowed. Supporting the proposed amendment, one member posed the question, "Shouldn't local governments be given the right to subsidize industry in this way, if they have determined it to be essential to the life of the community?" However, those representing communities that finance plant operations with user charges feared that industry might relocate to areas providing this kind of subsidy should the requirement be abolished.

Another problem with the present requirement is the administrative burden of changing to a user charge system. EPA's current policy is to impose a 20 per cent withholding of construction funds from non-complying grantees. It was suggested by some members of the group that a transition period be introduced, which would both reduce local governments' administrative problems, and help industry phase in water conservation technology.

Delegation of the construction grants program to states. An amendment currently before Congress would give states greater authority to administer the construction grants program. The most controversial provision of this amendment would allow states to determine criteria for project funding priorities. Criteria are currently issued by EPA, while the actual project funding priority list is compiled by the states on the basis of those criteria. Present EPA criteria require consideration of projects that will have greatest impact on cleaning up rivers and streams. Most local officials present favored continuation of EPA's authority to specify criteria, in order to avoid returning to a political, pork-barrel system in some states.

Areawide water quality planning management. Chris Beck, deputy assistant administrator for water planning and standards, outlined his ideas for sorting out the roles of state, areawide, and local agencies for planning and management under federal water quality legislation. According to Beck, this is an attempt to avoid duplication of planning efforts and to encourage delegation to those levels of government best able to perform the tasks.

The "sorting-out" process will be formalized in agreements between

EPA regional administrators and each state. Beck advised the group that public hearings on these agreements would be required and that local governments should participate. Some members of the group felt that cities and counties should have a more active role in working out the agreements.

Several members also foresaw a problem in coordinating an approved areawide plan with the mechanisms states now use in deciding priorities for funding treatment plant construction.

Safe Drinking Water Act. The group was briefed on the provisions of the National Primary Drinking Water Standards, effective this June. One unusual provision of the act requires water suppliers to notify consumers of violations of standards. Brian Baxter, Trenton, N.J. business administrator, warned that citizens may be confused by notices suddenly appearing with their water bills, not realizing that temporary technical violations are due to the implementation of new federal regulations. He suggested that cities and counties would need to explain to citizens that such a notice of violation may not indicate any immediate danger to public health.

Members also expressed hope that other recent pollution control legislation, such as the Toxic Substances Control Act and the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (solid waste), will be coordinated to prevent contamination of drinking water. Several members pointed out that it is much easier to remove contaminants at the source, than to take them out of drinking water supplies.

Operation and maintenance of sewage treatment systems. Even after a sewage treatment system is built, a plant may not be operating at peak efficiency due to operator or design deficiencies. Fairfax County, Va. is now experimenting with a contract requiring the design engineering firm to accept liability for operational problems for the plant during its first year.

One city manager urged EPA to provide evaluations of the operations of municipal treatment plants to elected and chief appointed officials in order to make them aware of existing and potential deficiencies.

Enforcement of secondary treatment deadline. In 1972, Congress mandated that all municipal treatment plants meet a July 1 secondary treatment deadline. It is now expected, however, that a majority of municipal sewage dischargers cannot meet this requirement. To provide relief, EPA has decided to exercise its discretion not to prosecute many of these potential permit violators.

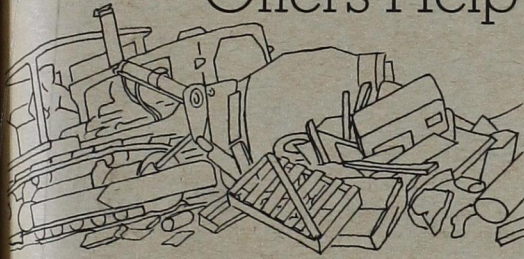
Those municipal dischargers that were issued National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES) permits, expiring before the deadline, may accept new permits requiring secondary treatment by July 1, along with an Enforcement Compliance Schedule Letter (ECSL). The letter would detail a schedule by which the municipality would achieve secondary treatment. In addition, the letter would state EPA's intention not to prosecute for violation of the legislatively mandated deadline. The ECSL is not available to municipalities holding long-term permits incorporating the secondary treatment requirement, or to industry. It is uncertain whether the ECSL policy will be applied by all EPA regions and the 28 states with authority for enforcement.

Issuance of the compliance schedule will not necessarily protect a municipality from citizen suits. EPA does not feel that this will be a serious problem for local governments. Leonard Miller, director of EPA's permits division, said that eligibility for an ECSL will be based on a community's good faith efforts to meet the pollution control deadline. The schedule will be available for public comment, giving citizens a chance to resolve differences without litigation.

EPA supports an amendment to the law allowing actual extension of the secondary treatment deadline on a case-by-case basis. The ECSL policy will be used for applicable cases if Congress does not amend the law by July 1.

The county officials participating in this meeting were: Don Bowman, Fairfax County, Va.; Merna Hurd, New Castle County, Del.; John Menke, Montgomery County, Md.; Robert Horton, Nashville-Davidson County, Tenn.; and Dennis Hansberger, San Bernardino County, Calif. Floyd Linton, Suffolk County, N.Y., and Paul Keller, St. James Parish, La., are also advisors to the project but were unable to attend.

Solid Waste Project Offers Help



The solid waste project of NACo's Research Foundation is able to provide technical assistance to counties through a new solid waste grant from the Environmental Protection Agency.

The grant will enable NACoRF personnel to visit counties, at no charge to the county, to provide help with specific solid waste management problems, especially in the area of solid waste disposal.

Counties could receive technical assistance with:

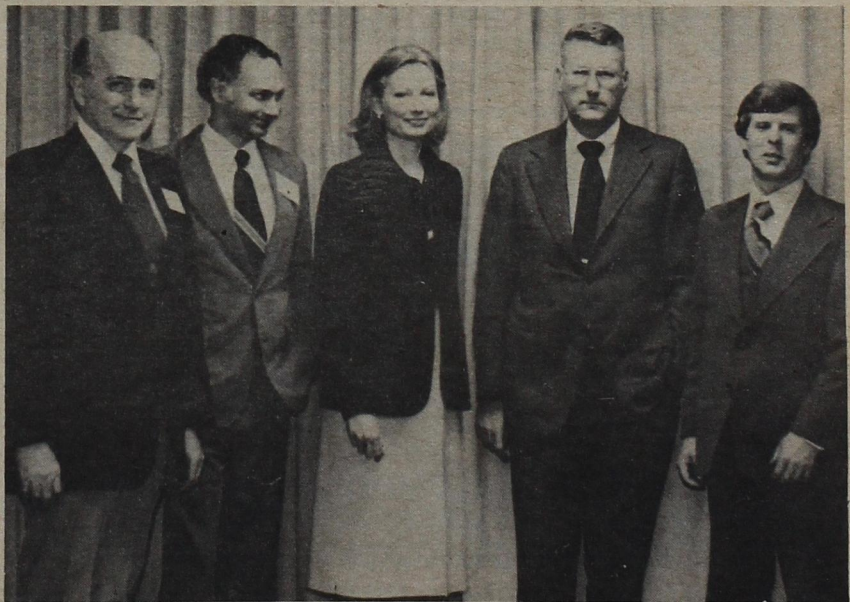
- Sludge disposal
- Equipment procurement
- Manpower requirements
- Finance
- Intergovernmental arrangements
- Siting solid waste disposal facilities
- Public relations
- Technology assessment
- Interlocal agreements

The technical assistance program is particularly important in light of the new solid waste law, The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, which will take effect beginning in October.

On-site visits are scheduled to begin in May. Counties interested in receiving technical assistance should submit, by April 30, a request detailing the type of assistance required and what kind of solid waste program the county hopes to accomplish and eventually implement.

Requests should be sent to:

Thomas J. Bulger
Solid Waste Project
Technical Assistance Requests
National Association of Counties
35 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006



COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES—Attending the meeting, from left, are: Robert Horton, Nashville-Davidson County, Tenn.; John Menke, Montgomery County, Md.; Merna Hurd, New Castle County, Del.; Don Bowman, Fairfax County, Va.; and Dennis Hansberger, San Bernardino County, Calif.

Public Works Analysis

Provision	H.R. 11	S. 427
Division of funds.	100 per cent to communities whose unemployment is above 6.5 per cent.	85 per cent to communities whose unemployment rate exceeds the national average. 15 per cent to communities whose unemployment is between 6.5 per cent and the national average.
State by state allocation of funds.	100 per cent based on number of unemployed. Maintains 12-1/2 per cent maximum and 1/2 of 1 per cent minimum.	65 per cent based on number of unemployed. 35 per cent divided proportionately among those states where the unemployment rate exceeds 6.5 per cent. Maintains 12-1/2 per cent maximum. Increases minimum to three-fourths of 1 per cent.
Multiple applications.	Applicants must set own priority when submitting multiple applications.	No provision.
Agency errors.	Reserves 1-1/2 per cent of funds for projects not selected due to error by an "officer or employee of the U.S."	Reserves up to 1 per cent of funds for projects not selected in Round I due to "procedural discrepancies."
Applications.	No new applications. Only applications received by Dec. 23, 1976 will be considered. Adds transportation and provision of water to drought-stricken areas as eligible projects.	If one round of funding, only applications received by Dec. 23, 1976 will be considered. If two rounds, new applications will be accepted for second round. Communities may submit additional applications if those on file do not exceed 150 per cent of communities "benchmark." Communities may substitute drought-related projects in place of others that are accepted of comparable cost.
Federal "sign-offs."	Where a state has standards for jail construction, these will supersede LEAA criteria and avoid the need for agency approval.	Retains provision in 1976 act requiring LEAA review and approval.
Water Development Project.	No provision.	Prevents Administration from withholding construction funds from 19 water development projects. NOTE: These projects do not involve public works funds from this program.
Priority and preference for local government.	Same as 1976 Act—priority and preference to local government.	Provides 10-point bonus to general purpose local governments and schools. State will only receive bonus if project is co-sponsored by above.
Chief contractor.	No portion of project may be performed by any department, agency, or instrumentality of any state or local government.	Retain provisions in 1976 act, permitting private contractor or project applicant to do work.
Labor intensity and duration of project construction and other factors.	No provision.	Where projects by different applicants receive tie scores, EDA may consider these factors in making grant awards. Consideration should be given to stimulation of private investment; generation of other construction; creation of new long-term employment.

Analysis

The House would make all grants available to communities on the basis of highest unemployment, while the Senate provision would reserve 15 per cent of the grants, approximately \$600 million, to communities whose unemployment is between 6.5 per cent and the national average, currently 7.3 per cent.

Both bills alter original formula of distributing 65 per cent of funds based on numbers of unemployed and 35 per cent based on rate. The Senate raises the minimum any state could receive from 1/2 of 1 per cent to 3/4 of 1 per cent, or \$30 million in next round of funding. Disagreement centers on degree of emphasis to be accorded to numbers of unemployed vis a vis rate, and numbers of states benefited by either formula.

The House would permit applicants to decide which of their applications should receive preference for funding, rather than leaving this decision to EDA, as in the first round. This provision will probably be accepted.

The House would provide \$60 million, while the Senate would set aside \$40 million, for the purpose of funding applications not selected in Round I due to error by EDA. The Senate makes eligible all projects submitted by Dec. 23, 1976, the date selections were made. The deadline for receiving applications, though, was Dec. 9, 1976.

Both bills would freeze the file of applications. The Senate would permit new applications in those instances where a community had applications on file that totaled less than 150 per cent of its benchmark. It also would permit communities to substitute drought-related projects for others selected for a public works grant, which will probably be accepted.

The House would substitute state for LEAA approval where state jail standards are available. During Round I of funding, LEAA review procedures tended to be extremely time-consuming and included factors unrelated to the public works project.

The Senate amendment seeks to prevent the Administration from curtailing construction of 19 water development projects.

Through there was disagreement on the status of schools during Round I, they were treated as general purpose units of government and received 16 per cent of the grants. This total exceeded that received by counties. The Senate 10-point bonus would ensure schools equality with general purpose units of local government.

The House would prohibit "force account" projects where applicant, rather than private contractor, performed work. Only one applicant went "force account" route in Round I.

The Senate establishes these criteria to aid EDA in awarding grants, especially where projects of different applicants receive tie scores.

WAITING LIST GROWS

Total Funding Urged for Rural Programs

WASHINGTON, D.C.—House and Senate Appropriations subcommittees on agriculture will be meeting later this month to recommend fiscal '78 funding levels for rural development programs.

The Congressional Rural Caucus, chaired by Rep. John Breckinridge (D-Ky.) has strongly endorsed full funding for the grant and loan programs authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972. Breckinridge has cited the extensive need for water and sewer facilities, for example, as well as the job creating potential for these programs.

"It is imperative that we take action at this time to stimulate and revitalize our (rural) economy and that we do it through the private sector," Breckinridge said.

The House Agriculture Committee accepted the proposals of the rural caucus and recommended for the first time, full funding for the rural grant and loan programs. The recommendations were for \$492 million in total grants and \$16 billion for loans. This includes \$300 million for rural water and waste disposal grants, the key component in the Rural Development Act.

THE APPROPRIATION Committees must now act to establish actual funding levels for fiscal '78. The waiting list for water and waste disposal programs is extensive, exceeding \$338 million for grants, and \$1.6 billion for loans. Below is a state by state breakdown of the backlog as of Feb. 28.

County officials should contact their congressmen to urge members of the appropriation subcommittees of both Houses to recommend the following funding levels for fiscal '78:

\$300 million, water and waste disposal grants; \$30 million, water and waste disposal planning grants; \$50 million, rural development grants; \$10 million, comprehensive rural development planning grants; \$1 million, rural fire protection grants; \$3 billion, water and waste disposal loans; and \$1 billion, community facility loans.

In addition, the rural caucus recommendations on rural housing should also be adopted.

MEMBERS OF THE House Appropriation subcommittee are: James Whitten (D-Miss.); Frank Evans (D-Colo.); Bill Burlum (D-Mo.); Bill Traxler (D-Mich.); Bill Alexander (D-Ark.); Robert Sikes (D-Fla.); William Natcher (D-Ky.); Mark Andrews (D-N.D.); J. Kenneth Robinson (R-Va.) and John Meyers (R-Ind.).

Members of the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture are: Thomas Eagleton, chairman (D-Mo.); John Stennis (D-Miss.); William Proxmire (D-Wis.); Robert Byrd (D-W. Va.); Daniel Inouye (D-Hawaii); Birch Bayh (D-Ind.); Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.); Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.); Henry Bellman (D-Okla.); Milton Young (R-N.D.); Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.); and Ted Stevens (R-Ark.).

Rural Development Act Water and Waste Disposal Grants and Loans Waiting List as of Feb. 28, 1977

States	Grants	Loans	No. of Applicants
Alabama	\$5,533,600	\$21,886,000	108
Alaska	3,967,784	1,306,975	19
Arizona	157,300	8,793,900	19
Arkansas	6,120,650	36,866,400	197
California	33,031,842	66,126,221	184
Colorado	13,827,049	35,459,100	60
Connecticut	110,000	215,000	1
Delaware	-	591,000	1
Florida	5,619,890	74,078,347	4
Georgia	21,340,300	26,947,600	131
Hawaii	2,546,000	2,646,000	1
Idaho	748,423	2,500,908	14
Illinois	27,168,284	58,078,295	228
Indiana	8,836,000	31,289,800	1
Iowa	7,851,560	80,549,310	210
Kansas	9,820,518	15,933,298	107
Kentucky	23,963,674	44,585,420	115
Louisiana	6,515,860	32,708,448	112
Maine	3,320,000	12,501,000	40
Maryland	-	21,122,500	1
Massachusetts	363,000	455,000	1
Michigan	461,760	59,455,870	1
Minnesota	4,900,949	17,099,290	228
Mississippi	8,297,700	27,271,350	200
Missouri	11,286,627	36,498,135	1
Montana	2,612,200	4,395,000	1
Nebraska	282,600	2,060,200	1
Nevada	165,499	3,215,990	1
New Mexico	1,564,190	4,480,772	1
New Hampshire	2,156,000	3,162,000	1
New Jersey	-	75,316,200	1
New York	2,094,400	114,140,156	1
North Carolina	-	25,845,600	1
North Dakota	2,581,000	28,624,600	1
Ohio	18,081,600	36,797,300	1
Oklahoma	3,155,600	13,919,650	1
Oregon	7,387,307	5,309,397	1
Pennsylvania	18,665,100	83,202,960	110
Rhode Island	-	1,150,000	1
South Carolina	2,466,912	26,195,926	1
South Dakota	4,248,600	17,488,300	1
Tennessee	16,098,909	50,178,515	217
Texas	1,267,500	29,446,500	1
Utah	864,000	5,111,072	1
Vermont	830,000	1,710,000	1
Virginia	21,611,500	45,909,140	1
Washington	1,352,000	9,640,500	1
West Virginia	11,746,700	27,812,889	1
Wisconsin	8,972,075	8,030,172	1
Wyoming	3,614,420	3,247,620	1
Puerto Rico	1,069,600	5,619,000	1
Total	\$338,676,482	\$1,347,244,666	

Source: Farmers Home Administration

Public Works Conference Resumes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House-Senate Conference Committee on Public Works will reconvene April 18 to resolve differences between H.R. 11 and S. 427. Though conferees appear close on most of the provisions of the \$4 billion public works program, a compromise must still be reached with regard to the Water Pollution Control Act amendments.

The issue of county use of unem-

ployment data has been a major concern of counties. The conferees clearly stated that applicant counties could use county-wide unemployment data, including those number of unemployed residents within incorporated, as well as unincorporated areas, regardless of size. This position was strongly supported by NACo.

When the conference resumes, a

number of issues important to county officials must be resolved. A comprehensive comparison of the two bills is contained in *County News*, March 21. The above is an analysis of the key differences of particular interest to counties. It should be noted that the issue of county use of unemployment data can be resolved through language in the conference committee report and, therefore, is not contained above.



SITE FOR SANITARY FACILITY—Suffolk County became the first county in New York to receive federal aid under the public works act and wasted no time in putting these funds to good use as ground breaking begins the construction for new sanitary facilities at Southaven Park. Present at the ceremony were, from left, Octavio Mannarino, Marui Construction Co.; Charles Baldassano, AIA architect; John D. Chester, commissioner of Parks in Suffolk County; Salvatore Coco, architect; and Mark Michaels, assistant Suffolk County architect of buildings and grounds.

Multi-County Corrections Facility

by Daniel Lawrence,
Assistant Director,
Northeast Regional Corrections
Center (Saginaw, Minn.)

SAGINAW, Minn.—The St. Louis County Work Farm dates back to 1913 when mostly woodsmen and farmers were jail inmates. Sixteen years later, the county purchased a dairy farm as a new site that tripled the size to almost 3,200 acres.

In 1971 and 1972, an investigation into work farm conditions led to major changes. The St. Louis County Board agreed to form a regional corrections facility in conjunction with Carlton, Lake, and Cook Counties under state law. An LEAA grant request of approximately \$400,000 was awarded for remodeling. Also, an education and

birds to be released in a specific area. The rate is \$7.50 per bird and the rest is left up to marksmanship and the skill of hunting dogs.

About 800 acres of the work farm are tillable. The primary crop is hay with some oats and corn, all of which is used to feed our beef cattle herd. In addition, we raise swine, turkeys, chickens, pheasants, mallard ducks, and grow vegetables, and potatoes.

Residents are received at NERCC directly from the courts. The county courts can commit a man here to a maximum of 90 days per charge; the district courts, up to one year per charge. With a felon, the judge commits a man to DOC for the term prescribed by law (usually five years), stays execution of the sentence, and places him on a like amount of probation on condition he spend the first year at NERCC.



The farming program helps develop work habits.

treatment program was added.

With the advent of the program changes, younger offenders and felons with longer sentences began to appear. At the same time, the inmate population began a steady rise. The average daily number of inmates was 60 in 1975 and 73 in 1976. Overcrowding in the Northeast Regional Corrections Center (NERCC) is our largest single problem.

Last year, Aitkin and Koochiching Counties joined the county consortium to form Arrowhead Regional Corrections (ARC), under the Minnesota Community Corrections Act. The State Department of Corrections (DOC) funds ARC—\$1.4 million this year. From this allocation, the region must reimburse DOC for all juveniles and adults, with more than a five year sentence, sent to state facilities. Hence, the more local programming and the fewer people sent to the state, the more money left for regional programming.

WE ARE bringing all regional corrections under control of the ARC board. This includes NERCC, the Arrowhead Juvenile Center (AJC), and both St. Louis County and out-county probation services.

The board includes nine members: county commissioners, a representative of the Minnesota Chippewa Tribe, and one citizen member. This body sets over-all policy and approves expenditures for the two agencies. The actual "running" of the agencies is left to the respective directors and their staffs.

NERCC receives its funding—about \$1 million—from the counties, state, and farm income. Because of inflation and the limits placed on government funding, the farm is the best potential source of income. However, we are too far north and the soil is too poor and rocky to raise cash grain crops, where the money is. So, to augment public funds, a shooting preserve was created.

PHEASANTS ARE not native this far north, yet pheasant hunters are. We began with 3,000 pheasants last year and plan to double this amount this year. A hunter will call and contract for a set number of

vantage built in. Many local people have rural and agricultural backgrounds, and while they may not relate to intensive group therapy, they can relate to farm work. This, in part, enables us to continue to operate the farm along with providing the other services we consider vital.

THE SLAUGHTERHOUSE is both a resource and pre-vocational site. We hope to finish remodeling next summer to pass federal requirements for a fully operational slaughterhouse. As it is, we are able to provide custom butchering for the public, plus provide for our own institutional needs. The slaughterhouse is equipped to handle beef, swine, poultry and buffalo.

Building maintenance is generally provided by staff members. The buildings are upgraded as time and resources permit. Vehicles are maintained at our shop, which is also a pre-vocational site for mechanics and welding.

Our group therapy program utilizes the positive peer culture methodology. Groups are comprised of a maximum of 10 members. They generally live, eat, sleep, relax, and work together. This is for two reasons: to get to know one another as intimately as possible, and to be present if someone has a problem. Group meetings last one and one half hours each night.

IN KEEPING with NERCC's philosophy of treating the whole person, the education program can be individualized, as well as diverse. It provides for adult basic education, general and high school level study, pre-vocational counseling, drivers education and defensive driving, recreational programming, regional educational and vocational counseling, job development, and a reference library.

When a new resident arrives at NERCC, he can decide whether to involve himself in the education program. If he accepts, his educational level and needs are assessed. As the resident works toward, and hopefully, achieves his educational goals, vocational and employment counseling is available.

Although recreation cuts across all program areas, it has been administratively a part of the education program. There is a recreation, arts and crafts area in the main building for resident use. This includes pool and ping-pong tables, weight lifting and general arts and crafts tools. In addition, a dark room and instruction in photography is available. There are year-round intramural athletics such as softball, football, soccer, volleyball, and basketball. A lake is used for fishing and swimming.

NERCC is a minimum security program. There are no fences, and escape is not that difficult. There are no screens (other than fly screens) or bars on the windows. Misdeameanants who escape get an automatic 85 days in the county jail, and felons are looking at prison if they run.

EVEN THESE realities are not sufficient to keep people here—the program is the real security. When people care and something positive is happening for an individual, there is little reason for him to leave.

There were 28 escapes in both 1975 and 1976. Since there were 52 more people here in 1976 than in 1975, the per cent of escapes by total population dropped from 11 per cent to 9 per cent. Most of our residents are here for misdemeanors and non-violent felonies and do not pose a great threat to public safety.

The present staff complement is 43, counting both part- and full-time employees. Of these, eight are considered administrative staff. Being a diverse operation, the job descriptions at NERCC include: group leader/caseworker, teacher, meat cutter, mechanic, and herdsman. Auditing, purchasing and civil serv-

ice are contracted for by the ARC Board with St. Louis County.

Every felon leaves NERCC with a plan and a place to go to. This may be back to a family and a job in the community, a training program, a halfway house or a more specialized treatment program. Felons are released step by step, with final action by the sentencing judge. Judges, as a matter of practice, do not approve release without a solid plan.

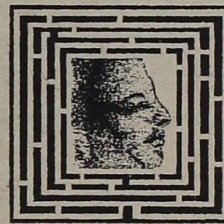
One of the requirements of the Community Corrections Act is that 5 per cent of the subsidy be set aside for evaluation, research and training. We are now in the process of developing a formal orientation and in-service training program for staff at NERCC, in conjunction with the training department.

WE ARE also involved in a research project to measure the effectiveness of our group therapy

program. This is being done by the research component at ARC, with staff support and the help of the probation department. NERCC was a part of research concluded by Florida State University. Results have not yet been released.

Our own informal research and tracking shows 75 per cent of our felony residents, who have successfully completed the program, are "making it." About 13 per cent of the felony offenders sent here do not successfully complete the program and are transferred.

Multi-county operated corrections will be discussed at the National Assembly on the Jail Crisis, May 22-25, in Kansas City, Mo. See ad below.



National Assembly on the Jail Crisis

May 22-25
Kansas City, Missouri

Registration

County _____

Name _____

Title _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Zip _____

Registration fee: \$75

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

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

Partnerships for Correctional Administration

- ☐ Group A—State Subsidies
- ☐ Group B—Implementing Jail Standards
- ☐ Group C—Federal Assistance
- ☐ Group D—Interagency Cooperation in Planning

Diversions and Community Resources

- ☐ Group H—Intake Service Centers
- ☐ Group I—Alcohol and Drug Diversion
- ☐ Group J—Pre Trial Diversion
- ☐ Group K—Community Correction and Community Acceptance
- ☐ Group L—Community Alternatives for the Sentenced Offender

I would like to see the following Wednesday Afternoon:

Jackson Co. Jail
(Medical Program)

Community
Corrections Center

Sober House

☐

☐

☐

National Assembly on the Jail Crisis Housing Reservation

Name(s) _____

Arrival date _____

Time _____

Departure date _____

Time _____

Housing request at the Radisson Muehlebach

☐ Single \$24

☐ Double \$32

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

Send this form to:

National Association of Counties Research Foundation
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
ATT: National Assembly on the Jail Crisis

OFFICE OF EDUCATION

Impact Aid Regs Issued

WASHINGTON, D.C.—HEW's Office of Education has issued final regulations and a proposed amendment for the treatment of impact aid payments under state equalization programs.

The regulations permit states to take federal impact aid payment into account in apportioning state equalization funds when the state has, in effect, a program to equalize

expenditures throughout its elementary and secondary school system.

Under these regulations a portion of Public Law 81-874 money, which is provided to compensate school districts for the presence of tax exempt federal property and/or federally connected pupils, can be counted as local wealth in the determination of state aid when an adequate equalization plan is in effect. This

change was mandated by Congress in the Education Amendments of 1974.

Interim regulations which establish standards for determining whether a state has, in effect, an adequate equalization program under the impact aid program were published on June 25, 1976, and are published as final regulations in the March 22 *Federal Register*. On the same date the Office of Education published proposed rules which put forth an alternative test for determining if a state's school finance program was designed to equalize expenditures as the law requires.

The "expenditures disparity" standard in the final regulation tests the equity of expenditures or revenues available per pupil throughout the state. For an equalization plan to qualify under the regulation, the difference among school districts may not vary more than 25 per cent for a specified range of districts.

Rules governing this standard were published in final form March 22 and will take effect July 1.

The "wealth neutrality" proposed standard published concurrently is a modification of a previously proposed rule. It measures the degree to which a state guarantees all school districts in that state equal revenues per child for equal tax effort. If at least 85 per cent of the total of state, intermediate, and local money for free public education in the state is wealth neutral, a state equalization plan will qualify.

Comments received at the last publication of these rules indicated that the complicated procedures for determining wealth neutralized revenues required elaboration.

Interested persons may write to the U.S. Office of Education, Division of School Assistance in Federally Affected Areas, Room 2107, FOB-6, 400 Maryland Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20202. If no major changes are required, the additional standard also will go into effect July 1.

NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing

May 26 - 27, 1977

Omaha, Nebraska

Federal Funding Update for:
Public Works/Antirecession
Revenue Sharing
Federal Highway Administration
Water Resources
Elderly
Community Development
Community Services Administration
Land Use Planning
Comprehensive and Training Act

All sessions to end at 3:30 p.m.

Registration: On site

Fee: \$35 members

\$45 non-members

Social Events: Horse Racing Season will be in full swing
Full Recreational Facilities at Hotel

NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing Conference Registration Form

Please Print

State _____	County _____	Registration Fees
Delegates Name	First Middle Initial Last	Members..... \$35.00
Title		Non-members..... \$45.00
Mailing Address:		Total Due \$
Number and Street		Do not write below this line
City	Zip Code	Cash \$
		Check \$
Spouse Name (if registering)		Received by

NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing Hotel Reservation Form

Send Directly to: NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing
Holiday Inn
3321 S. 72nd St.
Omaha, Nebraska 68124
(402) 393-3950

Name			
Title			
County			
Address: Street			
City	State	Zip	
Telephone	Area Code	Number	
Arrival Date	Departure Date		
Please Circle:			
Single	\$20	\$25	
Double	\$24	\$27	
	\$28	\$32	

Date Extended for ICF-MRs Certifications

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Health, Education and Welfare has extended until July 18 the effective date of certification requirements for Medicaid's Intermediate Care Facilities for the Mentally Retarded (ICF-MRs).

Notification of the 120-day extension came in a regulation published in the *Federal Register* March 18.

The extension will give the department an opportunity to review fundamental issues raised over the past year regarding these regulations by groups such as NACo, the National Association of Retarded Citizens, and other state and local governmental agencies.

The standards were originally published for these facilities in March 1974. ICF-MRs participating in Medicaid were given three years (until March 18, 1977) to meet them.

In a recent effort to address the concerns of these groups, the department issued proposed rules on Jan. 18, 1977 that would have modified certain timing and compliance requirements.

However, additional issues were raised after the proposed regulations were published. The extension period will allow the department time to assess these issues and to consult with states and interested organizations to find a satisfactory resolution.

The department expects to resolve the questions at issue and publish a final regulation which will take effect on July 18.



NACo's BRIDGE CAMPAIGN—Bridges across navigable waters present particular safety problems. The Franklin Ferry Bridge connecting Jefferson County and Walker County, Ala. was opened five years ago. It cost \$1.7 million. Last year Jefferson County learned that barges had hit and damaged the substructure. Although careful inspection indicates the bridge is structurally sound for vehicular traffic now, total failure and collapse could occur if it sustains another direct hit from passing barge tows. The Coast Guard and Army Corps of Engineers have been asked to add more navigational buoys and inform barge tows of the situation, urging extreme caution. The county public works department has added warning lights because of occasional heavy fogs. Planned repair of the structure and new "bumpers" to protect the structures are expected to exceed \$500,000.



Matter and Measure

Dear NACERs:

The NACo annual conference, July 24-27, in Detroit, Mich., seems a long way away, but, as you know, time flies. NACE will have its presidents' suite at the Detroit Plaza Hotel. In the ads appearing weekly in *County News*, there are several hotels for the conference and if you want to be housed in the Detroit Plaza, be sure to register right away, because housing will be on a first-come, first-served basis.

We are just beginning to put together the program. As soon as it's finalized, we will give you information on specific sessions. We can tell you now, however, that it will be a diverse and stimulating program. We hope to have a NACE breakfast, July 25, so plan to be there. And, of course, there will be the usual NACE sessions—board breakfast and the annual business meeting.

We look forward to seeing you in Detroit in July.

—Gordon Hays
NACE President

BRIDGE CONFERENCE

The Transportation Research Board (TRB) will hold a Bridge Engineering Conference, Sept. 25-27, in St. Louis, Mo. Cooperating agencies include NACE; American Association of State Highway and Transportation Officials; American Road Builders Association; American Society of Civil Engineers; Missouri State Highway Commission; Federal Highway Administration; Federal Railroad Administration and organizations representing the railroad industry.

The conference will provide exchange of information from the various sectors involved with the bridge problem on all aspects of design, construction, rehabilitation, and maintenance of vehicular bridges. Sessions will emphasize problems and solutions of interest to bridge engineers and administrators of highway, railroad and transit agencies.

TRB has issued a call for papers for the conference; these papers will be the basis for technical sessions. General topics for the papers include:

- Inspection, rating and evaluation;
- Repair, rehabilitation and replacement;
- Hydraulics, foundations and environmental considerations;
- Bridges for low-volume facilities;
- Long-span bridges;
- Construction techniques;
- Durability of components;
- Decision points; i.e., permit loads, bridge closing, environmental impact; and
- Special subjects; i.e., Northeast corridor studies, mass transit bridges, seismic effects, movable bridges.

For registration details or information on submission of papers, write Bridge Engineering Conference, Transportation Research Board, 2101 Constitution Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20418. You should notify TRB of your intent to submit a paper for review by July 1. Will you also please let Marian Harker at NACo know if you plan to present a paper.

MUTCD CHANGES

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is informing the state highway and transportation departments of several new changes in the *Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD)* that establish new design standards for the Reserve Parking (for handicapped sign), Fire Station signs, Handicap Crossing signs, and Limited Sight Distance signs, and alternate design standards for the current Stop Ahead and Yield Ahead signs. FHWA is submitting design layouts for the above signs. If your county is considering placing any of these signs, you might check with your state highway department for the latest standards and dimensions.

Rural County Tries No-Toll Telephone

ELK RIVER, MINN.— Since October, 1976 residents in Minnesota's Sherburne County have literally had county information and assistance at their fingertips.

The county has a new no-toll telephone service that enables residents anywhere in the county to call all principal Sherburne County offices in Elk River without charge. In turn, the office employees can call anywhere in the county toll free.

Elk River is located in the southeast corner of Sherburne County. Nearly seven-eighths of the county's land area and population are outside the local calling area.

Because of this distribution, county officials saw a need for expanded and better communications in outlying areas. They met with telephone company representatives, studied past calling patterns and decided the new system would give more service for the money involved.

"All citizens are similarly responsible for paying taxes to support public services," says Sherburne County Social Services Director Don

Strei. "Therefore, we felt public information should be equally accessible to all citizens.

Offices included in the new system are clerk of court, county extension office, county assessor, county auditor, county recorder, sheriff, county treasurer, public health nurse, social services, zoning administrator and traffic court.

"We find people are leaving cities in growing numbers," says Strei. "And they're coming to rural areas like ours— so the need is apparent for better services to develop better communications with county citizens."

Strei says that calls from outlying areas have markedly increased.

Retirement Plan Passes \$10 Million

The NACo sponsored deferred compensation plan has announced that its trust funds now exceed \$10 million. Nearly 600 public employers have now adopted the plan, most are units of local government. Employee participation is at 2,750 individuals.

The rapid growth of this plan over the last three years testifies to the need it serves and the attractive features it offers. The plan, administered by the ICMA Retirement Corporation (RC), offers supplemental tax deferred retirement plans for employees of state and local government. Its primary purpose is to provide portable retirement benefits among governmental units. It also provides a unique fringe benefit for other government employees.

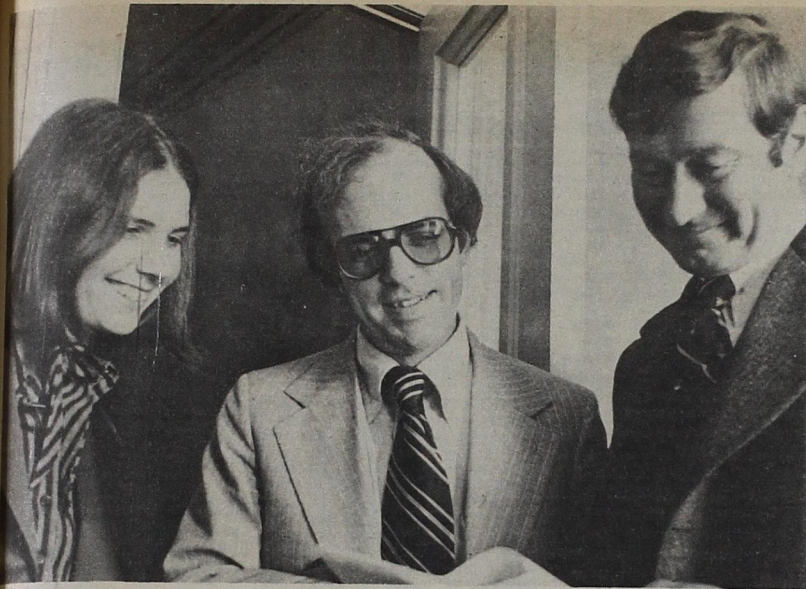
RC is an independently established nonprofit, tax-exempt corporation. Its plan is the least expensive of any available on a national basis. It is sponsored by NACo in cooperation with 15 other professional and public interest organizations committed to the quality of the public service. The Ford Foundation and the International City Management Association provided the funds to obtain Internal Revenue Service approval and to begin operations. It now operates without outside financial assistance.

Jobless to Get 52 Weeks of UI Benefits

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Federal Supplemental Benefit (FSB) recipients can resume collecting their unemployment insurance checks. President Carter signed the FSB extension (P.L. 95-19) April 12.

The new act extends federally financed unemployment insurance, for claimants who have exhausted regular (usually 26 weeks) and regular extended (usually an additional 13 weeks) benefits. The extended program terminates Oct. 31, with claims payable through Jan. 31, 1978, on claims filed on or before Oct. 31.

The old FSB program allowed benefit payments for up to 65 weeks. After a two month phase out—through June 12—during which people who are now close to their entire 65 week entitlement may continue to collect, the extension will reduce to 52 weeks the maximum duration of all combined unemployment insurance payments (regular and extended and FSB).



REVIEWING TESTIMONY—Onondaga County, N.Y. Deputy County Executive Charles Merrill, far right, reviews testimony on Housing and Urban Development/Environmental Protection Agency Appropriations with NACo legislative staffers Carol Shaskan, left, and John Murphy. Merrill testified before the House subcommittee on HUD-Independent agencies April 5.

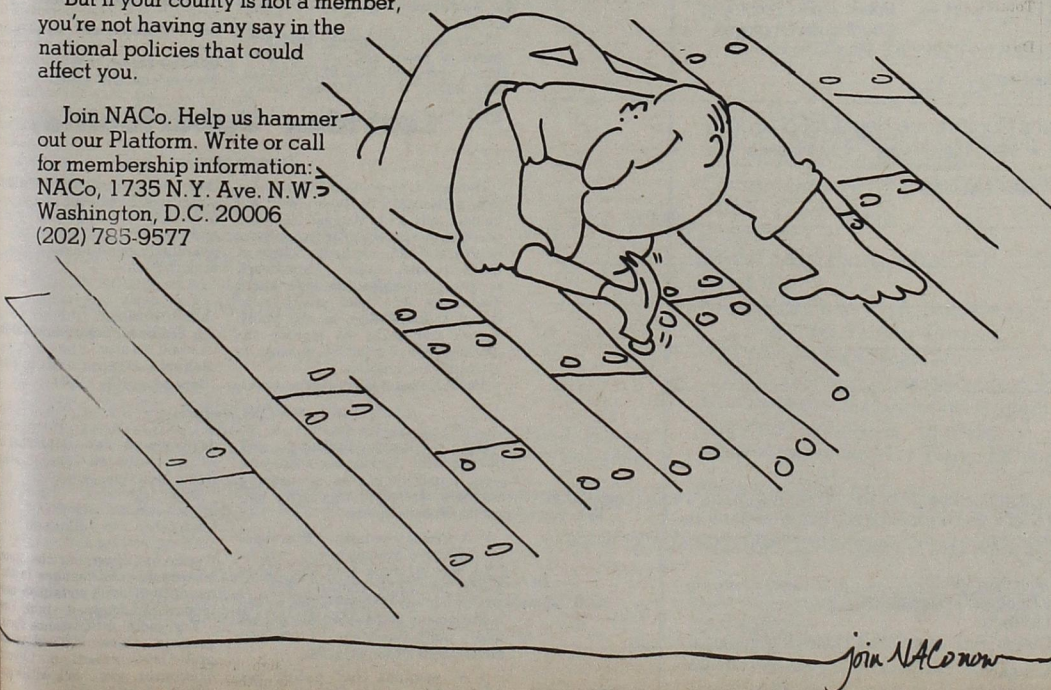
Our Counties Hammer Out Our Platform

The American County Platform is a document of policy positions, reaffirmed and revised annually by NACo member counties, on national issues affecting the conduct of county government. The Platform guides NACo's day-to-day Washington activities and serves to bring continuity to the long-range national objectives of county governments. It articulates policy positions as diverse as health care, the environment, labor relations, welfare and social services, and scores of other issues bearing upon counties.

If your county is a NACo member, then your voice in shaping the Platform has been heard.

But if your county is not a member, you're not having any say in the national policies that could affect you.

Join NACo. Help us hammer out our Platform. Write or call for membership information: NACo, 1735 N.Y. Ave. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 (202) 785-9577



NACA Board Approves 26 New Members

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The approval of 26 new members into the National Association of County Administrators (NACA) highlighted the meeting of that organization's Board of Directors March 23. The board met in conjunction with NACA's recent Legislative Conference at the Washington Hilton Hotel.

Secretary John Thomas reported that there have been four resignations from the NACA Board, because the individuals have retired from county government. Each of the four (Phillip Taylor, St. Clair, Ill.; Stanley Cowle, Hennepin, Minn.;

Paul Noland, Bernalillo, N.M.; Marty Tarshes, San Mateo, Calif.) have been known for their lengthy and meritorious service to county government.

The inclusion of 17 new active members raised NACA's active membership to 336; while the passage of nine associates raised that total to 43.

MARIE SHOOK of Peoria County, Ill. was nominated and approved as Taylor's replacement on the board. The other vacancies will be filled at the next meeting in July,

when six more seats become open.

Publication Committee Chairman Ardath Cade (Charles County, Md.) reported on the successful debut of NACA's new publication called the *County Administrator*. All present agreed that the bi-monthly magazine was useful, offering practical, process-oriented information to administrators and related audiences. Constructive suggestions were made, however, as to ways to improve it, such as the inclusion of a section previewing future feature articles, and placing some special emphasis on issues of current concern

to county administrators, such as liability insurance or industrial development.

NACA's participation in NACO's annual conference in Detroit in July was also discussed. It was suggested that the NACA sessions deal with current issues, with one session devoted to giving county officials a better understanding of what the county management form of government is about, as compared to the elected executive or commission form. Other topics, which will probably be covered in Detroit, include a review of the federal grant process and risk management.

THE ETHICS committee has been working on a draft of a proposed code of ethics for NACA. The draft was presented to board members and will be revised in the next few months. Enforcement mechanisms were also discussed.

John Witherspoon reported that the long-range planning committee has formulated basic recommendations to the association: before organizing more workshops and seminars for administrators more effort needs to be focused on getting more general participation and members at the annual meeting; place more emphasis on associate membership, perhaps allowing them to be board members; and develop a for-

mal program to aid state association of administrators (there are currently 12).

Regarding efforts related to higher education, John Thomas reported that NACA is now participating in the Consortium on Higher Education, a group which is trying to provide more direct communication and coordination between local governments and academic institutions, particularly in the field of public administration. Another development is the work of the New County Center of NACO's Research Foundation with Syd Duncombe of the University of Idaho in preparing his book for college students on county government, which should be printed sometime this summer.

THE BOARD also determined that, for the time being, active NACA membership will be granted to member counties of NACO while a non-member county administrator can become an associate member.

Besides President Gerry McFadden and Vice President Ardath Cade, 13 members of the board were present, as well as John Thomas, New County Center director, Ted Schutt and Jeff Thurston, NACA support staff.

The National Association of Counties Research Foundation Presents:

THE THIRD ANNUAL LABOR RELATIONS CONFERENCE

May 19-20, 1977
Marc Plaza Hotel
Milwaukee, Wis.

Co-sponsored by Marquette University, Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin County Boards Association.

The 3rd Annual Labor Relations Conference for Counties is the only annual, national conference designed to bring labor and management negotiators, law professors, arbitrators and members of the academic community together with elected and appointed county officials and their staff to explore the collective bargaining process in county governments today. The conference is designed for counties with organized labor relations, as well as nonorganized counties.

The 3rd Annual Labor Relations Conference for Counties consists of two "tracks" of workshops. One explores the collective bargaining process. The second, running concurrently, explores issues in public sector labor-management relations.

The conference will also feature a luncheon on Thursday, May 19, a reception Thursday evening at Milwaukee County's "Villa Terrace," a presentation Friday afternoon by a major speaker, labor-management service exhibits, and valuable take-home materials.

Track One

- A Plan for a State Bargaining Law
- Structuring County Government for Bargaining
- Negotiating Contract Language
- Open vs. Closed Bargaining
- The News Media and Labor Relations
- Factors Influencing the Economic Settlement
- Costing the Contract
- NACO's Collective Bargaining Videotape

Advance registration fee: \$75
On-site registration fee: \$85

Register now to ensure your participation!

Track Two

- The Budget Crisis in County Government and its Effect on Labor Relations
- Ability to Pay
- Public Pension Plans
- Health Insurance
- Equal Employment Opportunity
- Labor Relations with:
 - Public Safety Employees
 - Transportation Employees
 - Health Care Employees
 - Public Works Employees
 - Courthouse Employees

Panelists to Address Ways of Improving Productivity

Under the co-sponsorship of the Work in America Institute, the Labor-Management Relations Service of the U.S. Conference of Mayors, and the National Center for Productivity and Quality of Working Life, panelists, including labor representatives, from a number of local governments will describe how they improved productivity and quality of working life in their localities at a time of mounting costs.

The conference will be held May 25-26 at the Mayflower Hotel in Washington, D.C. Elmer B. Staats, Comptroller General of the United States, will address conferees at the dinner meeting on the first day. Jerome M. Rosow, President of Work in America Institute, and Sam Zagoria, Director of Labor-Management Relations Service, will be co-chairman for the two-day session.

State and local government purchases of goods and services grew almost sevenfold, from \$27 billion to \$192 billion in the 20-year period

from 1954 to 1974, according to a report published last year by the Committee for Economic Development. During the same years, the number of employees in these governments increased from 4.6 million to 11.6 million, or about 1 in 10 nonagricultural persons at work in the United States. The resources consumed to produce the numerous services provided by local governments—law enforcement, fire protection, health care, social services and many others—have grown to a magnitude that makes such expenditures one of the major components of the American Economy.

Inquiries as to registration should be addressed to:

Work in America Institute, Inc.
700 White Plains Road
Scarsdale, New York 10583 or

Labor-Management Relations Service
1620 Eye Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

Learning Opportunities

Senior Managers

Harvard University's Program for Senior Managers in Government will be held July 31 to August 19. Sponsored by the Harvard Business School and the Kennedy School of Government, the three-week program is designed for experienced executives who hold positions of major responsibility in the public sector and seeks to further the development of effective managerial attitudes and abilities.

Participants will scrutinize a wide

range of institutions in the federal, state, and local sectors, examine how they operate; their financial and budgeting constraints; the peculiarities of managing a large organization.

For more information contact: Administrative Director, Program for Senior Managers in Government, Alumni Center, Harvard Business School, Boston, Mass. 02163. Telephone (617) 495-6585.

NTDS Seminars

The National Training and Development Service for state and local governments is sponsoring seminars for senior executives and public administrators.

• A five-day seminar, "Strategies for Effective Management," will be held May 31-June 5 at the Abbey Resort on Lake Geneva, Wis. It combines practical aspects of management and behavioral science into a unified strategy for effective government administration.

• A seminar for public administrators, responsible for policy

development and implementation will be conducted July 10-Aug. 1 at Bryce Mountain Resort, Basyle, N.H.

This four-week "learning doing" seminar includes sessions on leadership development; building, setting and reaching objectives; handling stress; building managerial skills; improving communication skills and learning to participate problems.

For more information on the program write: National Training and Development Service, 1 Wisconsin Ave., Washington 20016. (202) 966-3761.

Labor Relations Conference Registration Form

May 19-20, 1977 • Marc Plaza Hotel • Milwaukee, Wis.

NOTE: For additional registrations... photocopy this form and complete.

Name of Delegate: (Last) _____, (First) _____, (Initial) _____

County _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone () _____

Important Facts:

- There will be an additional late registration charge of \$10.00 per registrant, if your registration is postmarked later than May 9, 1977 or if you register on site at the conference.
- Upon receipt of your Advance Registration Form, you will be mailed all housing information and a housing form.
- Enclose your check in full and make payable to: National Association of Counties Research Foundation
- Mail your check and registration form to: NACO Conference Registration Center, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.

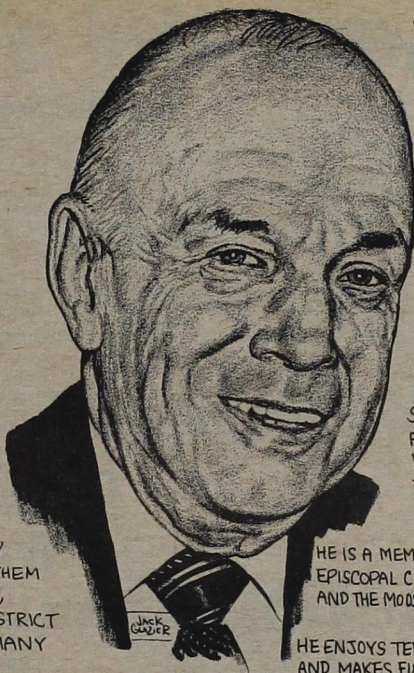
Herbert H. SMITH

NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION
OF COUNTIES
EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR
1968-1977

WAS BORN AND RAISED IN SYRACUSE, NEW YORK WHERE HE ATTENDED PUBLIC SCHOOLS AND GRADUATED FROM SYRACUSE UNIVERSITY WITH A DEGREE FROM LIBERAL ARTS COLLEGE AND THE COLLEGE OF LAW.

AFTER ADMISSION TO THE STATE AND FEDERAL BAR HE OPENED HIS OWN LAW OFFICE IN WAVERLY, TIOGA COUNTY, NEW YORK, AND CONDUCTED A GENERAL PRACTICE OF LAW FOR 25 YEARS.

DURING THIS PERIOD HE HELD MANY PART TIME PUBLIC OFFICES AMONG THEM TOWN JUSTICE, VILLAGE ATTORNEY, SCHOOL ATTORNEY, TIOGA COUNTY DISTRICT ATTORNEY AND WAS A MEMBER OF MANY CIVIC ASSOCIATIONS.



IN 1959 HE BECAME AN ASSISTANT ATTORNEY GENERAL OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK AND TWO YEARS LATER WAS PLACED IN CHARGE OF THE GENERAL LAWS BUREAU AT THE CAPITOL IN ALBANY.

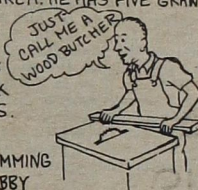
IN 1968 HE RETIRED FROM PUBLIC SERVICE AND WAS SELECTED AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE COUNTY OFFICERS ASSOCIATION OF THE STATE OF NEW YORK, NOW THE NEW YORK STATE ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES (NYSAC).

HE RETIRED AS EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ON JAN. 3, 1977, ALTHOUGH HE STILL SERVES AS SPECIAL ASSISTANT TO NYSAC.

SMITH AND HIS WIFE MARY LIVE IN CLIFTON PARK. HE HAS A SON WHO PRACTICES LAW IN WAVERLY, AND TWO DAUGHTERS WHO LIVE IN THE ALBANY, N.Y., AREA. HE HAS FIVE GRAND-CHILDREN.

HE IS A MEMBER OF ST. GEORGE'S EPISCOPAL CHURCH, CLIFTON PARK AND THE MOOSE AND ELKS LODGES.

HE ENJOYS TENNIS, GOLF AND SWIMMING AND MAKES FURNITURE FOR A HOBBY



Newsmakers

HERKIMER COUNTY, N.Y.—On Jan. 1, Victor Norman of Iliion became Herkimer County's first county administrator. Norman, who will serve a three-year term by appointment of the county legislature, has for the last five years been chairman of the legislature.

HENRY COUNTY, Ky.—Judge Roy Smith has been appointed assistant deputy commissioner of rural roads by the Kentucky Department of Transportation Secretary John Roberts.

Smith recently completed his second year on the Kentucky Association of Counties Board of Directors as secretary-treasurer. He is currently in his third term as Henry County judge. In his new assignment, he will be involved with the rural secondary, county road aid, municipal aid and energy road programs.

LEFLORE COUNTY, Miss.—Supervisor James D. Green has been named as one of nine members of the Lay Advisory Committee by C.E. Holiday, state superintendent of education.

JASPER COUNTY, Miss.—Mattie M. Lee, the first assessor-collector elected in Jasper County, is also the first woman ever elected to countywide office in Jasper County.

First elected in 1972, she was re-elected in 1975. In 1974, Lee was elected secretary of the Mississippi Assessors' and Collectors' Association. She was re-elected to that job in 1975 and 1976.

Since Jasper County is one of 10 Mississippi counties having two courthouses, Lee is responsible for operation of offices in Bay Springs and Paulding.

FAULK COUNTY, S.D.—Commissioner Herb Cowhick was honored by the South Dakota Association of Assessing Officers Inc. for his contribution to the field of property tax equalization. Cowhick is a past president of the South Dakota Association of County Commissioners.

Job Opportunities

County Administrator, Warren County, Va. Population 18,500, \$18,787. One person holding position since 1973. Appointed by five member board of supervisors elected by districts for a four year term. \$6 million budget; 70 employees. Degree in public administration desired, experience as county administrator or assistant required. Send resume to John K. Marlow, Chairman, Warren County Board of Supervisors, P.O. Box 908, Front Royal, Va. 22630.

Assistant Personnel Director, \$14,300-\$18,700. Requires demonstrated competence in principles and practices of public personnel administration, knowledge of government organizations and procedures, and bachelors degree. Prefer masters degree in personnel or public administration or related field and competence in validation techniques in public sector. Send resume to: Jackson County Personnel, 415 E. 12th St., Kansas City, Mo. 64106 by May 1.

Director of Planning, Rochester, Minn., salary open. Administrators and coordinates consolidated planning department. Requires combination of education and experience equivalent to masters degree in planning or related field. Comprehensive knowledge of planning principles and administrative ability absolutely required. Apply to: Personnel, Olmsted County Courthouse, Rochester, Minn. 55901, E.O.E.

County Administrator, Lancaster County, S.C. Salary open. Supervisory experience in government administration, including budgets, desired. Will direct total operation of county government under the Council Administrator form. Send resume to Wayne Lucas, Route 4, Box 62, Ker-shaw, S.C. 29067, E.O.E. All replies confidential.

Director of Personnel/Hospital System, Prince George's County, Md., salary negotiable. Responsible for personnel program and policy administration of three hospitals totalling 800-plus beds. Duties include policy development, classification, recruitment/selection, employee relations, salaries, administration. Requires masters degree in public or personnel administration, plus five years of personnel management experience (one year in hospital), or equivalent combination of education and experience. Send resume in strict confidence by April 30 to: William Mitchell, Prince George's County Office of Personnel, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, Md. 20870, E.O.E.

Certified Nursing Home Administrator, Winston-Salem, N.C., to \$30,000. Bed capacity 366,

present patient load 338. Must be certifiable in N.C. Two to five years administrative experience in nursing facility of more than 200 patients. Send resume to Forsyth County Personnel Dept., Hall of Justice, Winston-Salem, N.C. 27101, E.O.E.

Associate Planner, Camilla, Ga., salary negotiable. Masters degree in urban or regional planning with 1-2 years experience, or bachelors degree in related field with 3 years experience. Must have knowledge of land use, regional economics, research techniques and report writing. Will establish and maintain good relations with local officials and public. Experience in preparation of grants and community development applications desirable. Will work with local planning commission, zoning and subdivision regulation review, land use studies, and "701" planning activities. Apply to Southwest Georgia Area Planning and Development Commission, P.O. Box 346, Camilla, Ga. 31730, E.O.E.

NACo/CIC Region VI Federal Aid Briefing

April 24-26
Sheraton Hotel
Baton Rouge, Louisiana

Federal Funding Update for:
Public Works
Community Development
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
Community Service Agencies
Law Enforcement Assistance Administration
Health, Education and Welfare
Hospitality Suite

Registration: April 24, 5-8 p.m.; April 25, 8-9 p.m.
Registration Fee: \$35 members; \$45 non-members
Luncheon Speaker: Ward Miller, Associate Director, Office of Public Works, U.S. Department of Commerce, Economic Development

NACo/CIC Federal Aid Briefing, Sheraton Hotel, I-10 and College Drive, Baton Rouge, La. 70821, (504) 927-4427. For last minute reservations, call hotel directly!

On-site registration is available. Contact: Jim Llorens, Federal Aid Coordinator, City of Baton Rouge and Parish of East Baton Rouge, P.O. Box 1471, Baton Rouge, La. 70821, (504) 389-3053.

NACo/CIC Region IV Federal Aid Briefing

April 27-29, 1977
American Sportsman Inn Key West, Fla.
(Casual Attire)

Learn About:
Equal Employment Opportunity
Community Development
Comprehensive Employment and Training Act
Public Works
Airports
Social Security Act-Title XX
Solid Waste
Impact of Federal Regulations:
—The A-85 Review Process
—The Federal Register

How to Develop Cost Allocation Plans and Indirect Costs
Environmental Protection Agency
Community Service Agencies
Older Americans Act Titles IX and X

Reception: April 26, 7:30-9 p.m.
For Spouses: A Fashion Show, Scenic Tour of Key West Area
Registration: April 26, 6-8 p.m.; April 27, 8-9 a.m.

Registration Desk, American Sportsman Inn, 3820 N. Roosevelt Blvd., Key West, Fla. 33040, (305) 294-5511. For last minute registration, contact the hotel directly!

On-site registration is available. Contact: Jack K. Burke, Development Director, Monroe County, P.O. Box 1029, Key West, Fla. 33040, ATTN: NACo/CIC Federal Aid Briefing, Conference Registration

Washington Briefs

• **Countercyclical.** No formal action scheduled in either House. President's bill for five-year extension may be added on tax bill in Senate, following vote on tax rebate. House intergovernmental relations subcommittee action possible week of April 18.

• **Public Works/EDA Regulations.** House-Senate Conference Committee to reconvene April 18 to iron out differences in \$4 billion public works bill. Several of the conferees stated that applicant counties could use the unemployment data of the entire county, including the incorporated as well as the unincorporated areas. NACo supported this position. Conferees appear close on most public works issues, though they still must reach compromise on water pollution amendments component of bills (see page 6).

• **Water Pollution.** House-Senate conferees working to resolve differences of water pollution amendments tacked to public works jobs bill, H.R. 11 (see page 1).

• **Jobs Appropriations.** No date has been set for Senate floor action on H.R. 4876, the jobs supplemental which includes funds for countercyclical assistance, public works, and public service jobs.

• **Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Budget Authority.** House Budget Committee slashed \$200 million from LEAA budget in addition to \$50 million cut by President Carter. Senate Budget Committee cut only \$50 million. NACo to fight cuts on House floor.

• **LEAA Appropriation Hearings.** NACo testified before House subcommittee calling for full funding of LEAA and increase in Juvenile Justice money by \$75 million. Will testify before Senate in two weeks.

• **Air Pollution.** House Commerce Committee expected to begin markup on Clean Air Act Amendments, H.R. 6161, reported from the subcommittee. Markup to be controversial, with Republican members expected to offer the United Auto Workers compromise for automobile companies to meet 1970 statutory emission standards. NACo will oppose the UAW compromise. Some controversy expected in House provision calling for a study for those areas that cannot attain the 1977 Clean Air Standards. NACo will push for a more substantive amendment to ensure that these areas can allow new growth, despite their failure to meet the 1977 standards. Senate Public Works Committee also expected to complete action on Clean Air Act Amendments. NACo seeking Senate floor amendment to delete sanctions to withhold highway funds from those municipalities which will not implement the required transportation control measures in the bill.

• **Drought Assistance.** Regulations for Administration's \$850 million Comprehensive Drought Assistance Program released last week. Temporary program provides grants and low interest (5 per cent) loans to improve existing water systems and aid drought affected small businesses and farmers. Funding to be provided through FmHA, EDA, SBA, SLS, and Interior Department. Interior Department "water bank" loan program in conference (see page 1).

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** House-Senate Conference report on the fiscal '77 supplemental appropriation package scheduled for House and Senate floor approval this week with \$100 million included for full implementation of payments-in-lieu. Presidential approval expected this month.

• **Community Development.** Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee will continue hearings this week on reauthorization of the community development block grant and subsidized housing programs. Committee will hear from non-governmental groups. NACo testified March 2, urging a multi-year reauthorization of the block grant program at a fiscal '78 funding level of \$4 billion, provided counties are made eligible applicants for the Administration's proposed \$400 million "urban development action grant program." Senate HUD appropriations hearings on the fiscal '78 HUD budget requests are occurring budget requests are occurring simultaneously with NACo testimony expected April 19.

• **Youth Legislation.** President Carter's youth legislation was introduced by Sens. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.), Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), and Robert Stafford (R-Vt.), as S. 1242. In the House, the same bill, H.R. 6138, was introduced by Rep. Carl Perkins and Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.).

• **Bridges.** Department of Transportation submitted its sixth annual report to Congress on the Special Bridge Replacement Program. It lists 9,000 structurally deficient and functionally obsolete bridges on the federal aid highway system and 65,600 off the system (mostly county). Off-system figure widely believed to be conservative since there is no comprehensive survey available. NACo is preparing to undertake a more accurate survey of off-system bridge needs.

• **Voter Registration.** House hearings begin on same day voter registration proposal, H.R. 5400. Senate hearings to begin on companion proposal, S. 1072. NACo and NACRC to testify for pass through of money, additional funding, and a "need" formula. Passage of some form of measure likely.

• **Rural Development.** House and Senate Agriculture Appropriations subcommittees to act soon on fiscal '78 appropriations for Rural Development Act programs. NACo testified, with Congressional Rural Caucus, advocating full funding for these programs (see page 6).

• **Health Programs Extended.** House passed legislation, H.R. 4974 and H.R. 4976, to extend for one year major health services and health planning programs without amendments, but with increased appropriation authorizations over fiscal '77. The Senate Human Resources Committee reported its version, S. 755, of the House bills before Easter recess. Presidential approval expected in May.

• **National Health Insurance Panel.** HEW Secretary Callifano has announced the creation of a National Advisory Committee on National Health Insurance. Its purpose is to study the problems of financing health care services. Panel is chaired by HEW Undersecretary Hale Champion. Panel will conduct public hearings and will advise HEW on the major issues to be addressed in a National Health Insurance proposal.

• **Health Supplemental.** House-Senate conferees completed work on the First Supplemental Appropriations bill, H.R. 4877, for fiscal '77. It approved \$153 million more than the Presidential request. Most funds are for programs which were without authorizations when the regular HEW fiscal '77 money bill was approved last fall: home health services (\$3 million); national health service

corps (\$25 million); emergency medical services (\$40 million); CDC (\$12 million); mental health (\$2 million); alcoholism (\$119 million); state health planning (\$5 million); and health manpower programs (\$629 million). H.R. 4877 to be signed by President Carter by the end of April.

• **Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act.** Hearings begin in House and Senate on reauthorization of act, H.R. 6111 and S. 1021. NACo to testify in favor of five-year extension with increased funding; will also propose new title providing for state subsidy program. Reauthorization expected.

NACo Box Score... Priority Issues

Welfare Reform.....	HEW to present plan to Carter May
Employment.....	House passed one-year extension of CETA
Public Works.....	House-Senate Conference considering
Antirecession.....	Congressional action unclear on renewal
Health Insurance.....	HEW study panel appointed
Payments-in-Lieu.....	House, Senate approved \$100 million
Community Development.....	House subcommittee approved extension
Rural Development.....	House committee recommended full funding
Transportation.....	NACo seeking transit amendments
Water Pollution.....	House-Senate Conference considering
Air Pollution.....	Senate and House Committees considering
Land and Water Conservation.....	Carter budget asks for no extra funding
Energy.....	Carter proposals due April 22
Criminal Justice.....	House Budget Committee cuts LEAA funding

DETROIT, MICHIGAN WAYNE COUNTY NACo 42nd ANNUAL CONFERENCE JULY 24-27, 1977

- Delegates to NACo's 42nd Annual Conference both pre-register for the conference and reserve hotel space by filling out this form.
- Please use one form for each delegate who registers.
- Conference registration fees must accompany this form and may be personal check, county voucher or equivalent.
- Housing in conference hotels will be available only to those delegates who pre-register.
- Return to: NACo Conference Registration Center
P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport
Washington, D.C. 20041
- Deadline for reservations is July 8, 1977
- Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that written notice is postmarked no later than July 14, 1977.

Registration Fees

NACo CMS Member	\$ 95
Non-member	125
Spouse	50
Youth	30

Name _____ County _____
 Title _____ Telephone (____) _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Spouse Name, if attending _____ Ages of Youth Attending _____
 Total Registration Fees Enclosed \$ _____

Make payable to NACo.

Enclose check, county voucher or equivalent.

No requests for registration or housing will be accepted by telephone.

Housing Reservations

Reservations for conference hotels will be made only after conference registration has been received. Individual hotels will not accept any reservations. Conference will be held in Cobo Hall.

Hotel	Single	Double/ Twin	Double/ Double	Hotel Preference (Please fill in name)	Type of Room
1. Detroit Plaza	\$28-40	\$38-50		1st Choice _____	Single _____
2. Pontchartrain	30-47	38-57		2nd Choice _____	Double _____
3. Hyatt Regency, Dearborn	26-38	36-48		3rd Choice _____	Twin _____
4. Detroit Cadillac	24-34	24-40	\$48		
5. Howard Johnson's	28-29	36-39	42-44		
Names _____					
Arrival Date _____ Time _____ Departure Date _____ Time _____					

No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed using credit card if necessary.

Credit card company and number _____