

## This Week

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Vol. 11, No. 20

# COUNTY NEWS

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

May 21, 1979

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Washington, D.C.

## CONTROVERSY MOVES TO SENATE

# House Decides Alaska Lands Issue

The controversy over what to do with millions of areas of Alaskan wilderness ended in the House last week when members voted 268 to 157 to set aside 128 million acres—an area the size of California—in 13 national parks, 21 wildlife refuges, 12 wild and scenic rivers and two national forest wilderness areas. The bill now moves on to the Senate where a tough fight is also expected.

The House-passed legislation was sponsored by Reps. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.) and John Anderson (R-Ill.). NACO supported a rival measure of the House Interior/Merchant Marine Committee sponsored by Reps. Jerry Huckaby (D-La.), John Breau (D-La.) and John Dingell (D-Mich.).

The House-passed bill was bitterly opposed by the state of Alaska, the Alaska Municipal League and many groups in Alaska because oil and mineral exploration will be prevented in most of these protected areas.

One of the most controversial areas was the Arctic National Wildlife Range, located on the far northeastern side of the state. The coastal plan of this range is estimated to have the highest on-shore energy potential for Alaska, although it is also the calving grounds for a large caribou herd.

The Huckaby-Breaux-Dingell version would have encouraged exploration in this area as well as opened a portion of the wildlife refuge to

mining. The bill passed by the House forbids exploration in the range.

NACO supported the Huckaby-Breaux bill as representing a more balanced approach to protecting wilderness areas, while at the same time allowing development of oil and mineral resources for the advancement of local economic and social goals.

This bill would have also set aside approximately the same acreage as the House-passed version but it would

have allowed more oil and mineral exploration and/or development in wildlife refuges and park preserves under tightly managed regulations. The latter concept would have allowed multiple use of the federal lands which is strongly supported by NACO and the Alaska Municipal League.

The Huckaby-Breaux-Dingell bill would have also allowed the state of Alaska to select the lands Congress specified in the Alaska Statehood

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## Views on Mortgage Bond Bill

Legislation to bar the use by state and local governments of tax-exempt bonds to provide residential mortgage funds was the subject of hearings by the House Ways and Means Committee May 14 and 15. The bill (H.R. 3712), introduced by Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), proposes two changes to the provision of the Internal Revenue Code exempting interest on state and local bonds from the federal income tax.

Under the proposal, exemptions for all mortgage subsidy bonds would be removed except those used to finance residences for veterans. The bill also restricts the exception for tax-exempt industrial development bonds, issued in connection with housing programs, to bonds used to finance low- or moderate-income rental housing projects.

In general, the amendments to the IRS code made by the bill would apply to obligations issued on or after April 25, the day the bill was introduced. However, they would not apply to obligations issued before May 25, if there was a binding written agreement to sell entered into between the issuer and the underwriter before April 25.

**THE ADMINISTRATION'S** position was presented at the hearings by Donald Lubick, assistant secretary of the Treasury for tax policy. Lubick expressed the fear that continued proliferation of the bonds would drain the federal Treasury of as much as \$12 billion in tax revenues annually by 1984. He also maintained that the bonds provide an unfair bonus to wealthy holders of tax-exempt securities and subsidize housing for families who could obtain mortgages in the private market.

In addition, Lubick said there are already direct federal housing programs that respond to the housing needs of lower income families and indirect housing subsidies, such as the homeowner deductions from the federal income tax, that benefit those with higher incomes.

Committee members expressed reservations about the bill as it is now constructed. Questions focused on the basis for Treasury estimates of potential lost revenues, the value

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**NATIONAL HEALTH PLAN REVEALED**—Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) explains cost-savings aspects of his proposed national health insurance plan to be introduced in both House and Senate. Seated left is Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), cosponsor of the new bill and chairman of the House health subcommittee. Seated right is Sen. Donald Riegle (D-Mich.).

## A New Health Plan Unveiled

Another attempt to provide a health insurance plan for all Americans was launched last week in a jam-packed Senate Caucus Room.

The familiar figure of Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) was joined by a new face—Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), cosponsor of Kennedy's new bill and chairman of a House health subcommittee.

Under the "Health Care for All Americans Act," employers would be required to buy adequate health insurance for their workers from one of several new consortiums of private health insurers. Employees would contribute up to 35 percent of the costs, unless the employers agreed to pay it all. Employer contributions would be geared in part to wages, with well-off employers paying more than the less affluent ones for the same level of benefits.

**EVERY RESIDENT** of the United States would be covered with federal financing for the poor and the aged. Also under the plan, there would be full coverage of in-patient hospital

services, physician services in and out of hospital, home health services, x-rays, and lab tests.

**Additional aspects of the plan:**

- No arbitrary nonmedical limits are set on the number of hospital days allowed or physician's visits.

- Medicare will be upgraded for the elderly and will also cover prescription drugs.

- Hospitals and doctors will be paid on the basis of prenegotiated amounts; they will not be permitted to charge patients more than the insurance plan pays.

- National, areawide and state budgets for health services will be set and any increases will be tightly controlled.

The program is to be administered by a National Health Insurance Board whose members will be appointed by the President, subject to Senate confirmation. A majority of members will be consumers.

Like a plan submitted by the Administration, this one would take effect gradually, with the first phase starting in 1983 at the earliest. It

would add about \$40 billion in current dollars to the nation's health insurance bill—\$28.6 billion in federal funds, \$11.4 billion in private funds. Kennedy stated that five years after his plan would begin, the nation's public and private health bills would be \$38 billion a year less than if no such law is passed.

Previously, Kennedy backed a plan in which the federal government, rather than the private sector, collected payments and paid out the benefits. The new plan relies mainly on the private sector, and includes health maintenance organizations (HMOs) as a major component. HMOs have been shown to be an effective and efficient way of providing adequate health care while keeping costs down.

**IN A RELATED** development, the Washington Post reported late last week that health officials in the Administration urged President Carter to support an expansion of about \$20 billion in the nation's health insurance programs to counter Sen. Kennedy's more expanded coverage.

## Conferees at Work on Budget

As *County News* goes to press, the House and Senate conferees on the First Budget Resolution began work on a compromise that would not only meet President's Carter budget targets, but probably go a few billion dollars better. Eight major programs affecting county government were on the line as conferees begin to make decisions on spending targets for fiscal '80. Prior to their deliberation, NACO sent a letter to the conferees urging their support for the following positions:

- \$6.85 billion for general revenue sharing (the Senate position);
- \$546 million for LEAA (the House position);
- 200,000 public service jobs for CETA Title VI (the House position);
- Contract authority for 300,000 assisted housing units (the House position);
- \$675 million for Urban Development Action Grants (UDAG) (the House position);
- \$1.49 billion for the Economic Development Administration (the Senate position);
- \$752.1 million for Energy Conservation (the House position).

Conferees began consideration of the budget two days after the House finally passed its version of the budget resolution 220-184. The resolution passed after the House approved a \$2.5 billion cut proposed by Rep. Joseph Fisher (D-Va.).

This reduced overall spending and the deficit by \$2.5 billion. The measure was adopted by a vote of 255 to 144, and was sustained a second time after warnings by House Budget Chairman Robert Giaino (D-Conn.) that these cuts were being applied to defense, health and education.

The House approved a deficit of \$20.9 billion, a full \$7.5 billion below the revised \$28.4 billion deficit President Carter proposed. The Senate, in calling for a deficit of \$29 billion, based its figures on more pessimistic economic assumptions. Using Carter's economic projects the Senate deficit would be \$19.9 billion.

The House and Senate conferees were revised and their names appear on page 11. A complete analysis of the budget will appear in *County News* after the conferees have decided on a final budget document and both Houses have approved it.



## LABOR CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHTS

# Keynoters Brief Delegates

Proposals to revamp the federal government's pay formula and save the federal government more than \$3 billion in 1980 were unveiled at NACo's Fifth Annual Labor Relations Conference. In his keynote address, Alan K. Campbell, director of the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, said the current federal pay formula, now based on comparison with jobs in the private sector, would be modified to include state and local governments. In addition, he indicated that the pay formula would take into consideration "employee fringes including pension and health benefits" in addition to wages.

Campbell predicted that the proposals would arouse strong opposi-

tion from federal employee unions once they are submitted to Congress. However, he predicted that the proposals would ultimately be approved by Congress.

"Our selling point," Campbell said, "is that union leaders recognize that the alternative to this may be the erratic setting of pay by Congress."

Speaking at the annual labor conference luncheon, Daniel Leach, vice chair, U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission (EEOC), indicated that the EEOC is currently undergoing a major administrative overhaul and is shifting its priorities to class action litigation. A new EEOC program, Early Litigation Identification, has already proposed

over 200 potential subjects for civil rights suits. "Government is struggling today to perform better in this area of equal job opportunity enforcement," Leach asserted. "A systematic enforcement program that targets offenders on a 'worst first' priority says that."

Public sector labor attorney Charles C. Mulcahy, Milwaukee, Wis., predicted hard times ahead for public sector labor-management relations. "Firm stances at the bargaining table can surely be expected, placing public employers in the position of choosing between labor peace and irate citizenry, or service interruption and, of course, irate citizenry. Perhaps it will be a matter of choosing between degrees of 'irateness.'"



**PROSPECTS FOR PENSION REFORM**—At podium is Raymond A. Samuelson, president of the Industrial Employers and Distributors Association, seated is Robert W. Kalman, assistant director of the Department of Public Policy Analysis, AFSCME, AFL-CIO. Both spoke on public employee pensions and prospects for reform.



**NACo PRESIDENT WELCOMES DELEGATES**—From left are Charles H. Goldstein, attorney; Bruce Talley, a NACo associate director; and NACo President Charlotte Williams of Genesee County, Mich.

## Labor Attorney Warns of Hard Negotiating, Strikes

Los Angeles labor attorney Charles Goldstein, in a dramatic presentation, displayed a "get tough" attitude in his remarks to county officials at the opening session of NACo's Fifth Annual Labor Relations Conference.

Saying that local governments face their greatest financial challenge since the depression, Goldstein noted that public employers can no longer afford to treat their employees with "paternalistic benevolence."

He gave pension benefits, sick leave and holidays as examples of where county employers have been liberal in the past. "Often something extra was granted in lieu of another percent increase in the settlement."

"Now public employers need to correct past bargaining concessions by trimming back some of these benefits," he said. But he warned, as employers go through the process of putting on the brakes, "you'll get strikes."

Goldstein said that because local officials are the most visible and provide day-to-day services, the taxpayers "know they can get to you." "Therefore, when local government tries to be responsive with budget cutbacks and tax cuts, it is faced with employee resistance in the form of a classic labor management confrontation," he explained.

Goldstein emphasized that, because the public will pressure employers against high costly settlements, employers can expect "lengthy, frustrating negotiations, especially if they want to change benefits."

Goldstein also touched on the feel-

ings of public employees who he described as angry and insecure in the face of layoffs and the prospects of little or no wage increases.

"Gone are the public employees of the 1930s who viewed their job as a public trust. Now we have young workers who have no loyalty to anyone but themselves," said Goldstein.

"The public employee of today is spoiled. He was brought up in an era of wanting clean air and clean water, excellent public services but with low taxes, peace abroad and all these other inconsistencies."



**WORKSHOPS**—Pictured at left are workshop speakers Cal Pave from the University of Pennsylvania's Wharton School; John Stepp, of the Federal Mediation and Conciliation Service; and Cecilia Vindola, personnel specialist with Pima County, Ariz. All spoke on the uses of joint labor-management committees. Pictured at right is Daniel E. Leach, vice chair of the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission and featured luncheon speaker.

## Franke Calls Labor Sessions a Success

John Franke, chairman of the Board of Commissioners, Johnson County, Kan., and chairman of NACo's Labor Management Steering Committee offered this assessment of NACo's labor conference. "The speakers were excellent, the workshops were well designed, and the subject matter was relevant and well received by conference participants. San Francisco wasn't such a bad place to spend one's free time either."

Held April 29-May 1 at the St. Francis Hotel, the conference offered an opportunity for elected county officials and their administrators to meet with colleagues from across the country to share ideas for dealing with important issues.

"One issue on the minds of all counties has been the economic crunch," said Franke. "County government must come to grips with the conflicting forces of inflation, employee demands for wage increases, taxpayer demands for tax decreases, and the need to maintain essential public services."

Conference participants chose between workshops addressing the problems of counties without unions

or where unions are newly organized, or dealing with some of the problems of counties with well established labor relations programs. A third group of sessions addressed subjects of general interest. Participants at each workshop heard professionals in the field share their expertise.

One official from the West said, "The union is just starting to organize our county employees and we didn't know what to do. The workshops answered many of our questions. Now we know the basics of campaign techniques and what we need to do if the union wins."



Franke

## Counties Advised on How to Apply Wage Guidelines

Counties attempting to apply the new wage guidelines to their employees must understand how the Council on Wage and Price Stability (COWPS) views questions of merit raises, arbitration awards and multi-year contracts, according to Malcolm Liggett, labor economist with COWPS. Liggett addressed these and other issues at a general session of NACo's Fifth Annual Labor Relations Conference.

Although the guidelines generally call for a maximum 7 percent yearly increase, Liggett explained that a multiyear contract can give up to 8 percent in one year, as long as a three-year contract's total increase does not exceed 22.5 percent.

With respect to interest arbitration awards under binding impasse arbitration statutes, Liggett declared, "We've adopted the ancient rule that arbitrators are gods and none of our standards take precedence. We have no control. The standards have no provisions for compliance or penalties."

He also stressed that COWPS has removed itself from arguments about merit systems. All COWPS needs to know, he said, is whether an increase is based on longevity or on an increase in the individual's qualifications. A longevity raise is chargeable against the 7 percent, but a qualification increase is not chargeable.

There are three separate units to consider when determining 7 percent compliance: one which includes employees in collective bargaining units for management and one for all others, i.e., nonmanagement and nonunion employees. Liggett emphasized that the unit used to determine raises is important, saying the raise should be measured first in the collective bargaining unit, second in the management unit and third in the nonunion/nonmanagement group.

Although there may be variations in individual raises within each unit, the average within each unit must not exceed 7 percent, he said.

In a related development, the AFL-CIO filed suit March 13 claiming the wage guidelines are unlawful. Because noncompliance means debarment from federal contracts, the AFL-CIO says the guidelines are an effect mandatory and not voluntary. A decision is expected in the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia soon after oral arguments May 16.





# House Unit Deflects Urban Transit Thrust

The President's urban transit initiative was the biggest loser as the House Appropriations transportation subcommittee completed markup last week of the Department of Transportation's (DOT) fiscal '80 spending levels. The program had been authorized and funded at \$200 million for 1979, but was reduced by the committee to \$60 million in 1979 and \$80 million in 1980.

The program, included in the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1979, was regarded as one of the President's few urban victories. The funds were earmarked for transit-related projects in distressed urban areas. Only a few months ago, Secretary of Transportation Brock Adams and presidential advisor Jack Watson were still backing the \$200 million-a-year program as a significant portion of the President's response to urban problems.

The House Appropriations Committee, under intense pressure to provide increased transit funding, reallocated the remaining \$140 million for fiscal '79 to buses, new transit construction projects and operating assistance. The reallocation of \$50 million for bus purchases will mean that the Section 3 discretionary grant bus program will increase. This comes

at a time when many localities are being told they cannot receive federal assistance for more buses.

The committee action also means that a proposed shift to buses of \$55 million in 1979 rail program funds will not occur. A total of \$50 million was reallocated to the "New Start" construction program. Of this amount, \$40 million will be earmarked for Miami-Dade County's (Fla.) rail project and \$10 million for Buffalo's (N.Y.) light rail system. The remaining \$40 million of the urban initiative money would be assigned to the formula operating assistance (Section 5) account in what is known as the Tier II formula program for areas over 750,000 population.

For fiscal '80 the committee also cut the urban initiatives program from \$200 million to \$80 million. Operating assistance funding was increased by \$50 million for areas over 750,000 population.

**FOR HIGHWAYS** the committee recommended \$35 million in fiscal '80 for the safer off-system (SOS) roads program, funding which the President had not requested. This program has now used up its 1979 funds, but, according to Washington sources, prospects for supplemental fiscal '79

funding look dim.

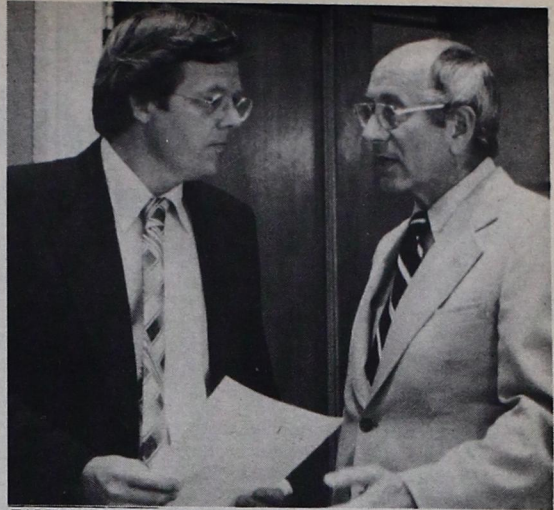
Many counties receive SOS funds for local road projects and have indicated to NACO that they are out of funding. The \$35 million for fiscal '80 would barely keep the program alive. Senate action expected this week will undoubtedly also include SOS funding for fiscal '80.

The railroad-highway crossings demonstration program also received a shot in the arm as the committee approved \$20 million for the program. The Administration had requested no funds for this program in fiscal '80.

Overall, the highway trust fund programs—interstate, primary, urban secondary and bridges—were not cut. The President's \$8.5 billion obligation ceiling was approved which translates into business as usual for the bulk of the highway program.

The 55 m.p.h. enforcement program also received \$40 million in funding although the program will be part of the 402 state and community highway safety grant program.

The subcommittee action comes after months of testimony by the Administration and interested groups. NACO's public transportation chairman, Rod Diridon, supervisor, Santa Clara County, Calif., testified before the committee on April 11.



**TALKING OVER REORGANIZATION**—Rep. Jim Weaver (D-Ore.), right, chairman of the House Agriculture subcommittee on forests hears from Jim Evans NACO's views on the plan to establish a new U.S. Department of Natural Resources. Evans is NACO's legislative representative for public land issues.

## Dept. of Resources Dropped by Carter

White House officials last week reported that President Carter has apparently abandoned the idea for a new Department of Natural Resources, one of his key federal reorganization proposals.

The proposed reorganization would have involved the entire U.S. Department of Interior plus the transfer of the Forest Service from the U.S. Department of Agriculture, the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration from the U.S. Department of Commerce, and the consolidation of certain water resource policy units.

NACO has opposed the reorganization on the grounds that it would weaken the U.S. Department of Agriculture and that the potential "savings" proposed would have weakened

the ability of the Forest Service to manage and protect the resources of the national forests. NACO strongly advocates multiple use management of public lands.

**DALE WHITE**, judge, Harney County, Ore. and NACO chairman for national forest programs, welcomed the news that the proposed reorganization was off. "The U.S. Department of Agriculture has a long history and demonstrated capacity to carry out land management programs, especially where the production of food and fiber resources is involved," he said.

"We believe the department has the proven experience to balance the competing demands for public and private lands for the use of our renewable resources."

Apparently President Carter's decision to call off the proposed reorganization was somehow tied to Administration efforts to secure approval of the new strategic arms limitation treaty (SALT). Congressional opposition to the reorganization would have sparked an intense battle, especially in the Senate at a time when White House efforts will be directed toward SALT ratification.

President Carter had indicated last March that he planned to submit the natural resources reorganization under presidential reorganization authority rather than using the regular legislative process as he did for the creation of the Energy Department and the proposed creation of an Education Department. Under the reorganization process, either House would have had 60 days to reject the proposal or it would have automatically become effective.

In addition to the stiff opposition expected in the Senate, hearings held jointly this month by three subcommittees of the House Agriculture Committee indicated that opposition would also be mounted on the House side. Virtually all of the witnesses, including NACO, indicated substantial opposition to the various elements of the proposed reorganization.

No further efforts on the reorganization are expected this Congress since the Administration's decision to abandon the proposed Department of Natural Resources apparently applies to both the legislative process as well as the presidential reorganization process.

## Some AMTRAK Routes to Stay

The House Commerce Committee last week voted to retain three or four of the 16 AMTRAK routes that the Administration has proposed to eliminate in the railroad route restructuring bill.

The committee also approved a total of \$632 million in subsidies for AMTRAK, \$80 million more than DOT's subsidy recommendation. Of interest to state and local governments is an additional \$25 million in subsidies for AMTRAK trains that are jointly funded by federal and state agencies. The increased subsidy is expected to help many states continue to operate what have become AMTRAK commuter trains in urban areas such as the San Francisco Bay and the Washington, D.C. metropolitan areas.

The committee action does not identify the specific routes which would remain in service but the decision would affect those routes with the best performance on the Administration's list. The House is particularly concerned about the Washington-Montreal route and one of the existing New York-Florida trains earmarked to be cut.

## Aircraft Noise Bill

House Public Works Committee approved the aviation safety and aircraft noise abatement bill by a vote of 29-14 last week. The bill retains the 1983-1985 aircraft noise compliance dates with two exceptions. The first allows airlines to continue use of noisy two- and three-engine jets if a majority of such operations occur at me-

dium, small or non-hub airports. The other eliminates any quieting or phased replacement of noisy aircraft operations entirely in the state of Hawaii. Rep. Norman Mineta's amendment which would limit state and local airports' noise liability in connection with the bill's overall expansion of aircraft noise levels was also approved.

## HAYES-SCHLESINGER MEET

# California Seeks DOE Help

Los Angeles County Supervisor James Hayes recently met for over an hour with Department of Energy Secretary James Schlesinger in Washington. Their conversation focused on the gasoline allocation situation in California and ways the department could help ease the problem.

Hayes made the point that if the odd/even rationing system, which he had long advocated, was going to work, adequate supplies were necessary. He added that a phase-down in supplies, rather than a precipitous cut, would help ensure the success of odd/even. Hayes received assurances from the Secretary that he would look favorably on a request for an increased gasoline allocation for California if the odd/even system appeared in danger.

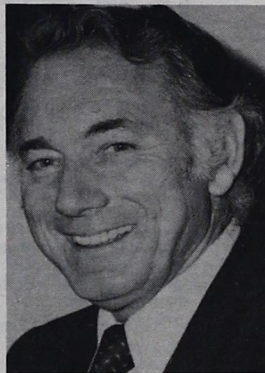
Other issues discussed included the threatened California gasoline dealers shut-down and the problem of public transit systems receiving adequate supplies of diesel fuel. Schlesinger assured Hayes that both of these problems were being looked into and that action, particularly regarding diesel fuel, would be forthcoming.

Since the Hayes/Schlesinger meeting the Economic Regulatory Administration (ERA), the branch of the Department of Energy which

deals with allocations, has announced a number of regulatory changes. At a meeting with local government representatives, Deputy Administrator Doug Robinson announced a series of emergency rules dealing with gasoline sales.

The first would allow retailers to adopt minimum purchase requirements so long as it is not more than \$5. The second would provide standby authority to governors to impose odd/even minimum purchase requirements and/or opening and closing times for service stations if they determine a danger to public health and safety exists. The final emergency rule will extend the 3 percent state set-aside program through September. This latter proposal is designed to allow states the flexibility of shifting up to 3 percent of the gasoline supplies within the state to high priority areas or industries. Some consideration will be given to increase the set-aside to 5 percent.

In addition the ERA announced it would reexamine its mandatory petroleum price regulation for gasoline retailers. This reexamination will focus on two main issues: simplifying the price regulations so that dealers and members of the public can understand them and examining whether the allowable profit margin for re-



Hayes

tailers should be increased. Simplification of the pricing regulations would be designed to make compliance easier while also making it easier for a consumer to determine whether price gouging is going on.

If you have any comments or suggestions on these or any other gasoline allocation and pricing regulation, call Sue Guenther, director of the NACO Energy Research project, at 202/785-9577.

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## GUEST EDITORIAL

## Cutting Off State Revenue Sharing a Vindictive Move

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following editorial appeared in the May 14 issue of the *Washington Star* and is reprinted here with permission.

The House seems determined to punish state governments for suggesting that Congress reform its wasteful ways.

During a debate on the "revenue sharing" program the other day, Rep. Robert Giaino (D-Conn.), chairman of the House Budget Committee, claimed the states are sending Congress this message: "You profligate federal government, get your house in order and cut spending and balance your budget. P.S. Do not forget to send us our revenue sharing money."

That may be a funny line but it misses the point of what governors and state legislatures have been saying. They are telling the federal government that there are better ways than eliminating revenue sharing to reduce federal spending.

The governors want Congress to cut spending on federal programs that don't work or aren't needed, that produce excessive red tape, that impose undue financial burdens on state and local governments, that contribute to the growth of the federal bureaucracy, that increase federal intrusion into state, local and private affairs.

But rather than tackle the painful task of examining the nearly 500 "categorical grant" programs, many of which can be faulted for some or all of the reasons cited above, the House Budget Committee has chosen an easier way out. It would drop from the federal budget \$2.3 billion that is scheduled to go to state governments in the next fiscal year.

The committee would not, mind you, eliminate a revenue sharing amount about twice as large earmarked for cities and other local governments. Local officials haven't been as critical of federal spending; in fact, there has been strong

resistance in the cities against federal budget cuts.

Several things are wrong with the House Budget Committee's approach: It smacks of vindictiveness. It reneges on a commitment Congress made to the states when the revenue sharing program was reauthorized four years ago. It's the wrong time to go into the merits of the revenue sharing program; the time for that is next year when the current authorization expires and the program will be up again for renewal. It will cause great confusion among state governments that already have prepared their budgets and included the anticipated revenue sharing funds.

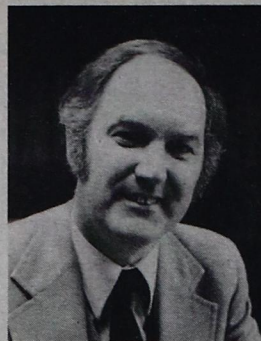
Worst of all, it undermines a federal program that works and carries a very small administrative cost. Rep. Delbert Latta, (R-Ohio), said during debate on the House floor, in which the Budget Committee's position was upheld by the narrow margin of five votes, that administrative costs of "categorical grant programs" have gone up 14 percent annually since 1972 while the increase has been one-tenth of 1 percent for the revenue sharing program.

Those supporting the cut in revenue sharing seem to be missing an important message of the "taxpayer revolt." Beyond a demand to cut government spending, the message is to get the federal government out of everyone's hair.

During the debate, Rep. Edward Derwinski, (R-Ill.), argued that enactment of the revenue sharing program in 1972 "was the first major step in years to decentralize government authority. The idea was to send the money back from where it came with minimum strings."

Mr. Derwinski said "the concept is sound." We agree. We hope the Senate, which has retained revenue sharing funds, prevails when the two houses get together to work out differences in their budget resolutions.

## Clerk/Recorder Corner



Carr



Conley

## ANNUAL BUSINESS MEETING CLERKS

NACo President Charlotte Williams has selected two outstanding county clerks to officiate at NACo's annual business meeting in Jackson County, (Kansas City) Mo., July 17.

Michael Carr, of Genesee County, Mich., will be the reading clerk for the voting procedures, and Bernice Conley of Jackson County, Mo., will be the tally clerk, responsible for the accurate counting of voting for the election of NACo officers and the adoption of resolutions.

## Views on Mortgage Revenue Bond Bill

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and efficiency of mortgage bond programs in helping low- to moderate-income families obtain housing, and the appropriateness of the state and local government role in housing.

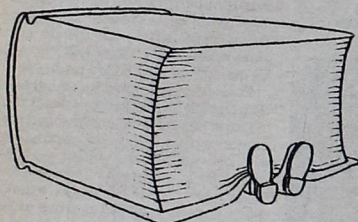
Several representatives of county government testified at the hearings or submitted written testimony. They expressed concern about the fate of mortgage revenue bond issues that were in various stages of preparation at the time the Ullman bill was introduced. In addition to state and local government officials, the committee heard representatives from state housing agencies, national organizations representing state and local government officials, and national organizations of financial institutions and home builders.

NACo does not yet have a specific

position on tax-exempt mortgage revenue bond legislation, but the matter will be considered by the Tax and Finance Steering Committee. NACo's position on municipal bond legislation generally is stated in the *American County Platform*: "Access of state and local governments to the existing tax-exempt market should not be impaired."

In addition, the *Platform* states: "County government opposes any action which would directly or indirectly tax, under the federal income tax, interest on state or local government municipal bonds, or would place these bonds in an inferior competitive position with federal debt instruments and corporate securities."

Future hearings will be reported in *County News*. For further information, contact Bruce Talley of the NACo staff.



## MINI-MANAGEMENT PACKETS

Sponsored by the National Association of County Administrators

Mini-Management Packets are designed to help county officials keep up-to-date on the issues and actions that affect the administration and management of the county. The packets are a collection of studies, reports, newspaper and magazine articles, directories, surveys and bibliographies on a wide range of subjects. The information is current. Cost covers reproduction, mailing and handling.

## Is it all too much?

## LET NACo MINIMIZE IT FOR YOU

☐ COPING WITH TAX AND REVENUE LIMITATIONS (#21)

This packet is designed to aid local government officials constrained by recently enacted statutes to limit or cut taxes or those attempting to implement such actions prior to voter or constitutional mandate. Areas covered include revenue sources, financial management, pension costs, and program evaluation. Included is NACo's September 1978 Tax Reform Primer.

Price \$3.25 Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

☐ COUNTY AGRICULTURAL LAND RETENTION PROGRAMS (#19)

As suburban and exurban development accelerates, millions of acres of prime crop and rangeland are being lost. The primary effort to control this loss has been at the county level. This packet describes programs from New York to Iowa to Washington State and includes sample materials such as development rights easements and informational notices to farm owners. (149 pp.)

Price \$4.50 Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

☐ RURAL SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT (#18)

Problems of solid waste disposal are no longer confined to the big city. This packet contains information for smaller jurisdictions which need to close improperly operated dumps, switch to landfill or resource recovery or develop collection systems for widely scattered communities. Includes a model accounting system and sources of federal financial and technical assistance. (181 pp.)

Price \$2.50 Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

☐ CHILD SUPPORT ENFORCEMENT PROGRAM (#20)

The Child Support Enforcement Program helps find missing parents who fail to contribute to the support of their children. In fiscal '77, states and counties collected almost \$818 million in overdue child support payments and more than 41,000 AFDC cases were closed or reduced in size by 47 states. Included are case studies of successful county programs and materials from the HEW Child Support Conference held in March 1978. (132 pp.)

Price \$3.80 Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

☐ RIGHTS OF THE HANDICAPPED (#17)

The Rehabilitation Act of 1973 bars discrimination against the handicapped in employment and the provision of services. The Department of Health, Education, and Welfare and other federal agencies have issued regulations to enforce Section 504 of the act which prohibits such discrimination against recipients of federal funding. This packet contains these regulations and offers interpretations of them which will help counties understand and comply with the law.

Price \$2.10 Quantity \_\_\_\_\_ Total Cost \_\_\_\_\_

NACo Publications Department  
1735 New York Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006

Please send the marked items to:

Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Title \_\_\_\_\_  
County \_\_\_\_\_  
Address \_\_\_\_\_  
State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_



## ANNUAL CONFERENCE SPOUSE-YOUTH ACTIVITIES

# Lively Program for NACo Families

When you travel to the 44th NACo Annual Conference, don't leave your spouse and children behind. There will be plenty for them to do. Take this article home so they can make plans.

This year an interesting spouse program combined with another fun-filled youth program is planned for spouses and youth who register along with delegates at the NACo conference July 15-16 in Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo.

## MONDAY AGENDA

On Monday, July 16, the Spouse Program buses will leave from Bartle Hall Convention Center at 9:30 a.m. for a tour of historical sites beginning with Independence at the Harry S. Truman Presidential Library and Museum. The library is one of six presidential libraries in the country and perhaps the leading such museum because of the number of valuable and historical artifacts on display.

Jackson County hostess-guides will give you a personally guided tour of every room in the library and the Truman Gravesite. You'll see the large Thomas Hart Benton mural; the Whistlestop Room filled with mementos from the 1948 political campaign; and a reproduction of the President's Oval Office with a tape recording made by Mr. Truman.

From there you will drive by President Truman's home where his wife Bess still lives, and then on to the Independence Square Courthouse for a look at the restored courtroom and offices of Mr. Truman when he served as Presiding Judge of Jackson County. The tour will then go by the 1859 county jail which is one of the best monuments to the Civil War Period. On the way back to Kansas City, you will see the Harry S. Truman Sports Complex, an ultramodern twin stadium where the Kansas City Royals and Kansas City Chiefs play. The stadium is referred to by sports-casters as the "Taj Mahal of Sports."

At 12:30 p.m. the buses will return to Crown Center. There you can have lunch in any of the variety of restaurants and shop in the specialty stores of the complex. You may also connect with the conference shuttle bus service to Bartle Convention Center or your hotel.

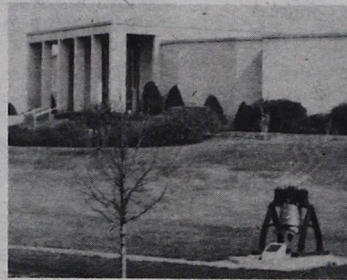
At 2 p.m. in Crown Center, a lively workshop designed to involve participants in learning new ways to communicate effectively with others will be offered. Specifically, workshop leaders will address topics such as: how to resolve conflicts, how to stand up for yourself without hurting others, and how to avoid the "victim-rescuer-persecutor" trap.



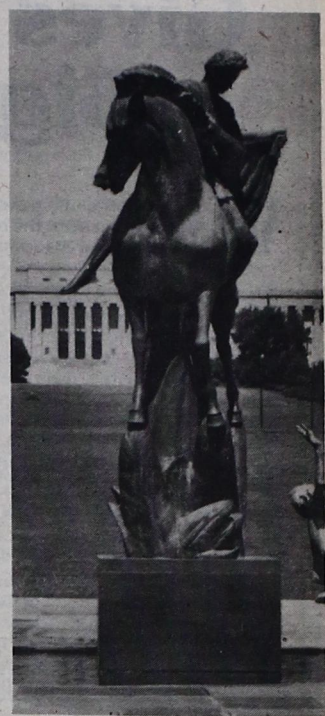
Boating on Lake Jacomo



Truman Sports Complex



Harry S. Truman Library



Nelson Art Gallery

## TUESDAY AGENDA

On Tuesday, July 17, spouses will again leave at 9:30 a.m. from Bartle Hall Convention Center for a tour of Kansas City.

- Relive the infamous 1933 Union Station massacre as you view the largest remaining Renaissance train station in the United States.

- Pause before the inspiring Liberty Memorial—Kansas City's 300-foot limestone monument to those who died in World War I.

- Travel westward to the restoration of Old Westport—the largest outfitting post for wagon trains bound for Santa Fe in the early 1800s. Kansas City's oldest building still stands there along with other structures of that period.

- Drive through the Country Club Plaza—the world's first planned shopping center. The Spanish architecture, along with a million dollars worth of statuary and impressive

fountains, makes this a drive through an outdoor art gallery.

Spouses also will delight in touring Kansas City's world-renowned Nelson Gallery of Art. The Nelson Gallery is the largest museum from Chicago to Tokyo; it is ranked among the nation's top 10 fine arts institutions and has one of the top collections of Oriental art. The gallery's extensive collection includes the works of such famous artists as El Greco, Tintoretto, Pissarro, Rembrandt, Picasso, Van Gogh, Seurat, Rubens, Caravaggio, Titian, Bingham, Benton, Goya, etc. There is an extensive group of period rooms, both European and American, dispersed throughout the building. Guided tours will be available.

At 12:30 p.m. the buses will return to the Alameda Plaza Hotel. You will be free to lunch and shop on the Plaza.

Monday's workshop entitled "Getting My Act Together ... Communicating Effectively with Others" will

be repeated at 2 p.m. at Crown Center.

Registered spouses are also invited to participate in the President's Reception following the conference's Opening General Session Sunday evening, the conference-wide social event on Tuesday evening, and the closing NACo banquet on Wednesday evening.

## YOUTH ACTIVITIES

There are also two days of special activities for youth—with choices geared to individual interests. Participants must sign up for both a morning and afternoon activity. Buses will leave from Bartle Hall at 9:30 a.m. each day and return at 3:30 p.m. A picnic lunch each day at a shelterhouse at Lake Jacomo will be furnished.

Qualified supervision will be provided for all activities. All participants in the boating programs will wear life jackets. No swimming skills

are required. Youth signing up for the beach should be sure to bring a towel and a set of dry clothes to wear on the bus ride back.

On Monday, July 16, young people can take a trip back through their heritage with a visit to Missouri Town 1855, a reconstructed town which portrays village life in the mid-19th century; or learn the basics of boat safety while canoeing, sailing, rowing and pedal-boating. In the afternoon the choice is between a pontoon boat ride for touring Lake Jacomo to the beat of a disco radio, or a "beach bum" afternoon of swimming at Lake Jacomo Beach.

For Tuesday, July 17, a tour is planned of the archives of the 33rd U.S. President at the Harry S. Truman Library and Museum. The other choice for the morning session is the smallcraft safety clinic offered on Monday. Tuesday afternoon youth can again select between the pontoon boat ride and swimming.

# Grants Available for Youth Offender Programs

A program aimed at assisting chronic juvenile offenders has been announced by the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention (OJJDP). Grants will be awarded to duplicate the successful Denver-based program, Project New Pride, which deals with juvenile offenders, 14 to 17, who have a history of previous serious offenses and are facing criminal charges. The goals of the program are increased school achievement, help with learning disabilities, and job preparation.

Announcement of the program appeared in the April 25 *Federal Register*. Comments will be received until May 25, after which interested ap-

plicants will have until Aug. 6 to prepare proposals.

Up to 24 grants will be made, for up to three years, with a maximum of \$450,000 for each site. Discretionary funds of \$12 million are available for the program this year. OJJDP is also soliciting proposals for evaluation of the projects.

Project New Pride was designated an Exemplary Program by the National Institute on Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice, LEAA's research arm, in 1977. In its first three-and-a-half years, the program has served 220 youngsters. The program includes:

- **Education.** After being tested, participants are assigned to either

the New Pride Alternative School or the Learning Disabilities Center. The alternative school provides one-to-one tutoring with the goal of returning the youngster to the regular school system. In the first two years of the program, 78 percent of the New Pride clients were found to have some learning disabilities.

- **Employment.** By teaching clients about the world of work and developing their vocational skills, New Pride aims at a realistic appraisal of career ambitions and job skills.

- **Counseling.** The treatment program matches the youth with a compatible counselor who can serve as a role model. Each counselor takes an

active part in the client's life, meeting with family members, teachers and others close to the youth. In a nine-month followup period, counselors maintain weekly contact.

- **Cultural Education.** Young people who may know only their immediate neighborhood are exposed to experiences such as camping, an Outward Bound weekend, sports events and other recreational and cultural activities.

Studies of the Denver project indicate that New Pride has had an effect on recidivism rates. In a 12-month period, only 27 percent of New Pride participants were arrested compared with 32 percent of a control

group. Seventy percent of all clients were placed in full or part-time jobs and 40 percent of clients returned to school. The program, initially funded under an LEAA grant, was picked up by the Colorado Division of Youth Services.

For information on Project New Pride, contact: Thomas James, Executive Director, Central Denver Youth Division, 1437 High Street, Denver, Colo. 80218, 303/355-1661.

For information on the OJJDP grant announcement, contact: Marjorie Miller, Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention, 633 Indiana Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531, 202/724-7759.



# Proposition 13 Fever Gives Congress and Counties Big Financial Headache!

**W**e county officials spend our time shuttling between the revenue "hospital" and the revenue "funeral parlor."

The diagnosis is "Prop 13 fever." The first symptoms appeared in the California electorate last June with a very sharp restriction on real estate assessments. It spread quickly eastward and new strains appeared in the form of state and local spending curbs and taxation restrictions.

Now it has reached the Potomac. Congress has caught the fever. The newest outbreak is in the House of Representatives, which voted 195 to 190 to sustain cuts of \$2.85 billion in the General Revenue Sharing program. By law, this money is to go to the states in 1980.

Where will it end? Indeed, should it end? We in the National Association of Counties (NACo) have also caught "the fever." We voted last July to balance the federal budget as soon as possible and have agreed to accept our fair share of the necessary budgetary cuts.

But, while the fever rages and all of us are deciding if it is a curse or a blessing, county officials must "mind the county store."

Our customers still want the same level of services and seem unwilling to close schools or hospitals or accept less frequent collection of garbage.

To add to the misery, everything we have bought so far this year has cost nearly 10 percent more than it did last year!

**E**ven more frustrating for us are the state and federal inspectors. They're constantly around our store. They are ordering us to clean up the air and water, modernize county jails, and pressing us to comply with dozens of other expensive mandates.

No wonder we county officials feel hard pressed—so much so that we have banded together to form our state associations and the National Association of Counties.

We in NACo and our state associations can't do everything. But, we can help you and your county with the four "I's":

- **Information** that we share together on how better to manage our affairs.
- **Influence** in the state capital and in Washington to make our common voice heard.
- **Infiltration**, your eyes and ears in the

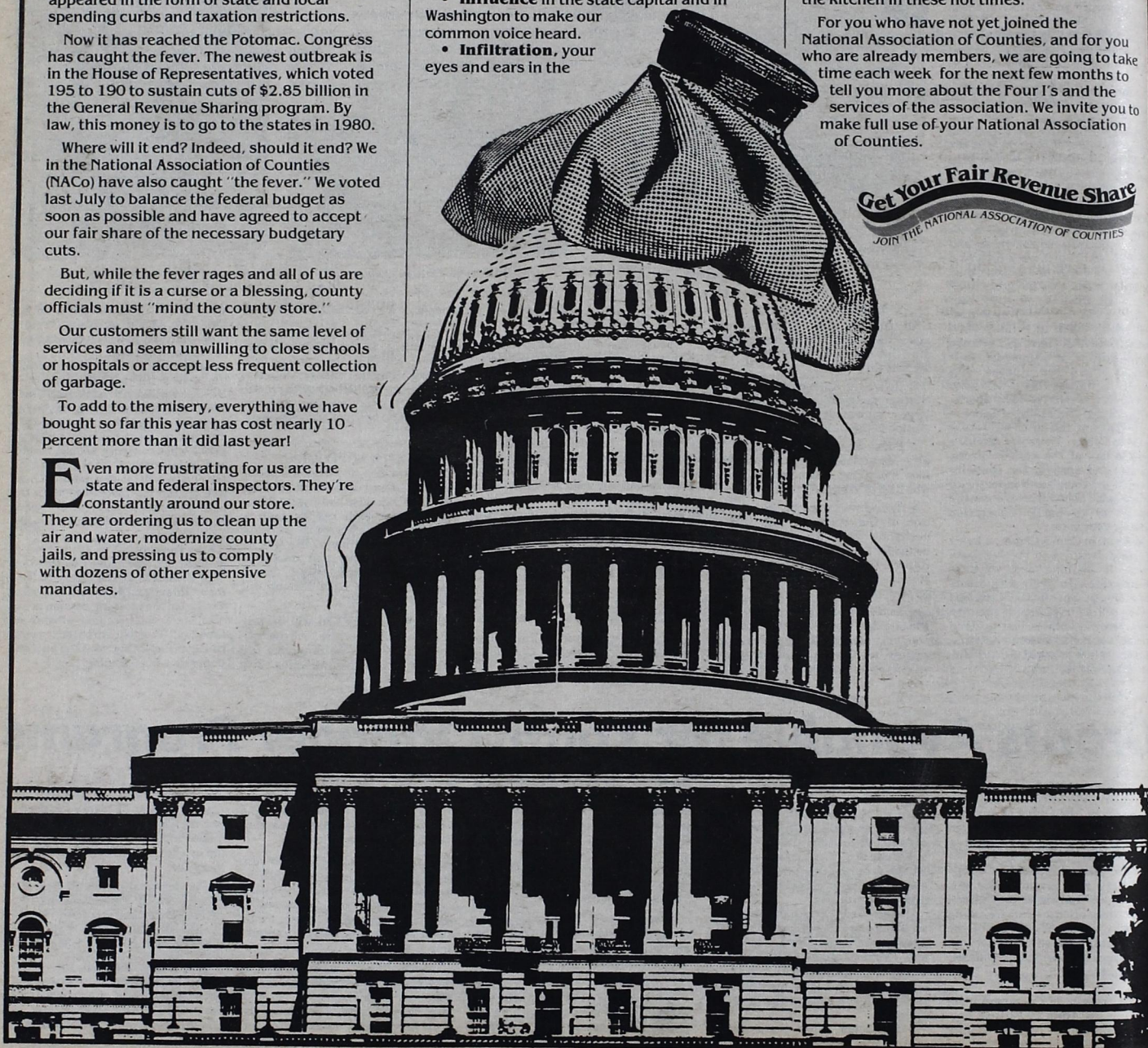
state and federal courts, administrative agencies and deliberative bodies.

• **Inspiration**, that precious something which we get from each other from sharing a common danger.

**N**ACo President Charlotte Williams put it very succinctly when she admonished us to "be proud to be elected county officials, and to have the courage to stay in the kitchen in these hot times."

For you who have not yet joined the National Association of Counties, and for you who are already members, we are going to take time each week for the next few months to tell you more about the Four I's and the services of the association. We invite you to make full use of your National Association of Counties.

**Get Your Fair Revenue Share**  
JOIN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES





# Special Report

# 1 NACo TAX & FINANCE TEAM

Bruce Talley, Shelley Kossak, Martharose Laffey ... these are the names to remember.

They comprise NACo's tax and finance team and they're only a phone call away. They're ready to help you—whether it's taking a problem you have to Congress or suggesting ways to overhaul your county's pension plan.

On this page, we're highlighting some of the projects they're involved in—ways you can utilize their expertise and ways they can utilize yours.

## Your Direct Line to Washington

NACo's tax and finance team is your direct line to Washington. They keep in constant touch with federal agencies, the White House and Congress to ensure that the county voice is clearly heard in Washington. Here are some examples:

- Back in 1972, NACo successfully persuaded Congress that local governments need federal aid with "no strings attached." That was the birth of general revenue sharing which has since channeled nearly \$45 billion to states, counties and cities nationwide.

This year, Bruce Talley is directing our tax and finance lobby efforts. Revenue sharing expires in September 1980 and counties face an uphill battle in getting it renewed. NACo has made renewal of revenue sharing its number one priority.

- But NACo also realizes that some communities are still afflicted with high unemployment and deteriorating economies. That's why NACo is pressing Congress to restore antirecession assistance for hard-pressed communities.

NACo believes antirecession aid should be permanently established. Then, if a factory closes in your area and unemployment soars, you can depend on extra help.

- NACo is also working with President Carter's staff to find ways to fight inflation. NACo supports efforts to reduce the federal deficit and has helped identify ways state and local governments can act responsibly to further this purpose.

This year, NACo helped the White House pinpoint how to keep the federal budget down while still keeping county programs afloat.

- But there are other ways to fight inflation. Too much of the money counties receive from the federal government is eaten up by costly federal paperwork requirements.

NACo has continually urged federal agencies to streamline the federal grant system—cutting back paperwork, standardizing applications, providing more block grants, and improving the cash flow to counties.

The fight continues. This year, NACo supports two bills that would reduce the paperwork burden: The Cooperative Grant Agreement Act and the Federal Assistance Paperwork Reduction Act.

- Last year, NACo also held a "mini-conference" on tax and finance issues for county officials. The question we posed: What are the most pressing financial problems counties face? The answer we received: federal and state mandates.

As a result, NACo is participating in a study this year that would, for the first time, identify how much of a fiscal burden federal and state mandates impose on county governments.

All of these efforts depend on you—the county official. Why? Because it is you who determines county legislative policy, you who can testify before Congress, you who can garner grassroots support back home for major legislative campaigns.

Only through a united front of county officials working together nationwide can our efforts succeed.

## Technical Assistance

Are you getting the most for your money through long- and short-term investments? What have other counties done to increase the speed and accuracy of tax assessment and collection?

Does your pension plan need a "facelift" to put it on a sounder fiscal basis? How do rising interest rates affect your local bond markets?

And is there a way to consolidate your grant management procedures?

## 12 Ways NACo Helps You

NACo's Tax and Finance Team takes its lead from the Tax and Finance Steering Committee, chaired by Lois Parke, councilman, New Castle County, Del. The steering committee, made up of county officials from all parts of the country, determines legislative policy which is then reviewed by the NACo Board of Directors and voted on by our members at the annual conference.

NACo's 12 Steering Committees are:

- Community Development
- Criminal Justice and Public Safety
- Employment
- Environment and Energy
- Health and Education
- Home Rule and Regional Affairs
- Labor Management Relations
- Land Use
- Public Lands
- Taxation and Finance
- Transportation
- Welfare and Social Services

The idea is information-sharing ... the source is NACo. Our staff has scores of case studies describing innovative ways counties have modernized their financial management practices.

Find out how other counties have:

- Switched to "zero-based" budgeting;
- Decreased insurance premiums without decreasing employee benefits;
- Utilized computers to integrate budget and accounting systems;
- Pulled in experts from private industry to help streamline county purchasing and other procedures, thereby saving literally millions of dollars a year.

How does NACo share this information?

Through a variety of ways—telephone calls, on-site visits, educational workshops, *County News*, and special publications.

Example: When Prop 13 passed in California, NACo's team of experts was on the scene to help counties with the initial crisis. Since then, NACo has published a "mini-management" report on tax and spending limits around the country.

Example: NACo is now preparing resource packets for elected officials in the areas of state mandates, pension fund administration and ways to cope with limited resources.

Example: At this year's annual conference, NACo will sponsor educational workshops on: utilizing the private sector as a management resource, the role of the county grant coordinator, tax relief and reform, improved property assessment, and cash management.

Example: NACo has published a 200-page "Guide to Grantsmanship" and "Interlocal Service Delivery: A Practical Guide to Intergovernmental Agreements and Contracts."

Example: *County News* has run a supplement on grants, a supplement analyzing President Carter's 1980 budget and how it will affect you, and a supplement on how to improve your own budgeting techniques.

These are some ways NACo's tax and finance team can help you.

But you can also help them. Have an innovative program you'd like to share? Let NACo help you publicize it.

It's only through working together that counties can help each other give taxpayers "more bang for the buck."

## WHAT BIG PROBLEM CAN NACo HELP YOU SOLVE? RETURN THIS COUPON TODAY!

Name \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

Zip \_\_\_\_\_

Telephone \_\_\_\_\_

Your Tax and Finance Problem \_\_\_\_\_



# National Association of Counties

## 44th Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits

### IMPROVING PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Inflationary times are hard times for local officials. County administrators and governing boards confronted with the realities of limited purchasing power are faced with the tough choices of raising more revenues through increased taxes or cutting back programs and services in order to keep their budgets in balance. NACo, through its annual conference, will offer county officials a third alternative for coping with the impacts of inflation—improved public management. General conference sessions with key members of Congress and the Administration as well as numerous workshop sessions will address the conference theme by stressing practical ways governments can maximize what they have on hand.

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

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

**Registration and Housing Information** (Please read carefully before completing forms and returning to registration center.)

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

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

—Refund of conference registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided written notice is postmarked no later than July 1, 1979.  
—Delegates must register for the conference in order to receive hotel accommodations in NACo's block of rooms and receive the conference rate. **Special conference room rates will be available to all delegates whose registration is postmarked no later than June 15, 1979.** In order to ensure receipt of confirmation from the hotel, send your registration early.

#### List preferred accommodations:

1st Selection: \_\_\_\_\_

2nd Selection: \_\_\_\_\_

3rd Selection: \_\_\_\_\_

Hotel	Single	Double/Twin	Suite
Alameda Plaza	\$45 - \$55	\$55 - \$65	\$75 & up
Continental	\$24 - \$32	\$32 - \$39	\$59 & up
Crown Center	\$43 - \$53	\$54 - \$64	\$100 & up
Dixon Inn	\$18 - \$24	\$24 - \$30	\$67 & up
Executive Inn	\$23	\$28	N/A
Granada Royale	N/A	N/A	\$56 & up
Hilton Plaza	\$39 - \$47	\$49 - \$57	\$78 & up
Holiday Inn	\$34	\$44	\$90 & up
President	\$22 - \$26	\$26 - \$30	\$36 (Jr. Suites)
Radisson Muehlbach	\$32 - \$42	\$42 - \$52	\$90 & up
Ramada Inn	\$28 - \$34	\$34 - \$40	\$70 & up
Raphael	\$42 - \$54	\$52 - \$64	\$45 & up
Sheraton	\$33	\$37	\$66 & up
Travelodge	\$25	\$29	N/A

Suite information available from NACo Conference Registration Center.

Room deposits will be required to reserve a room by county voucher, credit card or by sending one night's deposit to the address above. **For further housing or registration information, call NACo Conference Registration Center, 703/471-6180.** No registration or housing request will be taken by phone.

#### For Office Use Only

Check #: \_\_\_\_\_

Check Amount: \_\_\_\_\_

Voucher #: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Received: \_\_\_\_\_

Date Postmarked: \_\_\_\_\_

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

County/Representing: \_\_\_\_\_

Address: \_\_\_\_\_

City: \_\_\_\_\_

State: \_\_\_\_\_

Zip Code: \_\_\_\_\_

Delegate's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

(Last)

(First)

(Initial)

Title: \_\_\_\_\_

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

Spouse's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Youth's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Youth's Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F

Age: \_\_\_\_\_

Check appropriate box below and fill in the applicable amount:

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

\$ \_\_\_\_\_

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

Total Amount \$ \_\_\_\_\_

#### HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

Arrival Time/Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Departure Time/Day: \_\_\_\_\_

Room Occupant: \_\_\_\_\_

Sharing With: \_\_\_\_\_

Special Housing Request: \_\_\_\_\_

Housing Disability Needs: \_\_\_\_\_

Credit Card Name: \_\_\_\_\_

Number: \_\_\_\_\_

Expiration Date: \_\_\_\_\_

Authorized User's Signature: \_\_\_\_\_



# Protecting the Public Health

## A Look at Four County Approaches to Safe Drinking Water

### PALM BEACH

protect and preserve our nation's drinking water. Congress charged the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) with implementing the Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974, for which EPA was to assume primary enforcement responsibility (primacy). The regulatory program was designed to ensure that each public water system tests for contamination on a regular basis, keeps records of test procedures and results, and notifies the public in case of threats to health. As of March 1979 40 states have accepted primacy, while EPA is responsible for the others.

#### about counties?

The act made no provisions for funding or authority for county government. Yet, when confronted with limited resources, many states have extended program responsibility to county health departments. Often environmental staffs in these departments are familiar with local problems and treatment plant operators. In many cases they have been sampling and enforcing local water and enforcing local environmental regulations.

The project staff from NACo's research program, Inc. has prepared case studies of county health department drinking water programs. Each case study looks at background information about the county, the history of the health department's drinking water activities, drinking legislation, budgets, and the current program. The final report, *Counties and Safe Drinking Water: Protecting the Public Health*, will be published by NACo in late May. This document summarizes each case study.

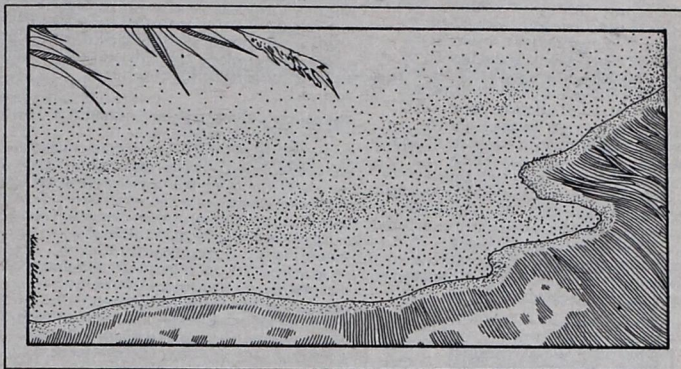
The counties were selected to provide geographic distribution, several population sizes, different approaches to the drinking water program. Allegheny County represents an urban, nonprimacy state. The Palm Beach County study highlights a unique environmental program. Kern County shows the cooperative efforts shared by the state and local health departments. Olmsted County has a program in a predominantly rural area. The chart below lists certain statistics for each county. Although it is interesting to compare, it is more important to understand the figures within the context of each county itself.

**P**alm Beach County is part of southern Florida's "Gold Coast," an area renowned for its sunny days and sandy beaches. Most of the residents live within a narrow band stretching along the coast. The county seat is West Palm Beach.

Soon after the county created a health department in the early 1950s, a central sanitary district was established. But extensive county involvement in environmental matters really began in 1970 when the state legislature passed the Palm Beach County Environmental Control Act. This act created the county's environmental control board, environmental control officer, and environmental control hearing board, a tripartite system for environmental control.

Studies in 1968 and 1971 were conducted to analyze water quality problems in the county; it was recommended that the county take over water treatment plants not meeting standards. Since then the county has closed 15 plants and has purchased six which the county now operates.

In 1977 Florida passed its own Safe Drinking Water Code, creating its primacy program directed by two state agencies. The law states that capable county health departments could perform the regulatory functions, and Palm Beach County was designated as an enforcement agency. Further, the county adopted by reference virtually all public health laws and regulations of the state under its own environmental act. The commissioners are currently considering a county safe drinking water code, consolidating current county and state codes with new provisions of importance to the area.



#### Water sources and supplies

The major source of water for the county is groundwater from the Biscayne Aquifer, although West Palm Beach and three cities in the western part of the county use surface waters from nearby lakes. Generally, the water quality is good, requiring minimal treatment, primarily for problems of taste and odor. About 15 percent of the population have private wells, and 4 percent receive water from "non-billed" systems, usually serving condominiums, apartments, and trailer courts without charge.

Lacking adequate income, these non-billed systems often fail to make improvements necessary to meet new standards, a cause of concern to the health department, and one of the reasons for regionalization of water supplies by the county. The majority of residents are connected to the 40 billed community systems which have been complying with the new law.

#### A tripartite system

**Environmental Control Board:** The Palm Beach Board of County Commissioners serves as the ECB, setting environmental policy and laws for the county. The Environmental Control Act states: "The board shall adopt, revise, and amend from time to time appropriate ordinances and rules necessary for the implementation and effective enforcement, administration and interpretation of the provisions of this act, and shall provide for the effective and continuing control and regulation of the environment in the county."

**Environmental Control Officer:** Appointed by the ECB with advice from the health director, the environmental control officer is responsible solely to the county commissioners, but also works closely with the health department and other groups in the county. Her duties are to enforce local and state environmental control laws by investigating violations and instituting legal proceedings before the Environmental Control Hearing Board and other courts. She also informs the public about environmental matters and reports on the status of the county's environmental program.

**Environmental Control Hearing Board:** Appointed by the ECB, the members of the hearing board are five local residents, including a lawyer, a medical doctor, and a professional engineer plus two other concerned citizens. The primary function of the board is to conduct due process hearings on violations of local or state laws. The board can issue injunctions, subpoenas, orders for corrective action, and fines up to \$500 per day.

#### An expanding program

The technical aspects of the drinking water program are the responsibility of the Health Department's division of environmental sciences and engineering. Two sanitarians are involved daily with complaint investigations, dissemination of information to the public, and surveying and inspecting treatment plants. The planning section reviews plans for new and renovative construction of treatment plants and issues permits for construction. The health department's laboratory tests the water samples. The health department staff works closely with the ECO in investigating violations of local and state environmental laws and helps prepare cases for the ECB. The division is expanding its drinking water staff by hiring two additional sanitarians.

This report and the publication on which it is based were prepared by John Topinka, research associate, NACo Water Project.

### County Background Statistics

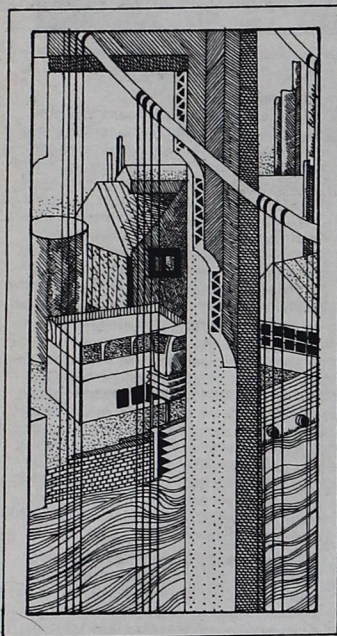
Information	Allegheny County, Pennsylvania	Palm Beach County, Florida	Kern County, California	Olmsted County, Minnesota
Population	1,500,000	551,529	361,630	88,000
Area (square miles)	724	2,023	8,064	660*
Cities	125	40	36	7
Largest City	Pittsburgh	West Palm Beach	Bakersfield	Rochester
Population	500,000	65,000	84,000	58,000
Economic Base	Industry and Shipping	Agriculture, Tourism and Industry	Agriculture and Natural Resources	Agriculture and Health Care
Per Capita Income	\$5,000	\$6,200	\$5,800	\$5,200
County Government (Elected/Controlled Administrator)	3/1	5/1	5/1	5/1
Number of Employees	8,000	3,900	5,400	650
Budget	\$234 million	\$75 million	\$170 million	\$24.6 million
Health Department				
Number of Employees	893	425	159	62
Budget	\$13.3 million	\$7.3 million	\$4.5 million	\$1.4 million
Percent of County Budget	5.6	9.7	2.6	5.6
Environmental Health				
Number of Employees	278	100	52	10
Budget	\$4,293,000	\$1,500,000	\$973,075	\$219,343
Percent of Health Department Budget	32.2	20.5	21.6	15.6
Per Capita Expenditure	\$2.86	2.71	\$2.69	\$2.49
Drinking Water				
Number of Staff	12	2	4	2
Budget	\$150,000	\$70,000	\$90,000	\$41,000
Percent of Environmental Health Budget	3.4	4.6	9.2	18.6
Per Capita Expenditure	.10	.13	.24	.46
Water Source	Surface	Ground/Surface	Ground/Imported	Ground
Community Systems	70	110	132	18



# ALLEGHENY

**A**llegheny County, located in western Pennsylvania, is one of the largest industrial centers in the world. Pittsburgh is the county seat.

In 1975, over 5,000 county residents were affected by two outbreaks of water-borne diseases. This prompted the formation of the Allegheny County Drinking Water Task Force, made up of health experts, local officials, and concerned citizens. The group recommended that the county adopt a drinking water quality program to better meet the needs of area residents. In 1976 the state legislature declined to accept primacy, but passed Act 12, authorizing capable county health departments to "make and enforce such rules and regulations ... and institute such programs ... as may be necessary for promotion and protection of public health." The Allegheny County Health Department, using a plan similar to the one recommended by the task force, officially began its drinking water program Oct. 17, 1977.



## Industrial waste problem

The Allegheny, Monongahela, and Ohio Rivers are the major sources for drinking water in the county. The water quality is subject to great variations because of nearby industrial activity. The Health Department monitors 70 community and 200 non-community water systems in the county. Because of the population concentration around Pittsburgh, over 90 percent of the drinking water is treated by just four systems which have excellent plants and competent technicians, operators, and managers. Many small systems provide adequate service, but a number have problems with old equipment, limited financial support and few trained operators.

## The county's drinking water program

The health department's Bureau of Environmental Health (Division of Water Quality and Solid Waste Control) has responsibility for the county's program. The 12 sanitary engineers and environmental health specialists have implemented a comprehensive program for complaint response, technical assistance, special projects, and contingency planning.

During the first year of the program, the staff received over 1,400 calls; only 300 were anticipated. They also investigated and monitored 150 spills, keeping them from entering treatment plant intake pipes down river. Detailed sanitary surveys are being completed for each water system in the county. Prior to these surveys, some plants had not been visited by any regulatory agency in over five years.

## Partners, not adversaries

The staff worked closely with water suppliers helping them with various reports and sampling and testing water to ensure compliance with the Safe Drinking Water Act. They also consulted with water suppliers on technical problems such as maintaining the quality of water in open reservoirs. The staff also responded to requests from citizens having water problems.

The staff studied river velocities to determine travel time of spills and discharges in an attempt to control their adverse effects. A river monitoring communication system was also set up in order to warn suppliers down river from spills. A water storage time plan assessed the quantities of water available in emergency closing of plants. Information was collected to determine the best way to eliminate problems of cross connections.

## Water for emergencies

The health department's contingency plan coordinates efforts among the drinking water staff, Penn DER, EPA, and other local organizations in the county. The plan is designed to quickly identify the problem, establish specific steps to remove it, and inform the public regarding proper steps to protect their health. A separate plan is under development to ensure continued supply of water to hospitals and nursing homes in times of crises.

# OLMSTED

**O**lmsted County, in rural southeastern Minnesota, is the home of 1,500 farm families and the internationally famous Mayo Clinic located in the City of Rochester, the county seat.

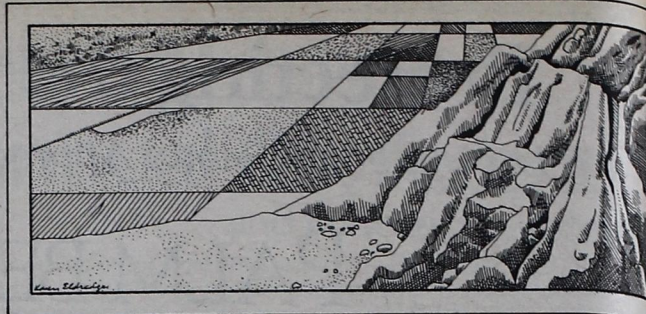
The first public water supply in the county was constructed in Rochester in the 1880s, about the same time Dr. Charles Mayo and the Sisters of St. Francis were building the area's first hospital. It wasn't until 1962 that the first county drinking water regulation was enacted, setting requirements for domestic well construction. In 1968 a second regulation was passed to control construction of water supplies and sewage disposal systems. The concern that generated the latter regulation was over protection of the valuable groundwater sources in the county.

The health department also established a sampling and testing program almost as stringent as the new standards under the federal law. After the state enacted its own Safe

Drinking Water Act and assumed primacy, the county health department's programs were cut back to some degree; however, the law allows the county health director "to carry out routine surveys and inspections, and to monitor and test for water quality ...". Today, the health department still enforces its two health regulations and is under contract to several suppliers for water sampling and testing. It appears likely that the area will also be designated as a water quality planning and management area under the Clean Water Act's 208 program.

## Water is plentiful but vulnerable

All of the water in the county comes from groundwater sources. It is estimated that the fresh groundwater in southeastern Minnesota equals the amount of water in all small streams and lakes of the world, excepting large inland seas like the Great Lakes. However, because the local geology is karst—irregular limestone with sinkholes, underground streams, and caverns—the groundwater is very susceptible to contamination from surface waters—runoff, melting snow, and streams—thus nullifying the purifying effects of nature. Studies as early as



# KERN

**L**ocated at the southern end of the San Joaquin Valley, Kern County boasts three mountain ranges, a desert, over a million acres of farmland, and abundant natural resources. Bakersfield is the largest city and center of county government.

The supply of water has played an integral part in the growth and prosperity of southern California. In 1948 the state legislature passed the County Water District Law through which the county created the Kern County Water Agency to manage imported water supplies. Based on a 1969 county ordinance, the health department began regulating water wells and water supply systems, including testing water quality.

In 1977 the health department's activities in this area expanded under the state's primacy plan for water system surveillance. Under this plan the county health department has responsibility for surveillance of small water systems, those having 199 or fewer service connections, and the state health department is in charge of the large systems in the state.

## Water sources

The small systems all use water from the extensive underground basins in the county. Generally, the water quality is very good. A large portion of the drinking water in the county is imported via the California Aqueduct by the Kern County Water Agency, an independent county organization governed by an elected seven-member board and operated by a staff of 40 on a \$3 million annual budget. The agency operates the newest and largest treatment plant in the county. Since it is a large system, the state health department is responsible for ensuring compliance with the act. The agency does work closely with the county health department and other agencies in the county and state on various local water quality problems.



## State and county join forces

The state's Safe Drinking Water Act and Regulations are similar to federal standards with several exceptions, one of which is that secondary standards are enforced. This law states that for small systems "the local health officer may act for the Department." County Ordinance #G-1225 (1969) set requirements for permits, reports, construction, treatment and distribution of water by public water systems, and it limited underground injection of fluids.

The California State Health Department established the Local Environmental Health Programs Section (LEHPS) to help county health departments implement the small system surveillance program. A steering committee, composed of local and state environmental health officials, establishes program priorities and direction. The LEHP's staff of 11 sanitarians are deployed temporarily to counties to help local staff inventory and inspect small water systems. All information is then collected into a central computer bank which stores data about water systems, testing results and monitoring schedules in order to help program officials ensure compliance with the act. Kern County was one of the first to complete the initial phase of the program and to begin surveillance under the state's Safe Drinking Water Act.

## Small water systems: a county job

The water section of the Division of Environmental Health monitors 132 small community and 300 non-community systems. Two of the staff are primarily responsible for surveillance activities. Two aides help by collecting from 10-15 samples per day. In addition 11 county district sanitarians spend percent of their time in routine inspections of water plants. Service fees are charged for testing and issuing permits in order to delay program costs, a result of budget constraints caused by Proposition 13. Bacteria testing is done by the county health department laboratory. The state health department has expanded its laboratory facilities in order to do all the chemical testing for small water systems in the state.

1959 and as late as 1979 have shown areas contaminated. It appears strong steps will have to be taken to curb this pollution or the water will be seriously damaged.

## Local surveillance

The health department's Division of Environmental Health is still responsible for enforcing the local health regulations relating to drinking water. The staff does the permitting, inspecting of new wells and testing of water in the private wells in the county. In 1978 560 samples were tested for private well owners. One member spends 35 percent of his time taking samples from community water systems. There are 62 water systems in the county, but only a few are community systems, and one of Rochester's, services about 60 percent of the county. The other water systems sampled include public schools, campgrounds, dairy plants and restaurants. Under the state program the county has contracted with several suppliers to ensure they meet the standards. The next major step for the county will be participating in the 208 water quality planning program which is just in its initial phase in the area.



## Douglas Bridge Honored



Lambert

Douglas County, Neb. has received the American Consulting Engineers Council "Award for Engineering Excellence" for design of the 380-foot, two-span trestle Union Pacific Railroad Bridge in Omaha.

The county's award-winning bridge replaced Omaha's 84th Street Tunnel, originally an 18-foot-wide concrete viaduct built in 1906 for horse-drawn carriages. The tunnel allowed traffic through a Union Pacific Railroad line embankment placed over a lumber trestle in the late 1800s.

As Omaha began its westward expansion, 84th Street became a major thoroughfare for suburbanites commuting to the inner city. Daily traffic through the tunnel exceeded 10,000 vehicles. In 1964, the Douglas County Board responded to constituent complaints and voted to replace the tunnel.

Douglas County contracted with Henningson, Durham and Richardson, Inc., who also shared in the award, for design and detail of the project. This included a railroad bypass and four road, widening of 84th Street, modification to an interstate access ramp and signalization and lighting.

Several unique features of the project dictated the final design of the bridge. Literally built from the top down, the bridge was constructed first, followed by removal of the embankment and existing tunnel and then the roadway was built.

Maintenance of rail traffic during construction necessitated building of a railroad shoofly on new fill placed against the existing high embankments. A sheet pile retaining wall was built to separate the shoofly trackage from the bridge construction site. Special stability and drainage problems were addressed and solved by soil consultants.

The original concrete tunnel was removed by dynamiting, requiring special controls to protect the new bridge.

NACO congratulates Douglas County and its Surveyor-Engineer Louis Lambert on its award.

## EPA CLEARINGHOUSE

# Alternative Sewage Treatment

Small communities planning sewage treatment plants have often found that conventional community-wide facilities are impractical or not economical. The 1977 amendments to the Clean Water Act recognized this problem and required that all communities participating in EPA's wastewater facilities construction grants program consider alternatives to these high-technology solutions. An extra 10 percent in federal funds is now available for "innovative and alternative technology."

The National EPA Small Wastewater Flows Clearinghouse is now being established as required by the 1977 act, and services will be available June 1.

The clearinghouse will receive and disseminate information resulting from research and demonstration projects related to water pollution control in rural and other areas where collection of sewage by conventional systems is infeasible.

Information will be collected from communities funded by the construction grants program, other federal and state agencies, institutions, universities and other organizations.

Both technical and non-technical reports will be available on:

- Alternative collection systems such as small diameter, pressure and vacuum sewers;
- On-site treatment systems;
- Recycle, reuse and reclamation systems;
- Health aspects of small and on-site systems;

- Management issues;
- Economics of sewage treatment;
- Federal and state regulations and policies.

Bibliographies of the literature and contacts for existing research and construction projects will be available from the clearinghouse on request.

If you want to receive more information on the clearinghouse and want

to be on their permanent mailing list, write to: EPA Small Wastewater Flows Clearinghouse, West Virginia University, Morgantown, W.Va. 26506.

Indicate your name, address and telephone number and the type of organization you are affiliated with (industry, municipal, county, federal, academic or state). The toll-free number for more information is 800/624-8301.

## Environmental Workshops

A trio of technical environmental workshops focusing on alternatives to high technology solutions are coming up in June:

• **Wastewater Collection and Treatment Facility Planning:** Methodology for Small Unsewered Communities, June 18-19—Madison, Wis. Fee is \$140; agenda includes discussion of facility planning considerations, and case studies. Contact: Engineering Department, the Wisconsin Center, University of Wisconsin—Extension, 702 Langdon Street, Madison, Wis. 53706.

• **Land Treatment of Municipal Wastewater Effluents:** June 7-8 in Atlanta; June 21-22 in Phoenix; June 25-26 in Boise. No fee. Co-sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and Army Corps of Engineers, agenda includes overview of EPA regulations, design of treatment systems, possible health effects, and

development of a public relations program. Contact: Technology Transfer Seminar, c/o Enviro Control, P.O. Box 827, Rockville, Md. 20851.

• **Municipal Material Recovery Workshops:** June 12 in White Plains N.Y., June 14 in Syracuse, N.Y. Fee is \$10. Co-sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and the N.Y. State Department of Environmental Conservation, agenda includes marketing consideration, source separation, management recovery programs and publicity. The workshop in White Plains is co-sponsored by Westchester County. Contact: National Center for Resource Recovery, Inc., 1211 Connecticut Avenue, N.W. Washington, D.C. 20036.

For more information on any of these seminars, write to the contact mentioned above or call Arleen Shulman or Alan Magan at NACO, 202/785-9577.

## Matter and Measure



### NEW STATE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

The County Engineers Association of Maryland and the Indiana Association of County Engineers elected officers for 1979-80 at recent association meetings.

Officers for the Maryland Association are: president, John B. Norris Jr., St. Mary's County engineer, Leonardtown, Md., and vice president, Granville W. Wehland, Howard County Engineer, Ellicott City, Md. Indiana association's officers are: president, David L. South, Fountain County highway engineer, Veedersburg, Ind., and vice president, Dan Ruth Jr., Tippecanoe County highway engineer, Lafayette, Ind.

### 1979 GAS MILEAGE GUIDE

The 1979 Gas Mileage Guide, the first publication to give miles-per-gallon fuel rating of foreign cars, is now available.

Compiled by the Environmental Protection Agency, the guide lists ratings for 1979 model cars, station wagons and light trucks. There is a separate version for cars sold in California since that state has stricter emission standards than the rest of the country. The guide also contains information about engine size, number of cylinders, transmission and fuel systems and interior space of the vehicle.

Free single copies of the guide are available from Fuel Economy, Pueblo, Colo. 81009. Bulk copies are available from Fuel Economy Distribution, Technical Information Center, Department of Energy, P.O. Box 62, Oak Ridge, Tenn. 37830. Request the 49-state or California version.

### FHWA DEMONSTRATION PROJECTS

The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Region 15 will present two demonstration projects on Air Quality Model Calibration during June: June 11 and 12, the Wisconsin Department of Transportation in Milwaukee, contact Jim Gruendler at 608/266-0380; June 19 and 20 at the Illinois Department of Transportation in Springfield, contact Leonard Vick at 217-782-5597.

### INFORMATION ON FEDERAL-AID FUNDING

The May 7 issue of *County News* contained a Special Report on Federal Grants. Federal-aid transportation programs—highway, highway safety, and public transportation—are described on pages 18-22 of the report, related to include provisions of the Surface Transpor-

tation Assistance Act of 1978. Please keep this section handy for reference.

### AID FOR PUBLIC TRANSPORTATION ASSISTANCE

The scarcity of gasoline for automobile travel has placed increased emphasis on public transportation as a means of conserving energy. Counties that own, operate or subsidize public transportation systems may find information to help improve their services in the publication, "Transit Actions: Techniques for Improving Productivity and Performance." This publication was prepared by Public Technology, Inc., secretariat to the Urban Consortium for Technology Initiatives.

The workbook contains actions which can cut costs of providing public transportation services or improve system operating efficiency and effectiveness. The publication briefly describes 41 actions of public transportation providers that required low capital investment, had short-term payoffs, required minimal staff time, or involved minimal institutional approval.

The workbook is divided into five "performance areas": service levels; transit financing policies; internal management; labor-management relations; and performance measurements.

There is a one-page description of transit actions for each performance area organized by action, goal, issue, details, success, and a contact for information. Free copies are available from: Alinda Burke, Public Technology, Inc., 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/452-7700.

### FAA

The Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) wants to know if the aviation community agrees with a report on the best directions for FAA's future engineering and development activities. The report represents the opinions of more than 250 experts and some 60 organizations.

FAA solicited feedback from the aviation community because of its concerns that the demands for FAA services resulting from growth in aviation will require new and innovative ways to improve and increase the capacity of the nation's aviation system.

For copies of FAA's report, "New Engineering and Development Initiatives—Policy and Technology Choices: Consensus Views of Aviation User/Industry Representatives," contact Milton Meiser at 202/426-3065 or write to FAA, Office of Systems Engineering Management (AEM-3), 800 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20591.

### Conference Committee on Budget Resolution

#### SENATE

##### Democrats

Edmund Muskie, Maine  
Warren G. Magnuson, Wash.  
Ernest F. Hollings, S.C.  
Lawton Chiles, Fla.  
Joseph R. Biden Jr., Del.  
J. Bennett Johnson Jr., La.  
James Sasser, Tenn.

##### HOUSE

##### Democrats

Robert N. Giaino, Conn.  
Thomas L. Ashley, Ohio  
Paul M. Simon, Ill.  
Norman Mineta, Calif.  
James R. Jones, Okla.  
Richard A. Gephardt, Mo.  
William M. Brodhead, Mich.  
Leon Panetta, Calif.  
Stephen Solarz, N.Y.  
Timothy E. Wirth, Colo.

##### Republicans

Henry Bellmon, Okla.  
Peter Domenici, N.M.  
Bob Packwood, Ore.  
William L. Armstrong, Colo.  
Rudy Boschwitz, Minn.

##### Republicans

Delbert L. Latta, Ohio  
Marjorie S. Holt, Md.  
Bud Shuster, Pa.  
Bill Frenzel, Minn.  
Eldon Rudd, Ariz.

## Job Opportunities

**Employment and Training Manager, Tampa, Fla.** Salary \$20,508-\$27,456. Sole responsibility for CETA Titles. Formulates policy changes, reviews and reports program to superiors and DOL. Degree in public or business administration and experience in CETA programs. Resume to: Tampa Civil Service, 1 City Hall Plaza, Tampa, Fla. 33602. Closing date: June 1.

**Fiscal Management Coordinator, Kitsap County, Wash.** Salary \$20,600. Responsible for the fiscal and program management duties relative to the county employment and training program. Degree in accounting plus two years of supervisory experience. Requires thorough understanding of state and governmental accounting principles. Resume to: Kitsap County Personnel Division, 614 Division Street, Port Orchard, Wash. 98366. Closing date: June 8.

**Executive Director, Birmingham Regional Planning Commission, Birmingham, Ala.** Salary \$27,500-\$35,000. Law degree or MA in public administration or related field, six years experience in regional planning activities. Resume to: Robert Lovelady, Chairman, Personnel Committee, Birmingham Regional Planning Commission, 2112 11th Avenue, South, Suite 220, Birmingham, Ala. 35205.

**Executive Director, Idaho Association of Counties.** Salary up to \$25,000. Responsible for general

administration of association business and activities. Deal with local, state, and federal agencies. Resume to: Idaho Association of Counties, Box 1623, Boise, Idaho 83701. 208/345-9126. Starting date August 1. Closing date: June 10.

**County Assessor, Accomac County, Va.** Salary \$15,120-\$19,920. Executive head of new department, currently being formed. Five years experience in real estate property appraisal/assessment. Experience in business management or economics required. Resume to: County Administrator, P.O. Box 97, Accomac, Va. 23301.

**Director of Engineering and Planning, Johnson County, Kan.** Salary \$22,236-\$29,808. To administer technical details of sewer system. Requires a professional engineer with experience in civil, sanitary, or environmental engineering. Resume and salary history to: Bill Tritico, Personnel Department, Johnson County Courthouse, Olathe, Kan. 66061.

**Chief Accountant, Maricopa County, Ariz.** Salary \$20,010-\$27,082. Bachelor's degree in accounting or related field; minimum of 15 units of accounting. Five years professional accounting experience, including two to three years experience in local government accounting. Resume to: Maricopa County Personnel, 111 S. Third Ave. Phoenix, Ariz. 85003. Closing date: May 30.



**DIFFERENCES OUTLINED****Environmental Bills Reported Out**

Committees in both Houses of Congress have completed action on a range of environmental programs which were up for reauthorization and which directly affect counties. Rapid approval on both floors is expected. While none of the programs was in serious danger of not being renewed, some new directions were initiated and a handful of amendments considered. Of those changes made, most seek to improve program operation—particularly as it affects local governments. There are some differences between the versions adopted in the two Houses and these will be ironed out in conference committees later in the session.

**NOISE CONTROL ACT OF 1972**

In the past, the bulk of the money appropriated for the Noise Control Act of 1972 went to research and the development of product standards; very little of the money found its way into the local programs section known as the Quiet Communities Act.

As a result of testimony by NACO and other local government public interest groups, amendments were adopted in both committees which should ensure that more of the funds are diverted to local programs. In addition, the Senate version proposes to change the title of the entire program to the Quiet Communities Act as a reflection of its desired program direction. The House, however, did not adopt this change and the title change will be considered in conference.

Funding for the two-year reauthorization was set at \$15 million a year, \$2.1 million over the Administration's request. In addition, the Senate committee amended the EPA research and development budget to provide



Seen during markup on environmental bills is Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), chairman of the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee.

for \$2 million for research into the non-auditory health effects of noise.

**RESOURCE CONSERVATION AND RECOVERY ACT**

Following recent well publicized hazardous waste spills, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act became the focus of considerable attention, particularly the sub-title C section dealing with hazardous waste management. Since the Administration is preparing a new approach for the hazardous waste area, the committees reauthorized the act with the expectation of returning to the hazardous waste question later in the session.

In testimony before both committees NACO representatives expressed support for activities in hazardous

waste management, but questioned whether this issue was overshadowing the still important issue of solid waste management. NACO expressed particular concern over the immense costs imposed on local governments by federal dump closing requirements at the same time the Administration is moving to phase out assistance to states and local governments in this area.

The House committee acted to increase the authorization for subtitle D, solid waste management, over the President's request, while the Senate committee specified that at least 25 percent of the funds appropriated for the act is to go for implementing subtitle D. NACO will support the Senate's proposal in conference which guarantees that some funding will

always be provided for this section.

There are a number of other differences between the two acts, mainly involving money for the various sections which will have to be resolved in conference. One major provision adopted in the House which does not appear in the Senate version concerns a state inventory of all inactive hazardous waste sites. Given the fact that an Administration proposal is imminent in this area, it is unclear how this difference will be dealt with in conference.

Both committees also adopted two exemptions from the act. They deleted the section of the act dealing with the tire shredding and then, in a surprising move, voted to exempt, at the request of the oil and gas industry, drilling muds and brines from the hazardous waste category.

**SAFE DRINKING WATER ACT**

Reauthorization of the Safe Drinking Water Act was moved swiftly through both Senate and House committees; it would appear that equally rapid floor actions is assured.

One amendment in the Senate reauthorizing legislation which did not find its way into the House version involves small community systems. Sponsored by Sen. John Culver (D-Iowa) the amendment would provide \$1 million for demonstration projects to test water-treatment systems for small communities. The only other differences between the versions involves the proposed authorizing levels for the three-year program: the Senate has provided \$60 million, \$69.1 million and \$82 million, while the House was more generous in providing \$67 million, \$88 million, and \$98 million.

**PRESIDENT'S WATER POLICY REFORMS**

Congress' first look at part of President Carter's package of water policy reform measures resulted in a back for the Administration. The Administration had requested funding of \$25 million for the state water management grant program and \$1 million for a grant program for water conservation. In addition, as part of the reauthorization of the Water Resources Council (WRC), the Administration had requested an independent review panel to review projects to ensure they complied with principles and standards of economic and environmental quality.

The House committee, while making the proposed grant program \$10 million apiece, left the independent review function intact. However, the Senate committee deleted funds for the water conservation grant program and deleted the \$1 million of the WRC budget earmarked for the independent review function. In addition, the committee attached instructions that no federal funds whatsoever are to be used to carry it out.

The authorization for the water management grants program is three years while only a one-year authorization for the WRC was approved.

**OTHER**

Still to be considered by Congress are proposals dealing with a "super fund" for oil pollution cleanup, proposal to consolidate assistance going to states and localities, and a "super fund" for hazardous waste cleanup. NACO will be reporting these issues as Congress acts.

—Mark Co

**County Officials and Sheriffs Build Team Spirit**

BOULDER, Colo.—The National Institute of Corrections (NIC), with the assistance of NACO, has completed the second of three County and Corrections Management Training programs at NIC's National Jail Center here.

The training program brought together elected county board members and the sheriff and/or jail administrator as a team for a week of intense training in the field of corrections. Thirty-eight representatives from 19

counties from around the country took part in the NIC-funded program.

Although the five-day training addressed many topics relating to jail management, commissioners and sheriffs applauded the opportunity the training gave them to bridge their communications gap by helping them better understand their respective roles and responsibilities.

Commissioners became aware of the sheriff's twofold responsibility: to protect society and to protect the

constitutional rights of inmates in the jail. The sheriffs were also exposed to the vast responsibilities placed upon an elected county commissioner, corrections being only one facet of their government activities.

Commissioners and sheriffs agreed unanimously that the community has to become more actively involved in jail operations if there is to be a change in the nation's "jail crisis." The community's involvement in jail operations is important since federal

dollars for local jail improvements, especially renovation and construction, are becoming extremely limited due to budget cuts in the Law Enforcement Administration Act.

County team members were asked to identify a specific problem in their jail and develop a plan for solution. This process was referred to as an action agenda. Each team agreed to implement their action agenda upon their return home and participate in a six-month evaluation of that agenda.

Participants were also informed that one way to avoid unnecessary lawsuits was to develop a self-insurance system for their jails and staff. They were told to tour their correctional facilities, make a list of needed pairs or mandated programs, education, health, etc. and correct these problems as funds or community resources become available.

"In essence, identify your problems by doing a self-evaluation of your correctional facility; work out a plan for improvements before the courts have a chance to intervene," said one instructor. A tour of Boulder County's Corrections Facility sparked discussion among the group about the perceived "casual" treatment philosophy used in operating the facility. For example, some trusty residents (inmates) are free to move about certain areas of the facility with only minor supervision. However, Eadie Dambrie, assistant jail administrator, Cumberland County (Maine) Sheriff's Department, aptly described the facility when he said, "there are certain facts you should consider the Boulder facility; it has a human atmosphere, no escapes and no program works."

The final County and Corrections Management Training program will be conducted on Aug. 12-17, at the NIC Jail Center in Boulder, Colo. Deadline for applications is June 1. Counties with a population of 100,000 or more, jail staff of 20 or more, or inmate capacity of 20 or more are eligible to participate. For further information, contact Nancy Dawson, NACO, 202/785-9577.

—Nancy A. Dawson, NACO

**CARLSON: ALASKANS DISAPPOINTED****House Votes on Alaska Lands**

Continued from page 1

Act. The Udall-Anderson bill establishes protected federal areas for approximately 14 million acres requested by the state of Alaska as part of its statehood selection.

Alaska Rep. Don Young calls the bill unconstitutional and morally wrong, charging that the Udall bill "steals" 14 million acres of land claimed by the state.

ONE OF THE amendments which diffused some support of the Huckabee-Breaux bill was offered by Rep. Keith Sebelius (R-Kan.). The Sebelius amendment to Huckabee-Breaux increased the Gates of the Arctic National Park by more than 3 million acres and the Wrangell-St. Elias Park Preserve by more than 3 million acres. The net effect would have been to

close more acreage to hunters, narrowing the gap between the bills, so that while the Udall-Anderson bill would have closed hunting on 9 percent of the lands, the Huckabee-Breaux bill as amended would have prohibited hunting on 8 percent. This was a key issue for groups representing recreation and hunting, especially the National Rifle Association.

Many Alaskans were reportedly glued to their TV sets for the entire two-day debate since the House proceedings were televised live via satellite in most Alaskan cities.

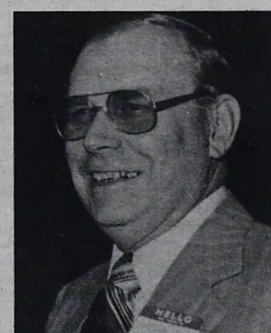
"We in Alaska were tremendously disappointed by the House action," said John Carlson, mayor, Fairbanks-North Star Borough. Carlson, who is president of NACO's Western Interstate Region, indicated that he thought the televising of the debate was a

"real eye-opener" for the people of Alaska.

Carlson added that "it is hard for the people in Alaska to convey to Congress the problems we face with so much land owned by the federal government. The federal government has locked up vitally needed resources that should be available for all the citizens of the United States and that are needed to help maintain our economy in Alaska."

"We wonder if the people in other areas of the country would appreciate the federal government so much if 96 percent of their state were federally owned and controlled," he said.

Carlson indicated that he thinks the Alaskan people are discouraged by the apparent view of a majority of congressmen who do not believe Alaskans also want to preserve the natural and scenic wonders of Alaska.



Carlson

"We have already supported setting aside and protecting more of our state than anywhere else in the country. We love Alaska, we live here. I hope the Senate comes up with a more balanced bill," he concluded.

Senate hearings are expected to be scheduled soon. Last year the Alaska Lands legislation died in the Senate on the last day of the 95th Congress.