This Week
- CETA bills compared, page 2.
- HUD financial workshop, page 3.
- Spouse and youth event, page 9.

COUNTY NEWS

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

NACo

Vol. 10, No. 21 May 22, 1978 Washington, D.C.

Time Short for Reform

Ullman Delivers Welfare Warning to New Coalition

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a meeting May 16 with the New Coalition, House Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman (D-Ore.) warned that unless all parties can come to a "real world" compromise in the next three weeks there will be no welfare reform during this Congress.

The New Coalition is composed of four each of governors, state legislators, county officials and mayors representing NACo, National Governors Association, National Conference of State Legislatures, National League of Cities, and U.S. Conference of Mayors. The group's function is to identify and discuss issues and to agree upon policies that represent a concensus of elected officials in the associations. County officials present were Richard Conder, chairman, Richmond County (N.C.) Board of Commissioners, and Seth Taft, president, Cuyahoga County (Ohio) Board of Commissioners.

Ullman said he agrees that comprehensive reform is needed, but added that this is an election year so "all options are not available." He said welfare reform is possible this year, but not the all-cash program as provided in H.R. 1950, which was reported out by the special welfare reform subcommittee, chaired by Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.).

Ullman said he has begun negotiations with the Administration to come up with a workable compromise between his incremental approach and the comprehensive Administration proposal.

Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Senate Finance's public assistance subcommittee, said if welfare reform is put off to next year it will be the end of it, because "some kind of national health insurance proposal will be before Congress next year and will consume its time."

Moynihan noted that if the House can get a bill to the Senate by July there will be enough time for members to act.

Both Moynihan and Ullman agreed that the projected $20 billion price tag of the Administration/Corman bill raises an impossible obstacle. Ullman said a $5 billion to $6 billion program is the limit with $2 billion of fiscal relief to states and counties.

Moynihan said he believes there is an atmosphere in the Senate for passage of a welfare reform measure with fiscal relief this year. He noted that the Baker-Bellmon-Ribicoff incremental bill with an $8 billion to $9 billion cost has provisions similar to Ullman's proposal.

Ullman urged states, counties and cities to work with House and Senate staff and the Administration so that the Speaker of the House will agree to make welfare reform a priority for this Congress.

Gov. Michael Dukakis of Massachusetts, who chaired the meeting, pledged New Coalition cooperation to achieve reform this year, but urged that jobs be a part of the bill.

NACo's Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee met May 19 to review all welfare reform measures in light of the Ullman-Moynihan statements.

—Aliceann Fritschler

NACo TALKS URBAN POLICY—NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand, center, and Jim Scott, supervisor, Fairfax County, Va., and chairman of NACo's Community Development Steering Committee met last week with Secretary of Housing and Urban Development Patricia Roberts Harris to discuss the Administration's urban policy. Harris indicated that she understands the critical role which urban counties must play in the solution of urban problems and that their role should have been more clearly defined in the policy. At her request, documentation of the involvement of urban counties in delivering services to central city residents has been provided to HUD by NACo.

House/Senate Panels Report Highway Bills

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Both House and Senate Public Works Committees reported out highway bills last week. The House bill goes to the Ways and Means Committee and then to the full House. The Senate bill goes to the full Senate for approval. No date has been set for floor action but both bills are expected to be voted on by mid-June.

The Senate bill, unnumbered as of this date, differs dramatically from the House version, particularly over authorizations. Approximately $3 billion more is authorized in the House bill compared to the Senate version. The House bill includes a six-year reauthorization of the Highway Trust Fund. The House Ways and Means Committee is expected to approve at least a four-year reauthorization.

THE SENATE BILL is closely tied to the Administration's original legislation, S. 2440. Overall, the Administration's proposal of making highway programs more compatible to public transportation programs has been adopted. The Senate bill establishes a common population threshold at 50,000 for distinguishing between urban and rural areas and programs. The 50,000 population threshold is a population program breakpoint used by the Urban Mass Transportation Administration.

The House bill, H.R. 11733, contains considerably higher authorization levels for highway programs, especially for the nation's failing bridges.

Overall, the House and Senate budget authority for transportation programs totals $20.3 billion for fiscal '79. The Carter administration "79" budget request totalled $18.6 billion, $1.7 billion less than what Congress determined necessary for transportation. The increase represents one of the largest budget differences and points out how Congress differs from the Administration in this program area.

Important aspects of the House and Senate Highway bill are described as follows:

Planning: Separate funds for highway planning remain the same under both bills. Federal planning funds will continue to go directly to the states, although a certain portion of the funds would continue to be channeled to metropolitan planning organizations (MPOs). Currently, 1½ percent of the federal aid going to state highway construction must be apportioned for planning and research. In addition, another 1/2 percent of the funds must be apportioned by the states to MPOs for urban highway planning.

An amendment approved by the Senate Public Works Committee would allow redesignation of new or existing MPOs, if 75 percent of the local governments representing 90 percent of the affected population agree. The purpose of this amendment is to allow local governments to reconstitute their MPOs in order to achieve adequate representation by elected local officials.

The new House planning section

See HIGHWAY, page 3

NEW COALITION MEETS—Welfare reform was the major topic of debate at last week's meeting of the New Coalition. Seen clockwise from left are Seth Taft, commissioner, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; John Gunther, executive director, U.S. Conference of Mayors; Mayor Lee Alexander, Syracuse, N.Y. and USCM president; Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.); Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.); Gov. Michael S. Dukakis, Massachusetts; Martin O. Sabo, speaker of the Minnesota State Legislature; NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand; Richard Conder, commissioner, Richmond County, N.C.; and Fred Anderson, Colorado state senator and president of the National Council of State Legislatures.

How Senate Panel Decided CETA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Both the House Education and Labor Committee and the Senate Human Resources Committee have approved four-year extensions of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The bills, S. 2570/H.R. 12452, now await floor votes in the full Chambers, which should occur in mid-June. A House-Senate conference to resolve differences between the two bills, will follow. Final passage and presidential signature of the new law is not expected until August or early September.

Full committee deliberations in the Senate took place May 11 and were chaired by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.). After an often-heated debate between Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), the committee accepted a new formula proposed by Javits for the Title II-D structural public service employment (PSE) program.

One-third of the funds would be distributed on the basis of the relative total number of unemployed, one-third on the relative excess unemployed over 4.5 percent, and one-third on the relative number of unemployed in areas of substantial unemployment over 6.5 percent.

THE JAVITS formula, which differs from the current and proposed Title VI formula only in the relative weight given to the above three factors, benefits the largest number of states in the second year of the program and, theoretically, in subsequent years compared to the other option considered. Overall, changes in local unemployment rates and a Kennedy amendment will have a much more significant impact on funding than the formula change.

Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) introduced an amendment to change the definition of areas of substantial unemployment (ASU). As adopted, it defines ASUs in fiscal '79 in terms of at least 6.5 percent unemployment based on the highest three months unemployment in the past 12 months (the current method). In subsequent years, the most recent 12-month average unemployment figures will be used. Thus, areas which experience extreme fluctuations in unemployment are likely to lose funds under the new method after fiscal '79.

Another significant amendment accepted by the committee was offered by Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.). The Schweiker amendment would give specifically named community-based organizations (CBOs) "special consideration" for funding throughout CETA, similar to the status they presently enjoy in the youth programs (YEDPA). Those CBOs so designated were Opportunities Industrialization Centers (OIC), National Urban League, Service Employment and Redevelopment (SER), and Mainstream programs. The House committee specifically resisted such attempts to give special consideration to any particular CBO.

Sen. Javits was successful in getting a 1 percent set-aside "off the top" for governors to explore better ways to achieve coordination between CETA and education. This action would add a fourth state set-aside and provide that 11 percent of the new Title II-A, B and C funds (old Title I) would go directly to states for their direct and indirect use.

OTHER AMENDMENTS to the subcommittee bill which were accepted include:

- Striking the Title VI trigger mechanism for funding countercyclical PSE in favor of "such sums as necessary" which will leave the funding to the appropriations process (Nelson).
- Adding a hold harmless provision for prime sponsors which would be adversely affected by changes in the Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology for computing unemployment. This provision would be effective for two years at which time the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment Statistics will have made its report to Congress and the Administration (Nelson).
- Adding a 10 percent availability in Title VI for training and services to clients which would be aimed at increasing transition to unsubsidized employment (Williams).
- Allowing for the continuation of PSE projects beyond the current 12-month limit based on criteria promulgated by the Secretary of Labor (Riegle).
- Setting aside $25 million of Title III discretionary funds to reward prime sponsors on an application basis for excellent performance and placement efforts (Kennedy).
- Specifically allowing for representation of CBO's education agencies and client groups in the Title VII Private Industry Councils (PICs). However, none of these groups would have required representation (Nelson, in order to overcome Javits, Schweiker and Cranston attempts to require inclusion).
- Waiving the 100,000 population requirement for prime sponsorship for those areas who qualified originally but whose population has fallen below 100,000 and who are performing satisfactorily (Williams).
- Only allowing CETA funds to be used for retirement benefits when those costs bear a reasonable relationship to employee benefits. This provision essentially puts the problem back in the hands of the Labor Department (Nelson).
- Authorizing the use of a voucher demonstration program as an allowable experimental activity under Title III (Chafee).
- Adding the removal of architectural barriers as an allowable PSE activity (Williams).
- Calling for a study of the employment impact of environmental programs and adding solar energy activities as allowable under CETA (Kennedy).

SEN. DON RIEGLE (D-Mich.) fought for two amendments which NACo strongly supported: a cut in the percentage of projects in Title VI from 100 percent to 50 percent, and an increase in the maximum salary with local fund supplementation from 120 percent to 125 percent above the CETA funded salary.

Both of these amendments would have been consistent with House provisions. After a long debate, the committee decided to reject the Riegle amendments in order to restrict PSE abuses—at the expense of local flexibility.

Sens. S.I. Hayakawa (R-Calif.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), and Orin Hatch (R-Utah) sponsored an amendment to Title IV which would set up 10 demonstration sites out of discretionary funds for direct grants to private employers who hire and employ for one year, five or more economically disadvantaged youth, ages 16-21. After much discussion, the committee agreed to discuss the program further with subcommittee chairman Nelson for possible inclusion on the floor.

At the end of the session, committee staffer Martin Jensen clarified three provisions:

- The 5 percent vocational education program funds will be given to the governor as presently done, not directly to prime sponsors or the state.
- The SPEDY income eligibility will be 70 percent of the Bureau of Labor Statistics lower living standard or the Office of Management and Budget poverty level, whichever is higher.
- There will be a 30-day publication and comment requirement of the Secretary on any formula allocations.

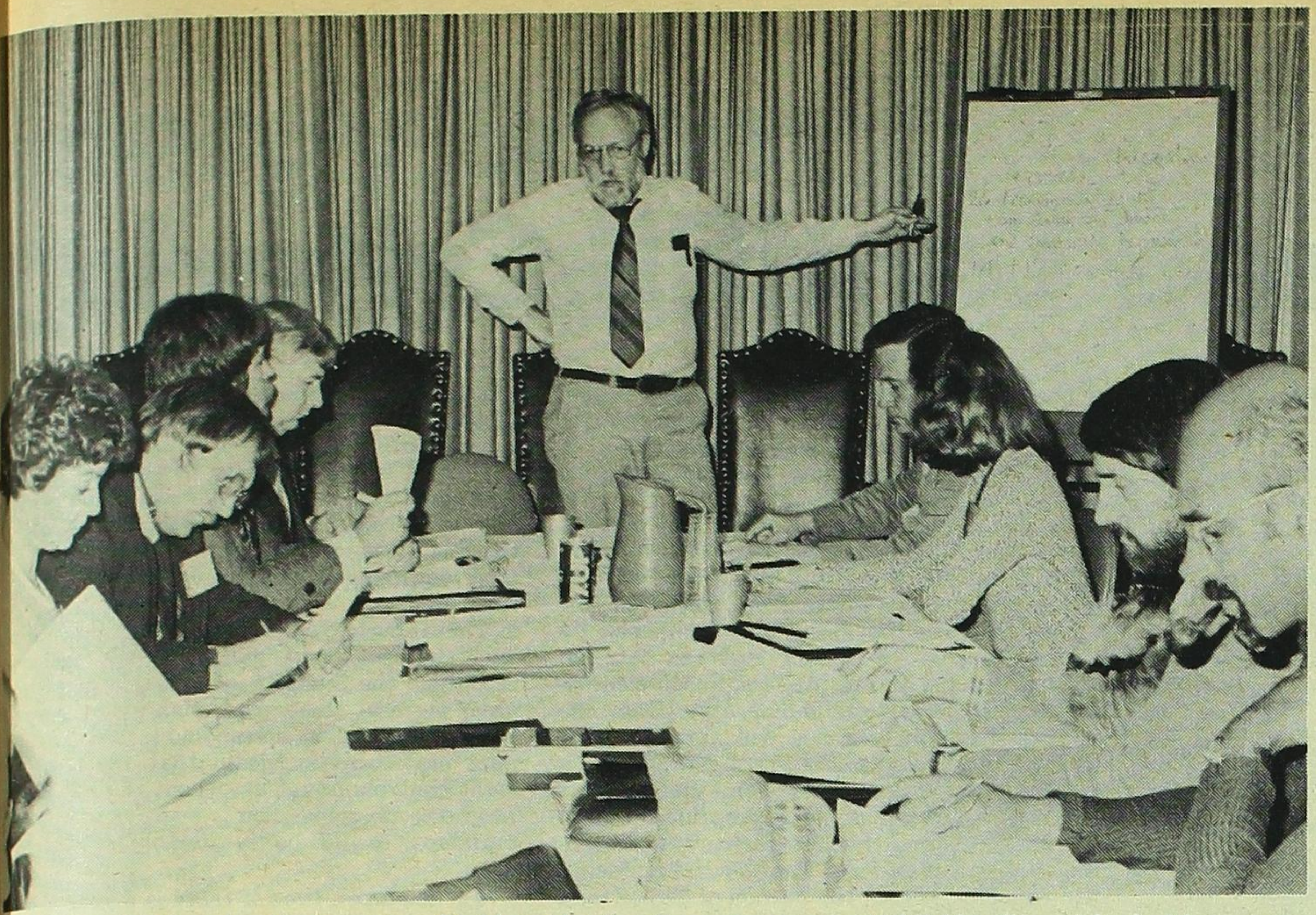
Also, $5 million of Title III funds will be reserved for joint ETA-Women's Bureau administration of displaced homemaker demonstration programs, according to a Labor Department official.

Published weekly except during Christmas week and the week following the annual conference by:
National Association of Counties
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
202/785-9577
Entered as second class mailing at Washington, D.C. and additional offices. Mail subscription is $15 per year for nonmembers, $7.50 per year for county personnel in member counties. Send payment with orders to above address. While utmost care is used, *County News* cannot be responsible for unsolicited manuscipts.

NACo'S INITIAL COMPARISON

House and Senate CETA Bills as Reported out of Full Committee

H.R. 12452	S. 2570
Structure	
Title I: organizational and general provisions; creates office of audits, investigations and compliance; office of management assistance.	**Title I:** organizational and general provisions.
Title II: authorizes (current Title I) training and (current Title II) public service employment (PSE) programs for the economically disadvantaged; Part C authorizes 4 percent of Title II funds for upgrading/retraining (no income criterion).	**Title II:** authorizes (current Title I) training programs for the economically disadvantaged; Part C authorizes 5 percent of training funds for upgrading; Part D authorizes PSE for those economically disadvantaged and unemployed 12 weeks.
Title III: special national programs specifically including Indians, migrants, the handicapped, relocation assistance, veterans, displaced homemakers, Employment Service-CETA partnerships; research, training, and evaluation.	**Title III:** special national programs, including Indians, migrants, veterans; research training and evaluation.
Title IV: youth programs (A-YIEPP, YCCIP, YETP; B-Job Corps; C-summer youth).	**Title IV:** youth programs (A-YIEPP, YCCIP, YETP; B-Job Corps; C-summer youth; D-YACC).
Title V: National Commission for Employment and Training Policy.	**Title V:** Nationai Commission for Employment and Training Policy.
Title VI: countercyclical PSE.	**Title VI:** countercyclical PSE.
Title VII: private sector initiatives for the economically disadvantaged.	**Title VII:** private sector initiatives for the economically disadvantaged.
Title VIII: YACC.	
Eligibility	
Title II Training: economically disadvantaged and unemployed, underemployed or in-school.	**Title II Training:** same as House.
Title II Upgrading: no income criterion.	**Title II Upgrading:** no income criterion.
Title II PSE: economically disadvantaged and unemployed, underemployed or in-school.	**Title II PSE:** economically disadvantaged and unemployed for 12 weeks.
Title IV Youth Programs: same as in current law.	**Title IV Youth Programs:** same as in current law.
Title VI: 100 percent of BLS lower living budget and unemployed 8 weeks.	**Title VI:** 85 percent of BLS lower living standard budget and unemployed 45 days.
Title VII: economically disadvantaged.	**Title VII:** economically disadvantaged and unemployed or underemployed.
Title VIII: same as current law.	
PSE	
Top Salary with CETA Funds for Titles II and VI: $10,000 to $12,000, depending on regional average wage index.	**Top Salary with CETA Funds:** $10,000 for Title II-D; $10,000 to $12,000, depending on regional average wage index, for Title VI.
Local Funds Limits: no supplementation of CETA wage with local funds in Title II. For Title VI, local funds added to CETA wages may not total more than 10 percent of Title VI grant; salary may not total more than 125 percent of CETA-funded wage; local funds may not be added to more than 25 percent of slots in fiscal '79, 20 percent in fiscal '80, 15 percent in fiscal '81 and '82. Local funds limits do not apply to those on-board Sept. 30, 1978.	**Local Funds Limits:** no supplementation of CETA wage with local funds in Title II. For Title VI, local funds added to CETA wages may not total more than 10 percent of Title VI grant; salary may not total more than 120 percent of CETA-funded wage. Local funds limits do not apply to those on-board Sept. 30, 1978.
Maximum Enrollment: 18 months in Titles II and VI. Waivers possible in case of "unusually severe" problems. Count no more than 26 weeks against those on-board Sept. 30, 1978.	**Maximum Enrollment:** 18 months in Title II, 12 months in Title VI. Six-month extension possible in high unemployment areas. Count no more than 26 weeks against those on-board Sept. 30, 1978.
Projects: not required in Title II; at least half of Title VI funds for projects.	**Projects:** not required in Title II; all Title VI jobs must be in projects.
Program Agents: Title VI only.	**Program Agents:** Titles II and VI PSE.
Title II Funding: "such sums as may be necessary." Assume $4 billion in fiscal '79 for Title II training and PSE; prime sponsors may use no more than half for PSE wages.	**Title II Funding:** "Such sums as may be necessary." First $3 billion appropriated for PSE in any year would go to Title II-D PSE.
Title VI Funding: "such sums as may be necessary." Suggest enough to give jobs to 25 percent of the unemployed in excess of 4 percent nationally.	**Title VI Funding:** "such sums as may be necessary."
Administrative Costs: "reasonable" in accord with regs in Title II; not more than 15 percent in Title VI.	**Administrative Costs:** 10 percent in Title II-D; 15 percent in Title VI.
Retirement	
CETA funds may pay costs if enrolled before Jan. 1, 1979. After that, funds may be used only if participant benefits. No separate job classifications for CETA enrollees.	CETA funds may be used only if cost "bears a reasonable relationship" to benefits received, except per regulations. Special consideration where prime sponsor is trying to change state or local law. No separate job classifications for CETA enrollees.



JIM COKE, Academy for Contemporary Problems, leads a discussion group establishing financial priorities.

Financial Workshop Held

AL SIEGEL, director of the Division of Community Development and Management Research, Department of Housing and Urban Development, explains HUD's involvement in the area of financial management.

DENVER, Colo.—Federal and state mandated costs without financial support, and the inability to forecast revenues, expenses, and service needs were two priority issues identified by county representatives at a recent NACo financial management workshop.

Fifty elected and appointed officials (county executives, administrators, treasurers, and budget directors) discussed financial problems and issues, and shared practical solutions to managing county finances.

In order to encourage individual participation, officials were divided into five small discussion groups to generate a list of financial problems and to determine priorities. The officials then met in medium sized groups to work from a consolidated problem list and to vote on the highest priorities.

The conference, held this month in Denver, was a result of the Department of Housing and Urban Development's (HUD) effort to respond to the increasing financial pressures and needs facing local governments.

HUD has spent the last year working with state and local officials, public interest groups and professional organizations to develop a "financial management capacity building program." In the past few months, 40 workshops with approximately 1,700 total participants have been conducted throughout the country. The information gained from these sessions is expected to directly influence priority activities for the HUD program.

Donna Shalala, assistant secretary of HUD, feels her department is taking "a nuts and bolts" approach to a highly complicated set of problems. It will not be another federal intervention program, she indicated. Those involved in developing the program feel the answers to improved financial management already exist at the local level. What is needed is an appropriate method to gather and share the information.

The priority identification process will culminate on June 8-9 in Washington, D.C. when HUD will sponsor a National Conference on Local Government Financial Management. Representatives, invited from the local workshops and seminars, will integrate the problems raised at the various sessions, while maintaining the special perspective of their different memberships.

A Financial Management *County News* Supplement with a detailed explanation and results will follow the national conference.

AIRLINES

House Panel OKs Deregulation Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House public Works and Transportation Committee approved by a vote of 36 to 4 a bill that would deregulate the nation's airline industry. The bill will allow the airlines increased freedom to compete for passengers by lowering fares and providing better airline service.

Similar legislation (S. 2493) passed the full Senate on April 19. S. 2493 is sponsored by Sens. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Howard Cannon (D-Nev.), who would like the House version to provide subsidies to small communities to attract and keep airlines.

NACo HAS called for the creation of a new subsidy system based on the needs of small communities, while phasing out over seven years, the current subsidy program that is based on the needs of airlines. All communities currently listed on air carrier certificates will continue to get service for 10 years and new communities will be considered for subsidy eligibility.

President Carter hailed the Senate's vote by saying "many airline carriers have already begun to reduce fares in expectation of the bill's enactment and by making this bill law will guarantee that the trend toward lower fares continues and broadens to benefit more passengers."

The President also said the overwhelming Senate vote of 83 to 9 in favor of the airline deregulation bill also will help put "an end to a form of government regulation of business that is not only unnecessary, but also counterproductive from the public's point of view."

The House bill is more conservative than the Senate's; only one new airline route could be added in the first year following enactment of the law without prior Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) approval. The Senate-passed bill allows each airline authority to add one new route a year for two years, and two routes a year thereafter without CAB approval.

The Senate's version allows the airlines to reduce fares as much as 35 percent. The House bill would allow airlines to cut fares as much as 25 percent, the first year of the law and as much as 50 percent from the original level the second year, without CAB approval. Both bills would allow fare increases of up to 5 percent without CAB approval.

Voting Reminder

NACo member counties will be voting on national policies and proposed amendments to the bylaws at the upcoming annual business meeting in Atlanta July 11. National officers and directors will also be elected at that meeting.

In order to avoid last-minute credentials questions, member counties should designate which one of their county officials will pick up and cast the county's ballots in Atlanta. This designation should be communicated, as soon as possible in advance of the Annual Conference, by way of a letter to:

Credentials Committee
National Association of Counties
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Fifth Floor
Washington, D.C. 20006
Attention: Meg Gianessi

Further information on voting and credentials procedures will appear in *County News* and will be mailed separately to all member county board chairmen and executives about a month before the Annual Conference. County officials with questions about voting or credentials should contact Meg Gianessi at NACo.

Highway Bills in House/Senate Are Compared

Continued from page 1

would make funds available to urban areas (population of 50,000 or more) through states in accordance with a formula developed by each state and approved by DOT.

Highway Safety Improvement Program: DOT will establish a highway safety improvement program for projects on any public road or street in rural or urban areas. Assistance will be available for highway safety programs after each state develops a highway safety improvement program.

The federal share payable would be 90 percent to be apportioned to the states based on 75 percent total population and 25 percent total public road mileage. No less than 30 percent of the funds would be provided for carrying out highway safety improvements off the federal aid system through an agency designated by the governor, subject to the approval of the Secretary.

Due to consolidation, the safer off-system road program, access to lakes program and highway crossing federal project program would be eliminated.

The House version recommends that the safer off-system road program be continued separately at $300 million for each fiscal year through 1982. The House program would require each state to spend 50 percent or more of safer-off system funds only for safety improvement projects.

Bridges: The House bill authorizes $2 billion for bridge replacement or repair. Of this amount, a minimum of 25 percent and a maximum of 35 percent would have to be spent by the states on off-system bridges. The states would also be required to distribute federal bridge funds to local governments with bridge needs "in a fair and equitable manner."

Federal bridge funds, authorized in the Senate bill, total only $450 million; 70 percent federal share with up to 30 percent of each state's apportionment available for off-system bridges. For large bridges over major waterways, 2½ percent of the annual authorization would be available. States primary funds could also be used for bridges.

Federal Aid Secondary System: The current formula for this program [one-third area, one-third rural population (under 5,000, and one-third intercity and rural mail deliver route mileage)] would be changed under the Senate bill with one-third rural population changed to one-third nonurbanized population (under 50,000).

It should be noted that the Administration proposal and the Senate bill would shift $100 million, from the current $800 million, earmarked for the urban system program in cities between 5,000 and 50,000 to the secondary program.

The Senate bill also follows the Administration proposal with a total of $786 million which combines the secondary system funds with portions of safer off-system roads, rural highway public transportation demonstration, access to lakes, bridges on federal dams, acceleration of projects, landscaping and litter removal, economic growth center highways, territorial highways, and rural public transportation from UMTA, along with the $100 million shifted to secondary from urban system.

The House bill authorizes $650 million for each fiscal year through 1982 for the federal-aid secondary system in rural areas. Thirty-six percent or more of each year's apportionment to each state authorization for federal-aid secondary would be used for resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation projects.

The federal-aid primary authorization at $2.1 billion for each fiscal year through 1982 also would earmark 36 percent for resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation projects.

Federal Aid Urban System: The current formula is based entirely on urban population (population greater than 5,000); these are the areas eligible for FAU funds under current law.

The Senate bill would limit FAU to areas of 50,000 or more and change the formula to one based on urbanized population (over 50,000).

A total of $800 million is authorized each fiscal year through 1982 for this program.

A number of other miscellaneous highway categories were continued, modified or deleted by either the House or Senate. If additional information concerning any highway programs is necessary please contact Tom Bulger at NACo, 202/785-9577.

ANALYSIS

Costs of Proposed Landfill Criteria

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will hold a hearing June 5 on its proposed "Criteria for Classification of Solid Waste Disposal Facilities," which could have costly implications for some counties, especially rural. Hearings have already been conducted in Washington, D.C., Kansas City, and Portland.

The new hearing will be held at EPA's Environmental Research Center, Cincinnati, Ohio. Officials interested in testifying should notify before May 30 Gerri Wyer, Public Participation Officer, Office of Solid Waste (WH-562), 401 M St., S.W., USEPA, Washington, D.C. 20460, 202/755-9157.

Also, if you wish to comment on the regulations (which are available from NACoR's Solid Waste Project), the deadline for submitting comments has been extended to June 12. The extension is due in part to publication of an Environmental Impact Statement on the proposed landfill criteria. The EIS is available from Kenneth Shuster, Office of Solid Waste (WH-564), USEPA, 401 M St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20460, 202/755-9116.

EIS ANALYZES COSTS

The Environmental Impact Statement not only examines the environmental effects of the proposed regulations, but also calculates the expected cost of compliance with the new standards. For some elements of the criteria such as protection of groundwater and environmentally sensitive areas, the costs are also calculated for complying with more and less stringent controls in comparison with those which are proposed.

The total estimated cost of meeting the requirements for upgrading or closing garbage disposal sites which do not meet the standards will be about $669 million per year. Of that amount, $365 million would be required to meet state standards and an additional $304 million would be needed for attaining the higher federal standards. Another $978 million a year will have to be spent by industries to upgrade their surface impoundments to prevent leachate.

The calculated cost increase for landfills does not, however, include the cost of policing and cleaning up promiscuous roadside dumping, a practice which is likely to become more widespread as dump fees for legal waste disposal climb higher. Also the estimates ignore the expensive shifts which will probably have to be made in rural areas in terms of improved collection services if it is no longer convenient for residents to take their own garbage to the dump. In other words, the regulations will not merely affect disposal practices at the landfill site; the entire collection/disposal system will have to change in many rural areas to meet the new standards.

Excluding those wider system considerations, the costs which are included in the EIS estimates will be high enough to require some politically sensitive tax or rate increases. As a nationwide average, the EIS estimates that the cost of complying with state and federal standards will involve an additional $3 or more per person per year. For a household of four, that would mean paying an additional $12 per year or $1 per month for waste disposal.

That average, however, conceals the fact that a disproportionate amount of the new cost will fall on rural areas which now operate open dumps. It seems reasonable that some rural counties or towns will find it necessary to raise rates by anywhere from $2 to $4 per month to cover the higher costs imposed by the standards. In states such as Alaska, Georgia, Idaho, Maine, Mississippi, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma and Utah, the average monthly increase will amount to at least $3.25 per household, reaching as high as $8 to $10 more per month in some states.

Since Congress has not appropriated any of the $25 million authorized for rural communities assistance in solid waste, rural residents will be forced to bear the burden of higher than average monthly costs by themselves.

RURAL IMPACTS QUESTIONED

In spite of the enormous cost increases associated with the new standards in many states, particularly in their rural areas, the EIS concluded in its executive summary that "the impact of the criteria on rural communities is not considered to be unreasonably burdensome." Part of the rationale for that statement is that a large portion of the higher costs will be due to compliance with state, rather than federal, standards, although it is unlikely that the citizens who are being asked to pay higher rates will care very much whose regulations are being followed. The other basis for that assertion is the use of averages to cover up the extreme effects the criteria will have on some counties.

A third factor seems to be the assumption that small "remote" land disposal facilities will not have to comply with the standards, though there is nothing in the regulations to suggest that requirements will be any less stringent in rural areas.

That is perhaps one of the greatest problems with the proposed regulations—the failure to recognize the inability of sparsely populated areas to meet the same standards as densely populated areas at a reasonable cost. The impact statement suggests that the need for tight controls is not as urgent in rural areas, but no recommendation is made as to how the standards could be reasonably relaxed for them.

For example, even if there is a general ban on open burning, should not counties in some rural areas at least be allowed to continue burning leaves, brush, and tree stumps? Should rural counties operating a five ton per day disposal site be required to meet the same standards for groundwater protection and prevention of methane gas migration as a one thousand ton per day facility?

As the proposed criteria stand now, EPA seems to consider those questions irrelevant. Unfortunately, the impact statement does not raise those issues in a manner that is likely to encourage EPA to change its rigid position on the subject of uniform application of the standards.

—Clifford Cobb, NACoR

COUNTY CLOSEUP

King Hustles to Preserve Farmlands

KING COUNTY, Wash.—During a presentation before the county council this spring, County Executive John Spellman proposed a $25 million bond issue on the November ballot to fund the preservation of local farmlands. Part of an aggressive program aimed at protecting farmlands from urban development, the bond proceeds plus another $29 million expected from other sources would be used to purchase development rights from 42,000 acres of eligible land.

Under the development rights program, the county purchases the ability to subdivide and develop the land for a nonagricultural use, the farmer retains title to the property.

Spellman has said that "King County views the decline of agricultural activity as a loss of valuable resources, open space, jobs and economic activity that does not make sense without attempting to resolve the conflicts between agriculture and urban land uses. ... Agriculture is not only a vlauable resource for this county but is our heritage and we are committed to preserving and strengthening it."

SHRINKING FARMLAND

Surrounding the city of Seattle, the county contains a limited amount of land suitable for agricultural production, almost all of it located near urban centers and bedroom communities. Local farmlands have been subject to intense development pressures causing a decline in farm acreage at an average rate of 3,500 acres per year since 1945.

Thirty years ago the county contained 165,000 acres of land dedicated to agricultural uses; now there are less than 55,000 and the trend continues. Despite these conditions a profitable farm industry still exists generating over $40 million in gross receipts annually and 8,200 jobs. However, studies conducted by the county indicate that the continued loss of farmlands will threaten the economic viability of local agriculture.

Since 1964 county policy statements had endorsed the importance of retaining agricultural land for future needs. But policies alone have not been able to halt the conversion of farmlands. Without employing the kind of planning measures that take the preservation of agricultural lands into account, urban growth continues to chip away at arable lands, said Spellman.

ORDINANCE 3064

In January 1977 the council adopted Ordinance 3064 creating a comprehensive agricultural protection program. The ordinance identifies seven agricultural districts where farm activity is concentrated and places a temporary development moratorium on 32,500 acres of prime agricultural land. Lasting until Aug. 4, the moratorium prevents extension of urban level services or rezoning for higher density use long enough to implement a protection program.

The county also created a new agency called the Office of Agriculture to manage and design the protection program. With eight staff members under the direction of Thomas M. Ryan, the office functions both as a planning and a service organization having helped avert a labor shortage crisis for local berry farms last summer.

Advisory committees made up of local farmers and property owners were formed in each of the seven agricultural districts when the ordinance was passed.

King County Fresh

COMPENSATION

Committee members almost universally felt that a successful protection program should be permanent but compensatory and emphasize the preservation of commercial farms as well as the resource of prime soils.

Advisory committee members viewed the purchase of development rights as the only viable and acceptable solution that assures long-term protection.

Ag-office staff members agreed that property in King County has a speculative value as a component of its total worth, controlling the ability to develop to a higher density use in an equitable manner. Purchasing development rights, therefore, should include compensation for removing the ability to subdivide. Acquiring a partial interest in the property was given as one way the county could ensure that agricultural lands remain in their current use. Advisory committees also made clear that down-zoning without compensation would ruin retirement income which is tied up in potential land investment.

OVERALL PROGRAM

Although a number of local governments around the country are considering land preservation programs, unique to King County's efforts are other programs directed at raising production levels and profit and enhancing the overall economic health of the industry.

Recognizing that the continued health of the agricultural industry is dependent on its ability to generate adequate personal income, an aggressive marketing program was recommended to the council. Product marketing would be geared around creating a countywide producer association responsible for advertising and promotion. Advertising campaigns would be directed towards stimulating demand for local commodities. Uniform packaging, quality standards and a "King County Fresh" logo would be used to attract bulk buyers from the wholesale and retail levels.

A new wholesale clearinghouse strictly for local products was also established. Called the Bulk Commodities Exchange, the operation acts as a nonprofit intermediary between bulk buyers and the grower. The direct contact procedure has brought better prices to both farmer and buyer.

Of the other funding sources expected for the land preservation program, the most important lies in the progress of Senate bill S. 2757.

CONGRESSIONAL ACTION

Introduced to Congress March 16 by Washington Sens. Warren Magnuson and Henry Jackson, the legislation would provide up to $450 million over five years to fund projects concerned with the preservation of urban agricultural lands. If enacted, the bill would allocate funds on a 75 to 25 federal-local match and designate $15 million to create an Agricultural Land Review Commission.

Among other responsibilities the commission will review existing federal policies that contribute to urban agricultural problems, collect data on preservation alternatives and study the relationship of urban farm land to the supply and production of food. A similar proposal is expected to be reported out of the House Agriculture Committee at any time.

The Office of Agriculture publishes a quarterly newsletter called "Bitter Buttons." Developments in the agricultural program can be best monitored by receiving the publication. To be put on the mailing list write Bitter Buttons, Office of Agriculture, 300 King County Administration Building, Seattle, Wash. 98104 or call 206/344-7541.

Energy Boom Creates Need

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Commissioner Bill Brennan, Rio Blanco County, Colo., urged a Senate panel to act quickly and favorably on the proposed Energy Impact Assistance Act of 1978 so that local governments can begin to prepare for anticipated growth related to new energy development.

The May 10 hearings were conducted by the Senate Environment and Public Works subcommittee on regional and community development and followed the President's announced commitment to providing assistance to communities facing severe public facility shortages and social disruptions caused by expanded energy development.

THE BILL is sponsored by Sens. Gary Hart (D-Colo.) and Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.)

Brennan said that the anticipated cost of providing public facilities and services for the increased population associated with new energy development approached $80 billion over the next 10 years.

He also noted that revenues from the new energy developments were expected to amount to only $4 billion during the same time period.

The most notable provision of the Hart-Randoph bill is the way in which the impact funds will be distributed. Unlike some other impact assistance programs, determinations of who will be funded and for how much would not be solely by the Secretary of Commerce or the governor of a particular state.

Instead, the act provides for the establishment of "impact assessment teams" composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal, state and local governments. Each impact area will have a team which is directed to work closely with the affected local governments and to develop a plan to mitigate the effects of the new energy development. While the ultimate decision on allocating impact funds rests with the governor, the fact that local government will be working both on and with the teams should insure adequate representation.

Brennan commended the authors of the bill for the structure of the assessment teams which, he noted, "will serve to promote partnership among all levels of government."

OTHER PROVISIONS of the proposed bill place a 2 percent cap on the administrative expenses which a state can retain out of a grant, and allow the Secretary to expedite grants to any state or local government to meet emergency needs for public facilities or services.

In order to qualify as an impact area a community must meet three criteria:

- A proposed or existing major energy development which will affect the economy or demands for public services must be identified;
- A substantial amount of the energy produced in such development cannot be consumed in the area; and
- Without assistance, an immediate or long-range deficit in public services, facilities or employment will result from such energy development.

The Hart-Randolph bill proposes funding of $150 million per year for fiscal years '79 through '83. Of this amount, $15 million is for planning grants to states and localities, $120 million is for the establishment of state revolving funds, with an additional $15 million for loan guarantees.

Because of scheduling difficulties, a definite time for the bill markup has not yet been set.

ENERGY IMPACT AID—Commissioner Bill Brennan testifies in Senate on the need for energy impact assistance for local communities.

Historical Immunity Challenged By Expanded Rights Legislation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Howard Pachman, county attorney of Suffolk County, N.Y., told a Senate Judiciary subcommittee recently that counties oppose elimination of local government immunity. He testified on S. 35, the Civil Rights Improvement Act of 1977, which is sponsored by Sens. Charles Mathias (R-Md.) and Edward Brooke (R-Mass.).

Pachman emphasized NACo's continued support of efforts designed to strengthen implementation of the nation's civil rights laws. However, he questioned the ability of this bill to strengthen civil rights enforcement and noted its doubtful constitutionality as reasons for NACo's opposition to it.

"I urge the subcommittee to carefully review the full impact of this legislation upon state and local governments before acting. The potential costs, in terms of money, manpower, and the 'chilling effect' upon governmental activities, could be enormous."

KEY PROVISIONS in the bill of concern to county governments would eliminate the historical immunity of state and local governments from liability under Section 1983 of the Civil Rights Act of 1871. The immunity was based on the questionable constitutionality of subjecting units of government to liability, an issue which the Supreme Court has not yet ruled upon. The bill would also eliminate the common law immunity enjoyed by prosecuting attorneys.

Pachman explained that citizens currently can sue individual governmental employees under Section 1983 but not the unit of government itself. He noted that the volume of civil rights litigation in general has increased from 280 suits filed in 1960 to 16,000 suits filed in 1976.

The county attorney questioned the need for the proposed changes in light of the record of successful prosecution of civil rights cases. "In point of fact, many of the recent and historic decisions of the Supreme Court that have expanded our concept of individual rights were based on cases brought under Section 1983. The existence of the immunity of local and state governments proved to be no hindrance."

"SECTION 1983 suits have arisen in virtually every type of action of local government employees," Pachman said. "Suits have been brought to require as well as to prevent a certain activity. I might note the frustration of many county officials for being subject to a Section 1983 suit by one party for performing a duty, while being subject to a Section 1983 suit by another party for not performing the same duty," he said.

If such litigation is now directed against governments themselves, Pachman said, counties would be required to bear the burden of paying for attorneys to defend these lawsuits as well as additional costs of monetary damages.

Making prosecutors liable for their actions, including lawsuits alleging "injury to reputation," would further strain county governments, Pachman said. "Prosecutors would be discouraged from diligently pursuing their duties and might be subject to lawsuit for every case they lost for injury to defendants' reputation," he noted the bill would specifically make injury to reputation actionable under Section 1983.

Finally, Pachman pointed out that only two insurance companies in 1977 would issue new policies for public liability to local governments.

"Should counties become liable for monetary damages in Section 1983 suits, the attainment of liability insurance will most likely increase greatly in cost, if it is available at all," he concluded.

Pachman is a member of the board of directors of the National Association of County Civil Attorneys, an affiliate of NACo.

—Elliott Alman

Pachman

Bills Would Allow Aid to Aged in Congregate Units

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Counties that face difficulty providing meals and services for the elderly in so-called "congregate housing" sites may receive some federal assistance soon.

The Senate and House are concluding work on similar bills which will finance meal services, housekeeping aid, personal assistance and other services essential for maintaining independent living" for elderly or handicapped residents of congregate housing.

Congregate housing is defined in the House bill as low-rent housing which is connected to a central dining facility where meals can be served. For buildings which are begun after Jan. 1, 1979, the central dining area must also have a central kitchen where meals can be prepared.

The purpose of congregate housing is to provide apartments plus a few services to individuals—primarily the elderly—who cannot cook for themselves and need assistance with housework.

Present legislation allows the Department of Housing and Urban Development to finance such buildings, but forbids funding the meals or services.

The present bills would correct this anomaly in the law. The House bill will authorize $20 million in fiscal '79, $25 million in '80, and $35 million in '81.

Entitled the "Congregate Housing Services Act of 1978," the House bill is Title V of H.R. 12433. The Senate bill is S. 2367, introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.).

Indochinese Aid Sought in Congress

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Legislation to extend the Indochina Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP) is being considered again by Congress. The program, which provides full federal funding for all social services, was enacted in 1975 as a temporary measure to help resettle victims of the Vietnam War into all areas of the nation.

The IRAP program was scheduled to expire last Sept. 30, but because Congress continued to authorize refugee admissions, a one-year extension was approved.

Approximately 165,000 refugees have been admitted to the country; this January, 7,000 were authorized and in March, an additional 25,000 were authorized.

California's Sen. Alan Cranston (D) and Rep. Pete Stark (D) supported efforts to extend the IRAP program because of the significant impact refugee resettlement has on the state and its counties.

ALTHOUGH refugees were settled in all states of the union, the majority are concentrated in only 10 states: California, Texas, Pennsylvania, Louisiana, Virginia, Washington, Florida, Illinois, New York, and Minnesota. Of the total, more than a third reside in the three Southern California counties: Orange County (20,000), San Diego (16,000), and Los Angeles (26,000).

Also included in the extension was a phase down plan to absorb refugees into existing Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and general assistance programs.

With the admission of the new refugees to the United States, the numbers receiving public assistance have increased substantially, also increasing the potential county and state costs in the event of phase down.

THE THREE California counties surveyed report significant IRAP assistance caseload increases over the past six months. Los Angeles County's caseload is up 21 percent, San Diego's 12 percent, and Orange's 16 percent. These figures represent a 10 percent increase in applications, while the number leaving the welfare rolls decreased by 39 percent.

A NACo resolution adopted by the Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee in March calls for full federal funding of all IRAP assistance and social services until the complete resettlement of all Indochinese refugees has occurred, to be followed by a four-year phase down as prescribed in last year's legislation (P.L. 95-145).

Roger Honberger, San Diego County's Washington representative, who offered the resolution to the Steering Committee on behalf of Lucille Moore, San Diego County chairwoman, noted that it is only fair that the costs of this national program be shared by all Americans as long as refugees continue to be admitted and until the resettlement and economic assimilation of Indochina refugees into American life is completed. Termination or phase down would shift substantial federal costs onto the taxpayers of states and counties, where the local property tax is the only available means of financing, he said.

Sen. Cranston is seeking at least a one-year extension of federal funding for the program through September 1979.

Call NACo's Hotline (202) 785-9591

Counties Rally to Resolution Call

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Counties across the nation are responding to NACo's call for passage of "Think County" resolutions.

NACo has called on the President to issue an Executive Order which makes clear the vital and essential role of counties in the federal system (see accompanying page) and has asked county boards to issue resolutions in support of such an order.

The issuing of an Executive Order was among a number of public actions requested from the President after he announced his urban policy message. Meeting April 12 in Washington, D.C., NACo's Executive Committee, steering committee chairmen, and urban county representatives urged the President to specifically recognize the key role counties must play in any effort to attack urban problems.

NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand noted that "with everyone's support, the resolutions cannot help but make a strong impression."

Said the Erie County (N.Y.) Legislature: "Counties often deal with federal agencies' representatives who do not understand what counties are and what they do."

James M. Meyer, presiding judge of Miller County (Mo.) Court, expressed his concern that "the Carter Administration needs to be made aware of county involvement in issues relating to federal and state relationships." He further endorsed "the concept of strengthening local government through recognition of the counties as the primary unit of government."

John D. Cutlip, clerk for the Shenandoah County (Va.) Board of Supervisors, pointed out that "County governments, of all the layers of governments in the American federal system, are situated at the grassroots level and, therefore, are most responsive to citizen input and needs."

In a letter to NACo, John Olsen, chairman for the Yavapai (Ariz.) County Board of Supervisors, added, "We feel strongly that if all members of our population are to be properly represented and recognized by the federal government, the county level of government must be included as a full partner with the cities and states in the government processes."

Ervin C. Renner, chairman for the Humbolt County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors, voiced a similar view, "We strongly support the working Draft Executive Order which NACo has brought to our attention and agree that the federal, state, and local agency partnership cannot thrive and be healthy without each member of that partnership recognizing the role and value of the others."

It was pointed out by Ed Dunbar, chairman, Weld County (Colo.) Commission, that "Weld County is very concerned, as are other counties throughout the nation, with the apparent lack of understanding or recognition of the role played by counties in providing a broad array of services at the local level.

"Many of the programs and services provided by counties are affected by action taken at the federal level; therefore, it is of extreme importance that the counties be involved in the promulgation of such programs and regulations," he said.

Chesley M. Greene, chairman of the Anson (N.C.) County Board of Commissioners, also noted, "The board of commissioners are concerned about the attitude of the Administration and the many federal agencies which deal with local governments.

"It seems that frequently legislation and funding is directed toward helping the large urban and municipal areas. In our state, the counties provide the same services to all the people and provide a majority of the services that require a huge outlay of dollars. The urban areas provide additional services that are remitted only to residents of those areas," he said.

County boards are urged to continue sending letters and copies of their resolutions. "It is important that you demonstrate your reaction by responding. The impact of your support can be overwhelming, but only if you take action now and write," said Hillenbrand.

—Cathy Beale

STUDY RELEASED

Need for Public Hospitals Shown

The nation's public general hospitals are indispensable to the delivery of essential health care services to millions of Americans and should be maintained and improved as valuable health service resources.

This is the major conclusion reached by the Commission on Public General Hospitals, a nongovernmental study group that recently completed a two-year examination of the 1,905 general hospitals owned by state and local governments. Public general hospitals constitute one-third of all community hospitals in the nation.

TO ENABLE these hospitals to continue in their recognized vital role, their governance and management capabilities must be improved and their financing strengthened, says the commission in its accompanying report.

In particular, warns the commission, public general hospitals in the nation's largest cities have enormous problems which must be given immediate attention—including federal fiscal relief, if they are to continue providing care for the large numbers of indigent patients they serve.

County officials serving on the commission are: Mamie Hughes, member, Jackson County (Mo.) legislator; Beverly Phillips, commissioner, Dade County, Fla.; and Henry E. Manning, president, Cuyahoga County Hospital, Cleveland, Ohio.

The commission's report identifies several categories of publicly owned hospitals and details the heavy involvement of these institutions in the delivery of health care services as well as in health-related activities. Municipal and county hospitals, located in some of the nation's largest urban areas, are cited as most in need of financial assistance and restructuring of facilities and services. Although these hospitals represent only 9.3 percent of the community hospital facilities in the nation's 100 largest cities, they deliver 13.2 percent of all inpatient services and 28.9 percent of all hospital outpatient services in these cities.

THE COMMISSION'S report, entitled *The Future of the Public General Hospital: An Agenda for Transition*, calls for changes in the service delivery roles and the governing structures of the public hospitals to enable them to accommodate to governmental pressures for cost containment, planning and development of regionalized health systems, and reform of the system of financing health care, including the enactment of some kind of program of national health insurance.

Among other major findings and policy recommendations of the commission are:

- The financial problems that threaten the ability of the public general hospitals to serve their communities must be resolved. The commission recommends specific measures for providing immediate fiscal relief to those hospitals that serve large numbers of indigent patients. At the same time, the programs for providing funding and/or care for people unable to pay must be reformed and restructured so that less of the burden of caring for the poor will rest on the local tax bases.
- Even with the eventual development of a program of national health insurance, local government will continue to have important health care delivery roles, including ensuring access to health services for all community residents and making available needed services that private hospitals cannot or do not provide. It is appropriate for local government to carry out some of these roles through a public hospital when the need for such services has been established through the health planning process.
- It is no longer appropriate for public hospitals to serve only the poor. They must become broad-based community resources, providing essential services that contribute to continuity of individual and family health care within rationally planned and organized community health care delivery systems.

Free copies of the commission's report are available from the Hospital Research and Educational Trust, 840 North Lake Shore Dr., Chicago, Ill. 60611.

NACo Indian Affairs Committee Organizes

The NACo Indian Affairs Committee met recently in King County, Wash. to review proposed NACo policy on Indian/county jurisdictional issues. Seen here during the organization committee meeting with NACo President Bill Beach, from left clockwise around the table, are: Jack Rodgers, executive director, Washington State Association of Counties, committee vice chairman; Charles Patterson, supervisor, Navajo County, Ariz.; Beach; John Horsley, commissioner, Kitsap County, Wash., committee chairman; Dean Zinneckar, executive director, Montana Association of Counties; and Dale Skaalure, commissioner, Chouteau County, Mont., and NACo board member.

Proposals for Health Financing Plank

DENVER, Colo.—Last April, a special subcommittee was formed by Terrance Pitts, supervisor, Milwaukee County, Wis. and chairman of NACo's Health and Education Policy Steering Committee, to take a detailed look at the national health insurance plank in NACo's *American County Platform.*

The national health insurance subcommittee, chaired by Commissioner Pete Mirelez, Adams County, Colo., reported out several changes in that plank during a May 5-6 meeting of the steering committee in Denver.

The subcommittee report was accepted with several amendments. Basically, the committee adopted a national health insurance program that provides "a required minimum level of coverage to all residents of the United States." The words "compulsory," "mandated" and "universal" were amended from the plank.

THE OVERALL theme of NACo's proposed position is that states should be given sufficient financial incentives, through a health revenue sharing system, to initially develop and administer their own health insurance (financing) programs. These programs must be based on national minimum standards and they must involve local elected officials in their implementation. This recommendation was initiated by Jim Cain, commissioner, Greene County, Ohio.

Members of the committee agreed that whatever national health program is enacted, it must reimburse counties for the costs for the provision of care to specialty cases such as nonresident aliens, working poor, disabled but working persons, prisoners, migrants, transients and others.

In addition, the program must include the following provisions:

- Financial aid for community-wide preventive health care, as well as institutionalized treatment of illness;
- Effective cost controls and quality assurance mechanisms—the program must have reasonable ceilings on costs appropriate to local conditions;
- Incentives to improve facilities and health services include multiple types of care allowing people free choice of that care, and encourage expanded roles of nurses and other professionals;
- An integral role for counties in program implementation.

The above provisions of the national health insurance plank of NACo's *American County Platform* were adopted unanimously by all committee members attending the Denver meeting. In addition, the committee adopted a resolution restricting smoking in NACo meetings. The proposed changes to the health financing plank and the smoking resolution must be approved by NACo's Board of Directors on July 9 before any floor action can be taken by delegates attending NACo's annual meeting in Atlanta.

Help Federal Agencies

Write, Say, Think 'County'

To NACo Membership:

Counties are tired of dealing with federal agencies' representatives who do not understand what counties are and what counties do.

Your Executive Committee, steering committee chairmen and urban county representatives meeting in Washington, D.C. April 12 drafted a letter to President Carter which urged him to take a number of public actions to specifically recognize the key role counties must play in any effort to attack urban problems.

One action requested of the President was for him to issue an Executive Order to all federal departments, agencies and staff to make clear the vital and essential role of county government in the American federal system.

Help urge the President to issue a clarifying Executive Order.

On this page is a draft Executive Order which NACo has sent to the President for his consideration and which is strongly endorsed by our elected county leadership.

Join with county boards across the nation to pass resolutions in support of this Executive Order which makes clear the need for county participation in all federal programs.

Send a copy of your resolution to the President, to your congressional delegation and to NACo.

Let us make certain all federal agencies write, say, and think county the next time they draft policy, legislation or regulations affecting county governments.

WORKING DRAFT FOR EXECUTIVE ORDER

THIS ADMINISTRATION hereby recognizes the vital and essential role which county governments play in the American federal system. In partnership with the federal government and/or the states and cities, counties play a very important role in delivering a great array of services. The nation's 3,104 county governments employ more than 1.4 million persons and administer annual budgets totalling in excess of $60 billion.

IN RECOGNITION of these facts all federal departments, agencies, and staff of the Executive Office of the President are hereby directed as follows:

- **Federal Advisory Committees and Commissions.** When a group is formally designated to advise the Government of the United States with respect to any program in which there is a significant involvement by county government, every effort should be made to have qualified county officials appointed to these bodies.

- **Meetings and Briefings with Federal Officials.** When federal officials assemble groups to advise and counsel with them and the subject of that consultation concerns programs in which there is a significant county involvement, county officials shall be invited to participate in these sessions on terms of equality with other participants.

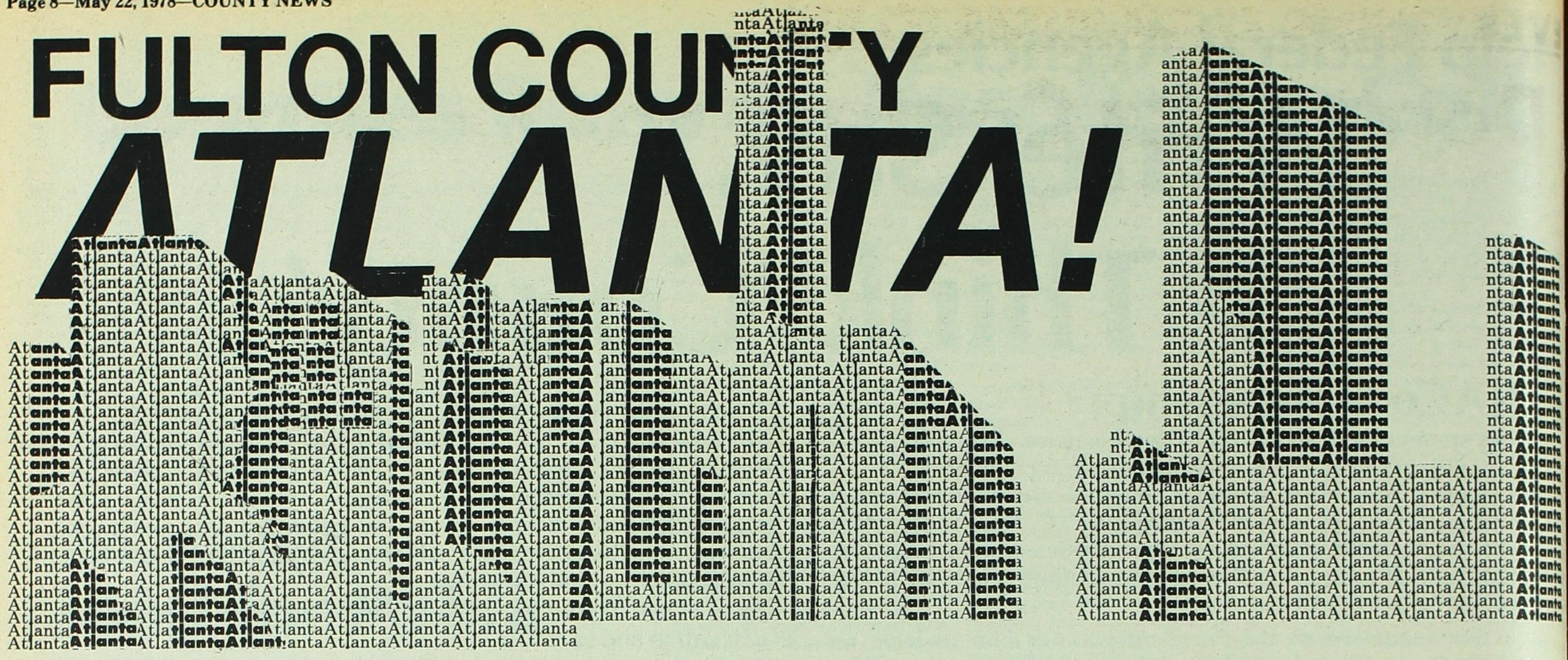
- **Executive Orders, Draft Legislation, and Rules and Regulations.** All federal agency personnel will exercise great care when in the preparation of executive orders, draft legislation or rules and regulations there is a significant county involvement in the activities discussed, counties shall be clearly identified as being involved and not lumped under some vague phrase such as, "and other local governments" or "and communities."

- **Speeches and Pronouncements.** In speeches, addresses and other communications with the public county governments shall be shown equal consideration with cities and states where there is significant county involvement. In these cases when the phrase "states and cities" appears, the phrase shall say, "states, cities and counties."

When the phrase "governors and mayors" appears, the phrase shall specify "governors, mayors and county officials."

The President of the United States expects all employees of the federal establishment to follow the spirit, letter, and intent of this executive order.

FULTON COUNTY
ATLANTA!



NACo 43rd Annual Conference
and Educational Exhibits
July 8-12, 1978 at the Georgia World Congress Center

Delegates to NACo's 1978 Annual Conference can preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form and **returning it to NACo.** Check if this is your **first NACo Annual Conference.** ☐

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION
Conference registration fees must accompany this form before hotel reservations will be processed. **Enclose check, official county voucher or equivalent. No conference registrations will be made by phone.**

Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that **written notice is postmarked no later than June 30, 1978.**

Conference registration fees:

$95 member $125 nonmember $50 spouse $30 youth **(Make check payable to NACo)**

Name__________ County__________

Title__________ Telephone (_____) __________

Address__________

City__________ State__________ Zip__________

Spouse, if registering__________ Age of youths attending__________

For office use only
Check #
Check amount:
Date received:

HOUSING RESERVATION:

Special conference rates will be guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations are sent to the NACo office and are postmarked by June 24. After that date, available housing will be assigned on a first-come basis.

Hotel	Single	Double/Twin	Suites
1. Atlanta Hilton (NACTFO)	$36-55	$48-67	$120 up
2. Hyatt Regency Atlanta (NACE)	35-49	45-59	110 up
3. Marriott Motor	35-50	45-60	125 up
4. Omni International (SOLD OUT)			
5. Peachtree Center Plaza (NACRC)	36-49	46-59	100 up

Room type
single_____ twin_____
double_____ suite_____

Hotel preference
1st choice__________
2nd choice__________
3rd choice__________

Names__________

Arrival date/time__________ Departure date/time__________

Credit card company and number:__________

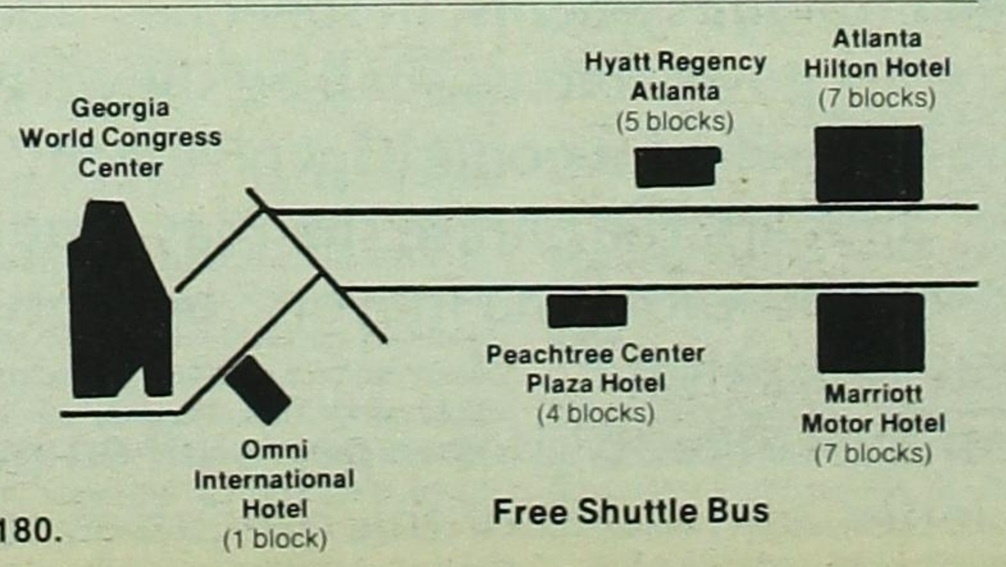
No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed by credit card number.

☐ Check here if you have a housing related disability.

Send preregistration and hotel reservation to:

National Association of Counties
Annual Conference
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

For further housing information, call NACo Conference Registration Center: (703) 471-6180.



Free Shuttle Bus

Tentative Program Schedule

Saturday, July 8
Conference/Credentials Registration
Noon to 4:00 p.m.
Steering Committees
Noon to 3:00 p.m.
Affiliates
Noon to 5:00 p.m.
NACo Board of Directors Meeting
3:00 p.m.

Sunday, July 9
Conference/Credentials Registration
9:00 a.m. to 8:00 p.m.
Exhibits Open
9:00 a.m. to 3:00 p.m.
Affiliates
9:00 a.m. to 5:00 p.m.
Resolutions committee (NACo Board)
10:00 a.m.
Opening General Assembly
6:00 p.m.
Followed by NACo President's Reception

Monday, July 10
Conference/Credentials Registration
8:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Exhibits Open
9:00 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.
Second General Session
9:00 a.m. to 9:45 a.m.
Workshops
10:00 a.m. to 12:15 p.m.
Exhibit Luncheon
Noon to 1:15 p.m.
Workshops
1:30 p.m. to 4:30 p.m.

Tuesday, July 11
Annual Business Meeting
9 a.m. to Noon
Exhibits Open
10:00 a.m. to 2:00 p.m.
Exhibit Luncheon
Noon to 2:00 p.m.
Annual Business Meeting (reconvened)
2:00 p.m. to 4:00 p.m.
Special All Conference Event

Wednesday, July 12
Workshops
9:00 a.m. to Noon
General Luncheon Session
12:15 to 2:00 p.m.
Workshops
2:15 p.m. to 3:45 p.m.
Closing Banquet
7:00 p.m.

EVERYTHING FROM BUSES TO PSE

Don't Miss Conference Exhibitors

FULTON COUNTY, Ga.—Everything from equipment to management services will be on display at the NACo 43rd Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits in Fulton County (Atlanta), Ga. July 8-12.

County officials will have the opportunity to exchange information with representatives of more than 100 exhibitors from industry, federal agencies, other associations and achievement award winning counties.

Consulting companies will be at the exhibit offering information on services they provide in the areas of health, employment, finance, training, planning and other subjects.

Hyatt Medical Management Services, an independent hospital management company, will feature a display on the Milwaukee County Medical Complex. The complex is a 630-bed teaching institution affiliated with the Medical College of Wisconsin and has more than 300 staff and resident physicians. Hyatt provides management and consulting services to the complex and 27 other hospitals, representing 4,200 beds worldwide.

A NATIONAL employment and training program that focuses on school dropouts is offered by 70001 Ltd., a nonprofit corporation. Funded in part by the Department of Labor, 70001 has more than 30 programs in 17 states to help dropouts find unsubsidized jobs in the private sector and encourage them to study for the high school equivalency General Education Development degree. Complete information and statistics on the program will be provided at the display.

How to buy more for less is the idea behind the services offered by Municipal Funding Corporation of America, a financial services corporation that helps local governments with funding problems. The company's plan is a lease and option agreement that can be cancelled at the end of any year.

Other service companies that will have displays at the conference include AVM Election Systems Division of AVM Corp., Chicago Aerial Survey, Homemakers Upjohn, Hospital Affiliates International Inc., Hospital Corp. of America, Municipal Bond Advisors of America, Reed & Roberts Associates, Sabre Systems and Service Inc., Service Bureau Inc., Sidwell, and United Binding.

AUTOMATED SYSTEMS will also be displayed, including computer terminals for accounting and finance, inventories and library services.

CL System Inc. offers an automated system called Public Access Catalog that provides library patrons with literature and book searches in 30 seconds. The system is an alternative to conventional card and microform catalogs. In addition to listing which books are available on a particular subject, the system will also indicate which books are available at other branches of the library and when circulating books will be returned.

Other automated systems will be shown by Addressograph Multigraph Corp., AT&T, Burroughs Corp., Computer Election Systems, Computer Sciences Corp., Systems and Computer Technology Corp., and Xerox Corp.

The spotlight will be on equipment at manufacturer's display areas.

A complete line of new buses specially designed for the elderly and physically handicapped will be shown by Wayne Transportation. Several models are available with different headroom heights, wide selection of seating arrangements and wide range of optional equipment.

THE PSE (psychological stress evaluator), an instrument which detects, measures and graphically displays certain stress-related components of the human voice, will be displayed by Dektor Counterintelligence and Security. Used by law enforcement agencies, psychiatric clinics, food and drug chains, and law firms, the PSE measures stress induced by fear, anxiety, guilt and conflict.

Allis-Chalmers will feature information on two solid-waste projects. A new solid waste shredding system in Abbeville, La. will process up to 40 tons of household refuse per hour. The shredder is fed by an apron conveyor system incorporating a shallow metering conveyor and inclined proportioning feeder. Another project is a Lake County, Ore. solid waste resource recovery system which processes up to 500 tons of household refuse daily in one work shift.

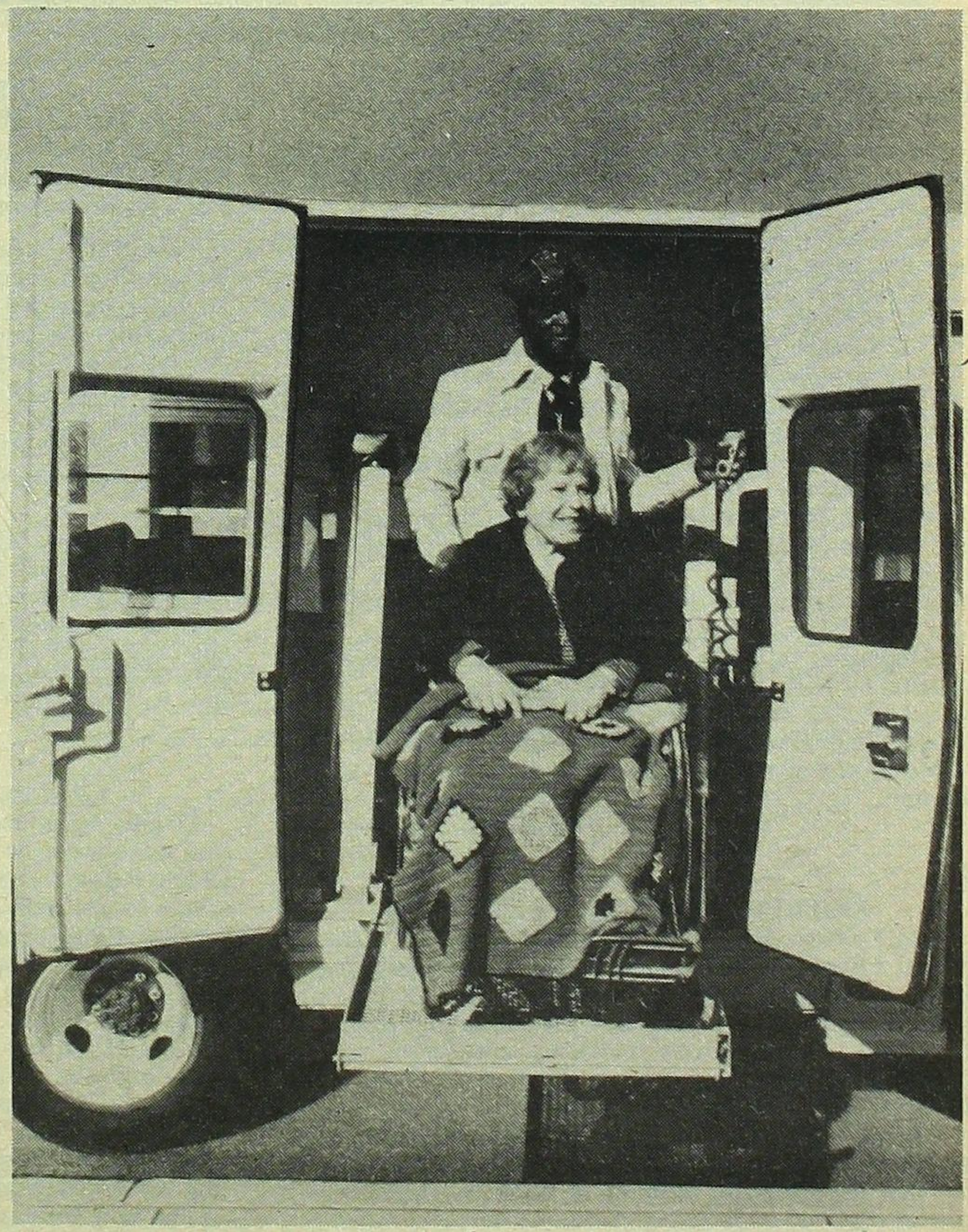
A compact "service center" system designed for petroleum products will be displayed by Sauk Valley Equipment. The system can be used for controlled storage and dispensing of other nonvolatile liquids. Sixteen different arrangements can be designed and can accommodate up to 16 drums.

A SIGNHOLDER system that withstands 75 mph winds will be displayed by Marketing Display. The holders are designed to be set up in 30 seconds and don't need sandbags, water or other extra help to stay up.

Other manufacturers that offer equipment and/or products include Disco Aluminum Products Co., Eastman Kodak, Encyclopaedia Britannica, Ford Motor, Forestry Suppliers, Game Time, Gestetner Corp., Grumman Corp., International Systems Inc., M.I.C.A., 3M Co., Ben Meadows, NCR Corp., Petro-Vend, Schonstedt Instrument, and Terrain King Corp.

Counties that plan to have exhibits include Douglas County, Ore; Fulton County, Ga.; and Oakland County, Mich.

Government agencies, associations and other organizations that will have displays at the conference include: Community Services Administration, Environmental Protection Agency, Federal Highway Administration, Flint Area Convention and Tourist Council, Food and Nutrition Services/U.S. Department of Agriculture, Georgia Mountains Area P & D Commission, Hawaii Association of Counties, ICMA Retirement Corp., International Slurry Seal Association, Jackson County/Convention and Visitors Bureau of Greater Kansas City, Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, National Council on the Aging, National Rifle Association, National Science Foundation, National Technical Information Service, Office of Revenue Sharing/Department of Treasury, Public Service Research Council, U.S. Brewers Association, U.S. Bureau of the Census, U.S. Civil Service Commission, U.S. Department of Labor, U.S. Department of Transportation, U.S. EPA/Office of Noise Abatement.



BUSES FOR HANDICAPPED—Powered elevator of this Wayne Transette Custom bus is controlled by push buttons on hand-held control box at end of flexible, cut-resistant cord. Attendant or passengers can easily operate the elevator while riding it, or from ground outside the bus, or from inside the bus. Elevator automatically folds completely into bus for travel and occupies a depth of only 14 inches inside the bus when folded.

NACo'S ANNUAL CONFERENCE

There's Plenty to Please Both Spouses and Youth

FULTON COUNTY, Ga.—When you go to the 43rd NACo Annual Conference, don't leave your spouse and kids behind. There will be plenty for them to do.

This year an expanded spouse program and another fun-filled youth program are planned for spouses and youth who register along with delegates at the July 8-12 conference in Atlanta, Fulton County, Ga.

All workshops and general sessions are open to registered spouses and should appeal to those having interests in areas such as health, social services, tax and finance or the arts.

Spouses may find a workshop on displaced homemakers and one on domestic violence of particular interest. The former session will feature a discussion on innovative county programs which assist women—who are widows, divorced, or want to go to work after the children have been raised—obtain marketable job skills and jobs.

County programs which provide protection for battered spouses and children and offer family counseling will be discussed at a session on domestic violence. Panelists will also describe proposed federal legislation aimed at helping local govenments alleviate the problem.

OTHER SPECIAL sessions are being planned for spouses: one workshop will examine the role of the spouse in the county election campaign, and another will center on the role of the spouse of the elected county official.

In addition to the regular and special sessions, several tours have been arranged.

On Monday, July 10, four tours are offered: a tour of ante-bellum homes of Covington, Ga.; a private home tour; a tour of Stone Mountain Park and the "elegant Atlanta" tour, which includes tours of the Tullie Smith House, the Swan House, and the Memorial Art Center.

STONE MOUNTAIN PARK, located around the base of the world's largest exposed granite monolith, features amusement rides, museums and exhibits that are sure to interest the whole family.

Tuesday's activities will be highlighted by a shopping tour and "dutch treat lunch" with stops at Lenox Square, Phipps Plaza and the Textile Mill Store.

Lenox Square is the oldest regional shopping center in the Southeast and includes famous designer boutiques as well as Neiman Marcus. Phipps Plaza is billed as a high fashion mall with such recognized stores as Saks Fifth Avenue and Lord and Taylor at either end.

For the bargain hunters, low prices and large selections of name brand textiles are found at the Textile Mill Store. Discount prices can be expected on bedspreads, draperies, sheets, towels, shower curtains, rugs and table linens.

Sign-up for the tours takes place at general registration upon arrival at the conference.

THE YOUTH program will feature two days of tours and the youth lounge, where games, projects, and entertainment will be provided.

Three tours are offered on Monday and repeated on Tuesday. Selections for the tours should be made when registering at the conference.

Stone Mountain Park tour is recommended for children, ages 6-14. A tour of the park begins with a closeup view of the large carvings on the granite mountain of Civil War Confederate heroes. Youths will ride a steam locomotive and a riverboat, and tour an antique automobile museum and the War in Georgia exhibit. Lunch will be a picnic in the park.

The Kingdoms 3 tour features an African Safari through the wildlife preserve. After a picnic, the afternoon will be spent in the amusement park area.

The Atlanta City tour begins with a tour of Underground Atlanta, a collection of shops, boutiques, specialty shops and restaurants. The tour will include the Josephine Tussaud's Wax Museum. The next stop is Emory University for a tour of the Archeology Museum and the Fernbank Science Center. After lunch the afternoon will be spent ice skating.

DOT SURVEY

How Public Views Transportation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A major finding of a national Department of Transportation poll is that the public favors policies which increase the number of transportation options open to them. Three options appear promising: improving automatic gasoline mileage; improving and expanding public transportation; and encouraging carpooling.

The survey was conducted by Hart Research Associates, Inc. Hart used a nationwide sample of 1,538 persons chosen to represent a valid cross-section of the American adult population. Results of the survey have been compiled in DOT's published, "Through Their Eyes, Part II: The People Speak." Single copies are available from Marian Hankerd at NACo.

THE SURVEY uncovered the following ways Americans look at transportation:

• **Changing Attitudes:** The public expects to make necessary life style changes in the future; transportation is an area of change specifically cited by some four in 10 of the people asked.

• **Carpooling:** Thirty-seven percent of the public have considered carpooling. The survey showed that almost one in four Americans (23 percent) indicated they will probably carpool within the next five years.

• **Public Transportation:** Although Americans have a basically negative attitude of transit today (58 percent), the public feels there is much potential for improvement and is willing to pay for it (62 percent). Of the types of public transit available, buses appear to be the most favorable. Some 46 percent of the respondents answered that the United States should spend more on buses. For rural residents, four in 10 saw a need for expanding bus service.

• **Road Maintenance:** The survey found the public, in general, seems to support the maintenance of major roads and improving the condition of side streets and minor roads. However, in terms of financing maintenance programs, results show strong negative reaction to increasing the gas tax in order to raise revenue.

• **Gas Consumption:** Fifty-one percent responded that gasoline rationing was an unacceptable way to reduce gasoline consumption; 31 percent voiced opposition to an increase in gas taxes.

• **Road Conditions:** Interstate highways were considered to be in good or excellent condition. Six in 10 Americans think there are enough interstate highways and that enough is being spent on the system. For major roads and streets, 52 percent rated these facilities positively; 45 percent had problems with them. Seven in 10 people think there are enough; five in 10 people think there's enough money being spent on them. Small roads and side streets were considered positively by only 27 percent of the respondents. Seventy percent said they had a problem with them and 32 percent of this group rated the facilities as poor. Seven in 10 considered there are enough of these roads, but four in 10 supported increased spending. DOT concludes that the diversion of funds to improve the condition of off-system roads would probably find favor with the public.

• **Railroads:** Railroad usage among the public was found to be very infrequent. Despite problems with train service, a good number of people appear to want to maintain the railroads. Fifty-three percent of those asked preferred to continue subsidization of the rail system, rather than lose it as a future option.

• **Trust Fund:** Fifty percent responded that a transportation trust fund (where all taxes from any transportation mode are available for use in any aspect of transportation regardless of how it was raised) would be acceptable. Forty-one percent supported the current approach where tax monies derived from an individual mode are used only on that mode.

Based on the Hart survey, the accompanying table indicates public attitudes on future needs and funding levels for highway facilities, public transportation and intercity railroads.

—**Howard Schmidt**

Future Needs, and Recommended Spending for, Various Types of Transportation Facilities

	Future Need (Percent)			Level of Spending (Percent)		
	Need More	Too Many	About Enough	Spend More	Spend Less	About Enough
Highway Facilities:						
Interstate Highways	26	6	62	26	12	55
Major Roads and Streets	23	5	67	33	9	51
Minor Roads, Side Streets	19	5	69	38	9	45
Bridges	17	5	62	23	9	52
Public Transportation:						
Buses	54	3	21	46	4	25
CommuterRail/Subways	20	1	10	20	3	13
Intercity Railroads:	18	2	14	19	4	16

"Not sure" and "No answer" responses not included. Source: Hart Research Associates Survey, Tables T52 and T53. Published in "Through Their Eyes, Part II: The People Speak," U.S. Department of Transportation, March 1978.

IN LOUISIANA

Need Cited for Parish Roads

BATON ROUGE, LA.—"Additional money for parish roads is essential if Louisiana is to continue to grow and prosper," Police Jury Association President Charles Noble Jr. of Richland Parish said in announcing the publication of an association report on the importance of parish roads to the economy and life of the states.

Citing figures in the report that show that parish police juries maintain 66 percent of the rural roads in the state, Nobel said "We are largely responsible for the farm-to-market road system, on which over $1 billion worth of produce is transported each year to feed the citizens of our state and the rest of the country and the world."

NOBLE ALSO pointed out that police juries of suburban parishes are facing a crisis of providing adequate roads and other services to persons who have moved from cities. Many of these persons still work within metropolitan boundaries, and need to get to their jobs safely and efficiently, he said.

According to the report, the total population of Louisiana is expected to show a 27.2 percent increase over the 1970 figure by the year 2000, with most of the growth being in suburban areas.

The parish road fund, established in 1974, has remained constant despite the fact that costs of road maintenance have skyrocketed, Noble said. It now costs approximately $50.30 per cubic yard of bituminous material for surface trace patching, while it cost $17.30 in 1974. The cost of a cubic yard of gravel for shell-patching a road surface has risen from $7.91 to $13.87.

Noble said the amount of money the state gives parishes for their roads, around $30 million, is less than that given in five other southern states. Louisiana speaks $1,170 per mile of parish road, while South Carolina spends $2,022 per mile of county road; Arkansas, $1,950; Alabama, $1,439; Tennessee, $1,450; and Florida, $2,370.

ACCORDING TO a report by the Advisory Commmission on Intergovernmental Relation, 31 percent of the state's budget is spent on local governments while the national average is 37 percent, Noble said.

He said that most of the state's aid to local governments goes to school boards and that a sizeable percentage of it is for reimbursing local authorities for losses from homestead exemption on ad valorem taxes.

"Louisiana cannot continue to progress if it must do so over an antiquated parish road system," Noble concluded. "It is necessary for us to continue providing adequate arteries of transportation to our rural and suburban citizens."

Matter and Measure

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTY ENGINEERS — NACE

Dear NACErs:

I am looking forward to seeing you in Fulton County (Atlanta) July 8-12, 1978, during NACo's annual conference.

As you know, we have quite a program planned for you. Our program will feature such topics as:

- Coping with Highway Safety and Tort Liability
- Averting a Local Road and Bridge Crisis
- Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation (RRR) Proposals
- Transportation, Energy and the Environment
- Financing Public Transportation
- County Airport Ownership, Management and Operations

A board of directors and Research Committee meeting will be held Sunday, July 9. Your NACE business meeting is scheduled for Monday, July 10, as is the NACE reception and dinner. On Tuesday, July 11, the new NACE Board of Directors will meet.

Remember that the deadline for housing reservations is June 24 and that NACE Headquarters is the Hyatt Regency, Atlanta. Make your reservations early so you can be at the Hyatt Regency with other NACErs.

More information on our meetings will appear in this column.

—**Milton L. Johnson, P.E.**
NACE President

EEO REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has issued a final rule which amends reporting requirements for Equal Employment Opportunity (EEO) and training reports required on federal and federal-aid construction contracts, and minority business enterprise reports required on federal-aid construction contracts (*Federal Register*, May 5, 1978).

FHWA reports it has obtained a substantial amount of EEO data and the proposed deletion or revisions will provide an adequate amount of data to meet current needs.

According to FHWA, this change in regulations will reduce red tape and relieve highway construction contractors, state highway agencies and FHWA of unnecessary costly reporting requirements.

No proposed rulemaking was issued and no comments were solicited on these amendments.

JAMES RAY HONORED

Both Houses of the Alabama Legislature have commended James L. Ray Jr., Shelby County engineer-public works director for 33 years, for meritorious service to his profession.

Educated at the University of Alabama at Birmingham, Jim is a registered professional civil engineer and land surveyor. An active NACE member, he has served as regional vice president and is chairman of the NACE education committee. Jim is NACE's 1977 outstanding rural county engineer. He is also a member of the American Society of Civil Engineers (ACEA) and has chaired various ACEA committees. Jim was past president of the Association of County Engineers of Alabama.

To date, he is the only elected or appointed official to be twice selected for award for outstanding service to county government by the Association of County Commissions of Alabama. His most recent recognition was the dedication of the Shelby County public works and civil defense building in his honor, named the "James L. Ray Jr. Building."

LEASING PARKING FACILITIES

To help commuters who want to use mass transportation or join car or van pools, Transportation Secretary Brock Adams has announced a program that allows states to use federal-aid funds to lease parking facilities from shopping centers and other private businesses.

Previously, these funds were available only when states wished to purchase land to construct such parking facilities.

Federal aid for leasing parking facilities near interstate highways will be 90 percent federal money to be matched with 10 percent state or local funds. For facilities near primary or urban federal-aid highways, it will be 70 percent federal and 30 percent state or local funding. No new federal funding is involved.

The new program allows the federal-aid funds to be used to provide such necessary amenities as passenger shelters, bicycle lockers and lighting.

DOT's decision was prompted by the Michigan Department of State Highways and Transportation which pointed out the best parking locations are often on land use for customer parking by shopping centers.

DOT Meeting Set to Hear Aviation Views

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Transportation has announced that a one-day conference on June 1 will be conducted on future Airport/Airway Development Legislation. The purpose of the conference is to discuss legislative views on several Federal Aviation Administration (FAA) and the Airport and the Airway Trust Fund whose legislative authority expires on Sept. 30, 1980.

The Airport and the Airway Trust Fund created in 1970 provides slightly more than one-third of FAA's total annual budget. It also provides support for the following agency programs:

- Airport Development Aid Program (ADAP)
- Planning Grant Program (PGP)
- Facilities and Equipment (F&E)
- Research, Engineering and Development (RE&D)

The Trust Fund also provides support for the maintenance of the airway system. If these programs are to be continued, new federal legislation will be required. DOT will be formulating new airport and airway legislation over the next few months. At the June 1 meeting, the department's legislative force will give a preliminary report. Agency spokespersons will also outline the various options or alternatives being considered by the department.

THE MAIN PURPOSE of the conference will be to solicit views from the aviation community and the general public on such matters as:

• Estimates of future airport and airway system needs;

• The appropriate roles for local, state and federal governments and for sponsors in planning, capital development, operations and maintenance;

• Financing and delivery systems which could support the level of estimated airport needs;

• Opinions on FAA-developed legislative alternatives or options;

• Recommendations on particular legislative provisions (program requirements, Administration eligible items, etc.);

In order to attend the conference to be held June 1 in Room 2230 of the Department of Transportation, 400 Seventh St., S.W., Washington D.C., please notify Tom Bulger at NACo, 1735 New York Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/785-9577.

Job Opportunities

Tax Director, Guilford County, N.C. Salary negotiable. Responsible for planning, directing, and coordinating a comprehensive countywide tax program. Considerable experience in tax law administration, including supervisory or administrative experience. A degree from a four-year college preferred; or an equivalent combination of experience and training. Must be able to be certified by North Carolina Department of Revenue. Resume to: Guilford County Personnel Department, Box 3427, Greensboro, N.C. 27402. Closing date June 1.

County Home Administrator/Director, Coshocton County, Ohio. Salary negotiable. New county home with 74 beds, apartment unfurnished provided and expenses for apartment; car furnished for business. Must be a licensed administrator for county home. Resume to: Coshocton County Commissioners, Court House Annex, Coshocton, Ohio 43812, 614/622-1753.

County Engineer, Black Hawk County, Iowa. Salary open. Responsible for all design, construction, and maintenance functions for secondary highway system. Position requires graduation from a school of professional civil engineering plus at least four years of responsible experience; and registration as a professional engineer. Resume to: Personnel Director, Black Hawk County Courthouse, Waterloo, Iowa 50703. Closing date June 1.

Director, County Department of Public Health, Otter Tail County, Minn. Involves administration, coordination, and supervision of agency's staff. Requirements include minimum of a masters degree in nursing and two years nursing experience, preferably in public health. Administrative experience preferred. Resume to: Chairman of Advisory Committee, Otter Tail County Department of Public Health, Courthouse, Fergus Falls, Minn. 56537.

Community Development Director, Morris County, N.J. Salary $20,000 to $25,000. Responsible for all phases of a countywide community development program, including supervision of a staff of eight. Applicants must have demonstrated ability in the area of administration and organizing skills together with some familiarity with HUD regulations governing CD block grants. Previous experience in community development, plus a master's degree in public administration or planning or similar field, is desirable. Resume to: Fred J. Rossi, County Administrator Morris County, Courthouse, Morristown, N.J. 07960.

Executive Director, Southeast Kansas Regional Planning Commission. Salary $18,000 to $22,000. Responsible for administration and direction of a staff of 12 for an established nine-county regional planning commission and economic development district. Master's degree in planning or administration with a minimum of four years experience, at least two of which must have been in an administrative position. A knowledge of the Midwest, familiarity with federal programs, and proven management ability are a must. Resume and references to: Selection Committee, Southeast Kansas Regional Planning Commission, Box 664, Chanute, Kan. 66720. Closing date June 6.

Arena Manager, Broome County, N.Y. Salary $19,087. Responsibilities include fiscal responsibility for contracts, concessions, permanent tenants, maintenance of buildings and grounds, and promoting use of facilities. Bachelor's degree and two years paid, full-time experience as arena or theater manager or four years supervisory experience in operation of similar facility or equivalent combination of training and experience. Resumes to: Kenneth R. Meade Jr., Personnel Officer, Broome County Department of Personnel, County Office Building, Binghamton, N.Y. 13902.

Director of Finance, Henrico County, Va. Salary $31,702 to $42,000. Administers a staff of 155 in the following areas: real estate assessment; delinquent tax collection; license taxes; personal property and income assessment; accounting and financial records; funds investment and cash management; budget office; data processing and duties normally performed by a commissioner of revenue and county treasurer. Must be a graduate from an accredited college or university with major work in accounting, business, or public administration plus extensive responsible experience in public finance administration including local government. Resume to: F.A. Faison, County Manager, Henrico County, Box 27032, Richmond, Va. 23273. Closing date June 18.

Director of Community Development, city of Sidney, Shelby County, Ohio. Salary $16,564 to $19,753. Updates and works closely with all city staff and directly with the city Planning Commission. Master's degree in planning or some other closely related science and progressively responsible experience, preferably in a municipal government. Resume to: Office of the City Manager, 201 West Poplar, Sidney, Ohio 45365.

Commissioner of Social Services, Orange County, N.Y. Salary $31,075. Position requires demonstrated management ability in areas of personnel management, public administration, data processing, and public relations. Bachelor's degree; and six years full-time experience in health, education or social agency; or six years responsible experience in management or administrative position responsible for planning, directing and coordinating a substantial staff. Resume to: Commissioner of Personnel, Orange County Government Center, Goshen, N.Y. 10924. Closing date June 9.

Clerks Corner

MARGUERITE BRENNER RESIGNS

Marguerite Brenner, register of deeds for Johnson County, Kan., resigned as of January of this year. NACRC will miss her services, as a former board of director member, and a member on several NACRC committees. She served 20 years in Johnson County and was instrumental in changing that county's records from those of a rural county to those of an urban county. Johnson County's 1970 population was 218,000. She also served as president of the Kansas Register of Deeds Association and of the Kansas County Officials Association. She will continue to serve in the area of register of deeds as a consultant to a title company in Kansas.

MISSOURI ELECTION LAWS

The Missouri "Comprehensive Election Act of 1977" became effective this past January. Some of the provisions of the law include: a limit on most elections to six days a year; extension of registration by mail to all counties; uniform election and registration by mail to all counties; uniform election and registration procedures; reciprocal transfer of voter registration throughout the state; and greater voting opportunity for the sick and handicapped. The law has reduced in half the previous election laws in the state.

NEW CHARTER

Jackson County, Missouri's new charter enables the county department of records to increase its fees to help offset inflation which has become burdensome to the county's funds. The charter enables fees to be raised and not be bound by state limitations.

WISCONSIN NEWS

The Wisconsin County Clerks Association is assisting the state association's magazine in renewing the monthly feature: "Progress in Wisconsin Counties." Among the items sent in is a study of a consolidation of the county-municipal police services of Marathon County and Wausau City. A County Police Council consisting of county board members, police officials, town officials and citizens is reviewing the proposal and will make recommendations in October. The Police Council will forward the recommendations to the county board for consideration of either partial or total consolidation of police services. If complete consolidation is adopted, Marathon County would be the first county in Wisconsin to have such a service.

Ray Ott, county clerk of Marathon also reports that the county has officially adopted and raised its new flag. In addition, the county has dedicated a $2.7 million developmental disabilities program addition to the county's health care center. The addition is designed to help the handicapped through its barrier-free design and also by serving as a recreational center for the physically handicapped. The recreation section has a swimming pool, therapy suites, full-size basketball courts, bleacher seats, a 200-seat auditorium, plus other recreational programs.

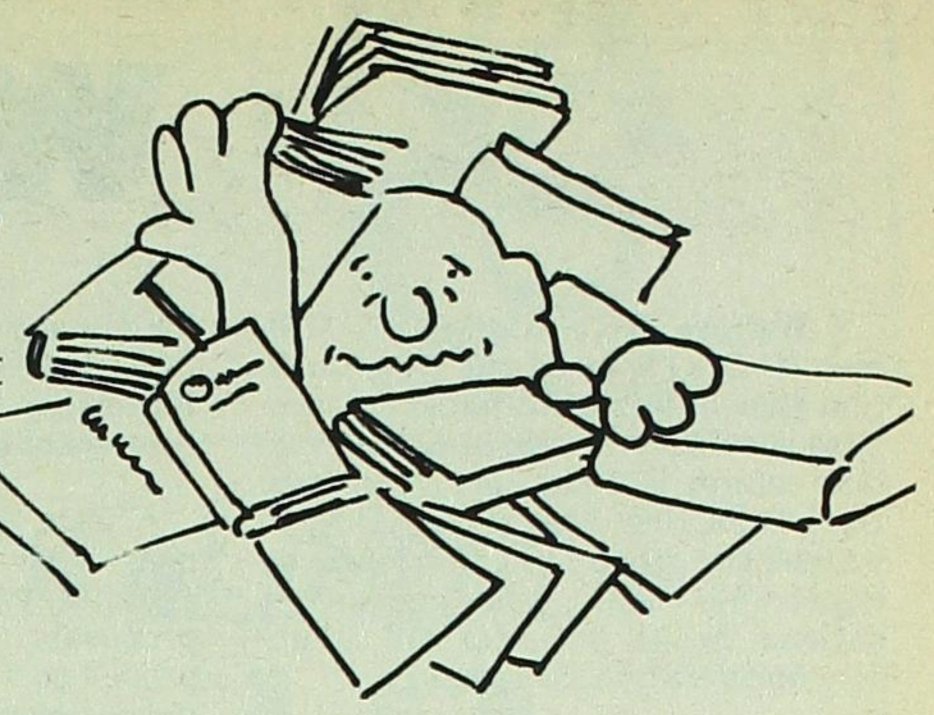
Langlade County (Wis.) clerk, Norm Cejka writes of the county's ground breaking for a new health care center. The project, due to begin construction next year, will cost an estimated $690,000.

The Wisconsin County Clerks Association has entered into a scholarship program with the News Election Service (NES), a group of the major news coordinating services. A scholarship is awarded to state university students majoring in journalism, mass communications, or political science. The scholarships are earned by the county clerks through the cooperative efforts in recording vote totals to NES for congressional and representative races.

If your county has news items of interest to other county clerks, please send them to NACRC, in care of NACo.

COUNTY CLERK RECOGNIZED FOR 50 YEARS SERVICE—Kern County (Calif.) Clerk Vera K. Gibson received an award for 50 years service to the county. Gibson began employment in the County Clerks Office as a typist in 1927, progressed to assistant in 1946 and was appointed county clerk in 1952 to fill an unexpired term. Her appointment was confirmed by election to the post in 1954, and she is currently a director of the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC). County Clerk Gibson has announced her plans to retire at the close of her term this coming December. Participating in congratulations are County Supervisors Trice Harvey, Gene Tackett, David Head, Gene Young (chairman), and John Mitchell.

Is it all **too much?** Let NACo minimize it for you.



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.

☐ **HOME RULE AND STRUCTURAL REFORM (#9)**

Thinking of a change in the structure of your county government? What have others done? What works for them? What are the options? A collection of articles and publications from throughout the United States on this subject is gathered in this packet. The collection includes six publications, four newspaper articles, and a directory of elected county executives. (251 pp.)

Price $2.30 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ **MOBILITY ASSIGNMENTS (#7)**

The goals and features of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) program are described and examples of successfully completed assignments are given. Also included in this 32-page packet are a bibliography, sample assignment agreement and the names of those in charge of mobility assignments in federal executive agencies.

Price $1.40 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ **AIRCRAFT NOISE REDUCTION (#6)**

This packet gives an overview of the ways counties can use existing authority to achieve quieter airport environs. Packet includes eight publications with information on federal laws, rules, regulations, technical and financial assistance and addresses of other information contacts. Also included are examples of noise control strategies already undertaken by counties and states. (172 pp.)

Price $4.25 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ **MOBILE HOME SITING (#8)**

How should mobile homes be handled in the context of housing needs, housing standards, and land use policies? Montgomery County, Md. faced this problem and took a serious look at the existing situation and alternative methods of dealing with it. This report summarizes Montgomery County's findings, including results of a nationwide survey. (16 pp.)

Price $.85 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

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

Please send the above marked items to:
Name ____________________
Title ____________________
County ____________________
Address ____________________
State ____________________ Zip ________

Washington Briefs

• **Welfare Reform.** Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) warned the New Coalition that unless a workable compromise is achieved in three weeks, welfare reform is dead this year. Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) warned the group that reform will be impossible next year because a national health program will be under consideration. See page 1.

• **Fiscal Relief.** The 1979 Congressional Budget contains $400 million in fiscal relief for welfare costs.

• **Lobby Reform.** The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee failed to complete work on the lobby reform bill. No date has been set for continuation of markup. Sen. James Sasser (D-Tenn.) will offer an amendment to exclude associations of state and local elected officials such as NACo from registering under the law.

• **Older Americans Act.** The House passed H.R. 12255 with no additional amendments. The bill will reauthorize the Older Americans Act for three years. The Senate bill, S. 2850, has been voted out of Human Resources Committee but has not been scheduled for full Senate action.

• **Title XX—Urban Policy.** NACo met with HEW representatives again May 15 to discuss alternative proposals to the urban policy approach to social services. The urban policy would target $150 million to "special areas of need" while NACo urges that no targeting be included.

• **Title XX—H.R. 10833.** Hearings are scheduled May 23 and 24 to discuss the increases in Title XX social services. H.R. 10833 would increase the federal funding ceiling for Title XX to $2.9 billion in fiscal '79; $3.15 billion in '80 and $3.45 billion in '81. NACo will testify May 23 before the House subcommittee on public assistance.

• **Domestic Violence.** The House bill, H.R. 12299, is scheduled for floor action May 22. The Senate bill, S. 2759, has been voted out of the Human Resources Committee but has not been scheduled for full Senate action. The bills are different in their approaches to funding services related to domestic violence.

• **CETA Reauthorization.** The CETA reauthorization bills have been reported out of both House and Senate committees. Floor action expected in June. See page 2.

• **Urban Policy.** The schedule for forwarding specific legislation implementing the urban policy has fallen behind earlier predictions. Original estimates were that the 15 bills (see chart, this page) would be sent to Congress by May 8 in order for committee action to occur prior to the May 15 Budget Act deadline. Since that date has passed without all the legislation being sent, it will be necessary to seek a waiver of the May 15 deadline. This is expected to occur on a case-by-case basis.

• **Transportation.** The House highway bill (H.R. 11733) is scheduled to go before the House Ways and Means Committee this week. At issue is whether the committee will report out the bill with a six-year highway trust fund extension as recommended in H.R. 11733. Full floor action expected in mid-June. The Senate's highway and transit bills are also expected to reach the floor by mid-June. In addition, the House Public Works Committee has reported out the airline deregulation bill. See pages 1 and 3.

• **Energy Impact Assistance.** The Senate subcommittee on regional and community development heard testimony May 10 on the Hart-Randolph bill. Markup has been tentatively scheduled May 22. The subcommittee will consider amendments offered by NACo and by the Administration. See page 5.

• **National Energy Act.** Despite the involvement of the Secretary of Defense, an agreement on the natural gas pricing portion of the act has not been reached. Speaker of the House Thomas P. O'Neill (D-Mass.) has now come out in favor of pulling out three sections of the act already agreed to (conservation, coal conversion and utility rate reform) and considering them separately. A public session has been tentatively scheduled May 23.

• **EPA Appropriations.** Senate Appropriations subcommittee on HUD and independent agencies will consider clean air, water quality, and solid waste requests for the Environmental Protection Agency during the early part of June. A House subcommittee earlier approved $25 million for clean air planning, $15 million for solid waste feasibility studies, an additional $25 million to be shared by the clean air and solid waste programs, $4.2 billion for wastewater construction grants, and $25 million for Section 208 water quality management planning.

• **Agricultural Land Retention Bill, H.R. 11122.** The House Agriculture Committee action still pending.

• **Social Security Financing.** The House Ways and Means Committee voted to reverse an earlier decision to roll back social security taxes passed last year by both Houses of Congress. The proposal would have used some general revenue funding for Medicaid and other disability programs. The Social Security Amendments of 1977 will go into effect in 1979. Employers and employees will be faced with increased taxes. An employee earning $22,900 and paying 6.13 percent on the tax rate will have to pay a maximum annual tax of $1,404, an increase from $1,071 in 1978. Both the tax rate and wage base will constantly increase each year.

• **Deferred Compensation Programs.** At press time, the Treasury Department had sent a modified legislative proposal to the House Ways and Means Committee and the Senate Finance Committee. The Ways and Means Committee is still planning to consider the bills by Reps. Joe Waggonner (D-La.) and J.J. Pickle (D-Tex.) once hearings resume on the tax reform proposal.

• **Reorganization of Equal Employment Opportunity Programs.** On April 25, the House voted 356 to 39 in favor of Reorganization Plan No. 1. The Equal Employment Opportunity Coordinating Council will be abolished in July 1978. Other changes expected later this year and in 1979. The President's Reorganization Task Force on Civil Rights has begun to receive input on a Phase II study which will review the administration and enforcement of federal laws, executive orders, and regulations which prohibit discrimination in housing, education and other federally assisted programs. NACo has recommended the names of county officials to provide input and will be contacting them this week with more information.

• **Civil Service Reform.** The House Post Office and Civil Service Committee, chaired by Rep. Robert Nix (D-Pa.), will continue hearings on H.R. 11280 this week. Markup scheduled May 24. The Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, chaired by Sen. Abraham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), cancelled markup this week. No further action expected. NACo is attempting to get two key amendments to Title VI of the Civil Service Reform Act of 1978. These amendments deal with the expansion of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 (IPA). The first is to expand IPA coverage from its current focus on personnel administration to the broader area of general management improvements. The second is to change the federal matching share to 66 percent of project cost from the current 50 percent match. Counties should contact both House and Senate committees with their views.

• **Reporting and Tax Liabilities for Public Pension Plans.** NACo continues opposition to proposed regs. Sen. Richard Stone (D-Fla.), the sponsor of S. 1587, and co-sponsor Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.) have agreed on additional language on disclosure of information of public pension plans. Revised bill, S. 1587, will be sent to the Senate subcommittee on private pension plans and employee fringe benefits, chaired by Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.), this week. Counties should contact members of the subcommittee, the Senate Finance Committee and the House Ways and Means Committee requesting immediate action in support of S. 1587 and H.R. 9118, introduced by Rep. John Cunningham (R-Wash.).

• **National Labor Relations Act 1978, S. 2467.** The Senate has begun debate on the Labor Reform Act. Opponents propose a filibuster to delay action on this bill for a couple of weeks. The bill passed the House last year. Senate passage is uncertain at this time.

• **Countercyclical/Supplemental Fiscal Assistance.** House and Senate subcommittees currently considering legislation to reauthorize countercyclical assistance program. Administration has proposed legislation (H.R. 12293 and S. 2975) to extend program for two years at $1 billion annually with significant changes in formula for determining eligibility and allocations.

• **Rural Development.** House-Senate Conference Committee to meet and resolve differences in Agriculture Credit Act of 1978. H.R. 11504 increases authorization for water and sewer grants from $300 million to $400 million; S. 1246 raises level to $1 billion. Both bills raise ceiling on amount of grant from existing 50 percent level to 75 percent of project cost.

• **Supplemental and Fiscal Appropriations for Rural Development:** House Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture, chaired by Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.), recommended additional $50 million for water and sewer grants for fiscal '78 for highest level to date. Subcommittee also approved full funding level of $300 million in grants and $900 million in loans for fiscal '78.

• **Rural Housing.** House and Senate Banking Committees have approved major new housing programs for rural low-income families. Legislation will assist families in purchase of 16,000 units of housing in fiscal '79.

STATUS REPORT:

Administration's Urban Policy Initiatives

Initiatives Sent to Capitol Hill

Initiative	Implementing Agency	Status
• $1 billion Supplemental Fiscal Assistance Program (2 years)	Treasury	Hearings in House May 4, 5, 9; Senate May 3.
• $200 million Intermodal Transportation Program	DOT	Approved by Senate, House committees.
• $150 million increase in Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program	HUD	Approved by House committee May 4; approved by Senate committee May 5.
• $50 million increase for Community Health Center Program	HEW	Needs appropriation.
• $40 million Urban Volunteer Corps Program	ACTION	Approved by House, Senate committees week of May 5.
• $25 million Air Quality Planning Grants	Environmental Protection Agency	Needs appropriation.

Initiatives Undergoing OMB Clearance (to be sent to Hill by May 22)

Initiative	Implementing Agency	Status
• $3 billion Labor Intensive Public Works Program (3 years)	Economic Development Administration	
• $150 million Urban Parks and Recreation Program	Interior	
• $150 million increase in Title XX Social Service Program	HEW	
• $20 million "Livable Cities" Arts Program	HUD with National Endowment for Arts	
• $15 million Neighborhood Self-Help Program	HUD	

Initiatives Submitted to OMB for Clearance by May 22

Initiative	Implementing Agency	Status
• National Development Bank (Includes $275 million for Urban Development Action Grants and $275 million for EDA's Title IX)	Interagency (HUD, Commerce, Treasury)	
• $10 million Community Crime Control Program	LEAA/ACTION	
• Differential Investment Tax Credit for Business	Treasury	
• $1.5 billion Employment Tax Credit for Business	Treasury	
• $200 million State Incentive Grant Program (2 years)	HUD	

Initiatives Not Requiring Congressional Action (done through Executive Order)

Initiative	Implementing Agency	Status
• Location of Federal Facilities in Central Cities	GSA	Order being drafted.
• Targeting of Federal Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas	GSA	Order being drafted.
• Community Impact Analysis for New Legislation	OMB	Order being drafted.