

County News

National Association of Counties • Washington, D.C.

NACo - Celebrating 60 years of service to counties!

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House OKs balanced budget plan; Senate to vote this week

By NACo legislative staff

Moving quickly on their plan for a balanced budget, House Republicans passed their budget resolution, May 18, while the Senate expects a final vote on its resolution this week.

The House resolution is the more detailed of the two, a sweeping budget plan affecting nearly every federal program administered by counties. (See charts, pp. 8-9.)

In its seven-year proposal, \$1.4 trillion is saved over current spending projections, with more than one-third coming from health and human services programs. Taking the largest hits are Medicare (\$282 billion over seven years) and Medicaid (\$184 billion).

The committee follows the House-passed welfare bill and cuts more than \$60 billion over five years. Hundreds of other programs are eliminated or reduced. For discretionary programs, the general approach is to freeze them at FY95 levels and reduce them by double digits, allowing for no program growth. The House budget includes enough cuts to pay for the \$360 billion it needs for tax cuts.

The Senate resolution saves about \$1 trillion over the same time period. Again, Medicare (\$255 billion savings) and Medicaid (\$175 billion) take the biggest hit. Welfare would be subjected to \$47 billion in cuts over five years.

The budget resolution is a spending blueprint for the committees with

jurisdiction over the programs and appropriations. Those committees ultimately make the decisions on how to meet the cuts outlined in the budget resolution.

Unlike other pieces of legislation, the resolution cannot be filibustered in the Senate and does not go to the president for his approval or veto.

Later in the year, many of the tax and entitlement changes suggested by the resolution will likely be incorporated into a massive reconciliation bill. Assumptions on how to change programs include:

Natural Resources/Public Lands

The Senate assumes a \$21 million

See *FEDERAL BUDGET*, page 7



At the Western Interstate Region (WIR) Conference's Annual Banquet, Friday, May 12, NACo President Randy Franke (r) swears in newly elected Jackson County (Colo.) Commissioner Dennis Brinker (l) as WIR's new second vice president and Linn County (Ore.) Commissioner David Schmidt (center) as WIR's first vice president. Navajo County (Ariz.) Commissioner Larry Layton was also sworn in as the new WIR president at the event.

Western county officials gather in Utah for WIR Conference

By Jill Conley
senior staff writer

Nearly 350 county officials turned out for the 1995 Western Interstate Region (WIR) Conference in Washington County (St.

George), Utah, where they hammered out policy on the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act and tried to find a balance between ecosystem management and the economic health of rural areas.

See *WIR WRAP-UP*, page 2



Photo by Bev Schlotterbeck

NACo and a coalition of other local public interest groups held a news conference on Wednesday, May 17 to focus attention on the impact welfare reform will have on local governments and school systems. Taking questions from the media are: (l-r) National League of Cities President Carolyn Long Banks, NACo President Randy Franke, National School Boards Association Past President Boyd Boehlke, U.S. Conference of Mayors Advisory Board Member Kay Granger; and International City/County Management Association President Karl Nollenberger.

House clean water bill gives local gov't more flexibility

By Diane Shea
associate legislative director

The House of Representatives' major rewrite of the 1972 Clean Water Act, passed May 16, contains several important provisions for counties, however, both the Senate and the Administration are expressing significant reservations about the measure.

In the Senate, there appears to be little enthusiasm for taking on legislation as comprehensive as the House bill — H.R. 961, the Clean

Water Amendments of 1995. Environmental organizations, with support from EPA, have condemned the legislation as "setting America's environment back 20 years."

For local governments, the bill is a significant departure from the inflexible and costly requirements under current law and significantly alters the rules for implementing the nation's clean water goals.

Storm Water

Most importantly for counties,

See *WATER BILL*, page 15

Earlier this month, the Senate passed a solid waste flow control measure that prohibits future flow control for local governments that had not designated facilities or authorities prior to May 15, 1994. Action on flow control is also brewing in the House.

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County News continues its feature on NACo past presidents, interviewing former NACo president, Conrad Fowler.

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Environmental pollution is usually identified with urban areas or big industrial plants. But, rural areas aren't immune from pollution. It just wears a different face.



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In western Montana, one county seeks to ease its planning woes by forging interagency work groups.



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The Pinellas County, Fla. jail commander offers some hard-won advice on dealing with more prisoners and less money.

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Neal Peirce

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News from the nation's counties

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Job market

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NACo testifies on House telecommunications bill; raises concerns

By Robert J. Fogel
associate legislative director

The struggle over who should control the old byways, upon which the new information highway will be overlaid, heated up this month with the introduction of H.R. 1555, the Communications Act of 1995.

In a hearing on the measure before the House Telecommunications Subcommittee, the bill drew fire from NACo Board Member Rochelle Spector for proposing to pre-empt local government's authority to manage the public rights-of-way and to collect reasonable compensation for the use of those rights-of-way.

"What most local governments have in common is the knowledge that the expansion of America's tele-

communications system, or the information superhighway, as it is called, will take place on rights-of-way constructed and paid for by these governments largely with funds collected from taxpayers," said Spector, a councilwoman from Baltimore, Md., during the May 11 hearing. The bill was introduced on May 3 and is the major House telecommunications bill.

In terms of the extent and value of these rights-of-way, she told subcommittee members that counties own 1.7 million miles of roads, on which they invest more than \$10 billion annually. It is essential that counties, not a telecommunications company, determine when a roadway can be dug up to install wire and where that wire can be placed, she explained to the subcommittee.

Spector also countered the argument made by some telecommunications companies that local governments are a barrier to entry because they want fair compensation for use of the rights-of-way.

"On the contrary, we deem it irresponsible to force taxpayers of our community to subsidize profit-making companies by giving them free or reduced-cost access to public property," she declared.

On the other hand, it's also unlikely that counties would extract unreasonable fees from telecommunications providers since the local business community and residents want new telecommunications services.

The councilwoman supported provisions in the bill requiring a video programming affiliate of a phone company, which offers cable through a video platform, to pay a fee to local government, as well as provide opportunity for public, educational and governmental use.

In terms of changes to the cable law, Spector raised the issue of language in the bill which appears to



Photo by Bob Fogel
NACo Board Member Rochelle Spector testifies before the House Telecommunications Subcommittee, earlier this month, on county concerns with H.R. 1555, the Communications Act of 1995.

change how franchise fees are calculated by lowering the base to which the fee applies.

She also told the subcommittee of

NACo's concerns about proposed changes in the law regarding institutional networks which have been negotiated as part of the franchise agreement and regulation of cable rate increases.

In her final comments, Spector also objected to the bill's pre-emption of local governments' taxing authority over the provision of direct broadcast satellite services (DBS) and granting authority to the Federal Communications Commission to pre-empt basic zoning authority as it relates to the regulation of DBS antennas.

"These provisions," Spector said, "strike to the heart of local governments' authority over revenue collection and land use."

While NACo supports opening up competition in the telecommunications industry, it is urging its members to contact their House members regarding the proposed legislation's objectionable provisions.

Copies of the testimony and other information on the legislation is available by calling Bob Fogel at NACo at 202/942-4217.

Clinton to veto rescissions bill

A House-Senate conference committee reached agreement on May 16 on a supplemental appropriation/rescission bill. President Clinton announced the following day that he found the compromise bill unacceptable and intended to veto it. Despite the threat, the House passed the bill May 18. Senate action will follow this week.

If the bill is vetoed, it is unlikely that the House would be able to override the veto by a two-thirds vote. It would need 60 Democrats to join the majority for an override.

The final compromise bill would restore funding for the summer youth

jobs program for 1995 and Community Development Block Grants. The low-income home energy program would be cut by \$319 million, leaving \$1 billion for next winter. The safe and drug-free schools program would be cut by \$235 million, leaving \$240 for the program.

It is not clear if Congress will consider another version of the legislation if a veto is sustained.

The House leadership's initial reaction is not to try another supplemental bill, but provide disaster funds through a regular appropriation bill. This would mean a delay until at least September.

WIR WRAP-UP

from page 1

In addition to a wide variety of workshops, the conference featured a hefty lineup of top-ranking officials from agencies concerned with public lands management and rural development.

At the Opening General Session, Thursday, May 11, Mike Dombeck, director of the Bureau of Land Management, cautioned delegates not to get hung up on popular definitions of ecosystem management, but to try to consider it simply as a strategy for sustaining the health of the land for present and future generations.

Also on hand was Glenn English, a former congressman from Oklahoma. English, who currently serves as general manager of the National Rural Electric Cooperative Association, spoke about current proposals to sell federally owned power marketing administrations to help offset the deficit. He warned that such action could result in a disproportionate hike in utility costs for residents of rural areas and asked delegates to lobby for the dismissal of such proposals.

The Second General Session featured speakers Alston Chase, a syndicated columnist, and Bill Leary, special assistant to the assistant secretary, Fish and Wildlife and Parks, Department of the Interior. While Chase argued that ecosystem management is not a true science, Leary advocated a holistic approach to natural resources management.

Friday's speaker lineup included: Peter Copleman, deputy assistant attorney general in the Environmental Division of the Justice Department, who focused on tensions between federal and local government agencies over public lands; Ken Smith, director of external affairs, Department of the Interior, who gave delegates an overview of the

The conference featured a hefty lineup of top-ranking officials from agencies concerned with public lands management and rural development.

department's priorities; Kurt Christensen, professional staff of the House Resources Committee, who discussed efforts to bring balance to the Endangered Species Act; and Utah State Auditor Tom Allen, who gave a presentation on financial reporting. At the Delegate Luncheon, NACo's Legislative Director Reggie Todd also took the stage to offer an up-to-the-minute overview of budget proposals that were being ironed out back in Washington, D.C.

Also on Friday, a special roundtable meeting on violence and public lands was held. This session was a rare gathering of county officials from rural jurisdictions, officials from federal agencies with public lands oversight, local law enforcement, environmentalists, and representatives from farmers' and cattlemen's associations, who came together to discuss how tensions between the various interests can be dealt with to avoid violence related to public lands management.

After openly discussing wide-ranging concerns, the group agreed that human safety is the most important element of any public lands debate, any activity outside of law and order must be denounced, all of the

parties would benefit from learning to better communicate with one another, and an open dialogue between all of the players must be continued.

The NACo Board also met during the conference, passing several amendments to the association's bylaws, adopting NACo's new personnel manual and approving two interim policy resolutions. The first resolution, brought to the board by the Public Lands Steering Committee, calls on Congress to amend the Endangered Species Act and offer seven guidelines for considering authorization. The second resolution put forward by the Agriculture and Rural Affairs Steering Committee opposes the sale or transfer of power marketing administrations that would increase electric rates to consumers.

The conference concluded with banquet, where Navajo County (Ariz.) Commissioner Larry Layton was installed as the 1995-96 president of WIR. Jackson County (Colo.) Commissioner Dennis Brinker, who was elected during the conference, was sworn in as WIR's new second vice president, and Linn County (Ore.) Commissioner David Schmitt ascended the ranks to become WIR's first vice president.

Correction

In the story featured in the April 25 issue of *County News* about Hispanic elder outreach program operated by Washington County, Ore. it was wrongly reported that the Department of Aging Services had received a \$300,000 grant from the Meyer Memorial Trust to fund replication of the program in other counties. In fact, the replication grant was for \$86,600.

Letter to the Editor

Ladies and Gentlemen:

I noted with interest the article "One Hundred Days: The Contract with America" by Reggie Todd (*County News*, April 25), but I was stopped by his statement, "The deficit has dramatically diminished federal capacity to address national needs." Say what? Reality doesn't like to be stood on its head like that.

The deficit is what has dramatically increased federal capacity to pursue an activist and dominant role in domestic public policy

for the past 60 years! Deficit spending has markedly centralized power.

Now, federal efforts to deal with the enormous deficit by bringing some measure of fiscal responsibility to bear on itself will diminish federal capacity (by the amount the deficit may be reduced) and lead to some decentralization of power. Will that hurt? Yes! Is that good? Yes!

Yours very truly,
Reg LeQuiou
assessor

Klamath County, Ore.

County News invites Letters to the Editor

If you have a compliment, complaint or different point of view, let us know. Please include a phone number with your letter. Mail or fax to: County News, NACo, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001-2080, 202/393-2630.

Flow control legislation passes Senate

By Diane Shea
associate legislative director

Last week, the Senate, on a vote of 96-4, approved S. 534, the interstate waste/flow control bill. Sev-

eral flow control amendments were added during floor debate, specifically for New Jersey, New York, Florida, Vermont and Mecklenburg County, N.C. Other amendments applied generally to all counties.

The bill, as passed, is somewhat

broader than the version reported by the Environment and Public Works Committee, but it still prohibits flow control in the future for local governments that had not designated facilities or public service authorities prior to May 15, 1994.

The House Subcommittee on Commerce, Trade and Hazardous Materials, on May 18, voted to send an interstate waste/flow control bill to the full Commerce Committee for consideration.

The House bill, while somewhat broader than the Senate's S. 534, still prohibits future flow control for non-grandfathered local governments. Amendments approved by the subcommittee significantly improved the bill by including more types of jurisdictions within

its coverage.

Several of the national waste companies have vowed to defeat the bill either in the full committee or on the House floor. NACo urges county officials who utilize flow control to contact their representatives and urge them to make a firm commitment to support Chairman Michael Oxley's (R-Ohio) "Committee Print" (no bill number yet) as adopted by the subcommittee.

For more information, contact Diane Shea at 202/942-4269.

Conrad M. Fowler
NACo Executive
Committee
(1965-1970)
NACo President
(1969-1970)

County News continues its celebration of NACo's 60th Anniversary year by featuring the fifth in a series of interviews with former NACo presidents. The interviews, and other items, will be featured throughout the year, with a special 60th Anniversary supplement planned for the July 17 issue of County News.

The National Association of Counties was founded in 1935, and remains the only association representing the interests of county government on a national level.

CN: When and why did you first become involved with NACo?

Fowler: In 1959, I went to work as probate judge and chairman of the Shelby County Commission, Columbiana, Ala. Heard of NACo and felt a need to belong. Shelby County was in the path of growth and development from neighboring metropolitan Jefferson County. Shelby County needed some answers.

CN: What led you to run for NACo office?

Fowler: C.D. Ward, NACo staff member, together with several NACo members from Alabama, suggested that I make a run for the office.

CN: During your term, what was the greatest challenge facing NACo ... and the nation's counties?

Fowler: County government was then called the "dark continent" of American politics. Dillon's Rule prevailed. Counties and municipalities could only perform those activities and services authorized by statutes enacted by the state legislature.

In general, municipal governments had received adequate grants to do the job, but in most states, authority given to counties was woefully inadequate. NACo kept the spotlight on counties that were having success in seeking greater authority to provide needed services for constituents.



Anniversary

PAST PRESIDENTS: TERMS IN REVIEW

CN: What's your favorite memory of NACo?

Fowler: Have a number of such:

- Working with Bernie Hillenbrand, Dottie Byars and other great NACo people.

- As a guest of Stan and Mary Ellen Smoot, I spoke to the Utah Legislature. Attended broadcast by Mormon Tabernacle Choir, followed by a concert for 3,000 NACo visitors attending the Annual Conference in Salt Lake City.

- Independence Hall, Philadelphia. Witnessing with a host of county, municipal and state officials the signing of General Revenue Sharing legislation by President Nixon.

President Nixon gave appropriate remarks about the importance of the government sharing a portion of the federal income tax paid by individuals with states, counties and municipalities, and then went into Independence Hall for the reception. He left the act that he had just signed behind. A breeze came up and began to ruffle the pages. Woody Dumas, chief executive, Baton Rouge Parish, La. and former president of NACo, took possession of the act, saying all would be lost if the wind carried the act away; it not having yet been enrolled.

Moon Landry, then-mayor of New Orleans, was across the court. Woody held up the act and called to Mayor Landry saying, "Hey Moon, I got mine, you got yours?" Woody planned to return it to President Nixon when he shook his hand in

the receiving line, but he gave it to a red-faced, sheepish Army colonel who came looking for the document.

- Visiting the White House Executive Office Building with Bernie Hillenbrand and hearing Vice President Agnew and Bernie discuss whether or not the vice president should resign.

- Serving seven years on the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations.

- Serving in NACo with Gil Barrett, Richard Lugar, Woody Dumas, Chuck Hall, Clesson Chickasua, Dan Gray, Bernard Reynolds, Gladys Spellman, Jim Aldridge, and many, many more.

CN: What helped you cope with the demands of national association leadership?

Fowler: NACo folks, staff members, and the great people I worked with in Shelby County, Ala.

CN: What would you like to tell today's County News readers?

Fowler: The information and associations available to NACo members ensures that dues paid to NACo is a top-quality investment that will, over time, be of great benefit to your constituents.

Goodling introduces job training reform bill

By Neil E. Bomberg
associate legislative director

The House Committee on Economic and Educational Opportunities has unveiled its legislative proposal to reform the nation's job training system. The bill, known as the Consolidated and Reformed Education, Employment and Rehabilitation Systems Act, or CAREERS Act, has emerged after weeks of meetings and discussions. The bill retains a strong local component with important roles for local elected officials and private sector representatives.

It consolidates more than 100 existing education, training and employment assistance programs into four consolidated grants for adults, youth, persons in need of rehabilitative services, and persons who need literary services.

Local elected officials would consult with governors to determine local substate delivery areas and establish procedures for appointing work force development boards (WDBs), which would replace private industry councils.

Local elected officials would appoint WDBs, sign off on the job training plan developed by WDBs, and perform program oversight functions. Issues of fiscal oversight and financial liability in the event of audit exceptions have yet to be worked out.

Governors would be responsible for bringing together all relevant state agencies that are responsible for work force development, along with representatives of business and industry, education, local governments, and individuals with disabilities to plan for the development of a statewide work force development system.

States would be required to develop a collaborative work force development and literacy plan that includes:

- designation of local work force development areas
- establishment of employer-led work force development boards
- design and selection of one-stop delivery systems, and
- designation of a lead state

agency to oversee funding and implementation of programs funded by the block grants.

Localities would be required to establish:

- local work force development boards that would be responsible for a range of oversight and planning functions related to the effective delivery of job training and placement assistance, and
- the one-stop delivery system.

Major local responsibilities include implementing the Adult Training Consolidation Grant and the Youth Work Force Preparation Consolidation Grant. The Adult Training Consolidation Grant would consolidate 25 job training programs into a single block grant that would provide:

- core services that include information on jobs, skills assessments, counseling, job search assistance, labor market information, information on education and training programs available within the community, and program referral, and
- intensive services to those in need of such assistance.

The Youth Work Force Preparation Consolidation Grant would consolidate 35 categorical education and job training programs for youth into a single grant that would be allotted to states through a formula that is yet to be developed.

The governor, through a collaborative process, would determine the substate allocation so long as no less than 40 percent of the substate funds are used for in-school activities and 40 percent are used for out-of-school activities. The bill, if adopted, would require that:

- local educators and the work force development boards develop plans to serve in- and out-of-school youth
- major modifications in school programs be made, and
- performance standards be established and appropriate partnerships be developed for the delivery of in- and out-of-school services.

Full committee markup is set for May 24. Staff indicated that they hoped to have the bill to the House floor soon after committee markup.

Transportation bills begin to move; NHS approved

By Robert J. Fogel
associate legislative director

While few county roads will be on the NHS, county officials see it as the infrastructure backbone of their regional economies.

Two pieces of transportation legislation which are on NACo's priority list have received initial approval by congressional committees.

The Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, on May 10, approved S. 440, which designates the 160,000-mile National Highway System (NHS). This system, created by the Intermodal Surface Transportation Efficiency Act (ISTEA), must be designated by Congress by Sept. 30, 1995. While few county roads will be on the NHS, county officials see it as the infrastructure backbone of their regional economies.

NHS approval was not without

controversy as several unrelated amendments were added to the legislation, including several which NACo supports.

By a vote of 8-7, the committee approved an amendment repealing the Davis-Bacon prevailing wage law as it applies to highway projects. Several senators opposed to this amendment have threatened to filibuster the NHS bill when it reaches the full Senate.

Other amendments to S. 440 include a repeal of the crumb rubber mandate — a change which NACo

would welcome — and of the national speed limit. The legislation also makes the six transportation management systems now required under ISTEA, voluntary.

There has been no action in the House on the NHS legislation, and the major issue there remains whether highway and transit demonstration projects will be included in the bill.

Meanwhile, on May 3, the House Transportation and Infrastructure Committee unanimously approved H.R. 842, which takes the transportation trust funds, including highway,

transit and aviation, off-budget.

NACo supports this legislation. It is an effort to get more of the transportation funding which is raised from user fees spent on projects of importance to local and state governments.

A Senate version of the off-budget

legislation, S. 729, was recently introduced by Senators Trent Lott (R-Miss.) and Max Baucus (D-Mont.).

No action has been scheduled on this bill, and NACo members are encouraged to ask their senators to sponsor this measure.

NACo *on the move*

◆ At a May 4 meeting with staff of a newly formed House task force to examine eliminating some Cabinet-level departments, Associate Legislative Director **Haron Battle** presented several reasons why departments like Housing and Urban Development should remain intact.

In his meeting with Chris Lord, staff director of the Senate Housing Opportunity and Community Development Subcommittee, May 10, Battle received an encouraging response to NACo's proposal for creating three block grants — one for community development, one for housing, and one for homeless assistance.

◆ Salt Lake County (Utah) Sheriff **Aaron D. Kennard** was in Washington earlier this month, where he was briefed by Associate Legislative Director **Donald Murray** on corrections provisions in pending crime legislation before his meeting with Senator Orrin Hatch (R-Utah).

In a separate meeting this month, Murray talked over the various crime proposals in Congress with Charles "Bud" Meeks, executive director of the National Sheriffs Association.

◆ Public Policy Director **Ralph Tabor** appeared on Representative Sam Farr's (D-Calif.) cable television program, "Focus," on May 16, to explain the impact of congressional budget proposals on local government. The program is broadcast from Washington to various cable stations in Monterey and Santa Cruz counties.

◆ Possible cuts in the Medicaid Program was the subject of two meetings. Associate Legislative Director **Tom Joseph** attended on May 3 and 8 with Representative Earl Pomeroy (D-N.D.). Joseph was there as part of a coalition of health providers and groups representing the interests of children and the elderly.

◆ On May 9, Third Vice President **Randy Johnson** gave an address at a conference on "Technology and the Super Highway" in Washington, where he talked about the use and need for geo-spatial data at the county level.

◆ **Jacqueline Harvey-Mensah** has joined the NACo staff as a junior accountant.

Want to see Olympic events? Here's how to get tickets

No doubt, many NACo members and their families coming to Fulton County (Atlanta), Ga. for the Annual Conference in July will want to return to Atlanta a year later for another big show — the Centennial Olympic Games.

But if you want to go, you have to be in the know — about ordering tickets, that is. And you can only order them from the official ticket request form published by the Atlanta Committee for the Olympic Games (ACOG).

Starting on May 1, the ticket brochures became available, for

free, at participating Coca-Cola retail outlets and Home Depot stores throughout the nation.

ACOG is making sure that ticket distribution, especially for high-demand events, is handled in a way that stresses fairness. All told, the menu of possibilities total 542 different sports sessions.

To limit ticket orders, only one ticket request form is allowed per customer. When you get yours, you'll want to thoroughly read and digest the two-page section (pp. 12-13) which is full of details about requesting tickets.

It includes information about listing "preferred choices," i.e., your top preferences for events, along with "alternate choices" — for substitutes you would accept if your preferred choice is not assigned to you.

For sessions with more requests than spaces available, tickets will be randomly allotted by a unique ticket processing system developed just for the Games.

But to be considered for the lottery, requests, with full payment, must be mailed with a postmark no later than June 30, 1995. Ticket requests postmarked between July 1 and Dec. 1 will be processed in the order received, but won't be eligible for the random selection on oversubscribed events.

After Dec. 1, the mail-order period for tickets is over.

Once you decide what you want to see, you'll want to complete your Olympic Planner Worksheet with the help of the Olympic Schedule Grid, Olympic Venue Maps and Sports Session Schedules — all of which are contained in the ticket request form brochure.

Then, it's time to fill in the ticket request form, include full payment, sign it and mail it.

Prices for tickets are comparable to those offered for the last Summer Olympics held in the United States, in Los Angeles in 1984. Of the 542 sessions from which to choose, only eight cost \$75 or more. An average price for tickets is around \$40.

A limited number of the ticket request form brochures also will be available to NACo members through the Fulton County Department of Information and Public Affairs. Contact Marie Gully at 404/730-8304.

To find out more, call ACOG's ticket hotline at 404/744-1996.

Annual Conference



Reed V. Tuckson, M.D.



Andrea Mitchell
NBC News Chief White House Correspondent

Reed V. Tuckson, M.D., president of Charles R. Drew University of Medicine and Science, and frequent lecturer on social issues, such as inner-city violence and economic disparity, will be a featured speaker at NACo's Annual Conference in Fulton County (Atlanta), Ga., July 21-25. Dr. Tuckson will speak on Sunday, July 23 at the 9 a.m. General Session.

NBC News Chief White House Correspondent, Andrea Mitchell, will address delegates attending NACo's Annual Conference on Tuesday, July 25 at the 9 a.m. General Session. Mitchell has been covering congressional and presidential politics for NBC News since 1981. She is a frequent panelist and guest host for NBC's "Meet the Press."

County News

"THE WISDOM TO KNOW AND THE
COURAGE TO DEFEND THE PUBLIC INTEREST"

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EPA changes rule on some common "universal wastes"

The EPA has released its final rule governing the collection and management of certain widely generated wastes, known as "universal wastes." The rule covers hazardous waste batteries (e.g., nickel cadmium), certain hazardous waste pesticides and mercury-containing thermostats. The new rule, promulgated under

the Clinton Administration's plan to reinvent environmental regulations, should encourage state and local governments and manufacturers to establish environmentally sound collection programs, and retailers to participate in them, EPA says. The reason for EPA's optimism rests in the fact that under the new stream-

lined system, retailers or others who handle these wastes will not need to comply with burdensome RCRA Subtitle C paperwork requirements and certain technical standards.

The new rule also allows states to petition EPA to add other wastes to their state's universal waste program by following certain criteria and pro-

cedures without requiring the wastes to be added at the federal level.

For additional information or to order copies of the *Federal Register* notice, call the RCRA Hotline at 800/424-9346 or 800/553-7672 (TDD), or write: RCRA Information Center (RIC), U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Office of Solid Waste (5305),

401MSt., S.W., Washington, DC 20460.

The *Federal Register* notice is also available on the Internet through the EPA Public Access Server at gopher.epa.gov. For the text of the notice, choose: *Rules, Regulations, and Legislation*; then, *Waste Programs/EPA Waste Information-GPO*; finally, *Year/Month/Day*.

Voting process for NACo third vice president to begin

NACo member counties will vote for the election of NACo third vice president and on national policies to be included in the *American County Platform* at the Annual Conference in Fulton County (Atlanta), Ga. on Tuesday, July 25.

To be eligible to vote, a county must be a paid member of NACo. Member counties are required to designate one of their county officials to pick up and cast the county's votes. A county may designate an alternate county official within its county, an official from another county, or its state association director or president to pick up credentials materials.



If the county is designating its state association executive director or a delegate from another county in the state to cast the county's votes, both the county and the designee must be paid registrants of the conference. The designee will be required to present proofs of registration prior to picking up credentials materials.

Credentials forms were mailed to the chief elected officials of member counties the week of May 15.

After completing the form, please send the Credentials Information Forms to: Credentials Committee, c/o Membership Coordinator, National Association of Counties, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001.

NACo needs to receive this information by Friday, June 23.

Questions regarding this process can be directed to Susan Parrish,

membership coordinator, at 202/942-4242.

New steering committee chair appointed

County Executive Jean M. Jacobson of Racine County, Wis. has been appointed chair of the Transportation and Telecommunications Steering Committee by NACo President Randy Franke. She previously served as chair of the Highway Subcommittee.

She is replacing Commissioner Andrew Warren of Bucks County, Pa., who was appointed to a position with the Pennsylvania Department of Transportation by Governor Thomas Ridge.

Jacobson was elected county executive of Racine County last month. She has been a county official since 1980, when she was first elected to the board. She chaired the



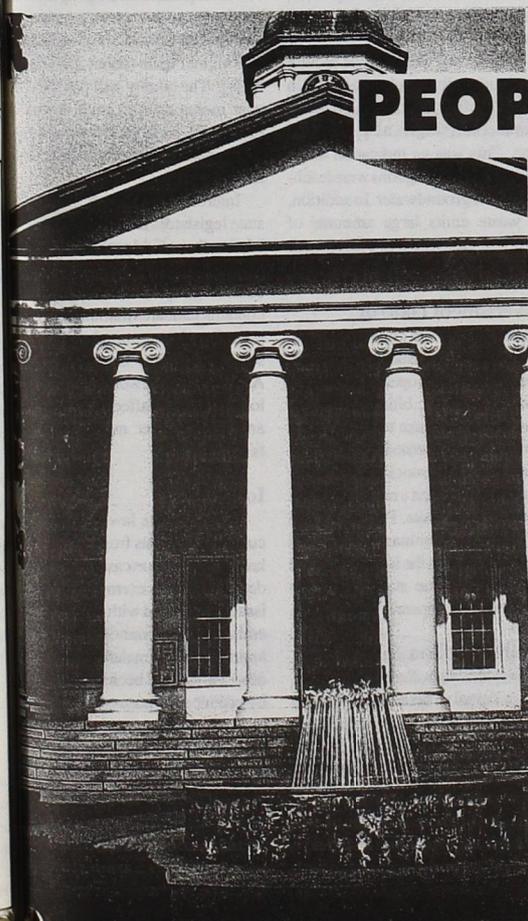
Jean M. Jacobson

county's Public Works Committee

from 1982-1988 and was board of supervisors chair from 1990-1994.

She has been a leader in the Wisconsin Counties Association (WCA), serving from 1992-1994 on the board of directors, during which time she chaired WCA's Transportation and Public Works Steering Committee.

Jacobson, active on the state level, was appointed by Governor Tommy G. Thompson to his Council on Mandates, served as state president of the Wisconsin Counties Highway Committeemen's Association, and is an executive officer of the Southeastern Wisconsin Regional Planning Committee.



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Forget the smokestacks! In rural counties, pollution wears a different face

Cynthia Shultz
research assistant

Factories belching smoke in a variety of colors. Sewer plants discharging contaminants into lakes, streams and rivers. Automobiles clogging our highways and emitting carbon monoxide and other harmful gases.

These are the images that come to mind when we think of pollution. The urban centers of our nation have been struggling with pollution abatement and cleanup measures for years, but only recently have rural communities had to face a new wave of pollution — intensive agricultural operations.

Intensive agricultural operations

The glorified days of farming are just about over. Farming in the 1990s has taken on a new look — contract farming. Farmers no longer own the livestock they raise; instead, they own the property and infrastructure necessary to raise the animals. Farmers



are paid by large companies to raise and care for livestock they do not own. As reported in the Raleigh (N.C.) *News and Observer*, Harold Breimyer, a noted Extension economist at the University of Missouri, called the new order "post-industrial feudalism. ... Now we're moving toward an industrial situation where the farmers become wage employees, and their masters are a few large corporations."

Corporate livestock production, the force behind the exploding livestock industry, has come under fire as a leading contributor to the latest pollution debate. The hog industry has received the most attention, but poultry farms, horse farms and other livestock operations have also been identified as contaminators of groundwater supplies and outdoor air.

For instance, the *News and Observer* reported that legislation

adopted in North Carolina in the 1980s and early 1990s recognized corporate livestock operations as farms, giving large companies protection from local zoning, exemption from tough environmental laws and access to tax breaks.

In a decade, the state's coastal plain's hog population grew at a startling rate. Slaughterhouse production in North Carolina was close to 12 million hogs in 1994, nearly double the 1991 figure. In Duplin County, the hog-to-person ratio is 32-to-1. These hogs produce two to four times as much waste, per hog, as the average human (that is approximately as much waste as 15 million people would create — two times the size of the population of New York City). All that manure amounts to approximately 9.5 million tons per year.

Storage for hog waste and waste created by most livestock is usually contained in waste lagoons, where the waste decomposes until it is sprayed or spread on croplands. Although the waste is recycled as fertilizer, in many regions the livestock is outproducing the available land that can accept this phosphorous-rich manure.

Intensive livestock farmers are now facing some of the same problems that landfill owners have been grappling with for years — groundwater leaching from waste lagoons. The lagoons are often environmentally outdated and do not have clay or synthetic liners to protect from groundwater contamination. In many cases, waste leakage is threatening water quality.

Monitoring wells placed around an intensive livestock operation in North Carolina indicated high levels of ammonia nitrogen, a byproduct of urine. This was an indication to researchers that the lagoons were leaching into the groundwater. In addition, the waste emits large amounts of ammonia gas, which is cycled back to the earth in rain.

Government control

Many states and counties are trying to address the issues presented by intensive livestock operations. While many ordinances, bills and regulations are in response to legal action prompted by concerned environmentalists or angry livestock owners, other counties have taken a more proactive approach to feedlots. Permitting and zoning are the dominant vehicles for regulation, but as the issues continue to unfold in some states, more restrictions may appear.

North Carolina

Early this year, Scotland County, N.C. adopted a detailed regulatory scheme for intensive livestock operations that was based on regulations developed by the state. The rules govern livestock operations that maintain 100 cattle, 75 horses, 250 swine, 1,000 sheep/goats, or 30,000 poultry.

Livestock operators are also required to provide assurance (e.g., by

bond) that they have the financial resources necessary to finance proper lagoon closure.

Several bills in the North Carolina State Legislature support the actions of counties which pass ordinances similar to Scotland County. One bill being reviewed by the North Carolina House Agriculture Committee would clarify county government's authority to regulate, by ordinance, intensive hog operations. Another proposed bill would create a permitting system for these enterprises that would be administered by the state's Department of Environmental, Health and Natural Resources.

Minnesota

Blue Earth County, Minn. recently enacted regulations governing intensive livestock operations. Livestock producers with more than a small number of animals must obtain an operating permit every three years. Permit fees range from \$25 up to \$2,000. The new regulations also set standards for manure storage, manure applications, and establishes a clean-up fund paid for by the producers.

The county's pork producers are suing Blue Earth County over these new regulations. The farmers believe that the feedlot ordinance is expensive, unnecessary, illegal, and is preventing or slowing expansion of the county's fast-growing industry.

In Rice County, Minn., heavy debate about a hog producer's interest to expand breeding operations resulted in a one-year moratorium on any feedlot expansion of more than 500 animal units (about 1,000 adult hogs). The county will use the one-year moratorium to study the environmental, economic, health and social impacts of large livestock operations.

Interestingly enough, Minnesota state legislators have introduced legislation that would prohibit local governments, including counties, from enforcing any feedlot ordinance that contains standards that are more stringent than those promulgated by the state's Pollution Control Agency. Another measure would pre-empt any local ordinance affecting the surface and groundwater requirements for feedlots.

Iowa

In Iowa, state law exempts agriculture operations from local zoning laws. Several court cases have opened debate about this exemption and other issues associated with feedlots. Several court cases are contesting local approval of animal feedlots, while other cases have been brought about by producers who were denied zoning clearance or were restricted by zoning ordinances.

Rural communities are faced with the growing realities of this new breed of farming. Intense livestock farming has brought many jobs to small rural counties, but the environmental impact may be more than they bargained for this time.

Making a Difference - A Guide for Effective County Leaders

Newly elected county officials face a myriad of challenges when they first take office. To help them enhance their effectiveness, NACo has published "Making a Difference - A Guide for Effective County Leaders." Designed to supplement materials that most officials will receive from their state associations of counties, this guidebook attempts to bring a national perspective to county leadership.

"Making a Difference" contains both educational articles and reference tools to assist an elected county official (and municipal officials as well) master some of the basic components of effective leadership. It includes general guidance for newly elected officials as well as advice on:

- Budgeting and financial management
- Educating young people about county government
- Media relations
- Relations with the county manager
- Risk management
- Strategic planning

In addition, this publication contains reference tools that will help the newly elected county official navigate the often confusing world of county government, including:

- NACo's Code of Ethics for County Officials
- A guide to parliamentary procedure
- An acronym guide
- A recommended reading list
- Information about additional sources of research and technical assistance

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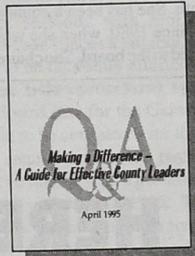
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White House conference sets stage for seniors in the 21st century

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Given current political events, ... issues at the

levels of government and by the private sector. There is precedent for such action.

Accomplishments of the previous three conferences include:
1961 — enactment of Medicare, Medicaid and the Older Americans

1971 — legislation enabling the Supplemental Security Income Program, the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program, Home Care, the National Institute on Aging, as well as the House Select Committee on Aging, and

1981 — Social Security reform amendments of 1983.

The report of the conference will be available within the next three months. To request a copy, contact NACo, 501 School St., S.W., 8th floor, Washington, DC 20024, phone: 202/245-7116, fax: 202/245-1857, Internet: conference@banate.aoa.dhhs.gov.

Health

The Medicaid Program would be "block-granted" in both assumptions. The cut to state and county governments amounts to at least 25 percent by the seventh year.

The Senate caps the program by reducing the expected 10 percent annual growth to four percent by 2000. It suggests another way of achieving the savings by reducing the federal match to states by nearly 19 percent across-the-board.

In Medicare, similar growth is projected, but it would be cut to 7.1 percent annually. The House has even larger cuts in both programs. The House would cut the Maternal and Child Health and Prevention block grants by 62 percent. The Senate also assumes 19 unspecified public health programs would be "block-granted" to the states.

Public Safety

The House would reduce the Violent Crime Trust Fund of \$30.2 billion by \$5.9 billion over five years — a nearly 20 percent cut. It appears that the reductions target prevention funding in the trust fund.

The Senate would reduce the trust fund by an unspecified amount — as little as \$2 billion, as much as \$5 billion. It fully funds all law enforcement programs in the trust fund, and like the House, also appears to target trust fund prevention programs for reduction or elimination.

In other areas, the Senate's budget proposal would cut the Legal Services Corporation by 65 percent and increase funding for federal policing programs — the FBI, Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service — by \$2.7 billion.

Miscellaneous

The House and Senate assume the repeal of Davis Bacon. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations would be terminated.

The Senate would put rural development programs into state block grants that would reduce overall funding for those programs by \$700 million over five years, or approximately 10 percent each year.

The House also assumes a block grant and cuts of approximately 20 percent annually in rural development programs.

The Senate assumes a 10 percent cut each year in the Extension program and the House assumes a 17

grant with budgetary savings.

With respect to housing, the Senate and the House plan assumes additional funding to renew Section 8 contracts, freeze housing funds for the elderly (Section 202), disabled (Section 811), and persons with AIDS, and assumes authorizing new block grants for public housing and another for other housing assistance.

The House plan assumes greater consolidation of HUD programs than

Among the results of the chair's proposal would be the consolidation of 60 job training programs, including those under the Job Training Partnership Act, with an overall reduction in funds of 25 percent.

The major impact on the education side is the proposed elimination of the Education Department in the House budget.

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Forget the smokestacks! In rural counties, pollution wears a different face

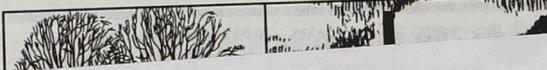
Cynthia Shultz
research assistant

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adopted in North Carolina in the 1980s and early 1990s recognized (bond) that they have the financial



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 Yes ___ No ___

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3. If you have not made use of EDI yet, but understand the value it can bring to your organization, are you interested in receiving EDI education courses?
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7. If you are not using EDI technology but plan to do so, in what time frames are you looking to implement?
 3 months ___ 6 months ___ 1 year ___ 2 years ___ 5 years ___

8. Are you using any other EDI service? Yes ___ If Yes, which one? ___ No ___

9. Have your suppliers expressed an interest in using EDI to do business with your organization?
 Yes ___ If Yes, to what degree? High ___ Medium ___ Low ___ No ___

Are there specific services that would help you plan, implement & operate an EDI environment?
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North Carolina

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Livestock operators are also required to provide assurance (e.g., by

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Rural communities are faced with the growing realities of this new breed of farming. Intense livestock farming has brought many jobs to small rural counties, but the environmental impact may be more than they have gained for this time.

White House conference sets stage for seniors in the 21st century

By Doug Bovin
NACo first vice president

On May 2-5, more than 3,000 delegates and observers met in Washington for the 1995 White House Conference on Aging. This was the fourth White House Conference on Aging in history and the last to be held in this century. The theme of the conference, "America Now and Into the 21st Century: Generations Aging Together with Independence, Opportunity and Dignity," struck an intergenerational chord that permeated the entire proceedings.

The conference focused on the interdependence of generations and among members of extended families, and the responsibility of individuals to plan for changes that will occur throughout their lifespan.

Delegates were passionate in their need for this nation to provide adequate and accessible home and community-based long-term care options to prevent the premature and inappropriate institutionalization of frail older and disabled persons.

Additionally, the conference highlighted the unique contributions and needs of special populations, especially veterans, caregivers (including grandparents), rural elderly, women, minorities and individuals with disabilities.

The conference agenda was developed by a bipartisan policy board comprised of members of Congress. Delegates were chosen by governors and members of the 103rd and 104th Congresses. And a few delegates, like myself, were chosen by

the policy board to represent national organizations that play an important role in aging services.

Youth delegates as well as delegates representing business and industry also participated in this historic event.

The agenda for the conference focused on four major issues:

- assuring comprehensive health care, including long-term care
- promoting economic security
- maximizing housing and support service options, and

• maximizing options for a quality life.

Given current political events, the most hotly debated issues at the conference involved health care. Delegates were passionate in their need for this nation to provide adequate and accessible home and community-based long-term care options to prevent the premature and inappropriate institutionalization of frail older and disabled persons.

Additionally, the White House Conference on Aging delegates firmly stated their support for Medicare, Medicaid and the Older Americans Act. They stated that they did not think that it was fair to balance the budget on the backs of seniors by cutting these important programs.

In all, the delegates passed 40 resolutions which they hope will be translated into action at the various

levels of government and by the private sector. There is precedent for such action.

Accomplishments of the previous three conferences include:

1961 — enactment of Medicare, Medicaid and the Older Americans Act

1971 — legislation enabling the Supplemental Security Income Program, the Older Americans Act Nutrition Program, Home Care, the National Institute on Aging, as well as the House Select Committee on Aging, and

1981 — Social Security reform amendments of 1983.

The report of the conference will be available within the next three months. To request a copy, contact WHCOA, 501 School St., S.W., 8th Floor, Washington, DC 20024, phone: 202/245-7116, fax: 202/245-7857, Internet: conference@bangate.aoa.dhhs.gov.

FEDERAL BUDGET from page 1

increase in the Payments in Lieu of Taxes Program from \$104 million to \$125 million beginning in 1996. The Senate assumes a 10 percent reduction in the operating budgets of the Forest Service, National Park Service (NPS), Fish and Wildlife, and the Bureau of Land Management. The House assumes a 10 percent cut in NPS operations, that no new lands would be acquired by the above agencies, and a 50 percent cut in new construction programs. Both committees assume opening the Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration.

The House applies a cost-benefit analysis to Superfund projects, for a savings of \$1 billion over seven years.

The House budget would eliminate the Department of Energy. The Senate budget assumes consolidation of Department of Energy programs, resulting in a reduction of \$1.4 billion in outlays over five years, but does not specify which programs would be consolidated.

Both bills eliminate the Urban Park and Recreation Fund.

Agriculture/Rural Development

The Senate bill assumes a \$5.5 billion cut in farm subsidies over five years. This is one-third of the amount proposed by Senate Agriculture Committee Chairman Richard Lugar (R-Ind.).

The House measure assumes a \$9 billion cut in subsidies over five years.

The Senate would put rural development programs into state block grants that would reduce overall funding for those programs by \$700 million over five years, or approximately 10 percent each year.

The House also assumes a block grant and cuts of approximately 20 percent annually in rural development programs.

The Senate assumes a 10 percent cut each year in the Extension program and the House assumes a 17

percent reduction.

Transportation

Both the House and Senate phase out mass transit operating subsidies and terminate highway demonstration programs. No new starts would be funded for mass transit.

The House changes the federal share for capital mass transit projects from 80 percent to 50 percent. It phases out operating and capital subsidies for Amtrak, while the Senate only phases out operating assistance. The Essential Air Service Program and grants to "reliever" airports are also eliminated by the House.

Community Development and Housing

The chairman's bill for the Senate Budget Resolution assumes a \$3.3 billion savings in FY96 and a \$18.9 billion savings over five years from community and regional development programs.

To achieve these savings, the Community Development Block Grant Program (CDBG) would be cut by 50 percent in 1996 by targeting funds to the most needy areas (the entitlement status of some urban counties would be in jeopardy).

The Economic Development Administration (EDA) would be eliminated along with the Department of Commerce. The Appalachian Regional Commission (ARC) would be phased out over five years, and several rural development programs would be consolidated into a block grant with budgetary savings.

With respect to housing, the Senate and the House plan assumes additional funding to renew Section 8 contracts, freeze housing funds for the elderly (Section 202), disabled (Section 811), and persons with AIDS, and assumes authorizing new block grants for public housing and another for other housing assistance.

The House plan assumes greater consolidation of HUD programs than

the Senate. The House budget resolution would cut CDBG by 20 percent (\$924 million) and consolidate CDBG with the HOME Program and housing for the elderly, disabled and persons with AIDS. Funds would be allocated to the states.

The report accompanying the House plan specifies that the Banking Committee should determine the number and parameters of any new block grants. The new block grant funding level would reflect an overall 20 percent reduction in the \$9 billion total for the consolidated programs.

Like the Senate, the House plan would eliminate EDA and ARC, and reduce rural water and waste disposal grants and loans by \$63 million and maintain this reduced funding level, \$467 million, annually for five years.

Education and Training

Under the House budget, education, training, employment and social services would sustain a \$127.9 billion or 28 percent cut over the next seven years.

Specifically, job training employment programs would be cut by about 30 percent, with the establishment of a new job training block grant that would consolidate job training, employment, vocational education, literacy and rehabilitative services programs.

For the same period, the Senate would reduce overall spending on these programs by \$59.4 billion, or 14 percent over seven years.

Among the results of the chair's proposal would be the consolidation of 60 job training programs, including those under the Job Training Partnership Act, with an overall reduction in funds of 25 percent.

The major impact on the education side is the proposed elimination of the Education Department in the House budget.

In so doing, the House also pro-

poses to eliminate funding for: bilingual and immigrant education; Goals 2000, a program designed to better coordinate education and job training; libraries; and vocational and adult education programs. The Senate does not make these drastic education cuts, nor does it propose to eliminate the department.

Human Services

The Senate assumes savings of \$47 billion over five years from welfare reform. This figure represents about \$15 billion fewer cuts than the House welfare reform bill. The House budget incorporates the welfare bill's savings.

The Senate assumes that there will be an Aid to Families with Dependent Children block grant and consolidation of child care programs. It also assumes that the Senate will not follow the House and will keep the entitlement for foster care and adoption assistance, but would instead reduce the federal matching rate to 50 percent for all states.

On the nutrition side, the Senate budget assumes that the food stamp program would retain its entitlement nature, but with further targeting of benefits, and that the child nutrition programs would not be folded into block grants.

Finally, the Senate proposal assumes that benefits for legal immigrants will be limited, but does not say that they will be eliminated.

Social services programs in general are hit hard by the proposed cuts. The Low-Income Home Energy Assistance Program would be eliminated in the House budget, but not in the Senate. The Senate proposes a 20 percent cut in the Social Services Block Grant (Title XX). The House does not include this cut.

The House would reduce Head Start to FY94 levels, a cumulative cut of more than \$1.4 billion over seven years. The Senate leaves Head Start funding at current levels.

Health

The Medicaid Program would be "block-granted" in both assumptions. The cut to state and county governments amounts to at least 25 percent by the seventh year.

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The House would reduce the Violent Crime Trust Fund of \$30.2 billion by \$5.9 billion over five years — a nearly 20 percent cut. It appears that the reductions target prevention funding in the trust fund.

The Senate would reduce the trust fund by an unspecified amount — as little as \$2 billion, as much as \$5 billion. It fully funds all law enforcement programs in the trust fund, and like the House, also appears to target trust fund prevention programs for reduction or elimination.

In other areas, the Senate's budget proposal would cut the Legal Services Corporation by 65 percent and increase funding for federal policing programs — the FBI, Drug Enforcement Agency and the Immigration and Naturalization Service — by \$2.7 billion.

Miscellaneous

The House and Senate assume the repeal of Davis Bacon. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations would be terminated.

Proposed House Budget by County Issue Area

Key Funding — Program Changes

House		
FY96 — \$19.3 FY 2002 — \$17.8	Natural Resources and Public Lands FY95 Budget — \$22.3 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts National Park Service (NPS) by 10% > Cuts NPS, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, and Bureau of Land Management's new construction budget by 50% > Kills new land acquisition by NPS, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, and Bureau of Land Management for five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Opens Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration > Eliminates the Department of Energy > Eliminates Urban Park and Recreation Fund
FY96 — \$13 FY 2002 — \$8.1	Agriculture/Rural Development FY95 Budget — \$14 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts Extension Service by 17% > Cuts agricultural subsidies by \$9 billion over five years 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Consolidates rural development programs into a block grant, and cuts approximately 20% annually
FY96 — \$40.5 FY 2002 — \$43.3	Transportation FY95 Budget — \$42.5 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Eliminates mass transit operating subsidies > Terminates highway demonstration projects > Reduces federal share from 80% to 50% for mass transit capital projects 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Terminates funding for Amtrak > Eliminates Essential Air Service Program
FY96 — \$6.7 FY 2002 — \$6.1	Community Development and Housing* FY95 Budget — \$9.2 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts CDBG by 20%, and consolidates it with the HOME Program, and housing for the elderly, disabled and persons with AIDS > Eliminates Appalachian Regional Council 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Eliminates Economic Development Administration > Reduces rural water and waste disposal grants and loans by \$63 million and maintains the reduced funding level for five years
FY96 — \$45.7 FY 2002 — \$44.6	Education and Training FY95 Budget — \$58.3 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts job training programs by 30% > Establishes new job training block grant 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Eliminates Department of Education
FY96 — \$222.7 FY 2002 — \$277.6	Human Services* FY95 Budget — \$220 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Eliminates Low-Income Energy Assistance Program 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Reduces and holds Head Start Program to FY94 level
FY96 — \$299.4 FY 2002 — \$383.6	Health FY95 Budget — \$279.2 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts Maternal and Child Health, and Prevention block grants by 62% 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > "Block-grants" Medicaid
FY96 — \$17.8 FY 2002 — \$15.9	Public Safety FY95 Budget — \$18.5 (\$ in billions)	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Cuts Violent Crime Trust Fund by \$5.9 billion (nearly 20%) 	
*Some of the housing funding figures in the Community Development and Housing section are also reflected in the Human Services section totals.	Miscellaneous	
	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Both House and Senate assume repeal of Davis-Bacon Act 	<ul style="list-style-type: none"> > Both House and Senate eliminate the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

Proposed Senate Budget by County Issue Area

Key Funding — Program Changes

Senate

Natural Resources and Public Lands

FY95 Budget — \$22.3 (\$ in billions)

- > Fully funds PILT Program for first year
 - > Cuts National Park Service, Forest Service, Fish and Wildlife, and Bureau of Land Management's operating budgets by 10%
- > Opens Arctic National Wildlife Refuge to oil exploration
 - > Consolidates unspecified Energy Department programs
 - > Eliminates Urban Park and Recreation Fund

FY96 — \$19.5
FY 2002 — \$15.8

Agriculture/Rural Development

FY95 Budget — \$14 (\$ in billions)

- > Cuts Extension Service by 10%
 - > Cuts agricultural subsidies by \$5.5 billion over five years
- > Consolidates rural development programs into a block grant, and cuts approximately 10% annually

FY96 — \$13.9
FY 2002 — \$10.1

Transportation

FY95 Budget — \$42.5 (\$ in billions)

- > Eliminates mass transit operating subsidies
- > Terminates highway demonstration projects
 - > Eliminates Amtrak operating subsidies

FY96 — \$36.5
FY 2002 — \$41

Community Development and Housing*

FY95 Budget — \$9.2 (\$ in billions)

- > Cuts CDBG by 50% in FY96
 - > Eliminates Department of Commerce
 - > Assumes new block grants for public housing and other housing assistance
- > Eliminates Appalachian Regional Council
 - > Freezes housing funds for the elderly, disabled and persons with AIDS

FY96 — \$5.8
FY 2002 — \$4.4

Education and Training

FY95 Budget — \$58.3 (\$ in billions)

- > Cuts job training program by 25%
- > Consolidates 60 job training programs

FY96 — \$56.4
FY 2002 — \$57.8

Human Services*

FY95 Budget — \$220 (\$ in billions)

- > Cuts Social Services Block Grant (Title XX) by 20%

FY96 — \$228.2
FY 2002 — \$306

Health

FY95 Budget — \$279.2 (\$ in billions)

- > "Block-grants" Medicaid and caps program expenditure growth by reducing 10% expected annual growth rate to 4%
- > Cuts Medicare growth rate from 10% to 7.1% annually
 - > Establishes new block grant for 19 unspecified public health programs

FY96 — \$292
FY 2002 — \$408.5

Public Safety

FY95 Budget — \$18.5 (\$ in billions)

- > Cuts Legal Services Corporation by 65%
- > Increases funding by \$2.7 billion for the FBI, Drug Enforcement Agency, and Immigration and Naturalization Service

FY96 — \$19.9
FY 2002 — \$21.7

Miscellaneous

- > Both House and Senate assume repeal of Davis-Bacon Act
- > Both House and Senate eliminate the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations

*Some of the housing funding figures in the Community Development and Housing section are also reflected in the Human Services section totals.

Need help complying with ADA? Help is on the way!

Is your county complying with the Americans with Disabilities Act (ADA)? As a government official, there are things you should know. And help is on the way.

In order to ensure greater awareness and voluntary compliance with the ADA among state and local government officials, NACo, the National League of Cities (NLC) and the Council of State Governments (CSG) have joined in partnership to achieve this objective.

The partnership will develop, implement and evaluate a comprehensive training program for state

and local ADA coordinators, and elected and appointed officials.

Relying primarily on the existing capacities of NACo, NLC and CSG, this project will include:

- 25 statewide and regional ADA training sessions for state and local government officials
- a series of progressive ADA training sessions, varying in length and content, targeted to local government policy-makers and ADA coordinators at the annual NACo and NLC conferences
- a series of articles, ADA updates and resources, and

ongoing comprehensive assistance to state and local government officials by utilizing the capacity of NACo, NLC and CSG to link its members with the national technical assistance resources offered by the National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research's Disability and Business Technical Assistance centers; the Public Access Section of the Civil Rights Division in the U.S. Department of Justice; the Architectural and Transportation Barriers Compliance (Access) Board; the U.S. Equal Employment Opportunity Commission; the Offices for Civil

Rights in the Departments of Health and Human Services, Transportation, and Labor; as well as their local disability resources, such as independent living centers.

In addition to the ADA training, NACo, NLC and CSG will provide ongoing comprehensive assistance to members regarding ADA compliance through regular ADA updates in their existing publications and through telephone inquiry services.

Additional information about this project, upcoming training activities and ADA compliance will appear in future issues of *County News*. If you

have other questions regarding this new project, please contact Lois Kampinsky, NACo telecommunication and training director, at 202/942-4267.

The project is funded through a \$760,000, three-year grant from the U.S. Department of Education's National Institute on Disability and Rehabilitation Research.

ADA Vantage, Inc., a nationally recognized training and consulting firm specializing in ADA, will be under contract to NLC to provide expertise related to disability issues and ADA compliance.

NACo intergovernmental panel examines federalism issues

By Larry Jones
associate legislative director

Los Angeles County (Calif.) Supervisor Yvonne Brathwaite Burke and several members of NACo's Intergovernmental Relations Steering Committee met in Washington on May 10 and 11 with senior-level staff from the Clinton Administration and Congress to discuss numerous proposals aimed at changing how the federal government relates to state and local governments.

The purpose of the two-day meeting was to find out more about the proposed changes and to begin developing recommendations for any issues that current NACo policy does not address.

Dennis Shea, deputy chief of staff for Senate Majority Leader Bob Dole (R-Kan.), and staff assistant Nelson A. Rockefeller told the group that the Senate would be considering numerous changes in the intergovernmental partnership with state and local governments.

Many federal grants received by state and local governments and some entitlement programs received by individuals will be affected.

Medicaid and welfare would be transformed from entitlement programs to block grants to states. The Job Training Partnership Act, vocational education and other job training programs would be consolidated under a block grant and funds would be allocated to states and localities in a new service delivery system.

"We're not opposed to block grants or taking on additional responsibilities, so long as we get the flexibility and resources we need from the federal government to assist needy individuals."

Yvonne Brathwaite Burke
Los Angeles County (Calif.) supervisor

The Department of Commerce and several federal agencies would be eliminated, some services would be privatized, and many others would be devolved to state and local governments. The crime bill, welfare reform and job training are high priorities.

Supervisor Burke told Shea and Rockefeller that "we're not opposed to block grants or taking on additional responsibilities, so long as we get the flexibility and resources we need from the federal government to assist needy individuals."

Burke and other county officials were urged to continue their dialogue with the majority leader's office and send recommendations on any of the proposed changes.

The group also heard from David Garrison from the Office of Inter-

governmental Affairs in the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services, who discussed Vice President Al Gore's National Performance Review Initiative.

Launched by the Clinton Administration in 1993 to determine how efficiently federal agencies are carrying out their responsibilities, Garrison told the group that, as of September 1994, each federal agency had been reviewed based on several criteria: putting customers first, empowering employees, getting rid of waste, getting back to basics, and identifying best practices.

After the review process, federal agencies began mapping out plans for streamlining their operations and making services more customer-oriented.

Federal operations will be cut significantly, numerous programs will be consolidated into block grants, regulations will be simplified, some services will be phased out, and others will be devolved to state and local governments.

As an example of a plan, Michael Stegman, assistant secretary for policy of the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, told the group that the department plans to reduce the number of employees from 13,000 to 7,500 nationwide; eliminate regional offices and delegate more authority to field offices; and phase out funding for public housing, and instead, provide direct benefits to families, giving them the choice of purchasing housing at the best market price.

The group also heard from Bruce McDowell, deputy director of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations, who discussed the trends in intergovernmental relations and some of the top issues that local and state officials will face as the federal government considers various proposals to change the federal system.

Ann Klinger, former NACo president, announces retirement

Former NACo President Ann Klinger has announced her resignation and retirement from the Merced County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors, effective June 1, due to health reasons. She has been under treatment for cancer. Klinger served as president from 1989-1990.

In a letter to Clerk of the Board Clark Channing, Klinger wrote, "It has been my privilege and pleasure to serve on the Merced County Board of Supervisors since January 1977. I have enjoyed serving the residents of Merced County and appreciate the faith and confidence shown me over the years.

"I would also like to express my appreciation to the fine county employees, department heads and elected officials with whom I've worked these many years. It is with sincere regret that I submit my resignation."

Supervisor Klinger has devoted her life to non-partisan public service for over three decades, first as an active community volunteer, then as an elected official. She was the first woman to serve on the Board of Supervisors in Merced County.

Currently in her fifth term on the board, she served as chairman in 1978, 1981, 1987 and 1992.



Ann Klinger

She was a presidential appointee to the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations from 1991-1993.

Supervisor Klinger has been the recipient of numerous awards, including the Distinguished Service Award from the National Training & Employment Professionals, Woman of Achievement Award from Soroptimist International and the Athena Award for Community Service from the Merced Chamber of Commerce. She was selected for entry to the California Business and Professional Women Hall of Fame in 1990.

Chesterfield wins U.S. Senate Productivity Award

Chesterfield County, Va. received top honors at the U.S. Senate Productivity and Quality Awards (SPQA) 12th annual conference and banquet, April 20.

The U.S. Senate Productivity and Quality Award was established by a 1982 Senate resolution to recognize organizations with exemplary quality and productivity improvement efforts, contributing to national competitiveness. Virginia is one of approximately 15 states with an established awards program, but its program is the most widely developed with the greatest number of applicant submissions. This year, 22 organizations submitted applications.

Recipients are selected by a 20-member SPQA Board comprised of previous medallion recipients, academicians and business people across the state. Selection criteria is based on a written application submission and on-site organization visits which demonstrate measurable quality and

productivity results. Together, the efforts of applicant organizations contribute to improvement throughout Virginia.

Lane B. Ramsey, county administrator, cites the fact that Chesterfield County employees have adopted a quality philosophy into their daily activities as the reason Chesterfield has earned a national reputation for efficient government.

"I am thrilled for our employees," Ramsey said. "The citizens, though, are the real beneficiaries of this effort."

Two members of Chesterfield County's board of supervisors attended the conference and award presentation last month, Jack McHale, chairman of the board, and Harry Daniel. McHale notes this award puts Chesterfield in a category in which past recipients have included IBM, Canon and other notable companies in the private and public sectors.

"This award recognizes both our

commitment and our progress," he said. "We want to be a First Choice Community, and to achieve that goal, we have to provide the very highest level of service at the lowest responsible price."

Daniel, noted that Chesterfield's quality journey has roots in the 1980s with the Total Quality Improvement Program officially chartered in 1992. "In less than three short years," he said, "our employees developed a program of excellence that has been recognized by receiving this award."

Also winning medallions this year were: Georgia-Pacific Corporation, Private Sector Manufacturing category; Plow & Hearth, Private Sector Service category; U.S. Coast Guard Finance Center, Public Sector State and Federal Agencies category; and in addition to Chesterfield County, Portsmouth Public Schools, Public Sector Local Agencies category.

In the wake of domestic violence

Loudoun County, Va. program shelters pets as well as humans

By Beverly A. Schlotterbeck
editor



A pet's vulnerability leads many abused women to forego leaving a violent home, afraid that their pet will be harmed in their stead.

As anyone with a pet knows, they are comforting, isolation-busting companions, often as beloved as human family members. What may come as something of a surprise, though, is the extent to which pets are often on the receiving end of domestic violence just like their owners. A pet's vulnerability leads many abused women to forego leaving a violent home, afraid that their pet will be harmed in their stead.

Loudoun (Va.) Abused Women's Shelter (LAWS) has witnessed the paralyzing impact that fear for a pet's safety can have on an abused woman and her children. "You can't believe the number of women who say, 'I can't come because I can't leave my cat, or I can't leave my dog,'" reports LAWS Director Susan Curtis. Since the LAWS shelter did not

that provides temporary emergency shelter for animals whose owners are seeking shelter at LAWS.

Under the leadership of LCACC Administrator Barbara Cassidy, the agency sought and obtained the assistance of five private boarding facilities that agreed to provide foster care, free of charge, up to 30 days, for pets whose owners were in shelter at the LAWS facility.

able for the companion animal's care. These include placing the animal in foster care for 30 days, placing the animal with a friend or relative, or giving up the animal for adoption.

For the animal and its sheltering kennel's safety, no information is given out about the pet's whereabouts. Even the owner does not know the pet's exact location.

only three after-hour calls have been made.

Cassidy says that the animal wardens, who are uniformed enforcement officers, have encountered little resistance when they remove pets. "What the staff at the women's shelter told us to expect has proven to be true. Abusers are not interested in anyone but the woman. They don't like being exposed," she explained.

One of the best testimonies to the program's effectiveness is a current shelter resident, a young girl in junior high school who was reluctant to leave with her mother because she feared for her cat's safety. "And she had good reason," says Curtis. "Her stepfather had already thrown her cat against the wall three times."

(For more information, call LCACC Administrator Barbara Cassidy at 703/771-0406 or LAWS Director Susan M. Curtis at 703/771-3398.)

accept animals, there was little to do except hope that the abuse did not turn deadly.

However, that all changed two years ago when LAWS and the Loudoun County Animal Care and Control Office (LCACC) staff developed an innovative partnership

LCACC provides 24-hour emergency service. At the request of a LAWS shelter worker, an animal warden will pick up pets and take them to the county's animal shelter.

Within the next 48 hours, LCACC staff will speak with the pet's owner about the options avail-

Since the program began, 18 pets have been sheltered — all cats and dogs. The program costs little to implement. Shelter costs for animals are calculated at \$8 per day, while nighttime on-call rates for animal wardens cost \$33.67 per incident. Since the program began,

Montana county forges planning alliance with fed agencies

By Rick Hartz
Beaverhead County, Mont.

Beaverhead County, located in the southwestern corner of Montana, is the largest county in the state. The county is bounded on three sides by the Continental Divide and consists of approximately 5,560 square miles of high mountain valleys separated by five mountain ranges. With a population of 8,800 people, there are only 158 persons per square mile.

Though vast in size, like many counties in rural Western states, 69 percent of the land is owned by federal and state government. The actions of these state and federal land management agencies can and do have a significant effect on the economic, social and environmental climate of Beaverhead County.

Typically, Beaverhead County commissioners found themselves meeting one week with the Forest Service and talking about the forest plan, another week in a conference with the Bureau of Land Management (BLM) to discuss that agency's use plans on lands they have jurisdiction over, and still another meeting with the manager of the Red Rock Lakes National Wildlife Refuge (U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service), discussing over land management issues their 44,000-plus acres located in Beaverhead County.

Past involvement in any of the federal agencies' land management processes were often conflict-based, with the county government reacting in decisions instead of participating in decision-making. At the same time, the Forest Service and BLM recognized that the land and resource management plans that were in place

had very little "ownership" by the citizens of the area.

There was the perception that folks were "out of the loop" as a result of this existing hodgepodge of land and resource management plans.

Citizens had to attend any number of meetings by the various agencies; oftentimes dealing with the same subject in the same area of the county. It was rarely clear what happened to this input or if anyone was listening. All parties recognized individually that there had to be a better way to do business.

Getting their act together

Finally, late in 1993, Beaverhead County, along with the Forest Service and the BLM, convened a series of meetings between all the affected agencies. The results, a Memorandum of Understanding (MOU) concerning a coordinated ecosystem approach to planning in Beaverhead County, that was signed in June of 1994.

In addition to Beaverhead County, the Forest Service and BLM, the parties of the MOU included the Montana Department of State Lands; the Montana Department of Fish, Wildlife and Parks; U.S. Fish and Wildlife Service; and the National Park Service.

Each party recognized that its authority is distinctly different and is guided by specific laws, regulations and administrative responsibilities. However, they also recognized the need to coordinate with each other in a more collaborative approach to resource management in Beaverhead County, as well as an obligation to coordinate the preparation of their land management plans with local governments and agencies.



The Interagency Steering Group has met on a monthly basis since the signing of the MOU. The meetings have been increasingly productive as the group learns how to interact with each other and to come to mutual agreement on operating procedures.

As a result of interaction and of increased interest, the Beaverhead County Soil Conservation District is in the process of being added to the MOU and the Interagency Steering Group.

Benefits of collaboration

What have been the benefits to Beaverhead County by participating in this process?

One immediate benefit was that the county secured a grant through the farm bill to partially support its Land Use and Planning Department. In addition, the county has been able to take advantage of the resources and data available through the federal and state agencies that are party to the MOU. The MOU also provides for sharing training opportunities, and the county's land use and planning coordinator was able to attend a national collaborative planning workshop in September of 1994.

Probably the most important benefit to the county is that federal, state and local agencies are able to come to the table in a true partnership to address issues of mutual interest and to work together to resolve them.

In January, the Interagency Steering Group sponsored, in cooperation with the Montana Consensus Council, a workshop on Citizen-Based Planning. Participants included members of the ranching, business, educational, environmental, mining and other communities affected by the resource management decisions of

these agencies.

A diverse citizen working group has resulted from this workshop. Its purpose is to foster understanding among the individuals and groups with diverse viewpoints on land use and growth issues in Beaverhead County.

Future directions

Where these and other activities are heading is still unclear. The project is only nine months old and still defining itself. The waters we are in are uncharted for an effort of this size and scope. But some things have already become clear.

The lines of communication and understanding are better than they have ever been between the parties. Trust between the agencies has increased and resources, information and expertise are being shared. Most importantly, as the citizens become more involved in the early stages of the decision-making process, the county's economic considerations, social values and natural resource concerns will be recognized and addressed more fully in the resulting plans.

To address the true measure of the effort's success, we need to look down the road several years. We expect that there will be continued savings in money, time and efficiency in the area of land use and planning for Beaverhead County.

A coordinated planning document between all of the involved agencies that expresses the citizens' vision of their county's future would be a sure sign of success.

(Hartz is Beaverhead County land use and planning coordinator. For more information, contact him at 406/683-2642.)

The crunch is on: Florida county reinvents its jail

By Harold B. Wilber
Pinellas County, Fla.

I recently heard a statement which said: "Ten years ago, most government organizations were working at 30 percent efficiency and now are working at 70 percent."

If one accepts this as true, then why the change? Are bureaucrats employing the effective management principles of Peters and other management gurus or are they changing because they simply are being denied more resources? I suspect it is some of both.

This article will point out some ways which managers of county jails can deal with the budget crunch. We have been effective in employing such techniques at the Pinellas County, Fla. jail.

In many areas in corrections today, we, as administrators, are confronted with two seemingly dichotomous trends, increasing numbers of prisoners and zero growth or ever-decreasing budgets. In my county sheriff's office and jail, this was indeed the situation. So what was one to do? The answers were simple, but applying the solutions were not so simple.

Changing employee attitudes

First, we addressed staff attitudes. I have been in public service



Harold B. Wilber

for 30 years and I have often listened to the refrain of subordinates: "I need more people."

Over the years we have become used to throwing money or people at problems and our organizations have grown accordingly. Now, the taxpayers, through their elected officials, have said enough is enough. And, the elected officials are taking a no-growth stance or cutting budgets. Our staff then had to fully appreciate this reality. They could not expect increases like before, nor could they be using the "cop out" of "not enough people" to avoid doing things that must be done.

After this attitude adjustment took hold through a "What part of 'No' don't you understand?" approach, a complete assessment of what was being done in the correc-

tional setting was conducted.

Evaluating the front end

At our jail I started at the front end. I asked, Where are our prisoners coming from? How are they getting to jail? i.e. What agency is transporting? Are the arresting city police transporting? Should they have even been arrested or brought to jail? Could they be given Notices to Appear? Is the pretrial release program effective? Do the interviewers screen seven days a week? Can schedules be adjusted? What is the failure to appears rate? Is objective classification done? Are direct supervision techniques employed?

These are just examples of questions; you are limited only by your imagination. Walking around and chatting with staff provided much insight and generated more questions.

Cutting the paperwork trail

In the assessment of the whole operation, we looked at every piece of paperwork our staff generated or responded to and we asked if it was required, really required.

I discovered an elaborate weekly statistical report that had no statutory or regulatory requirement. I asked the boss if he could do without it and he said, "Sure."

As we looked at our staff, we had to avoid looking at our staff! We looked at the staff positions and

didn't confuse faces with spaces.

We asked what the mission of our agency was and looked at the positions in the budget to support that mission.

We asked ourselves the tough question of could we live without this or that position. A fancy title on a position gave us a clue that the position might not be required by higher authority. We considered our inmate-to-staff ratio, too, as well as the ratio of line staff to supervisors.

Saving salaries

We next looked at grading of the staff positions and whether the positions call for sworn or non-certified personnel. We asked our oversight agency, the Department of Corrections, to review the lineup of our sworn security positions and we changed those which could be eliminated or manned by unsworn. We were able to save much in salaries or high-risk retirement costs.

To reinforce the attitude adjustment of our staff regarding allocation of personnel, I required that whenever they sought staff increases they must identify compensatory reductions. We followed up on inspections by others outside the organization. Those fresh looks are quite helpful.

Assessing past relationships

We found it important to stay focused on mission requirements in the budgeted positions review because local customs, practices or favors to other agencies by management over the years resulted in our organization performing functions having little, if anything, to do with our character. And, if this situation exists in any organization, it is a tough nut to crack.

Good diplomacy along with reminders of limited funding can be effective, however. This whole assessment and adjustment process called for boldness throughout. We were risk takers!

Reorganization helped

We looked for opportunities to flatten or otherwise streamline our agency and operation. Again, we reviewed our mission and functions and put some boxes and lines differently on paper to see if there could be excesses or improper lineups for any reason.

I saw an organizational chart once which did not make sense to me. The reason was some people and functions were moved from appropriate placement because of personality conflicts of the people in the positions. Also, we empowered our staff to suggest or try different ways. It worked.

After we reviewed the arrangement of our positions in our budget, we looked to see if the appropriately classified people were actually working in these positions performing the specific functions called for.

We asked questions like, Where are there shortages and why? Are there "loaners" out, where, for how long, and why? When were the last job task analyses done? What are the dates of position descriptions? Are there written job descriptions in Fiscal and Personnel? Where is the overtime pay going? Why?

Minimizing staff anxiety

Our reviews generated staff anxiety and this was minimized by including as much staff as possible in the analyses. We were not about firing people. We were managing. Besides, as a practical matter, most public systems today you cannot fire anyone as a result of such a review.

Normal attrition and realignment of personnel absorbed the adjustments; some promotions in addition to our savings even occurred.

Big-ticket items reviewed

The mission, operations and staffing review also included evaluation of our capital and operating costs, especially the big-ticket items like food, health care and vehicles.

Again, it was necessary to ask questions, or at least consider what the last time cost analyses questions were asked. Such questions included addressing the efficacy of privatizing food, health care, commissary or other areas. We asked, Should we automate? Are we charging inmates wherever can?

We also reviewed who is assigned vehicles and why. Sometimes there are employees who have government vehicles assigned them in a previous position and kept the allowance upon transfer to a position where the vehicle was required.

The discontinuance of a car allowance surely got attention, goal credibility to the seriousness of our efforts, and perhaps encouraged some of the beneficial suggestions from other staff.

Creativity the key

We learned that we must always be creative. The challenges of corrections and its increasing demands require us to be innovative. Intermediate sanctions and volunteer help, yet they are just other dimensions of our business and not panaceas. Our review engendered nearly \$1 million in savings.

The national hue and cry to tough will continue to front-load our systems. So, we can truly say we must do more with less. We do not let this crunch get us down. We discovered there is some fat in our agency and you can do something about it. I suspect that this is the case in many agencies.

(Wilber is the commander of Pinellas County jail. For more information, contact him at 813/588-6200.)

Fifteen county programs named semifinalists for Innovations Awards

Fifteen county programs have made it through the semifinal round of judging for the Innovations in American Government Awards Program, sponsored by the Ford Foundation and the John F. Kennedy School of Government at Harvard University. A total of 100 projects out of a pool of 1,451 applicants were chosen — 30 are federal programs, 28 are state initiatives, and the remaining 42 are locally run programs.

Formerly restricted to state and local applicants, the program was known as Innovations in State and Local Government. This is the first year federal initiatives are being included in the program.

Following is a list of the county-run programs that were chosen:

- Contra Costa County (Calif.) Department of Health Services — General Assistance Alcohol and Drug Diversion Services
- Los Angeles County (Calif.) Department of Public Social Services — General Relief On-Line Distribution (GOLD)
- Los Angeles County (Calif.) Metropolitan Transportation Authority — Metro Construction

Change Control System

- Riverside County (Calif.) Department of Mental Health — A Call to Care

- Ventura County (Calif.) Personnel Department — Ventura County Entrepreneur Academy

- Boulder County (Colo.) Health Department — Genesis: Health Young Families

- Hillsborough County (Fla.) Community Health and Human Services Department — Hillsborough County Health Care Plan

- Montgomery County (Md.) Office of Procurement — Re-Engineering the Procurement Process

- Wayne County (Mich.) Executive Office — Project Harmony

- Nassau County (N.Y.) Probation Department — Recidivist Alcohol Probationer Program

- Deschutes County (Ore.) in Partnership with Deschutes National Forest — Deschutes County Restorative Justice Corps

- Allegheny County (Pa.) Health Department — Hazardous Materials Training Program for Hospital Emergency Departments

- Chester County (Pa.) Board of Commissioners — Municipal Open Space Program
- Prince William County (Va.) Community Services Board — Rapid Resolution Program, and
- Pepin County (Wis.) Land Conservation Department — Conservative Credit Initiative.

In July, the field of 100 will be narrowed to 30 finalists. Of those, 15 winning programs will each receive a \$100,000 grant; the other 15 finalists will each receive a \$20,000 grant. The winning programs will be announced in the fall.

Since the Innovations Program began in 1985, the Ford Foundation has made grants totaling \$8.9 million to winners and finalists.

Innovations Awards recognize programs and policies that represent fresh, highly effective approaches to meeting public needs. The 100 semifinalists address problems across a broad spectrum of public policy, from social services to environmental preservation, from telecommunications to government effectiveness, and from welfare reform to community development.

Local government officials give President's Council on Sustainable Development a lasting lesson

By Nina Petrovich
research associate



Photo by Nina Petrovich

Shasta County (Calif.) Supervisor Francie Sullivan explains how his county has dealt with sustainable development decisions before the President's Council on Sustainable Development.

ties. We've done an extraordinary number of things that support the goals of the PCSD. You can learn from us."

Gary Lawrence, representing Seattle (Wash.) Mayor Norm Rice, and director for the Institute of Sustainable Communities, added, "Sustainability is at its heart about individual choice. If we want people to make sustainable choices, we

need to let them own their choices. It is an issue of scale. National solutions by nature are devoid of scale. Therefore, if we create a sustainable United States, it must be done locally. We all agree that goals need to be created at the national level. It's the role of federal agencies to empower local solutions, that's all."

Continuing, Lawrence said, "We need leadership from you. That's a

different thing from telling us what to do. This nation lacks any unifying goals about its future. We need some way to measure whether we are succeeding or failing as a nation. If we know what we're doing, we would know how we are doing."

Art Morris, research executive, PTI, Inc., NACo's technology arm, emphasized the importance of developing partnerships with local governments, adding, "Indeed it's a challenge. We've heard the diversity just in this room that exists between local governments. Imagine the different needs which exist in local governments across the country."

In our county, sustainable development is what most people have always done, added Francie Sullivan, Shasta County (Calif.) supervisor.

"In the natural resource industry, if we haven't made sustainable decisions, we won't stay alive. In my county, we have an 80-year-old man replanting his land after a forest fire, and not because he has to. It gives new meaning to sustainable decision-making. Sustainability needs to be a tool and presented as a tool to help people make decisions, not as a government policy."

NACo Sustainable Development Position

In a recent statement, Mary Pearmine, chair, Marion County (Ore.) Board of Commissioners, and chair, NACo's Sustainable Development Task Force, outlined the task force's position on local governments and sustainable development.

What we need from the federal government is:

- recognition and affirmation of existing local sustainability projects
- a framework on which to build a local design for sustainability
- an appreciation that the function for sustainability will vary from community to community
- a recognition that the designs for community sustainability must be created locally
- a partnership with communities in defining what outcomes should be developed to measure progress toward sustainability, and
- a policy, not a prescription.

County News begins series on "people-regionalism"

As HUD secretary, Henry Cisneros, has taken a firm stand on the need for communities to reconnect with their poorest citizens, advocating, among other actions, housing programs which move the more disadvantaged out of the inner-city ghetto and into suburban communities. Only then, Cisneros believes, can the poor take advantage of the resources in spirit and in community that the suburbs offer.

In March, Cisneros authored an essay — the third in a series — titled "Regionalism: The New Geography of Opportunity." In it, he draws a distinction between "things-regionalism" and "people-regionalism," and advocates the need for suburban communities, through people-regionalism, to become engaged with their core inner-cities in addressing the problem of poverty.

The best example of things-regionalism, as defined by Cisneros, are the nation's approximately 33,000 special districts — regional cooperative enterprises that deal with the "things" of a community — airports, transportation, water and sewer facilities, and mass transit, for example.

While Cisneros' ideas for addressing poverty, especially as they call for suburban involvement, are controversial in some quarters, the examples of people-regionalism he provides in his essay are thought-provoking samples of unique government structures or programs. Beginning with this issue, County News will reprint these examples in its next few issues. We invite your comments.

An inner city/inner suburb coalition in the Minnesota Legislature Suburbs can become "inner cities" too

During the past decade, social distress — poverty, crime, school dropouts — has increased more in many old, inner suburbs than in many long-poor city neighborhoods. Inner-suburban social disintegration generally has not reached inner-city levels, but the downward trend in these neighborhoods is clear. Inner suburbs and inner cities

both have a vital interest that every community in their region, including the most prosperous, do its "fair share." People-regionalism means diversity, balance and stability in every area of a region.

"Well, the Twin Cities are different," skeptics often scoff when I cite the area as a model of regional reform. And they're right, the Twin

Cities area is different — a high level of civic culture; a 27-year-old Metropolitan Council (the Met Council); and a seven county, 189-municipality Fiscal Disparities Plan, the nation's most far-reaching regional revenue sharing mechanism.

But what really distinguishes the Twin Cities area is that older, inner-ring, blue-collar suburbs are making common cause with the central cities. Primarily through the efforts of State Representative Myron Orfield of Minneapolis, legislators from communities such as Columbia Heights and Brooklyn Park now recognize that "inner-city" problems — poverty, crime, declining schools — are growing rapidly in their communities.

Both older suburbs and central cities have been hurt economically by disparity in regional growth, three-fourths of which has occurred in wealthy "Fertile Crescent" suburbs like Bloomington, Edina and Eden Prairie.

As a result legislators, from the central cities, older suburbs and Democrat-represented rural areas formed a powerful legislative coalition. In each of the past two sessions, the coalition passed a metro-wide "fair share" housing bill twice vetoed by the state's Independent-Republican governor; restricted the use of tax-increment financing to only depressed communities;

changed State tax laws to remove incentives to subdivide farmland; and placed three regional agencies controlling transportation planning, transit services and sewer services under the Met Council. The coalition failed by a narrow margin to add high-end residential property to the 23-year-old tax-sharing plan, and its attempt to convert the Met Council from gubernatorial appointment to direct election was defeated by a single vote.

The movement toward regional cooperation in the Twin Cities area continues to broaden its base: over 350 suburban churches have become members of a metropolitan alliance committed to "fair share" housing in the suburbs; two dozen older suburbs have embraced the proposal for a metro-wide, unified tax base; and support from the press, civic and business groups, and religious leadership continues to grow.

In regional reform, the Twin Cities area is the school of America. The successful political coalitions built between central cities and older suburbs there are a model for metropolitan areas across the country. What is missing in America's declining metropolitan areas is political leadership championing the common cause.

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Neal Peirce commentary

Land use and the poor: a bishop speaks out

By Neal R. Peirce
Washington Post Writers Group

(Neal Peirce is a syndicated columnist who writes about local government issues. His columns do not reflect the opinions of County News or the National Association of Counties.)

Is there a moral dimension to the new expressways and subdivisions, the fresh strip malls, and sewers and utility lines that keep pushing suburbia ever outward, even as older cities and suburbs wither?

Anthony M. Pilla, the Catholic bishop of Cleveland and eight counties of northeast Ohio, believes so. Sprawl and its consequences, Pilla insists, have helped to trigger the deep and alarming fissure that now plagues American society — on the one side, upwardly mobile Americans on the cutting edge of incessant suburban growth, on the other side, the poor left behind in divested inner-city neighborhoods.

Pilla, a 62-year-old prelate in line to become president of the National Conference of Catholic Bishops this autumn, has become a pioneer among religious leaders of all faiths in raising the issue of

how metropolitan regions are growing. Pilla not only insists that sprawl is sapping the vitality of cities where the poor and minorities live, but that concerned Catholics should be challenging governments and developers to turn much of the same investment back toward older urban and suburban communities.

The Catholic Church itself, Pilla acknowledges, is paying a heavy price for outmigration. As thousands of parishioners move out of old industrial cities like Cleveland and Akron, they imperil whole parishes, leaving large, aging church buildings and hard-pressed parochial schools behind them. Arriving in the new suburbs, this growing population requires expensive new schools with larger staffs.

But, Pilla insists, the moral implications are the worst: Outmigration cuts off the poor from the mainstream of society, choking off natural contacts and opportunity. People's lives are stunted — an issue which "the love of Christ compels us" to address, Pilla wrote in a March 1994 "Church in the City" pastoral statement for his diocese.

In the last two years, Pilla has moved to mobilize his diocese of

almost one million people to take a hard look at urban and land issues, and then mobilize for action. Some 1,200 Catholics took part in a diocesan consultation on the issue. An implementation plan, calling on the diocese to undertake a "prophetic role to overcome poverty, racism, crime and violence," is being debated by the individual parishes.

Personal and spiritual issues will be addressed. Among them: "the moral dimension of choices on where we live," the impact of "moving up" and "moving out" on neighborhoods and family life, "the challenge of interconnectedness" between urban and suburban areas.

But targeted public advocacy is foreseen, too, starting with a diocesan committee on regional land-use policies which will argue before governments and private corporate boards "for policies that are economically, socially, environmentally and morally responsible."

Translation: Invest more in cities and older suburbs; save the "greenfields" on the urban edge.

Quiet persuasion and networking are part of the plan too. Pilla has faulted not just the pro-suburban tilt of government policies, but "builders, real estate brokers, developers

and banks" who focus virtually all their attention on far-out suburbs, indirectly inflicting deep harm on the inner cities and their people.

His hope is that individual Catholics will quietly network with people they know personally, whether in government or business, urging that investment be focused back on the cities and older suburbs.

With Catholics constituting 30 percent of the Cleveland region's population, there's clearly dramatic potential to influence both public policies and private decisions. But Pilla also envisions a thoroughly ecumenical effort, with multiple denominations and faiths joining in.

And while he promises not to push the effort on the entire National Conference of Catholic Bishops, Pilla has received interested queries from dioceses across the country and would clearly be pleased to see his effort duplicated elsewhere.

Even on Pilla's home ground, however, the effort is controversial. Many suburbanites ask him — "Why pick on us? What's so bad about wanting to improve our own condition?" Pilla seems especially pained, as a bishop, by such reactions as "Why do you dislike people in the suburbs?" Or — "I moved out of the

city to get away from those people."

More in sorrow than anger, Pilla chooses to interpret those reactions as those of uninformed, but well-meaning people. His intent has always been to balance development, not to condemn suburban growth and suburbanites.

"Some Catholics immediately respond to the Gospel," says Pilla. "Others are Americans first, consumers second, Republicans and Democrats third, and only then Catholics."

And he acknowledges there has to be "a conversion experience" for many people to grasp the interdependence of cities and suburbs, to understand that Christian obligations to serve one's fellow man stretch beyond personal salvation and a single parish church to moral issues involving an entire diocese and the global church.

Recently, he reports, more and more of his flock, especially young people, have approached him to say they're encouraged to see the church taking on an issue as serious and pressing as the future of cities and the fate of the poor.

Pilla intends to press on: "If you love God and all he has created, this is an issue you must consider."

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News from the nation's counties

North

PENNSYLVANIA

• Members of an ALLEGHENY COUNTY senior citizen center are about to enter cyberspace for the first time, and, in the process, they hope to prove that computers are not just for young adults and that the "information revolution" has not passed them by.

Coinciding with Older Americans Month, the Commission on the Future of Libraries and the Allegheny County commissioners are launching a new project called "Seniors on Line." The project will give the elderly the power to access the Carnegie Library of Pittsburgh's electronic card catalogue; e-mail their state and federal legislators; and, through selected Internet connections, gain access to consumer, travel and general news information. Seniors will also be able to access Three Rivers Free-Net, a local electronic bulletin board containing various types of community information.

The library commission and the county's department of aging outfitted the senior center with two interactive PCs, modems, printers and CD-Rom software for about \$5,000. This center will serve as a pilot program. If it is successful, the commission hopes to begin serving the county's 385,000 elderly by

equipping 23 more centers.

South

FLORIDA

• Businesses across the United States are putting more zip into their mail, thanks to innovations developed by SARASOTA COUNTY government.

Computer shipping software, which was reworked especially for the county's mail room, now is helping streamline mail processing at companies nationwide. The software recently went on the market and is selling fast, said Doug Gutch, sales manager of EVCOR, the Tampa firm which worked with county staff to develop it.

"The software speeds up the county's large mailings of license plate renewals, tax bills, utility bills and court notices," said County Mail Services Section Supervisor Ted Tobias.

Before, mail clerks had to refer to postal charts to calculate various charges. They had to take into consideration first-class rates, book rates, certified mailing charges, and differences in charges which varied depending upon the section of the United States to which a letter or package was addressed.

"Now we just enter the first three digits of the zip code and click the type of mail," Tobias said. "The

computer does all the calculations and spits out the postage."

In the year since the county began using the system, it has saved \$25,000 in labor costs, which completely covers the cost of the computer equipment and software fees for the system.

VIRGINIA

• PRINCE WILLIAM COUNTY Department of Fire and Rescue and the county's volunteer fire and rescue companies have joined with other fire departments in the Washington D.C. area to help the children in Oklahoma City who were burned or injured in the recent bombing through the Aluminum Cans for Burned Children Program.

The goal of this effort is to raise \$50,000 in one month. At a penny a can, they will need to collect five million cans.

The program has been a community outreach priority of local fire departments since 1988, with the proceeds going to help children with burn injuries throughout the Washington, D.C. area.

On April 29, a seven-member contingent representing the program flew to Oklahoma City with an initial check for \$20,000. The money was delivered to several families of children being treated at Children's Hospital after the bombing. The remainder of the \$50,000 will be delivered upon completion of the

month-long recycling drive.

Midwest

MINNESOTA

• Middle school students from throughout DAKOTA COUNTY took over county government on Friday, May 5. The second annual Teens and Government Day drew 180 seventh- and eighth-graders from 12 schools.

The students learned about potential careers in county government, and took part in a simulated county board meeting and mock trials. "It was neat to be able to decide yourself if the person was guilty or innocent," said Jessie Marthaler, Hastings Middle School, who served as a juror.

During the board meeting, student commissioners discussed and voted on such issues as managing deer in county parks, the need to regulate feedlots, and where to cut the budget in case of a shortfall.

The Dakota County Board of

Commissioners hosts Teens and Government Day to provide an opportunity for students to learn more about county government and about potential careers in government.

West

WASHINGTON

• The CLARK COUNTY dispute Resolution Center opened its doors May 1, offering free services in solving neighborhood conflicts.

The center, staffed by volunteers and specially trained citizen mediators, is set up to resolve difficult ranging from barking dogs to loud noise to overgrown yard grievances and other disagreements.

Fourteen other Washington counties have established similar centers and programs throughout the state and have consistently reported a 70-85 percent rate of settlement. Clark County, however, is the first county to directly operate its program. The budget for the service comes from surcharges on district court filing fees.

We invite readers to submit items for "News from the nation's counties."

Mail to us:

c/o County News,
440 First St., N.W.,
Washington, DC 20001,
or FAX to: 202/393-2630.

Job market

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR — ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.: Contract position requires Master's degree and five years supervisory ex-

Job Market - Classified Rate Schedule

Rates: \$5 per line.
(You can figure the approximate cost of an ad by counting the number of characters, including spaces and punctuation marks, in your copy. One line consists of approximately 38 characters. Divide 38 into the number of characters in your ad. The resulting figure will give you the approximate number of lines. Multiply that figure by 5 to figure your approximate cost.)
Display Classified: \$30 per column inch.
Billing: Invoices will be sent after publication.
Mail advertising copy to: Job Market, County News, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001.
FAX advertising copy to: Job Market, County News, 202/393-2630.

Be sure to include billing information along with copy.
For more information, call County News, National Association of Counties, 202/942-4256.

perience in administration, fiscal management, budgeting, or personnel management. Starting salary, DOQ, from \$59,027 to \$70,402. County residency required within one year of hire date. Selectee must pass drug screen. Closing date: 5-31-95. Contact George Foster, Personnel Officer, 301/475-4494.

COUNTY ATTORNEY — ST. MARY'S COUNTY, MD.: Contract position requires law degree, member of Maryland Bar, authorized to

practice law within Maryland and three years of law/trial experience. Starting salary, \$51,443 plus generous fringe benefits. County residency required within one year of hire date. Selectee must pass drug screen. Closing date: 5-31-95. Contact George Foster, Personnel Officer, 301-475-4494.

COUNTY COORDINATOR — LIVINGSTON COUNTY, ILL.: Population 39,000 (\$15M budget), 315 employees. Central Illinois

County, excellent living amenities, very modest cost of living. Report to County Board; requires a minimum of a BPA prefer MPA and prefer prior administrative experience in comparable local government. Prefer particular experience in land use planning, environmental issues, personnel relations, fiscal management and staff development. Send resume & salary D.O.Q. by June 1, 1995 to: Roger D. Brown, Chairman, Livingston County Board, 112 West Madison Street, Pontiac, Illinois 61764.

Location open. Performance based salary. Send resume in strict confidence to: Lamaute Capital, Inc., 8383 Wilshire Blvd., Suite 840, Beverly Hills, CA 90211, FAX: 213/655-8319. Contact: Denise Lamaute.

LAND COMMISSIONER — ITASCA COUNTY, MINN.: Applications will be accepted from Monday, May 15, 1995 until Friday May 26, 1995 at 4:00 P.M. to establish an eligibility list for Land Commissioner. Current Vacancy: One (1) Full-time position in the Itasca County Land Department. For more information on the job duties and qualifications, and to obtain an application, please contact the Itasca County Job Announcement Hotline Number at 1-218-327-7479, or call 1-218-326-2806 (TDD), or 1-218-327-2807 (TDD), or 1-218-327-2808 (TDD). Itasca County is an equal opportunity employer. M/F.

INVESTMENT REPRESENTATIVE: Expanding brokerage firm is seeking a few select individuals as independent contractors to market mutual funds to institutional clients. Mutual funds are used by institutions as an alternative to hiring money managers and to invest bond proceeds. Position requires Series 6 or 7, will sponsor. Must be results oriented.

DIRECTOR OF AGING SEDGWICK COUNTY, KANSAS

Reporting to the Director of Community Development, the Director of Aging is responsible for the advocacy, planning, coordination, and administration of aging services in Sedgwick County as well as the direction, coordination, and administration of a three county Area Agency on Aging. Dynamic, well-funded agency with 25 member staff team providing case management as a direct service. 77,000 senior population. Masters Degree in Social Sciences, Social Work, Public Administration, or related, plus substantial experience in social service programs, aging services, with Title XIX community-based long term care experience preferred. Applications accepted through June 16, 1995. \$1754/semi-monthly. For more information contact: Sedgwick County Personnel, 510 N. Main, Wichita, KS 67203. Phone (316) 383-7178. FAX (316) 383-7288. An EEO/AA Employer. M/F/D/V.

WATER BILL from page 1

The House bill repeals the current storm water management program and redefines storm water runoff as a "non-point" source of pollution, putting it in the same category as runoff from farms, ranches or forestry activities. Counties under 100,000 population would no longer be subject to the federal storm water permitting program under the National Pollutant Discharge Elimination System (NPDES). Counties that already have an NPDES permit for storm water runoff would be relieved from liability for meeting water quality standards and from citizen suits for non-compliance.

The new House bill also requires states to develop a tailored storm water management program, focusing on specific problem discharges resulting from runoff. Together with local governments, states would determine the parameters of the program as well as the counties which would be included.

Storm water reforms in H.R. 961 have the potential to reduce major costs to counties, particularly the need to apply for a federal permit, currently averaging over \$625,000 in preparation costs.

SRF authorizations

H.R. 961 authorizes \$2.25 billion annually through the year 2000 for the State Revolving Loan Fund (SRF) — grants to states which, in turn, make low-interest loans to local governments. The bill expands

the eligibility for loans to include "any activities that accomplish the purposes of the act."

Wetlands

The most controversial provision in the House bill is the wetlands title which would establish a three-part classification system for wetlands. Federal permits would be required only for those wetlands deemed most valuable.

In addition, the legislation adds a "takings" section to the law. Property owners who are required to obtain a permit for developing in a valuable wetland, and are denied a permit, could demand compensation for the reduced value of their land.

Watershed management

The House bill approved a new program allowing states to plan, manage and coordinate programs that control pollutants affecting watersheds. States would be required to take into account all regional and local watershed programs and consider the recommendations of local governments.

The Senate Environment Committee will likely draft a Clean Water Act bill over the next several weeks, but all indications are that the Senate bill will be far more narrow than H.R. 961, focusing on only storm water, the SRF funding authorization, and possibly some watershed management issues.

Notices . . . notices . . . notices

CONFERENCES

The National Council for Urban Economic Development will sponsor a Tax Cut and Retention Conference, titled "The Competition Heats Up: Tax Cuts and Other Business Retention Strategies," in New York City, June 26-27.

The conference will examine the fierce rivalry among cities and states to keep jobs as well as the various ways economic development officials can try to protect and enhance employment in their communities. Registration is \$400 for members and \$470 for non-members.

For more information, contact: National Council for Urban Economic Development, 1730 K St. N.W., Washington, DC 20006, phone: 202/23-4735.

"Expanded Horizons" is the theme for the Illinois 15th Annual Conference and Trade Show, sponsored by the Illinois Recycling Association, the City of Chicago's Department of the Environment, the Illinois Buy Recycled Business Alliance, the Greater Chicago Recycling Industry Council and the U.S. Conference of Mayors, July 30-Aug. 2, in Chicago.

Sessions will cover a range of issues from "Buying Recycled" to "Composting." For more information, contact: Wendy Beth Solomon, Illinois Recycling Association, 9400 Bornter Drive, Suite 5, Mokena, IL 60448, phone: 708/479-3800, fax: 708/479-3892.

Sept. 18-19 are the dates set for the Reason Foundation's 1995 conference, titled "21st Century Government: Smaller, Better, and Closer Home," in Philadelphia, Pa. For more information, call the Reason Foundation at 310/391-2245.

The State Justice Institute will

sponsor a national symposium on the implementation and operation of court-supervised treatment programs in Portland, Ore., Dec. 3-6.

The focus of the symposium will be upon synthesizing lessons learned from the drug court experience to date, emerging issues that now need to be dealt with, and the tasks and direction that future drug court program development will need to address.

The symposium will be open to teams of the judicial system (judge, prosecutor, public defender and treatment professionals) from both existing drug court programs and jurisdictions interested in adopting them.

Limited scholarship assistance will be available to attending teams.

The symposium is being coordinated jointly by The School of Public Affairs at The American University and the National Consortium of TASC Programs.

For further information, contact: Caroline S. Cooper or Joseph A. Trotter, Jr. at The American University, 202/885-2875, or Bob May or Earl Huch at the National Consortium of TASC Programs, 301/608-0595.

PUBLICATIONS

A guide to help disaster planners, hospitals, clinics, nursing homes, and others prepare for disasters of all kinds is available from the American College of Emergency Physicians.

"The Community Medical Disaster Planning and Evaluation Guide" costs \$69 for members and \$82 for non-members. The order number is 071000-3095.

For more information, contact the American College of Emergency Physicians, P.O. Box 619911, Dallas, TX 75261-9911, phone: 800/798-1822.

The American Society for Public Administration (ASPA) has published "Breaking the Silence: Gay, Lesbian and Bisexual Issues in Public Administration."

This book guides city, state, county and federal managers through the complicated issues surrounding gays, lesbians and bisexuals in the workplace, including workplace productivity and managing diversity. The cost is \$12.

For a copy, contact: ASPA, 1120 G St., N.W., Suite 700, Washington, DC 20005, phone: 202/393-7878.

"Safe & Sound" and "Red Ribbon Resources" are two new titles in the free 80-page catalog from the Bureau for At-Risk Youth.

"Safe & Sound" is a curriculum that provides children with the skills they need to make healthy, positive and safe choices in their lives.

"Red Ribbon Resources" offers eight pages of innovative giveaways to use during drug-free school and community Red Ribbon Week celebrations, such as red ribbons, buttons and posters.

For your free copy, contact: The Bureau for At-Risk Youth, 645 New York Ave., Huntington, NY 11743, phone: 1/800/99-YOUTH.

The 4-H Center for Youth Development has released a manual, titled "How and Where Communities Can Begin to Address Youth Violence."

This manual is designed to help communities and local officials figure out what resources on preventing youth violence exist, in what forms, and how to find them. The cost is \$5.

For your copy, contact: Publications, Division of Agriculture and Natural Resources, University of California, 6701 San Pablo Ave., Oakland, CA 94608-1239, phone: 510/642-2431, fax: 510/643-5470.

Find your best candidates by advertising in County News'



For details, CALL Angela M. Sides at 202/942-4256



National Association of Counties 60th Annual Conference

Georgia World Congress Center • Fulton County, Georgia • July 21-25, 1995

Conference Registration Postmark Deadline - June 16, 1995

Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below. Information following asterisks (*) will appear on the conference badge. Please make a copy of this form for your records.

*Name _____ (LAST) *Name _____ (FIRST) Mr/Mrs/Ms
 *Title _____ *County _____
 Address _____
 City _____ *State _____ Zip _____ *Nickname _____
 Telephone _____ Fax _____ (Please include FAX # to receive confirmation)

REGISTRATION FEES:

Check box that applies	Earlybird postmarked by 6/2	Advance after 6/2 & ON-SITE
Member county attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> \$275	<input type="checkbox"/> \$325
Non-member county attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> 325	<input type="checkbox"/> 375
Other government attendee	<input type="checkbox"/> 300	<input type="checkbox"/> 350
Other private sector	<input type="checkbox"/> 350	<input type="checkbox"/> 400
Spouse	<input type="checkbox"/> 50	<input type="checkbox"/> 75
Youth	<input type="checkbox"/> 30	<input type="checkbox"/> 50
TOTAL	\$ _____	\$ _____

AFFILIATE INFORMATION - Check box that applies

- | | | | |
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| <input type="checkbox"/> 01 NACRC | <input type="checkbox"/> 07 NACCA | <input type="checkbox"/> 013 NCECE | <input type="checkbox"/> 019 NACHFA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 02 NACP | <input type="checkbox"/> 08 NACTFO | <input type="checkbox"/> 014 NACE | <input type="checkbox"/> 020 WIR |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 03 NACCHO | <input type="checkbox"/> 09 WON | <input type="checkbox"/> 015 NACTEP | <input type="checkbox"/> 021 NCCAE |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 04 NACA | <input type="checkbox"/> 010 NACHSA | <input type="checkbox"/> 016 NABCO | <input type="checkbox"/> 022 NACAP |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 05 NACITA | <input type="checkbox"/> 011 NACCED | <input type="checkbox"/> 017 NACIO | <input type="checkbox"/> 023 ICMA |
| <input type="checkbox"/> 06 NACPRO | <input type="checkbox"/> 012 NACIRO | <input type="checkbox"/> 018 NACS | <input type="checkbox"/> 024 NACMHD |

POLITICAL AFFILIATION

- Republican Democrat Independent

Spouse Full Name _____

Youth Full Name(s) _____

ADDITIONAL MEETING ACTIVITIES

Additional fees must accompany meeting registration fee. All tour registration fees must be received by JUNE 30, 1995.

Spouse/Youth Tours

- 028 A Sip in Tea \$25 032 Take a Walk on the Wild Side \$25
 030 International Flair \$25 034 Shopping World Class Style \$25

ALL ATTENDEE EVENTS

- 036 The One and Only NACo Fun Run Free
 038 Golf at Sugar Creek \$50

PAYMENT METHOD: Select one, please CHECK VISA/MC P.O. or Voucher Money Order

CREDIT CARD INFORMATION: (Check one) VISA MasterCard Exp. Date: _____

Card # _____

Cardholder's Name: _____

Signature: _____

PAYMENT POLICY - Conference registration fee **MUST** accompany this form and must be received before a registration can be processed. Send a check, voucher or county purchase order, made payable to the National Association of Counties. Purchase order only will hold registration. Purchase order must be paid before conference badge will be issued.

CANCELLATION POLICY - Refund of conference registration fee, less an administrative fee of \$50 (or 1/2 of spouse/youth fee), will be made if written notice of conference registration cancellation is postmarked no later than **June 16, 1995**. Cancellation requests postmarked June 16 or later will be subject to an administrative fee equal to one-half of the registration fee.

NOTE: ALL REGISTRATION FORMS POSTMARKED AFTER JUNE 16, 1995 WILL BE PROCESSED AT THE ON-SITE REGISTRATION DESK.

HOTEL RESERVATION

HOUSING REGISTRATION - Housing reservations must be made by completing this form.

Room Reservation Name _____ Arrival Date ____/____/____ AM/PM

Roommate Name _____ Departure Date ____/____/____ AM/PM

Do you have a special housing request? _____

Please describe any special disability or handicap needs? _____

PLEASE NUMBER YOUR DESIRED HOTELS

Indicate first choice with 1. Number other hotels from 2 to 3 in order of preference. Each reservation requires a one-night deposit.

Hotel codes: W=walking distance to Headquarters Hotel; S=shuttle necessary.

	Single	Double
Atlanta Marriott Marquis (Headquarters) S	\$114	\$124
Atlanta Hilton & Towers S	\$104	\$120
Atlanta Hilton & Towers (Towers Level) S	\$131	\$147
Omni Hotel at CNN Center W	\$113	\$123

NOTE: A portion of these guest room rates will be used by Fulton County to offset transportation costs related to conference.

Please circle - No. of Persons: 1 2 3 4 No. of Beds: 1 2

Do you wish to rent a suite? NO YES (You will be contacted)

HOUSING DEPOSIT - Your room reservation can be reserved by either of the following methods:

- Complete Credit Card Authorization below. This is fast and easy; your room will be reserved and guaranteed. Some hotels will charge your first night's room charge to your credit card immediately.
- Send no payment now. We will reserve your room and send you an acknowledgement of your room reservation that will instruct you to pay the hotel directly in order to guarantee your room. Your room **will not** be guaranteed until the hotel receives your payment.

NOTE: The NACo Conference Registration Center will send you an acknowledgement within two weeks of receipt of this form. The hotel will also send you an acknowledgement after your credit card is confirmed or payment is received. **Do not** send payments for hotel reservations to NACo Registration; send them to the hotel indicated on your acknowledgement.

CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION MasterCard Visa American Express Exp. Date ____/____/____
 Card Number _____

Cardholder's Name _____
 The NACo Housing Center is authorized to use the above card to guarantee my hotel reservation. I understand that one night's room charge will be billed through this card if I fail to arrive for my assigned housing at the confirmed date, or if I depart earlier than I have confirmed, unless I have canceled my reservation with the hotel at least 48 hours in advance. The card may be debited as soon as the hotel receives my reservation.

Return completed form to:

NACo • Conference Registration Center • P.O. Box 26307 • Akron, OH 44319

AIRLINE DISCOUNTS TO THE CONFERENCE

Delta airlines, the official airline of NACo's 60th Annual Conference, is offering discounts that will get you to Fulton County, Ga., for less than the lowest fares available.

To get the discount on Delta, call its meeting network office at 1/800/241-6760. Also, indicate that you are attending the NACo conference and provide the agent with Delta's meeting identifier code: J1049.

The discount ranges from 5 to 17 percent. Don't wait! Call today to make your travel plans.