This Week

New Welfare Plan Unveiled, See page 3.

COUNTY NEWS

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

NACo

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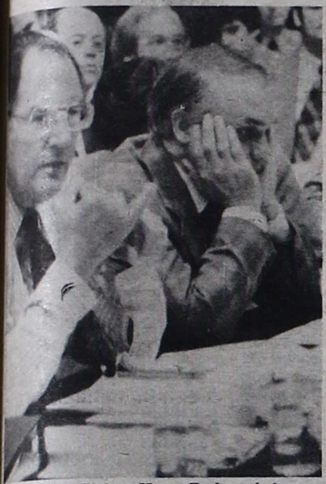
CONFEREES TO TRY ANEW

House Sends Budget Report Back



Reps. Robert Giaimo, House Budget chairman, left, and Delbert Latta at conference.

The House voted 249 to 147 on May 23 to reject the conference report on the First Budget Resolution and send it back to the House-Senate conferees for another try.

As *County News* goes to press, it is not clear when the conferees will meet again. It is possible that Congress could adjourn for the Memorial Day recess without finally voting on spending targets for programs in fiscal '80.

NACo, along with the U.S. Conference of Mayors and the AFL-CIO, reluctantly called for defeat of the budget report because of "its devastating impact on all social programs." Programs such as CETA, aging, health, social services (Title XX) and food stamps were all slated for cuts.

In a letter to Congress asking for defeat of the budget resolution, NACo pointed out that "in January, when others cried foul, we supported the President's budget.

"When examined closely, the conference report is significantly lower than the President's budget for social programs."

While debate on the conference report centered on the need to adjust upward spending limits for social programs, there is no guarantee that the conferees in their second try will confine revisions to this area alone.

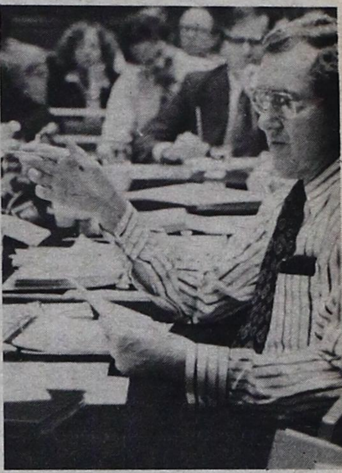
Of significance for counties, House-Senate conferees voted to restore $1.75 billion for the state's share of the general revenue sharing program.

In the House version of the budget, the entire state's share of general revenue sharing, $2.285 billion, was cut. Conferees restored $1.75 billion of that amount and specified that another $150 million could be added if authorization for a new countercyclical fiscal assistance program is not passed. The combined $1.9 billion figure represents a $385 million cut for general revenue sharing.

In order for this conference number to hold, however, congressional appropriations committees must follow the recommendation. It is unclear whether an appropriations committee has the authority to appropriate less than the full amount, $6.85 billion, for the revenue sharing program next year since this is an entitlement program. It is more than probable that the law would have to be changed to reduce the difference between the entitlement and the recommended figure in the budget.

Many observers feel that the full amount will be restored when Congress votes on the Second Budget Resolution in September and that the current attack on the states is a foreshadowing of their probable elimination in any effort to renew revenue sharing. The current program expires September 1980.

See CONFEREES, page 7



Senate Budget chairman Edmund Muskie makes a point during budget deliberations.

Senate Vote Renews LEAA

The Senate overwhelmingly voted last week to reauthorize the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration for four years to help improve local government criminal justice programs.

Sponsored by Senate Judiciary Chairman Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), the Justice System Improvement Act of 1979, S. 241, offers local governments direct assistance in the form of entitlements and provides a fund distribution formula that recognizes county expenditures in such areas as courts, corrections, prosecution and public defender services. Current authorization of the LEAA program expires this September.

NACo has long endorsed the concept of Kennedy's bill because of its impact on counties. At NACo's Legislative Conference in March Kenneth Feinberg of the senator's staff described this bill as benefiting counties more than any other group.

Although authorization for law enforcement programs is set at $825 million in the Senate-passed bill, House-Senate conferees on the First Budget Resolution approved only $446 million for fiscal '80. (See budget story).

ON THE HOUSE side, H.R. 2061, sponsored by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), was substituted for Rep. John Conyer's bill, H.R. 2108, in the House Judiciary Committee.

While the Kennedy and Rodino bills are similar in many respects, one difference is eligibility for counties of 100,000 in population.

The Senate-passed bill offers entitlements to cities of 100,000 but requires counties to have a population of at least 250,000. In a victory for NACo, the House bill was amended to allow counties and combinations of local governments with a population of at least 100,000 to be eligible for direct entitlements.

When these bills go to conference, NACo will be supporting population parity for counties at 100,000 contained in this House bill.

County officials concerned about the future of LEAA programs should contact Herb Jones, associate director for criminal justice and public safety at NACo.

Mondale and Urban Counties

Vice President Walter Mondale called counties "the most dynamic level of government in America today" as he kicked off NACo's Third Urban County Congress last week. Cochaired by Suffolk County (N.Y.) Executive John V.N. Klein, far left, and Westchester County (N.Y.) Executive Alfred DelBello, center, the conference drew urban county officials from both coasts to develop an "action plan for the 80s." Mondale used his speech to launch a new White House effort at finding jobs for disadvantaged youth and to garner support for a number of Administration proposals—energy, welfare reform and hospital cost containment. He also urged officials to "get tough" on price fixing and to expand competitive bidding as a means of reducing costs and fighting inflation. A complete report on the conference and the recommendations that came out of the sessions will appear in next week's *County News*.

Contra Costa Plans Ahead for Age[d]

CONTRA COSTA, Calif.—Gov. Jerry Brown recently proclaimed the California lifestyle to be "the envy of the nation." However, some county officials and program administrators in that state were left wondering just which aspects of their way of life are, in fact, enviable.

In Contra Costa County, for example, where passage of Proposition 13 effected a 56 percent cutback in 1977 property tax revenues and cuts in many county services, public pressure to maintain levels of service to elderly constituents keep county officials in what has been described as "a perpetual state of anxiety."

While state bailout money helped offset last year's cuts, no one knows what will happen this year. Smiling grimly, Contra Costa County Chairman Eric Hasseltine explains the public mood with some humor: "There's a saying in California these days. Everyone who voted for Proposition 13 last fall, voted against their neighbor's subsidy."

AGAINST THIS backdrop, Contra Costa begins its participation in a five-county model project to develop comprehensive, long-term plans for the elderly which is being conducted by Aging Project staff of NACo's research foundation, NACoRF.

The fourth county to be included in the Administration on Aging-funded effort typifies the concerns faced by local program planners nationwide: how to address the needs of a rapidly growing elderly population with sharply limited resources.

The four other counties participating in the long-term planning project include: Rensselaer County, N.Y., Summit County, Ohio, Plymouth County, Iowa and Lee County, Miss.

In Contra Costa, where the high rate of in-migration of younger age groups which prevailed in earlier years has declined markedly, the number of persons over age 65 is projected to more than double by the year 2000 (109 percent), and the number of so-called "old" old (over age 75) is expected to triple (174 percent)—as compared to national increases of 39 percent and 65 percent, respectively.

Given the sharply rising needs for community and health services of the 75 and older age groups, Contra Costa has elected to target its initial planning efforts to that population. The rate of nursing home utilization is currently four-and-a-half times higher for this group than it is for the "younger" elderly; the rate of disability for this age group living at home is more than twice as high.

Concurrently the board of supervisors has put a high priority on the efforts of its Human Services Advisory Commission to develop a countywide planning and evaluation process for all human services aimed at maximizing and targeting all available resources.

Now that commission will be jointly sponsoring the NACoRF initiated project with the Contra Costa Area Agency on Aging. The ultimate goal is to integrate the process of planning for the elderly into the countywide planning process. This would ensure that all county departments and all other community organizations—federal, state, local, private and public—make the most of their resources to address the needs of different segments of the elderly population.

THE DEVELOPMENT of a broad-based planning and evaluation effort is the goal of the project in all five counties. However, nowhere does the achievement of this objective seem more crucial to program success than in the environment of California.

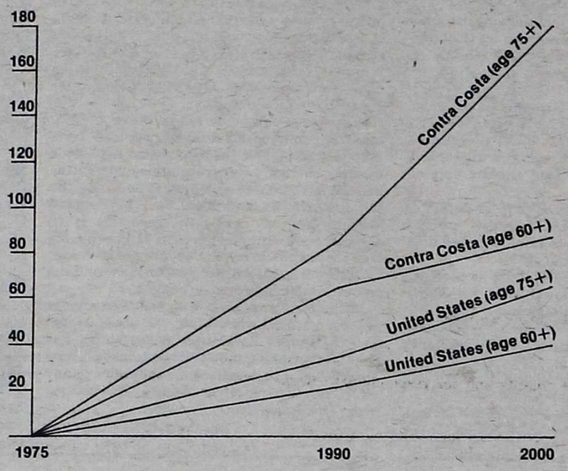
There, the use of all availab[le] sources—including the largely [un]tapped voluntary sector for b[oth] manpower and funding—may be [the] only hope, short of a national bai[lout] (which could occur to some degre[e if] a proposal to federalize Medic[aid] under a national health insura[nce] program is eventually approved [by] Congress), for addressing the n[eeds] of the growing elderly sector.

Observed chairman Hasselt[ine]: "Everyone expects services to c[on]tinue. But I don't see any cha[nge] occuring in the Proposition 13 se[nti]ment."

Whether that basic conflict [will] provide the force for overcoming [the] traditional barriers to the integra[tion] of services and resources is an [out]come which will be of interest [to] many counties across the country.

—Janet Smith, NAC[oRF]

Projected Increases in Elderly Population
(by Percent)
Contra Costa County/United States
1975-2000



Seminars on Family Violence Scheduled

Domestic violence, in the form of spouse and child abuse, is "a growing crisis" according to President Carter, who recently appointed HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano to head an interdepartmental committee on the subject.

As part of its response to this crisis, NACoR has designed three one-day seminars to inform local officials about the issues surrounding family violence. These sessions will focus on (1) identifying the problem, (2) developing an effective family violence program through the co[or]dination and integration of servi[ces] and (3) finding available financial [and] technical resources.

The seminars are part of a [...] NACoR project, supported thro[ugh] a grant from the Law Enforcem[ent] Assistance Administration.

In his memorandum, the Presid[ent] stated that "each year 3 to 6 mil[lion] acts of severe violence occur in Am[er]ican homes. Victims, who repres[ent] every race and socioeconomic sta[tus] are often seriously injured. This [Ad]ministration is committed ultima[tely] to the cessation of such violence [and] immediately to the relief of th[ose] who suffer its consequences."

The NACoR project will prom[ote] a greater understanding of the pr[ob]lem of family violence in rural co[un]ties and will encourage count[ies] through a coordination of exist[ing] services, to implement programs [to] assist victims of family violence.

The seminars will be held June [...] Denver, in cooperation with Colo[rado] Counties, Inc., and the York St[reet] Center of Denver; June 19 at [the] University of Tennessee at Knox[ville] one day prior to the National S[ym]posium on Rural Justice; and J[une] 20, in conjunction with the S[outh] Texas County Judges and Comm[is]sioners meeting at the Bahia [Mar] Resort Hotel, South Padre Isla[nd,] Texas.

The seminars will be offered [free] of charge. If your county has an ex[ist]ing program dealing with family [vio]lence or you are interested in m[ore] information, contact Patti Levin[e,] NACoR, 202/785-9577.

MOOD OF UNCERTAINTY

Enough Fuel for Public Transit Asked

Last week NACo urged the Department of Energy (DOE) to adopt an emergency rule to permit public transportation systems to obtain as much diesel fuel and gasoline as they need, and called for mandatory petroleum allocations for public transportation through the end of 1979 rather than to the end of July, as proposed by DOE.

Testimony by Thomas Bulger, NACo's transportation lobbyist, reported that over 40 public transportation systems throughout the country are having difficulty obtaining adequate supplies of diesel fuel and gasoline. Many of these are county systems which will be hard-pressed to meet demands for additional public transportation services unless priority fuel allocations can be made or supplies increased, he said.

Pointing out that the current energy shortage has had the positive effect of getting people out of their automobiles and into public transportation, Bulger added, "Although this is one of the goals of the nation's transit program, at the same time, it is presenting a tremendous challenge to our nation's transit systems."

For example, he noted, ridership in Santa Clara County, Calif. has increased by 30,000 riders in one month. In Los Angeles County, where about 2,800 buses provide 1.6 million trips per day, the transit program has no assurance that it will receive adequate fuel supplies in light of a 24 percent increase in ridership.

THE AVAILABILITY of adequate fuel has in the past months become a matter of considerable concern, he said. Fuel suppliers are confused about supply sources and are making transit fuel available on a day-to-day basis. Even when supplies are available, per gallon costs have risen sharply, leading to substantial increases in operating costs which are difficult for local governments to meet.

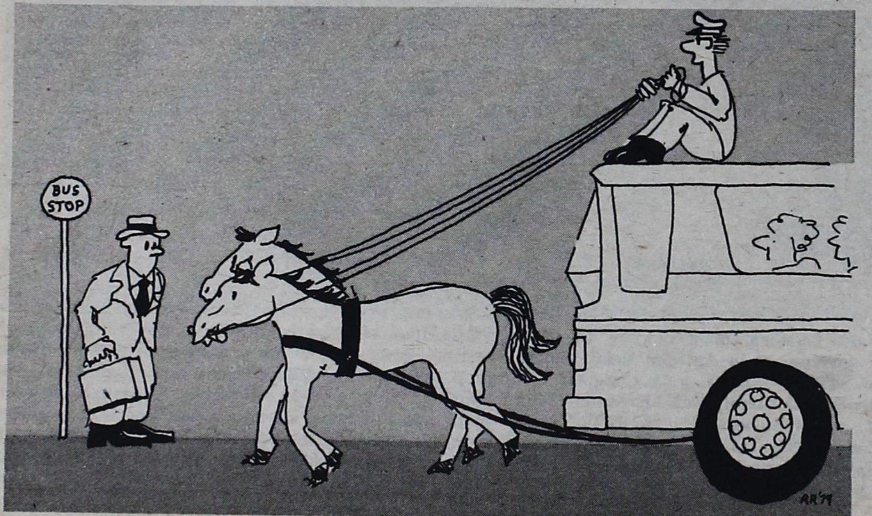
Bulger suggested that designation of public transportation providers as priority users of fuel would alleviate the current confusion. Suppliers and transit operators would then be able to work together to handle the crisis.

NACo urged DOE to compile state lists of public transportation providers and their current and future fuel supply needs. Lists should be shared with appropriate fuel suppliers who should clearly understand the need for adequate public transportation allocations and be willing to commit available supplies or seek supplies from other sources with DOE's assistance.

Bulger added that any fuel allocation program must make adequate supplies available not only to large urban transit systems using diesel fuel, but also to small systems using one or two gasoline-powered vans.

Adequate fuel supplies must be provided, said Bulger, so that local transit programs can continue to attract and hold new customers, leaving new riders with a favorable image of public transportation and allowing local governments to respond positively to the current fuel crisis.

DOE is expected to release an emergency public transportation fuel regulation this week. Details of the allocation program will be reported in future issues of *County News*.



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[TE]STIFYING IN HOUSE—Three county officials report the serious problem of disappearing prime farmland across [the] country to members of a House subcommittee. From left are: Floyd Linton of Suffolk County, N.Y.; Ruth Keeton of [Ho]ward County, Md. and Gerald Fisher of Albemarle County, Va.

Agland Loss Called Threat

[C]ounty officials told Congress last [we]ek that the loss of agricultural [lan]ds in the United States "shows no [sig]ns of abating" and threatens to [en]danger our domestic food needs, as [we]ll as our position in world trade.

[T]estifying before the House sub[co]mmittee on the family farm, rural [de]velopment and special studies were [Ge]rald Fisher, supervisor, Albemarle [Co]unty, Va.; Ruth Keeton, council[me]mber, Howard County, Md.; and [Flo]yd Linton, legislator, Suffolk [Co]unty, N.Y.

[T]hey expressed NACo's support of [H.]R. 2551, a bill to authorize a na[tio]nal study to find out why and how [mu]ch farmland is being lost each year.

[T]he bill would also provide federal [m]oney to help local governments [ex]periment with ways to save farm[lan]d and would require federal agen[cie]s to examine the impact their [ac]tions have on agricultural lands.

[F]isher told the subcommittee, "For [mo]re than a decade, the United [St]ates has annually suffered the loss [of] 3 million acres of agricultural land, [1] million of which is the most val[ua]ble farmland in the world. The Soil [Co]nservation Service has also re[po]rted that the United States has a [cro]pland reserve of only 111 million, [1] million of which is readily convert[ib]le for cultivation."

[F]isher pointed out that much of [th]e reserve farmland is in timber or [liv]estock production and would not [be] suitable for conversion.

Furthermore, he testified, "it is doubtful whether loss of farmland in water-rich areas can be compensated for by increasing production in water-scarce regions. The pressure on water resources is growing in response to increased energy production such as coal and coal derivative fuels, and increased urban needs."

County officials explained that the loss of agricultural land is particularly acute around metropolitan areas where "shotgun" development along the suburban fringe renders large expanses of productive land less suitable for farming.

In addition, development pressures around urban areas send the value of farmland soaring, tempting farmers to sell out.

"All of this is occurring at a time when experts tell us that the ability of American agriculture to increase annual yields through use of fertilizers, pesticides and mechanization is declining. The 'green revolution' may well have reached its plateau," said Fisher.

County officials pointed out that farmland preservation programs are already under way in some communities:

• Black Hawk County, Iowa, zones agricultural land based on a corn production rating for soil.

• Zoning to protect farmland is also used in Tulare County, Calif., Maricopa County (Phoenix), Ariz., and a few other areas of the country.

• Tax incentives are used at the county level in Wisconsin.

• Programs to purchase the development rights from farmers—a totally new approach—are under way in Suffolk County, N.Y., and Howard County, Md., and will shortly be considered by voters in King County (Seattle), Wash.

Fisher told the subcommittee that reserving farmlands is "vital for meeting our future domestic food needs and for responding to world food crises already witnessed in Africa and the Indian subcontinent. It is vital for achieving a favorable balance of trade."

Dual Welfare Plan Unveiled

Last week President Carter's new welfare reform package was unveiled by Secretaries Ray Marshall (DOL) and Joseph Califano (HEW) at a White House briefing.

Simultaneously, HEW and DOL representatives were meeting with NACo's Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee at the Washington Hilton to describe the new bill, estimated to cost around $5.7 billion.

According to White House spokesmen Christopher Edley and Bill Spring, the dual package is being introduced jointly in the House and Senate and will be taken up by the respective House committees during June.

Entitled The Work and Opportunities Act of 1979, the new plan would provide for a DOL-administered program of training and jobs for 620,000 principal earners in welfare-eligible families. The department would administer the job search through a new CETA Title II-E that would subsume the current WIN program.

Reps. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) and Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) respective chairmen of the House Education and Labor Committee and its subcommittee on employment opportunities, will introduce the measure at the request of the Administration. If viewed by Hawkins as substantial fulfillment of the Humphrey-Hawkins legislation, the bill could receive early consideration.

Success of the cash assistance part, entitled the Social Welfare Reform Amendments of 1979, is considered by most observers to be dependent on the outcome of the jobs package.

Although House Ways and Means Chairman Al Ullman (D-Ore.) and public assistance subcommittee chairman James Corman (D-Calif.) have agreed to introduce the bill and hold hearings, other scheduling priorities will preclude immediate action. Consideration by the full Ways and Means Committee before late July is unlikely. Corman is expected to hold subcommittee hearings as soon as scheduling is arranged on the Administration's bill along with a similar Javits-Rangel (H.R. 4122) bill and any other comprehensive measures that come before the committee.

Bills to be considered before welfare reform by the committee include hospital cost containment, the SALT and Multilateral Trade Agreements, and energy.

The cash assistance bill includes a federal minimum benefit of 65 percent of poverty level, mandated AFDC for unemployed parents programs, and improved federal funding of Aid to Families with Dependent Children at 10 percent higher matching for each state than its existing rate. Food stamps would be "cashed out" for recipients being aided through the Supplemental Security Income Program.

Senate sponsorship of the Administration plan was less certain. Although Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan (D-N.Y.) is expected to introduce the cash bill, the Senate Finance Committee will not take it up until the House completes action.

TAX EXEMPTION ON LINE

Markup on Mortgage Bonds

The House Ways and Means Committee last week began markup on Rep. Al Ullman's bill to prohibit the further use of tax-exempt state and local bonds to provide mortgage funds for housing.

The bill, H.R. 3712, seeks to amend Section 103 of the Internal Revenue Service Code to specify that the interest on mortgage subsidy bonds issued by state and local governments would no longer be exempt from federal income tax. Exceptions in the Ullman bill would be veterans and multi-family rental housing.

The Department of Treasury, leading the Administration's position, supports the Ullman bill because of the negative effect the tax-free mortgage bonds have on federal receipts. One official expressed the fear that continued proliferation of the bonds could drain the federal Treasury by as much as $12 million annually by 1984.

Over 160 witnesses so far have presented testimony before the Ways and Means Committee, chaired by Ullman (D-Ore.), on the mortgage bond issue. Much discussion has centered on the cutoff date of April 25 set by the bill with many saying "they were caught in the issuing processes." Others suggested that tighter reins should be placed on the use of mortgage revenue bonds, rather than a complete ban.

SOURCES CLOSE to the committee say there appears to be sentiment among members to restrict the bonds to income levels of 120 percent to 150 percent of an area's median income with higher limits targeted to those most in need, e.g., inner cities.

Closer to this line of thought is a bill which would restrict the use of mortgage revenue bonds to low- and moderate-income housing, introduced by Sen. Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.). The bill, S. 1180, is directed to bonds issued to finance housing for individuals earning less than 120 percent of the median income and also sets a mortgage ceiling. The Leahy bill will go to the Senate Finance Committee.

NACo's current policy addresses the tax exemption of municipal bonds in this way: "County government opposes any action which would directly or indirectly tax, under the federal income tax, interest on state or local government municipal bonds..."

The position is consistent with other housing policy in the *American County Platform* which encourages financial incentives for housing development. A precise position on the legislation will be the subject of discussion for both NACo's Taxation and Finance and Community Development Steering Committees at the annual conference in Jackson County (Kansas City), Mo., July 15-18.

For more information, contact Bruce Talley at NACo.

[F]EDERAL AID CONFERENCE

Boggs Opposes Revenue Sharing Cut

[J]EFFERSON PARISH, La.—Elim[ina]tion of states from the revenue [sh]aring program would have far-[rea]ching implications for state and [loc]al economies. This was the assess[me]nt of Rep. Lindy Boggs (D-La.) [wh]o reminded delegates to the Second [An]nual Federal Aid Conference here [M]ay 6-8 that "some 40 percent of the [st]ate share is reallocated to local [gov]ernments and the bulk of those [fu]nds are used to support programs [fo]r education, health and natural [res]ources."

[T]he conference, sponsored by [NA]Co and the Council of Intergov[er]nmental Coordinators, also heard [br]iefings on a number of other fed[era]l programs, including the Compre[hen]sive Employment and Training [Ac]t, the Law Enforcement Assistance [A]dministration, community develop[me]nt, economic development and revisions to procurement standards for grants.

Addressing the opening general session, Boggs said the strongest argument against the proposed budget cut is that it occurs one year before authorization of the program expires, when most states have already included these funds in their operating budgets.

"Whatever the merits of continuing the revenue sharing program beyond fiscal '80, I believe equity requires Congress to make the money available for the term promised," she said.

She claimed that, although states show an aggregate operating surplus of $4.3 billion for 1979, the majority are experiencing little or no actual surplus and would have to choose between cutting essential services or increasing taxes to compensate for the lost revenue.

MIKE MITCHELL of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) and Link Hoewing of the staff of the Senate subcommittee on intergovernmental relations, briefed a group of grant specialists on S. 878, the Federal Assistance Reform Act introduced by Sen. William Roth (R-Del.). This legislation, cosponsored by Sens. John Danforth (R-Mo.), Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) and Max Baucus (D-Mont.), would provide a number of reforms in the assistance area, including integrated grant funding for projects funded by more than one federal program, grant consolidation, and advanced appropriations for intergovernmental programs.

Conference participants are reviewing the impact of the proposal and will be reporting back to NACo for possible hearings in early summer.

Boggs

MEETS WITH HARRIS—NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand talks with HUD Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris about recruiting interns from counties for a new work/study program.

HUD Begins Public Manager Program

Twenty-five men and women will have the chance to earn a master's degree in public administration through a new work/study program sponsored by the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

HUD Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris explained that the unique work/study program is designed to develop a network of federal, state and local government managers who can more effectively and creatively implement community development and housing programs.

Among those present for the announcement was NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand and other public interest group representatives.

Under the Intergovernmental Management Program, students will pursue a combination of full-time graduate study at the University of Southern California's Washington Public Affairs Center and full-time work as professionals in HUD's Office of Housing or Office of Community Planning and Development. Upon completion of the program, participants will be eligible to receive a master's degree in public administration.

"Best of all the students will return to their original organizations after one year, ready to manage their inter-related program delivery system better and more creatively," added Harris.

The program is open to all HUD, state and local government employees with at least three years experience in housing or community development. Candidates should be working at the GS-11 to 13 level or equivalent and must be recommended by their supervisor and nominated by the HUD regional administrator for their location. Deadline for application is July 16.

The department will pay all costs of the training, including tuition, fees and books, and for travel and relocation to and from the Washington, D.C. area.

HUD employees will receive their usual salaries for the position to which they are assigned, and non-HUD participants, detailed to HUD under the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA), will continue to be paid their regular salaries by their respective state/local governments, with HUD reimbursing 75 percent.

Further details and application information may be obtained from the HUD regional training officer serving the applicant's geographic area.

Meeting to Address Rural Criminal Justice Problems

KNOXVILLE, Tenn.—Strategies to deal with the problems of crime in rural areas will be the focus of a National Symposium on Rural Justice to be held June 20-22, at the University of Tennessee in Knoxville. The conference seeks to overcome what sponsors call "an urban bias in the design and implementation of criminal justice and social service programs at the federal level."

Included on the conference agenda are sessions focusing on family violence, juvenile justice, legal services, rural jails and corrections, law enforcement, rural welfare and social services delivery which affect the criminal justice system. The goal of the conference is to develop ideas, suggestions and strategies to assist professionals who work in or are responsible for criminal justice programs in rural areas.

While the conference examines the problems of rural justice services, it will evaluate the problems posed by the rural social structure. Sessions examining rights in the work place, consumer rights, as well as the role of women, the poor and migrants will be conducted.

The conference is sponsored by the National Rural Center, Rural America, the University of Tennessee School of Social Work and College of Law and the National Association of Social Workers. Conference registration of $40 includes conference materials, sessions and an evening's entertainment. Rooms are available at either the Sheraton Campus Inn in Knoxville or dormitory housing at the university.

For information, contact: Joanne Jankovic, Symposium Director, Office of Continuing Social Work Education, 2012 Lake Avenue, Knoxville, Tenn. 37916 or telephone 615/ 974-6778 or 974-3439.

Some Relief for Counties in FmHA Energy Impact Plan

Counties suffering the effects of increased coal and uranium production in their vicinity can look for some relief as regulations for the energy impact assistance program become final.

However, although this program was approved as part of last year's National Energy Act with an authorization level of $120 million a year, only $20 million was appropriated for fiscal '79 and no funds have been requested for fiscal '80, in anticipation of the approval of a comprehensive inland energy impact assistance bill this year. Since the future of the comprehensive bill is in doubt, NACo will support funding for this program when appropriations for the Department of Energy are considered in early June.

The energy impact program will be administered by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). Approved designated areas are eligible for grants to conduct planning for growth management and housing and for grants for site development and acquisition.

PLANNING GRANTS may be used for growth management plans including sewer, water, or education plans; payment of salaries of staff for planning and evaluation, payment of office expenses, and administrative costs. The grants may not be used to replace local funds previously provided, duplicate current services, plan for non-impact areas, or political activities.

The site development and acquisition grants must be matched with 25 percent local funds and can be used for all site preparation activities short of actual construction. The other limitations which apply to the planning grants also apply to the site development grants.

To be eligible, an area must be a county or a group of counties and must meet the following criteria: an 8 percent or more increase in employment in 1978 or a projected 8 percent increase a year during the next three calendar years, a shortage of housing or public facilities, and inadequate state and local resources.

A COUNTY or counties meeting the above criteria can ask the governor to designate the area as an "approved energy impact area." The governor will submit all areas so designated to the Secretary of Energy who has 30 days in which to approve such designations. Once this designation is approved, a county may apply for grant assistance either alone or in cooperation with the state.

The regulations provide that planning funded under this act must begin at the local level and flow upward to the state and plans must be consistent with existing local plans. Plans developed in each of the impact areas will become the basis of the State Investment Strategy which will set statewide priorities for funding energy impact activities and must reflect local priorities.

Final regulations will soon be published in the *Federal Register*. Any questions may be directed to FmHA regional offices or to Mark Croke at NACo.

—Mark Croke

Hazardous Material Course Scheduled

The National Fire Protection Association is sponsoring a three-day course on emergency transportation of hazardous materials. The workshop, intended to help local governments prepare a plan for handling an incident, should be useful to county public works, fire, police, and civil preparedness officials. The course is being given at a dozen locations around the country. For information on specific dates and locations write the association at 470 Atlantic Avenue, Boston, Mass. 02210.

Fellowships in Labor Relations Available

The U.S. Conference of Mayors' Labor-Management Relations Service (LMRS) in Washington, D.C. has been awarded a federal grant to conduct a seventh round of Executive Level Fellowships in public sector labor relations. The program is designed to develop or improve the labor relations skills of those participating by actual on-the-job experience in state, local and school settings for three to four months. To date, 90 state, county, municipal and school executives have completed the fellowships.

Nominations may be submitted only by the chief elected or appointed official, e.g., mayor, city manager, county supervisor, or governor in the case of state and local governments. School superintendents or boards of education may nominate from the educational sector. In addition to submitting the nomination, such officials must indicate that the nominee will be assigned substantial labor relations responsibilities upon completion of the program.

Jurisdictions nominating a fellow must agree to continue his or her salary during the course of the program as well as provide funds for other costs including round trip travel and room and board for the week-long orientation and training session; round trip travel during the on-the-job assignment period and per diem to cover living expenses; and program tuition which includes all instructional costs.

This year a total of 20 fellowships will be available. Deadline for applications is July 15, with selections to be completed in early August. For further information contact Jan Simpson, Labor-Management Relations Service, 1620 Eye Street, N.W., Suite 616, Washington, D.C. 20006 or call 202/293-6790.

—Barbara Radcliff, NACoR

A FIRST FOR ESSEX

New County Administrator

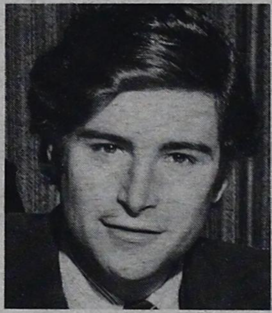
ESSEX COUNTY, N.J.—County Executive Peter Shapiro has appointed, pending freeholder confirmation, Daniel Boggan Jr. to be Essex County's first county administrator. Boggan is currently the assistant chief administrative officer of San Diego County, Calif.

The county administrator will be responsible for the daily management of Essex County's newly reorganized government, the largest unit of local government in New Jersey, and will be responsible directly to the county executive.

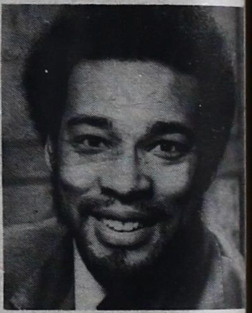
In announcing the selection of Boggan to the number two executive position in the county government, Shapiro cited Boggan's "outstanding record" of management experience in almost all areas of government activities during his terms as assistant chief administrative officer of San Diego County, director of management services of Portland, Ore., and city manager of Flint, Mich.

Boggan's administrative experience includes direct supervision of government agencies and activities, including general services, such as public works, land use, parks and recreation, environmental control and planning; central administrative control services, such as personnel, budget and financial supervision, management analysis, labor relations, data processing, capital planning and grants management; and important policy areas, such as economic development, housing, and community development, and affirmative action.

"Dan Boggan will bring to Essex County one of the richest and most complete records of administrative experience in the field," Shapiro said.



Shapiro



Boggan

"These credentials, combined with his innovative talents and his proven ability to work well with people from all walks of life, give Dan extraordinary qualifications for this critical position."

Boggan, 33, was graduated from Albion College in Michigan, with a bachelor's degree in history and sociology in 1967, and the University of Michigan with a master of social work in 1968. He is married and the father of four children.

Why County Officials May Solve The Energy Crisis!

With the tap of a gavel, energy history was made in Los Angeles County. The board of supervisors, led by chairman Kenneth Hahn and NACo's Environment and Energy chairman James Hayes, approved an odd-even gasoline allocation program to help ease the gasoline supply crisis in California.

With all the seeming "energy inertia" at the federal and state levels, this single event dramatizes the fact that important steps must be taken by counties to deal with the energy crisis.

If energy is to be conserved, energy production expanded, and a fair distribution system enforced, county officials, in cooperation with their state and local colleagues, must do the job.

And the same is true for environmental programs which protect the public health.

Counties have the opportunity to be on the cutting edge of a range of energy and environmental programs which directly bear on the need to provide services to their citizens. Everyone knows that solid waste management is a growing county responsibility. Counties build and run sewage treatment plants and control urban and rural storm water runoff.

But as with many programs in which Uncle Sam becomes involved, the real danger is that the federal government will demand action without providing counties the corresponding enforcement power or financial support.

For example: federal laws now require the closing of open dumps and the installation of secondary wastewater treatment. Counties will also soon be faced with the need to reconcile new jobs and industrial growth with the achievement of federal clean air standards.

NACo has supported county prerogatives and local flexibility in federal legislation for years. We fight the same regulations battle with agencies over and over. At every turn we tell the county story and we need your help.

NACo has dozens of ways of helping you save money, improve efficiency and understand what is expected of you from federal laws.

The four I's—Information, Influence, Infiltration and Inspiration—are available from NACo's environment and energy team. Make use of our knowledge and expertise. Join the National Association of Counties.

Get Your Fair Revenue Share

JOIN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

Special Report 2 NACo ENVIRONMENT AND ENERGY TEAM

Garbage, gasoline and grimy air and water. What do they all have in common? They all mean a challenge for local officials whose citizens want the best of everything. For example: factories to provide jobs, but air that's both fresh and free of fumes, or frequent trash pickup and a handy way of disposing of it—as long as the landfill isn't in their backyard.

Garbage, gas and grimy air and water are also some issues which come under the purview of NACo's Environment and Energy team. NACo has on hand a team of specialists in areas such as energy planning, resource recovery, air quality, safe drinking water and water resources. They are your direct line to Washington—to Congress and those federal agencies which hand you, the county official, strict rules for environmental cleanup and energy conservation and expect you to make them work back home.

Legislative Watchdog

Many environment and energy bills are winding their way through Congress and NACo's lobbyists are keeping close tabs to make sure county interests are represented. Here are some examples:

- We changed the name and content of a proposed energy bill to emphasize a federal-state-local partnership in handling energy problems.
- Our county officials met with governors and city officials to develop a fair process of locating disposal sites for nuclear wastes. NACo is working to make sure that counties are always consulted on specific siting decisions.
- NACo is working to get federal aid to boomtown communities whose growth rate is zooming because of energy development.
- We want to see more local involvement in solid waste and air pollution control planning and the federal funds to support it.
- NACo is pushing hard for continued funding of the wastewater construction grants program so that sewage treatment plant building won't grind to a halt.
- Two county officials serve on a water policy task force that advises the President on issues such as state involvement in federal water projects and urban water supply. NACo is also watching the actions of Congress as it provides aid to state and local governments for water conservation.

Practical Help

NACo's team of environment and energy researchers serve as advisors and the "eyes and ears" of county officials across the country. What we learn here in Washington and from you through visits and phone calls, we package in a number of ways. Here's how some of the information we've collected can help you.

Energy

- NACo's bestseller *A Guide to Reducing... Energy Use Budget Costs* is being expanded to take advantage of two more years of local experience. We'll also have a book out shortly on how to develop your own county energy office.
- Looking for alternative sources of energy? Ask for our two "mini-management" packets on solar power. Also in the works is a packet on how to produce energy from trash.
- A booklet on energy contingency planning will be ready soon to help guide your county through an energy crunch.
- We have on hand case studies of how nuclear, oil and coal development has affected five counties. Also, *Coping With Growth* looks at the similar experiences in five Appalachian counties.
- Later this year we will report on how some counties enforce energy building codes, and will help the Department of Energy develop energy performance standards.

Solid Waste

- Need help with solid waste collection or disposal? Want a better idea of how to recover metal or glass from waste? Or turn garbage into energy? NACo can help arrange a "peer match" with experts who have dealt with the problems themselves.
- NACo has run several statewide conferences on solid waste and resource recovery and more are on the way.
- Contamination of the environment with hazardous wastes could mean damage to property or health. NACo is developing a booklet on how to manage hazardous waste disposal sites.

Air

- Counties have an expanded role in air pollution control planning, made possible by the 1977 amendments to the clean air act. We have three articles that can help explain this complex issue: "The Fight for Clean Air," "Transportation/Air Quality Planning," and "Planning for Clean Air and Growth."
- This fall we will have an expanded guide to the clean air act and its relationship to transportation, urban and economic development.

Water

- The size of the multi-billion dollar wastewater facilities construction grants program is matched by the length of rules governing it. Ask for our factsheet, "How to Spend $24 Billion." NACo also has reprints of articles on urban and rural runoff control, alternatives to high-priced sewage treatment, and the growth impacts of sewers.
- NACo's forthcoming *Protecting the Public Health* looks at the drinking water activities of four county health departments: Allegheny County, Pa., Kern County, Calif., Palm Beach County, Fla. and Olmsted County, Minn.

Noise

- The federal government only sets standards for new products. It's up to local governments to control much of the traffic and construction noise in their areas. *Quiet Communities: Minimizing the Effects of Noise Through Land Use Controls* is available now.

Here are some people to contact on the Environment and Energy Team.

Associate Director.............. Robert Weaver
Energy Administration........... Sue Guenther
Energy Legislation................. Mark Croke
Land Use/Growth Management.. Robert Weaver
Noise Pollution Control............ Alan Magan
Water Quality/
208 Construction Grants/
Drinking Water................ Arleen Shulman
Solid Waste/Resource Recovery.... Alan Magan
Water Resources.................. Mark Croke
Building Energy
Performance Standards............ Brian Stolar

12 Ways NACo Helps You

NACo's Environment and Energy Team takes its lead from the Environment and Energy Steering Committee, chaired by James Hayes, supervisor, Los Angeles County, Calif. The steering committee, made up of county officials from all parts of the country, determines legislative policy which is then reviewed by the NACo Board of Directors and voted on by our members at the annual conference.

NACo's 12 Steering Committees are:
Community Development
Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Employment
Environment and Energy
Health and Education
Home Rule and Regional Affairs
Labor Management Relations
Land Use
Public Lands
Taxation and Finance
Transportation
Welfare and Social Services

"A GUIDE TO REDUCING ... ENERGY USE BUDGET COSTS"
YOURS FREE FROM NACo

☐ Yes. Please send me a free copy of NACo's best-selling 97-page booklet which will help save energy for my county.

Name______________________________Title______________________

Address____

______________________________________Zip____________________

DON'T SHOOT THE PARLIAMENTARIAN

Give Your Vote a Second Chance

Sixth in a series

It's convention time. One delegate, burning with missionary zeal, has persuaded the rest to vote for a plan to tackle housing problems in the state. At lunchtime, however, people begin to have second thoughts. How much money is involved? How many members can be counted on to help? What opposition can be expected? To be blunt, the members are getting cold feet. Are they definitely committed or do they have a second chance?

Indeed they do. And the second chance lies in the motion to reconsider the vote. Some rules to remember about this useful motion:

- Since the idea is to allow a change of heart, the motion must be made by someone who voted with the prevailing side. (Of course, if you think your side will lose, you can always vote with the majority and so be in a position to make this motion.) It must be seconded but this can be done by anyone.
- The mere making of the motion prevents any action being taken as a result of the original vote (and it cannot be made after any such action is taken). Therefore, it is important that it be made as soon as possible or the whole matter may be moot. That's why the motion may be made at any time, even when other business is pending or after the members have voted to adjourn the meeting. Then it may be "called up," debated and voted on as soon as no other business is pending.
- It must be made on the same day on which the original vote was taken (or the next day—but this usually applies at a convention). It may be called up at any appropriate time until the end of the next regular session if that isn't more than three months away. And until that time, of course, the fate of the original motion is in limbo.

If the reconsideration is not called up within this time, or if it is called up and defeated, the original vote takes effect immediately. If the members do vote to reconsider the original motion, however, it's as if no vote had ever been taken. Debate may continue and subsidiary and incidental motions may be made. And finally the vote is taken again.

During the debate on the motion to reconsider, arguments deal, of course, with the need for reconsideration but may also go into the pros and cons of the original motion. If the motion is called up on the day of the original vote, this is helpful for those who have used up their quota of debating time. They may make new arguments during the vote on reconsideration. If it is called up on another day, they can debate both on the motion to reconsider and on the original motion. (Note: A motion to reconsider is only debatable if the original motion was debatable, but this is usually true of any motion bringing new business before the assembly.)

One other little quirk. Suppose you vote with the opposition in order to make sure that there can be a reconsideration, but your partisans will not arrive until the next day. You haven't got very far if someone else can call up the reconsideration and simply have it voted down. (A motion to reconsider can't be reconsidered.)

What you do in that case is move **to reconsider and enter on the minutes**. These mysterious words simply mean that the reconsideration cannot be called up until another day. During the intervening time, you will be able to rally your forces.

So much for reconsideration. Anyone with questions about it (or about any other parliamentary procedure) can get in touch with me at NACo. Or if there is a question you'd like to see discussed in this column, I'll try to oblige. So far we've covered the need for parliamentary procedure, how the rules, especially on voting, protect all members, the seven subsidiary motions as well as general consent, and duties of the presiding officer. Copies are available for the asking.

—Joan Amico
Registered Parliamentarian

REJECTED BY HOUSE

Conferees Report

Continued from page 1

COMMUNITY AND ECONOMIC DEVELOPMENT

The conferees approved the Administration's and the House's recommendation of $675 million for the Urban Development Action Grant (UDAG) program. The Senate version of the budget resolution had trimmed this amount to $537.5 million. The $675 figure is the same as that contained in committee-approved 1979 housing authorization bills in both Houses.

In the area of assisted housing, the conferees approved contract authority of $25.8 billion which would produce approximately 255,000 to 260,000 units of Section 8/conventional public housing. This figure is a compromise between the estimated 250,000 units contained in the Senate budget resolution and the 300,000 units contained in the House version.

The conferees also provided slightly over $1 billion for the grant and loan programs of the Economic Development Administration. While this amount is significantly higher than this year's program level of $566 million, because of an expanded business development loan and loan guarantee program, it is $400 million less than the amount requested by the Administration.

TRANSPORTATION

The overall transportation budget for fiscal '80 has remained virtually unchanged. Budget authority for transportation totals $19.75 billion with $18.2 billion in expected outlays. While the conferees did agree to reduce the federal highway program by $256 million for fiscal '80, this is not expected to produce a problem. Total highway spending totals $8.7 billion as compared to the President's $9 billion request. Public transportation funding totals $2.5 billion in budget authority with $2.6 billion in outlays. This compares favorably with the President's original transit request.

LEAA

The reduction in funding for LEAA, from the $647 million appropriated in fiscal '79 to $446 million in the conference report on the budget in fiscal '80 will seriously affect the program. Local entitlement jurisdictions will receive smaller amounts of formula funds, with increased administrative requirements. The effect on research, technical assistance and other components of the program will not be known until the Appropriations Committees earmark funds for the program. Juvenile justice programs are expected to receive a proportionally larger share of the total appropriation than in previous years.

Matter and Measure

NATIONAL ASSOCIATION NACE COUNTY ENGINEERS

MEETINGS ON UMTA REPORTING REQUIREMENTS

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration's (UMTA) Office of Transportation Management will sponsor a series of two-day sessions on its federal accounting and reporting requirements. These requirements are prescribed by UMTA under Section 15 of the Urban Mass Transportation Act of 1964, as amended.

The morning of the first day will cover status of Section 15 reporting.

The afternoon of the first day will feature four concurrent workshops on: financial data, nonfinancial data, operators' wages reporting, and passenger sampling.

A recap of key points addressed during the workshops will be given the morning of the second day. Then, there will be an optional afternoon session to discuss experience in implementing internal data processing systems.

The meetings are scheduled as follows:

City	Date	Session Site
San Francisco	June 7-8	Hyatt Regency in Embarcadero Center
Dallas	June 11-12	Hyatt Regency
Chicago	June 14-15	Hyatt Regency
Atlanta	June 18-19	Hyatt Regency
New York	June 21-22	Sheraton Centre

For more information contact Charles H. Eichenberger, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Office of Transportation Management, 2100 Second Street, S.W. Washington, D.C. 20590. 202/426-9274.

FHWA's JOBS PROGRAM

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has published *External Youth Opportunity Program: What it is and how it is funded.* The publication explains FHWA's External Youth Opportunity Program (EYOP) and provides information on promoting summer employment for disadvantaged young men and women. It is FHWA policy to encourage the placement of disadvantaged youths in a variety of summer jobs.

However, FHWA does not provide funds to support EYPO, a voluntary program that relies on other federal programs, state and local agencies and the private sector for financial sponsorship. A principal source of financing is the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) administered by the Department of Labor. FHWA's publication is written in a question and answer form and provides information on CETA funding.

Free copies of the report are available from Karen O'Rourke at NACo.

WORKSHOP ON RRR PROJECTS

The Transportation Research Board (TRB) is sponsoring a six-session workshop, Resurfacing, Restoration, and Rehabilitation Projects on Existing Facilities: Improved Safety and Service, July 24-26 in Arlington, Texas at the Americana Inn of the Six Flags.

Howard Schwark, NACE North Central Region vice president, Kankakee County, Ill. highway superintendent, will participate in a panel, What are the Potential Impacts of RRR Improvements in Terms of Safety and Service, on Tuesday, July 24.

Registration fee is $60. For more information contact Marilou Damon at TRB, 202/389-6335.

The AASHTO Public Information Subcommittee and the Better Roads Transportation Council are sponsoring a National Transportation Public Affairs Workshop, August 6-10 at the Holiday Inn Downtown in Portland, Maine. For more information contact Jim McLean, Maine Department of Transportation, 207/289-2672.

WORK ZONE TRAFFIC CONTROL DEVICES

The Federal Highway Administration's (FHWA) Offices of Research and Development have published a report entitled Visibility Requirements of Work Zone Traffic Control Devices (FHWA-RD-78-143).

The report covers the development of preliminary performance criteria for channelizing devices, such as barricades, cones, vertical panels and drums, in work zones. Criteria are presented in terms of visibility requirements—the distances at which channelizing devices should be visible for motorists to respond in a safe and efficient manner.

Copies of the report are available from: Dr. W.W. Wolman, Chief, Traffic Systems Division, FHWA, HRS-33, Washington, D.C. 20590.

RAILROAD-HIGHWAY GRADE CROSSING HANDBOOK

FHWA has published Technology Sharing Report 78.214, Railroad-Highway Grade Crossing Handbook.

The handbook has been designed to: provide a compendium of existing grade crossing technology, facilitate understanding of basic components of grade crossings, serve as a basic guideline in planning, designing and implementing effective grade crossing improvements, and serve as a training aid.

For copies, contact: FHWA, TAD 443.1, 400 Seventh Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

IT'S LOUIS LAMBERTY

Last week in our report on an award winning bridge in Douglas County, Neb. we misspelled the name of the county's surveyor-engineer, Louis Lamberty. Our apologies and again congratulations on the "Award for Engineering Excellence."

USGS Offers Information on Local Water Concerns

Developing a flood control plan for your county and you need some information on water levels? Call USGS. Need information on the quality of your groundwater? Call USGS. Investigating a specific water resource problem? If the U.S. Geological Survey (USGS) doesn't already have information on the problem, they will design a cooperative program to collect, analyze and disseminate data tailored to your local interests.

The USGS, through its Water Resources Division, investigates the occurence, quantity, quality, distribution and movement of the surface and underground water that comprise the nation's water resources.

Established by an act of Congress on March 8, 1879 and charged with responsibility for classification of public lands, examination of the geologic structure, mineral resources, and natural products of the nation, the USGS recently celebrated its 100th year as the principal source of information about the nation's physical resources.

The USGS currently participates in a federal/state cooperative program for hydrologic investigations with some 600 state and local agencies responsible for planning, developing, and managing water resources or for maintenance and enhancement of water quality.

The nationwide water resources investigations program is carried out through 46 district (state) and four regional offices and consists of the collection, analysis and interpretation of basic hydrologic data. In fiscal '79, the amount targeted for the program was $76 million with costs shared equally between the cooperators and the USGS.

ASIDE FROM the information it collects on its own, through flood control mapping and water quality testing, the USGS is responsible for the dissemination and coordination of water data acquired by other federal agencies.

Many state and local agencies and private organizations contribute to and use USGS data. Ingham County, Mich., for example, used USGS water resource data (water quality, flow and groundwater status) in preparing its Red Cedar River Watershed Management Plan, Ingham County's detailed supplement to the current federal 208 Water Quality Management Plan.

USGS is also developing a groundwater computer modeling program to provide a better picture of existing groundwater supplies and water quality changes on a regional basis.

If your county is interested in some aspect of water management, or if you have a specific water resource problem, contact the Water Resources Division district office in your state. General information requests on water resources and activities of USGS should be addressed to: Water Information Group, Water Resources Division, USGS, 420 National Center, Reston, Va. 22092.

National Association of Counties

44th Annual Conference

and Educational Exhibits

IMPROVING PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Inflationary times are hard times for local officials. County administrators and governing boards confronted with the realities of limited purchasing power are faced with the tough choices of raising more revenues through increased taxes or cutting back programs and services in order to keep their budgets in balance.

NACo, through its annual conference, will offer county officials a third alternative for coping with the impacts of inflation—improved public management. General conference sessions with key members of Congress and the Administration as well as numerous workshop sessions will address the conference theme by stressing practical ways governments can maximize what they have on hand.

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

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

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

—Your conference registration fee must accompany this registration form by check, voucher, or equivalent and be made payable to National Association of Counties. **Return completed form with payment postmarked no later than June 15, 1979 to the following address:**
NACo Conference Registration Center
1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Attn: **Annual Conference Coordinator**

—**Refund of conference registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided written notice is postmarked no later than July 1, 1979.**

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

List preferred accommodations:

1st Selection: ______

2nd Selection: ______

3rd Selection: ______

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

Suite information available from NACo Conference Registration Center.

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

For Office Use Only

Check #: ______

Check Amount: ______

Voucher #: ______

Date Received: ______

Date Postmarked: ______

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

County/Representing: ______

Address: ______

City: ______ **State:** ______ **Zip Code:** ______

Delegate's Name: ______ **(Last)** ______ **(First)** ______ **(Initial)**

Title: ______

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

Spouse's Name: ______

Youth's Name: ______ **Sex:** ☐M ☐F **Age:** ______

Youth's Name: ______ **Sex:** ☐M ☐F **Age:** ______

Check appropriate box below and fill in the applicable amount:

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

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

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

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

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

Total Amount $______

HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

Arrival Time/Day ______ **Departure Time/Day** ______

Room Occupant: ______

Sharing With: ______

Special Housing Request: ______

Housing Disability Needs: ______

Credit Card Name: ______ **Number:** ______ **Expiration Date:** ______

Authorized User's Signature: ______