

This Week

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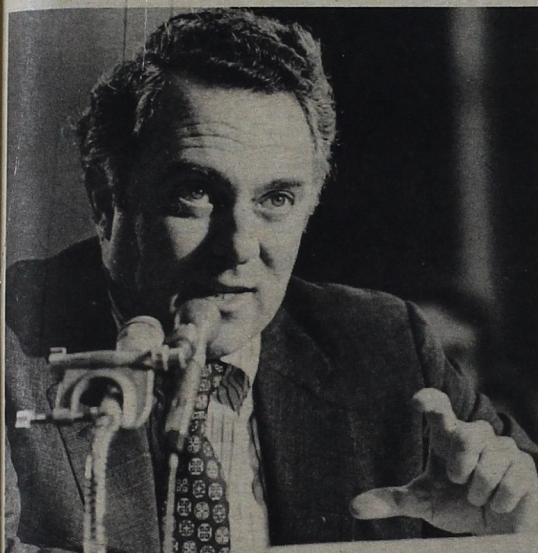
County News

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

May 9, 1977



Washington, D.C.



HEW Secretary Joseph Califano briefs Congress on welfare reform proposal.

Welfare Plan Stresses Jobs, No Fiscal Relief

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Jobs for those who can work and a "decent income" for those who cannot work are the main goals of President Carter's newly announced welfare reform program.

Not included is a goal for federal assumption of welfare costs, a key element of the President's campaign statements. In his May 2 statement, the President notes the need for relief to state and local government, but he puts it in context of available federal resources and "no higher

initial costs than the existing system." Balancing the budget by 1980 has priority over welfare reform, the President indicated.

NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand said the costs announcement makes a "dim picture darker." Already the total yearly cost of welfare and social services in U.S. counties totals nearly \$7 billion a year and uses more than one-third of a county's total budget, he said.

"The President's plan calls for extension of coverage to working poor and others not currently covered, except by food stamps. Without federal assistance, a county can only cover these costs with an increase in already sky-high property taxes. It is too long to wait until 1981 for fiscal relief for county taxpayers," Hillenbrand said.

service aspects of employment goals in relation to CETA. These will be reported in future issues of *County News* as recommendations become more concrete.

Targeting the legislative proposal to August 1 "seems reasonable," according to Hillenbrand. "But the grand design will need a number of interim charges that can be phased in between now and 1981," he said.

NACo's welfare reform proposal has listed a number of interim steps that could be taken and that would provide some immediate fiscal relief to counties. The President's food stamp reform bill is one such step. (See story, page 3.) Others that could be enacted include the coordination of application and regulation processes for Aid for Dependent Children (AFDC) and food stamps and development of uniform eligibility standards.

ONE HALF of the welfare caseload in the nation is administered by counties. Federal dollars available must be matched by local dollars. Where counties do not administer the programs, many are assessed a share of the total costs to be spent by their state.

The following goals for welfare reform were outlined by President Carter in his May 2 statement:

- No higher initial cost than the present systems;
- Under this system every family with children and a member able to work should have access to a job;
- Incentives should always encourage full-time and part-time private sector employment;
- Public training and employment

See NO FISCAL, page 9

ANTIRECESSION

Aid Program Ok'd

WASHINGTON, D.C.—County governments are assured of continued antirecession/couercyclical funds through Sept. 30, 1978 as a result of congressional action last week. Funding levels also would be increased above the current program.

The House Government Operations Committee voted 24 to 19 on May 5 to extend the antirecession aid program with no change in the formula for distributing funds. The committee previously had rejected a subcommittee-recommended bill to drastically change the formula.

Earlier in the week, the House-Senate Conference Committee agreed to add a Senate approved antirecession aid provision to the tax

reform bill. At that time it was not clear if the House Government Operations Committee would act on the legislation.

The complicated parliamentary situation is now eased by the House Government Operations Committee action. The antirecession bill will no longer be tied to the tax reform legislation. The House is expected to vote on the antirecession bill, H.R. 6810, by mid-week before taking up the tax reform measure. The Senate will act on the House-passed bill shortly thereafter.

Funding would be increased for the quarter starting July 1 because of a change in the law giving more weight to high unemployment.

The authorization would provide

\$125 million, plus \$30 million for every one-tenth per cent increase in unemployment over 6 per cent. This would mean at 7.5 per cent unemployment, the authorization would be \$525 million as opposed to \$312.5 million under the current program.

The increase in funding levels and retention of the current distribution formula had been recommended by President Carter in his economic stimulus proposals. NACo strongly supported the increased funding and keeping the present formula.

Representatives John Wyoller (R-N.Y.), John Jenrette (D-S.C.), William Moorehead (D-Pa.) and Benjamin Rosenthal (D-N.Y.) led the fight in the House Government

See ANTIRECESSION, page 9

Urban Counties Eligible for Grant Program

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee adopted May 4 an amendment proposed by Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) which would make economically distressed counties eligible for the new Urban Development Action Grant Program. The vote was 8-6.

As proposed by the Carter administration, the \$400 million grant program would have applied only to economically distressed cities to enable them to strengthen their economic bases. The adoption of the Heinz amendment means that urban counties meeting criteria of economic distress will also be eligible for the grants.

There are 78 urban counties nationally now participating in the regular community development block grant program under Title I of the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. Other counties are participating in the discretionary

grant portion of the program. "As proposed by the Administration, no county—urban or rural, distressed or not distressed—would be eligible to apply for these grants," Heinz said in introducing his amendment.

"IN EFFECT, this says that regardless of the extent of deteriorated housing, regardless of the extent to which its economic situation is deteriorating, regardless of the number of families of low and moderate income, an urban county may not apply simply because it is called a county and not a city. That is just not equitable.

"Since some urban counties possess the same kinds of distress factors found in metropolitan cities, they should be given the same opportunity to apply for an Urban Action Grant. That is the objective of my amendment. It would permit urban counties to seek funds under this



Sen. Heinz

program in the same competitive manner as distressed cities."

The Senate Banking Committee is currently marking up S. 1246, the Administration's proposed Community Development Amendments of 1977. The bill would reauthorize

the block grant program for three years (through fiscal '80) at levels of \$4 billion, \$4.15 billion, and \$4.3 billion, respectively.

In a related action, the full Senate has voted to restore cuts made by the Senate Budget Committee in community development and housing. The first amendment offered by Banking Committee Chairman Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) restored \$500 million of the \$4 billion requested for community development. The vote was 68-38.

The second amendment, also offered by Sen. Proxmire, restored 53,000 units of Section 8 subsidized housing. That vote was 58-38. NACo actively supported passage of the two amendments, which constituted the first time the Senate Budget Resolution has ever been amended on the Senate floor.

The community development bill

also includes a dual formula for the distribution of community development funds giving communities the higher of two amounts determined under either the existing formula or a revised one, including age of housing stock and population loss. To this dual formula the Senate added a provision offered by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), adding an impact factor designed to calculate a community's share of aged housing in percentage terms. The amendment will cost \$130 million in 1980. The amounts will be taken from the \$400 million proposed for the Urban Action Grant Program.

At press time, the committee was expected to finish markup May 6. The full House was scheduled to consider H.R. 6655, its version of the community development amendments (which include urban county eligibility for the action grant program) on May 6.

PART OF '77 SUPPLEMENTAL BILL

Payments-in-Lieu to Counties by September

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter signed last week the first fiscal '77 Supplemental Appropriation Bill that includes \$100 million to implement the payments-in-lieu of taxes program. As a result, more than 1,700 counties in 49 states are expected to receive federal payments to compensate for the tax immunity of federally owned natural resource lands.

The payments-in-lieu funds are included as part of a \$29 billion supple-

mental appropriation package—the largest since World War II—that includes appropriations for programs already authorized and budgeted by Congress for this fiscal year.

Rabun County, Ga. Commissioner Coleman Jarrard, NACo's payments-in-lieu chairman, has called the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act the "Good Neighbor Legislation of 1976" in view of NACo's long fight to gain recognition of the tax immunity burden on local government.

"NACo FIRST called for this legislation in 1940," he said, "and through the ongoing efforts of NACo and its Western Region District in particular, county property taxpayers in public land counties all over the country will benefit."

"Payments-in-lieu legislation implements one of the high priority recommendations to Congress by the Public Land Law Review Commission which found that counties

must still finance full local government services county-wide, such as law enforcement, road maintenance, health, etc., despite a restricted tax base," Jarrard said.

The Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act (P.L. 94-565) was approved by the 94th Congress by a two-thirds vote in the House and unanimously in the Senate on the eve of adjournment last year.

The appropriation will now allow the Department of Interior to make minimum payments to counties for the tax immunity of national forests, national parks, wilderness areas, Bureau of Labor Management lands, and water resource lands such as Army Corps of Engineers and Bureau of Reclamation projects. It does not cover military lands, Indian lands or wildlife refuges.

Payments will be based on the amount of acreage within a county and limited by a per capita population factor. A county will receive the greater amount of either 75 cents per acre of entitlement lands less current timber, mineral or grazing payments, or 10 cents per acre in addition to current payments. These payments would be limited to \$50 per capita for counties under 5,000 population with a sliding scale to \$20 per capita at

50,000 population. These payments will go directly to county governments and can be used for any local government purpose.

An additional payment of 1 percent of market value would be made for five years for parks and wilderness purchased by the federal government since 1971. This would recognize the sudden tax loss when the lands are taken off the tax rolls.

THE INTERIM Department indicates that regulations to implement the payments-in-lieu program should be published soon in the *Federal Register* and that payments should be made to counties by Sept. 30.

Interior also indicates that it has requested \$100 million for funding fiscal '78. This request is now being considered by the House Appropriation Committee.

Specific estimates of payments to counties have not been calculated yet by Interior because it is awaiting data requested of the governor of each state. However, the amount of entitlement acreage to be used by the department is available. NACo will be mailing this information to each county this month.

Another Setback for LEAA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The embattled Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) suffered yet another setback last week at the hands of the House Budget Committee. The House restored \$250 million to LEAA budget ceilings, which had been previously cut by the House Budget Committee, only to vote down the whole budget resolution three hours later.

Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) succeeded in amending the First Concurrent Budget Resolution on the floor of the House to include an additional \$250 million to bring LEAA budget targets for fiscal '78 up to appropriations level of fiscal '77, which was approximately \$753 million.

The House rejected the whole budget resolution because of add-ons to the defense budget targets and the resolution was again sent back to the Budget Committee. There, all amendments presented on the floor that had added funds to the budget targets, were cut 75 per cent. Since LEAA had originally been cut \$250 million, and that amount was restored on the floor, LEAA was left with a budget ceiling for fiscal '78 of approximately \$564 million (the \$504 million left after the original \$250 million cut, plus 25 per cent of the \$250 million that was added back).

THE \$564 million budget target is approximately \$190 million less than was actually appropriated for LEAA in fiscal '77. At press time, the full

House had not reconsidered the amended budget resolution but no serious effort to restore the LEAA funds was expected.

It is known that the Senate Budget Committee is recommending a cut for LEAA in budget authority of \$50 million, following a Carter administration recommendation. The House action on the budget targets does not have White House support, although it is known that the Justice Department is not actively working to restore cuts in excess of the requested \$50 million cut.

In a related action, a House Appropriations subcommittee is said to be ready to report out an appropriation for LEAA of approximately \$600 million, \$153 million less than last year. The Senate Appropriations subcommittee has yet to report out a recommendation.

Should the House Appropriations Committee actually cut \$153 million from the LEAA appropriations, it is expected that a floor fight will ensue to restore the funds.

THE BATTLE over the LEAA funds has been confusing and is further clouded by a study being conducted by the Justice Department. Political observers predict that the study is probably a first step toward a major reorganization of LEAA. NACo has contacted the Attorney General's office and has been promised an opportunity to participate directly in discussions with the study task force, regarding

LEAA's effectiveness.

Still another problem that has plagued the funding controversy over LEAA is the failure of the Administration to fill the top administrative posts at the agency. Reports indicate that appointees have been notified of their appointments, but no public announcements have yet been made. The lack of leadership at LEAA has created a political void in the funding battle. Administration of LEAA has been left in the hands of career civil servants who are conscientiously trying to fill the void, but who do not bear the political clout of permanent presidential appointees.

Orr Announces Candidacy for Fourth Vice President

Dallas County (Tex.) Commissioner Roy Orr has announced that he is a candidate for the office of NACo fourth vice president. Orr is the first county official to announce his candidacy.

The election of NACo officers and directors will occur at the 42nd Annual Conference, to be held July 23-27 in Detroit, Wayne County, Mich.

Presently a member of NACo's board of directors, Orr has held various national, state and local positions throughout his career. Prior to serving on the NACo board, he was chairman of NACo's Taxation and Finance Steering Committee. He has served as second vice president of the Texas Association of Regional Councils and as a member of the North Central Texas Council of



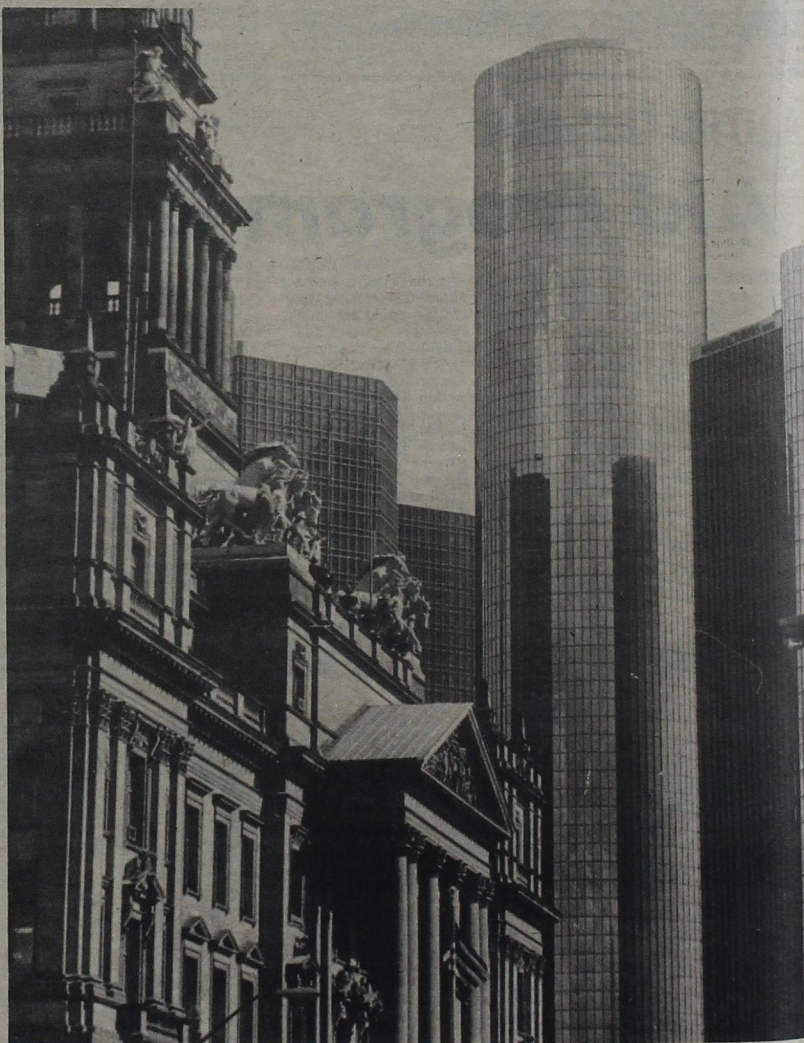
Orr

Governments Executive Board, as well as having been elected chairman of the State Democratic Executive Committee.

Locally, Orr served as mayor of DeSoto, his home town, until he was appointed in 1972 to the Dallas County Commissioners Court, a position to which he has since been elected twice.

Orr has also served as president of the DeSoto School Board, the DeSoto Chamber of Commerce and the Lions Club. He is married to the former Janice Gallagher and they have four children.

County News will carry stories on other candidates for fourth vice president as they are announced, and a complete wrap-up will appear in the newspaper prior to the annual conference.



OLD AND NEW—Wayne County's graceful Old County Building stands in the shadow of the towering \$337 million Renaissance Center complex in the heart of downtown Detroit, Mich. Built in 1898, the elegant structure still houses five Wayne County Circuit courtrooms and other county offices. Renaissance Center will be the site for NACo 42nd Annual Conference, July 24-27.

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Carter's Economic Stimulus Package

Senate Approves Appropriations, Bid to Cut CETA Fails

WASHINGTON, D.C.—After the delays caused by controversy over the tax rebate and the water projects, the Senate approved May 2 the appropriation's bill, H.R. 4876, which contains major components of President Carter's Economic Stimulus Program. The vote was 63 to 15.

The only major challenge to the bill came from Sen. Richard Schweiker (R-Pa.), who introduced an amendment to cut the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA)

job creation portion of the bill in half. The Schweiker Amendment would have reduced the appropriation authority from \$7.98 billion to \$4.03 billion—enough to maintain the existing 310,000 job level, but not enough to fund the 415,000 new positions the President recommended between now and Sept. 30, 1978.

The 33 votes in favor of the amendment were a much stronger indication of dissatisfaction with the public service jobs program than was expected. Recent studies by the

General Accounting Office and the Congressional Budget Office added weight to the position that substitution of CETA funds for local funds is pervasive and that the program is "off track" in its original intent to employ the long-term unemployed in temporary, meaningful jobs that provide additional public services.

The vote did not break down entirely according to party lines. The chairman of the Senate Appropriations Committee, Sen. John L. McClellan (D-Ark.), and the ranking Republican member, Milton R. Young (R-N.D.), voted for the amendment.

funding for other employment and training programs was provided for as follows:

Youth Programs—\$1 billion
Skill Training Improvement—\$250 million
HIRE-Veterans—\$120 million
Job Corps—\$68 million
Title IX—Older Workers—\$59.4 million

Other programs under CETA-Title III for special target groups to be funded out of the Secretary's discretionary fund are also recognized in the bill.

The conferees committee reported the bill on May 3, approving the House level of \$632.5 million for countercyclical assistance. The Senate receded from their \$925 million figure for this program. The conferees targeted 75 per cent of the \$59.4 million for the Title IX Older Workers Program to the national contractors and 25 per cent for states.

KEY PROVISIONS of the bill include:

- \$4 billion for the Local Public Works and Capital Development and Investment Act which doubles the original appropriation and provides funds for local construction projects on a competitive basis.

- \$7.98 billion for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act—Public Service Employment programs which will enable local prime sponsors to maintain 310,000 existing jobs and hire 415,000 additional long-term unemployed.

- \$632.5 million for formula allocated "countercyclical assistance" to local governments which supplements funding already appropriated through the end of the fiscal year.

- \$4.99 billion for the on-going General Revenue Sharing Program.

- \$1.4 billion for various job creating manpower programs administered by the Department of Labor, \$1 billion of which is targeted to youth unemployment.

- \$300 million for sewage plant spending reimbursements and \$225 million for drought aid.

A complete breakdown of Senate vote on the amendment is seen in chart at left.

Vote on Schweiker Amendment

YEAS—33

(D-Ala.)	Hayakawa	(R-Calif.)	Schmitt	(R-N.M.)
(D-Ark.)	Helms	(R-N.C.)	Schweiker	(R-Pa.)
(D-Id.)	Hollings	(D-S.C.)	Scott	(R-Va.)
(D-Ill.)	Leahy	(R-Nev.)	Sparkman	(D-Ala.)
(D-Mo.)	Lugar	(R-Ind.)	Stennis	(D-Miss.)
(R-Kan.)	McClellan	(D-Ark.)	Stevens	(R-Ark.)
(R-Kan.)	McClure	(D-Ind.)	Thurmond	(R-S.C.)
(R-Mo.)	Nunn	(D-Ga.)	Tower	(R-Tex.)
(D-Alaska)	Packwood	(D-Ore.)	Wallace	(R-Wyo.)
(R-Mich.)	Proxmire	(D-Wis.)	Young	(R-N.D.)
(R-Wyo.)	Roth	(R-Del.)		

NAYS—46

(D-S.D.)	Hatfield	(D-Ore.)	Metzenbaum	(D-Ohio)
(D-Minn.)	Hathaway	(D-Maine)	Muskie	(D-Maine)
(R-Okla.)	Helms	(R-Pa.)	Nelson	(D-Wis.)
(D-Tex.)	Huddleston	(D-Ky.)	Pell	(D-R.I.)
(D-Del.)	Humphrey	(D-Minn.)	Ribicoff	(C-Conn.)
(R-Mass.)	Jackson	(D-Wash.)	Riegle	(D-Mich.)
(D-N.D.)	Javits	(R-N.Y.)	Sarbanes	(D-Md.)
(W.Va.)	Johnston	(D-La.)	Sasser	(R-Tenn.)
(D-Nev.)	Kennedy	(D-Mass.)	Stallford	(R-Vt.)
(R-N.J.)	Leahy	(D-Vt.)	Stone	(D-Fla.)
(D-Calif.)	Long	(D-La.)	Talmadge	(D-Ga.)
(D-N.H.)	Magnuson	(D-Wash.)	Weicker	(R-Conn.)
(D-Mo.)	Mathias	(R-Md.)	Williams	(D-N.J.)
(D-Ky.)	Matsunaga	(D-Hawaii)	Zorinsky	(D-Neb.)
(D-Ohio)	Melcher	(D-Mont.)		
(D-Colo.)	Metcalfe			

NOT VOTING—21

(R-Tenn.)	DeConcini	(D-Ariz.)	McIntyre	(D-N.H.)
(R-Okla.)	Eastland	(D-Miss.)	Morgan	(D-N.C.)
(D-Ind.)	Garn	(R-Utah)	Moylan	(D-N.Y.)
(R-Ill.)	Goldwater	(R-Ariz.)	Pearson	(R-Kan.)
(D-Idaho)	Haskell	(D-Colo.)	Percy	(R-Ill.)
(D-Iowa)	Inouye	(D-Hawaii)	Randolph	(D-W.Va.)
	McGovern	(D-S.D.)	Stevenson	(D-Ill.)

House Unit Recommends Rural Program Increases

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Rural Development Act grant and loan programs will be funded at their highest level ever in fiscal '78, if recommendations of the House Appropriation subcommittee on agriculture are adopted. The subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Jamie Whitcomb (D-Miss.), met on April 27 and recommended significant increases in a number of key rural programs.

The subcommittee recommended a funding level of \$250 million for rural water and waste disposal grants and \$60 million for rural water and waste disposal loans in fiscal '78. This is an increase of \$50 million and \$40 million respectively.

The subcommittee also recommended a \$50 million increase for community facility loans to a level of \$40 million and an increase of \$650 million in industrial development loans to a \$1 billion level in fiscal '78.

The full House Appropriation subcommittee is expected to adopt these proposals when it meets later this month. The Senate Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture also met this month to make its recommendations.

THE RURAL Water and Waste Disposal Program is the key component of the Rural Development Act. It is a high NACo priority. After several rescissions, deferrals, and inadequate funding levels in the past, the program now appears ready to serve a significant role in rural communities.

According to the Farmers Home

Administration, the nationwide waiting list for this program exceeds \$338 million for the grants and \$1.3 billion for the loans, as of Feb. 28. The grants and loans are available to public and quasi-public agencies, nonprofit corporations, associations, and Indian tribes to finance projects to develop, store, treat, purify, or distribute water, or collect, treat, or dispose of waste.

Significant increases in industrial development loans will provide rural areas with an important tool for economic development. The subcommittee recommended \$1 billion which can be used to improve, develop, or finance business industry, and employment and improve the economic and environmental climate in rural areas. The loans are available to public, private, or cooperative organizations, individuals, and Indian tribes.

The Community Facility Loan Program was increased from \$200 to \$250 million for fiscal '78. The loans can be used to construct, enlarge, extend, or otherwise improve community facilities which provide essential services to rural residents. These services include fire and rescue services, transportation, traffic control and others that provide community, social, cultural, and recreational benefits. The loans are available to public and quasi-public agencies, nonprofit corporations, and Indian tribes.

The rural community fire protection grant program was again funded at \$3.5 million for fiscal '78.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House and Senate have overwhelmingly passed the \$4 billion local public works bill. The jobs legislation, the first component of the Administration's economic stimulus package to be passed by Congress, now goes to President Carter for his signature.

The Senate passed the measure by a vote of 71-14 on April 29, while the House approved it on May 3, by a margin of 335-77.

Participation in the program will be restricted to units of government with applications on file with the Economic Development Administration (EDA) that were submitted by Dec. 23, 1976. However, the Secretary of Commerce may receive new applications in those areas where it is necessary to expend state-wide allocation of funds.

EDA was expected to release its proposed regulations for distributing the grants on May 6. House and Senate Public Works Committees

will immediately conduct oversight hearings on the proposed regulations before any grants are awarded.

LOCAL governments who have applications on file will be sent "re-submission" forms by EDA in late May or early June. Applicants will be required to restate their intent to participate; to indicate various certifications, including ability to commence construction within 90 days; and to establish their priorities, if they submitted more than one project.

Applicants must have a jurisdiction-wide unemployment rate of at least 6.5 per cent to be eligible. Gerrymandering outside of a jurisdiction is no longer permitted, so EDA will automatically consider the rate of the entire jurisdiction for those applicants who had gerrymandered. Pockets of poverty is permissible, though projects must have

been located within the pocket. Where projects were located outside of the pocket, EDA will consider the unemployment rate of the entire jurisdiction. Unemployment will be calculated as the average over the most recent 12 month period.

The bills were originally passed in the House and Senate in late February and early March respectively. However, they were delayed in conference committee as both Houses struggled to compromise on Water Pollution Control Act Amendments that were attached to the bill. On April 26, agreement was reached to separate the public works and water pollution bills, enabling prompt action on public works.

The program is expected to create up to 600,000 jobs in the private sector. The 90 day start up requirement is designed to have an immediate impact on unemployment.

Food Stamp Victory

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a major victory for counties, a Senate committee marking up the Administration's food stamp reform proposal voted last week to eliminate the cash purchase requirement.

This purchase requirement forces needy families to spend between 24 and 29 per cent of their income for food stamps.

The House subcommittee on domestic marketing, consumer relations and nutrition, which reported its version of the Administration proposal earlier, also eliminated the food stamp purchase requirement—a reform which NACo has long urged.

The change would mean that a household of four currently paying \$100 to get \$166 in food stamps would be able to get the \$66 in free food stamps without paying the cash outlay.

Approximately 40 per cent of

families below the poverty level—who previously could not afford the purchase requirement—would now be able to participate in the program.

The cost of additional participants would be offset by more stringent eligibility requirements. In both House and Senate bills, net income eligibility would be lowered to the poverty level, which is currently \$5,850 for a family of four.

THE HOUSE bill stipulates that welfare recipients and strikers would have to meet regular income and assets tests. Students would be ineligible for food stamps if registered as dependents (or eligible to register as dependents) of families above the poverty level. In the Senate bill, students and strikers would remain eligible under certain conditions not as yet reported.

A major element in both bills is the

uniform, standard deduction which replaces the current system of itemizing deductions to determine a family's income level and therefore eligibility.

In a surprise move, however, both the Senate and House lowered President Carter's recommended standard deduction of \$80 to \$60 but added a shelter deduction up to \$75 monthly and a child care deduction up to \$75 (House version) or \$85 (Senate version) per household.

The result would make more families eligible for food stamps than under the Administration's proposal. Authorization was recommended through 1981.

Costs of the bills are estimated at approximately \$5.54 billion or \$82 million over the Administration's bill and \$76 million over the Congressional Budget Office's current services figure.

County Opinion

Water Tragedy

The decision by Congress not to act on amendments to the 1972 Water Law is indeed a tragedy. (House and Senate conferees dropped the water amendments to end the deadlock on the public works jobs measure.)

The agreement leaves counties attempting to clean up the nation's water as mandated by the 1972 Water Law at a dangerous impasse. Short of the \$4.5 billion needed in each fiscal '77 and '78 to build sewage treatment plants, local government officials must also face possible legal action for failing to meet July water treatment deadlines. It is incredible that a county, after completing the lengthy preparation requirements for construction, will have no funds to actually build the sewage treatment plant. And building treatment plants is, after all, the objective of the sewage treatment program. (A pending \$1 billion supplemental appropriation is simply inadequate.)

Moreover, uncertainty over the availability of future funding will add serious delays to the program. Delays of any length, in light of escalating construction costs, exacerbate the construction problem. Uncertainty also will discourage new communities from becoming involved in the program. What local official is willing to float a bond for a treatment plant that may never be built?

Congress' failure to extend the July 1 deadline for municipalities to meet secondary treatment standards means possible lawsuits for over 50 per cent of the municipalities which the Environmental Protection Agency has repeatedly stated cannot meet this deadline. Local officials will probably be able to win most of these lawsuits on grounds of insufficiency of federal funds, excessive federal red tape and poor administration, to say nothing of the arbitrary and unrealistic deadlines. But the county cost of defense in these lawsuits is a needless waste of taxpayer funds.

There are a number of other serious situations that counties will face because of Congress' inaction on the water amendments. For example, the 1972 law prohibits counties from using ad valorem taxes (property tax) to finance the operation and maintenance of treatment plants. Counties not using user fees will be financially penalized with a loss of 20 per cent of construction funds. Despite testimony from many local governments that it is too expensive, politically unfeasible and administratively complex to convert to a user fee system local governments have been left with no choice.

Optimistically, the Conference Committee might return to the water amendments in early fall. This is not very hopeful when counties have already violated the July 1 deadline and are expected to plan, budget and move their programs in an orderly fashion from one year to the next.

Urban Counties

Urban counties last week received some long overdue recognition by the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee when it voted to include them in the Administration's \$400 million Urban Development Action Grant Program. The Administration wanted to limit the program exclusively to cities. The action came in adopting a NACo-initiated amendment offered by Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.). He was supported by Sens. Sparkman (D-Ala.), Cranston (D-Calif.), Reagle (D-Mich.), Tower (R-Tex.), Garn (R-Utah), Lugar (R-Ind.), and Schmitt (R-N.M.). This was the first time the committee had recognized the needs of urban counties.

Heinz argued, correctly in our view, that "regardless of the extent of deteriorated housing, regardless of the extent to which its economic situation is deteriorating, regardless of the number of families of low and moderate income, an urban county may not apply simply because it is called a county and not a city. That is just not equitable," said Sen. Heinz. We agree.

NACo had argued that artificially limiting the program to cities would lessen support for the program on the floor of the Senate and House. This point was clearly brought home in Senate adoption of the Proxmire amendment to the budget resolution restoring the \$500 million cut in community development. NACo worked hard for passage of the Proxmire amendment which will now permit the action grant program to go forward. There would, of course, have been little incentive for NACo to do so had urban counties not been able to participate.

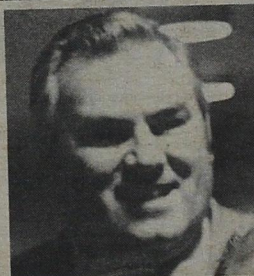
Maine Meeting Speakers Explore County Home Rule

BANGOR, Maine—State and county government have both become too complex to allow state legislators the luxury of "playing county commissioner." This theme was carried throughout the Northeast Town Meeting on County Modernization held here April 27-29.

NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand offered the conference delegates a "modest proposal." "If you believe that local governments are not to be trusted what you really ought to do is to have the State of Maine submit its budget to its congressional delegation, have them haggle it out, have the state legislators go down to Washington, D.C. to testify and then have the entire Congress vote on whether the State of Maine's budget is acceptable."

Hillenbrand explained that this proposal is comparable to having state legislators set county budgets as is now done in Maine and some other northeastern states. NACo's executive director was keynote speaker for the conference sponsored by the Maine County Commissioners Association (MCCA) and NACo. Roland Landry is executive secretary of MCCA.

FLEXIBILITY for county governments was stressed by Hillenbrand. He said counties should be able to determine their form, function and financial structure.



Worthington

Closing speaker for the conference was Charles Worthington, Atlantic County, N.J., executive. In 1972, home rule was approved for New Jersey counties. Counties adopting a new charter under the law may organize and regulate their own internal affairs. Worthington emphasized the areawide role of a county in providing services under the new system. "If there were not a county government to do so, we would have to create a substitute. In our case, the charter reform not only allows us to do so, it allows us to do it effectively," Worthington said.

In an overview panel on state home rule action, Sen. Horace Smith of the South Carolina legislature led discussion on how county home rule works to a legislator's benefit. Sen. Smith, who "had it both ways" as a legislator virtually running his county and as a legislator in a new county home rule state, said if he had to return to the old days, "I'd quit! I couldn't keep up with it! Home rule's the answer, ladies and gentlemen."



Smith



Shetterly

Russell B. Shetterly, executive director of the South Carolina Association of Counties, provided an analysis of that association's lobbying techniques in obtaining home rule. Shetterly summed up the two-year process by saying, "It's not enough to do your best; you have to do what is necessary." When asked the secret to obtaining county home rule, Shetterly added, "It's easy; just get up one more time than you're knocked down and you'll win in the end."

IN PUSHING for home rule, Shetterly emphasized unity as an absolute key to success. "You've got to be unified or you'll be constantly putting out brush fires" while the big issue dies.

Lynn Ferrell of the U.S. Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations summarized the policy of the commission as one of "flexibility." Counties need state legislation that will give them the alternative structures they need, the "strengthened fiscal capacity" through greater use of county sales and income tax and improved intergovernmental flexibility through permissive use of joint agreements, contracting and consolidation.

Contributing a view of other Northeast states were Kennedy Shaw, executive director of the Massachusetts League of Cities and Towns, and Richard W. "Dick" Roulx, business manager of Hillsborough County, N.H.

Shaw explained that in Massachusetts, municipal officials realized that since counties have "no political existence," municipalities would soon be in the position of dealing with mandated substate districts over which there would be no local control. So in 1975, the league formed a Task Force on Regionalism that recommended a reformed county structure to act as a region.

Roux echoed Shetterly's warning that only unity and pure stubbornness will obtain county home rule. In New Hampshire, Roulx said, home rule advocates had tried unsuccessfully to push a bill through. "We rushed it; we didn't line up the support necessary within and without county government; and we didn't have a strong cohesive county association headed by a full-time director to coordinate this." Roulx ended on a note of hope, "we've learned our lesson and will be back again."

MAINE Sen. Thomas Mangan commented that Maine County participation in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) has "showed (Maine counties) could do it—could efficiently provide the services." Mangan foresees that "counties are going to force the issue (of home rule) one way or another, either through statute or constitutional amendment."

In a separate address, Suffolk County, N.Y. Executive John V.N. Klein described the fiscal ramifications of operating under county home rule. Taking the 1975-76 recession years as examples, Klein explained how "the value of local financial

determination came into play." Since the county budget already had been passed by the county legislature when the recession began, Klein executive, saw that "the revenues had counted on just weren't going to happen." He responded by directing every department to freeze (or spend) a certain portion of the budget set by the executive office. Then, "in July, when conditions worsened, we put on a hiring freeze, hurt people and services went down but in the end of 1975, we had a surplus; we were in the black, not red." The county legislature gave a blessing to all these policies. "The point is, Klein said, "we live there in the community (rather than at state capitol); our telephone numbers are all listed and we see the people the time. We knew if something wasn't done, we would be in deep spending, like New York City was those two years."



Klein

"State legislators have enormous trouble keeping their own house order without worrying about Suffolk County," Klein said. And while local officials "have the power to raise and spend money and if they turn, abuse it, they are accountable to the people."

A PART of the two-day meeting was set aside for hearings with Maine state legislators. The Speaker of the Maine House of Representatives was not optimistic about passage of county government reform legislation this session, but co-chairman of the Local and County Government Committee said an issue ought to be pressed.



Martin

Speaker of the House John Martin said chances of passing legislation this session were slim because lawmakers are divided over whether to abolish county government, leave it as it is or to make changes.

During a hearing of the Local Government Committee, its chairman James Henderson said, "I don't think this time there is any real cause for not dealing with the issue. Any county reform legislation we have to go through Henderson's committee, which he co-chairs with State Sen. Philip Jackson. Henderson advised county officials to talk to their legislators and wanted to improve the chances bills that would give "home rule counties."

New HEW Proposal Aimed at Improving Child Health Services

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Providing better health care to poor children is the main purpose of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare's recently proposed Child Health Assessment Program (CHAPS) initiative. CHAPS seeks to beef-up current efforts to improve health services to poor children. The major existing program, called Early and Periodic Screening, Diagnostic and Treatment (EPSDT) reaches only 30 per cent of the 12 million children currently eligible for Medicaid.

EPSDT is mandated by law under Medicaid. It requires all states to have a program for eligible (AFDC) children under age 20 "... to ascertain their physical or mental defects, and such health care, treatment, and other measures to correct or ameliorate defects and chronic conditions discovered..."

A major flaw in the program is that EPSDT does not reach an estimated 700,000 children under six who are in families whose income meets state financial requirements for Medicaid, but whose family structure (e.g., father is living in

house) makes them ineligible for Medicaid.

CHAPS, according to HEW, would strengthen EPSDT by:

- Requiring states to provide Medicaid and EPSDT services to the estimated 700,000 poor children under six whose family structure makes them ineligible for Medicaid.
- Providing an incentive to states to improve their current service to all poor children by increasing the federal Medicaid matching rate (74 per cent) for all assessment performed for currently eligible children by the state and counties.
- Improving the quality of care for children assessed under this program by gradually phasing in over the next three years the requirement that assessments be performed through comprehensive health care centers or primary care physicians, capable of delivering necessary follow-up diagnosis and treatment.
- Requiring that all children reached by this program be immunized against childhood diseases.

The bills (H.R. 6702; S. 1392) contain a "capacity building" provision

that authorizes \$25 million to establish, expand or improve health center services under the community health centers program. Where counties operate these centers, money would be available.

ONE SECTION of the bill that might create problems for county health departments currently providing EPSDT requires screening agencies to provide comprehensive care within three years. This would force county agencies to provide on-site care. Currently, many of these agencies refer children to qualified providers. (NACO will seek to amend the bill to allow counties to continue screening, while at the same time referring patients to comprehensive care facilities. This would prevent duplication, and would maximize effective utilization of existing community resources.)

According to HEW, CHAPS will "save" states \$18 million in fiscal '78. On the county side, it could possibly mean that more funds will be needed to expand many county agencies from screening to comprehensive health care centers.



WAREHOUSE GROUNDBREAKING—Duval County was pleased to see construction begin on the first project funded under the county's Employment Act of last year. The facility will be used as the county's Streets and Highway Division as a warehouse and employee training building. Participating in the ceremony, from left, were Mayor Hans G. Tenzler Jr.; Ron Harrell, project manager; and John R. Jones, EDA representative to for the State of Florida. Anticipated project cost is \$307,739.

Interagency Corrections Approach

NAPA COUNTY, Calif.—A new approach to managing local criminal justice costs and to coordinating criminal justice agencies has been launched by the County of Napa, a county of some 90,000 citizens in the wine-producing region north of San Francisco.

Aside from schools, the criminal justice system is the major single user of property tax revenue in the county and continues to be one of the fastest growing areas of county government expenditure, according to Albert J. Habeger, county administrator.

In 1975 a Criminal Justice Planning Committee was created as a means for developing an integrated network of local criminal justice services. Its goal was to design more effective programs at the least possible cost to taxpayers.

STAFFED by a professional criminal justice planner and funded by a grant from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA), the committee includes: county sheriff, district attorney, county administrator, local superior and municipal court judges, the chief probation officers, and all the city police chiefs in the county.

A major result of this integrated approach to criminal justice management and planning was the establishment, in 1975, of an independent Department of Corrections to operate the new Napa County jail, which opened in 1976. Managed separately from the sheriff's department, the Department of Corrections is headed by an appointed department head accountable to the county administrator and the board of supervisors.

In planning the Department of Corrections, the Criminal Justice Planning Committee determined that too much effort was being focused on minor offenders. The same expensive process of arrest, booking, detention, trial, sentenced incarceration, and probation was employed for first offender drunk drivers, as well as suspects accused of major felonies, according to Bureau of Corrections Chairman Helen Hotelling. The resources of the criminal justice system were seen as being diverted from one of its major tasks—the identification, confinement, and rehabilitation of offenders who pose a serious threat to society.

The strategy developed by Napa County is first, to divert lesser offenders from as much of the criminal

justice process as practical; second, to reserve incarceration, as much as possible, for more serious offenders; and third, to make the jail, not a dumping ground, but a positive place where existing social services are used effectively to aid the offender and his or her family.

DIVERSION tactics include citing rather than booking drunk driving offenders; routine review of eligibility for release on own recognizance during the booking process; court release on own recognizance; and sentencing minor offenders to fines, probation, and/or public works program, rather than to short jail terms. In addition, the local courts operate efficiently, so that there is little in-custody backlog.

In the Napa County jail, the average stay for pre-sentenced prisoners, including all cases, is three to four days; two-thirds of the inmates are sentenced prisoners serving an average of six months.

The new maximum security jail

has been designed to make prisoner incarceration a correctional, rather than an embittering experience. The jail is carpeted and painted in warm colors; a special plastic replaces bars on the windows; and individual cells are grouped around day-rooms for privacy and for prisoner safety. Correctional officers are professionals, experienced and trained in their own field. More than simply prison guards, they take a more informal, personal, and caring approach to inmates than is traditional, says Brenda Hippard, acting director of corrections.

THIS approach, reflected in the officers' informal uniforms and by the low-key atmosphere in the jail, encourages prisoners to "open up" and deal with their problems. At the same time security and control are maintained.

Work-furlough and education-furlough programs are being developed and implemented on a small pilot basis, and other programs and policies are being developed to

maintain and improve the inmates' links with the community, in part through the use of interns and volunteers. This further reduces both social and government costs of incarceration. Further savings are achieved by providing services to inmates through existing county services, rather than setting up new services within the correctional system. Thus the county library, mental health services, public health services, social services (welfare), and the local community college are all involved in providing services during and after incarceration to the offenders and/or their families.

SIMILAR efforts have been made to ensure that the jail, its operations, and its inmates do not become unduly isolated from the community. Citizen advisory groups were deeply involved in the planning and design of the jail. Before the jail opened, a three-day "Community Booking and Detention Experience" gave 135 volunteer "prisoners," including com-

munity leaders, media representatives, and other citizens, the chance to spend the night in the new jail (the experience also allowed for training of the new staff and for an invaluable shake-down of the new facility).

The Criminal Justice Planning Committee is also participating in plans for county-wide centralization of criminal records and warrants; for a central emergency radio dispatch and central emergency telephone number; for changes in state laws concerning the handling of juvenile status offenders and delinquents; and for integration of mental health and criminal justice services in the area of family and youth problems.

Interagency cooperation in planning corrections programs is one of the topics covered at the National Assembly on the Jail Crisis in Kansas City, Mo. May 22-25.

For further information about Napa's program, write or call Albert J. Habeger, Napa County Administrator, 1115 First St., Napa, Calif. 94558, (707) 253-4421.



National Assembly on the Jail Crisis

May 22-25

Kansas City, Missouri

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

Partnerships for Correctional Administration

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

Diversion and Community Resources

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

I would like to see the following Wednesday Afternoon:

Jackson Co. Jail (Medical Program)

Community Corrections Center

Sober House

Registration

Name _____

Title _____

Street _____

City _____

County _____

State _____

Zip _____

Registration fee: \$75

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

National Assembly on the Jail Crisis Housing Reservation

Name(s) _____

Arrival date _____

Time _____

Departure date _____

Time _____

Housing request at the Radisson Muehlebach

☐ Single \$24

☐ Double \$32

This form will register a participant for the conference and reserve space at the conference hotel. Housing at the conference hotel will be available only to participants who have registered before May 13. Hotel confirmation will be sent directly to the participant.

Send this form to:

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

The National Association of Counties Research Foundation Presents:

THE THIRD ANNUAL LABOR RELATIONS CONFERENCE

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

May 19 General Sessions

Labor Counsel's Report

- Report on Recent Court Decisions on Public Employment and Their Practical Effect on Counties
- Status Report on Pending Labor Related Legislation of the Carter Administration

The Budget Crisis in County Government and its Effect on Labor Legislation

- Productivity Bargaining and Employee Incentive Plans
- Ability to Pay Issue
- Reduction of Services and Overall Expenditures

Informing the Public of Collective Bargaining in Local Government

- Open vs. Closed Bargaining
- Dealing with the Media During Collective Bargaining
- Fair Treatment of the Media During Collective Bargaining and Other Labor Matters

May 20

Labor Relations with:

Public Safety Employees
Transportation Employees
Social Service Employees
Institutions Employees
Public Works/Highway Employees
Courthouse Employees

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

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

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

Track One (May 19-20)

Employee Benefit Programs

- Proposed Regulations of Public Pension
- Plans and Implications of Withdrawal from Social Security
- Health Insurance—Alternative Forms of Funding
- Employee Alcoholism Program

Equal Employment Opportunity in County Government

- Decisions on Discrimination
- Establishing a County Affirmative Action Program
- Layoffs and Affirmative Action Program
- Equal Pay for Equal Work

Track Two

Basic Collective Bargaining (Part One)

- Structuring County Government for Bargaining
- Negotiating Contract language

Basic Collective Bargaining (Part Two)

- Factors influencing the Economic Settlement

NACo's Collective Bargaining Videotape

On-site registration fee: \$85

Register now to ensure your participation!

Labor Conference Speakers Slated

Don Wasserman, director of collective bargaining, research and education for the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, will give the keynote address at the 3rd Annual Labor Relations Conference.

The conference, co-sponsored by NACo's Research Foundation, Marquette University Law School, Milwaukee County and the Wisconsin County Boards Association, will be held May 19-20 at the Marc Plaza Hotel in Milwaukee, Wis.

Among the other prominent conference speakers are:

• George Reedy, former press secretary to President Lyndon Johnson, and currently dean of the College of Journalism at Marquette University. Reedy will be the keynote luncheon speaker and will discuss the expanding role of the media as it relates to the collective bargaining process.

• John J. Franke Jr., commissioner, Johnson County, Kan., and chairman of NACo's Labor-Management Steering Committee.

• F. Thomas Ament, chairman, Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors. Both Franke and Ament will

share the luncheon dais with Dean Reedy.

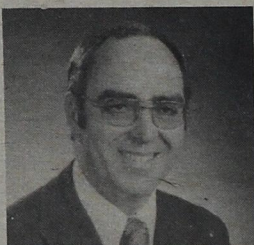
• John F. (Jack) Tanner, executive director, Utah Association of Counties. Tanner will be speaking on May 19 on "A Plan for a State Bargaining Law."

• Kenneth E. Guthrie, personnel director, La Crosse County, Wis. Guthrie is the chief labor negotiator for his county and will speak on "Labor Relations with Social Service Employees."



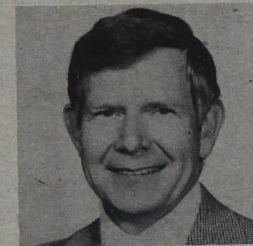
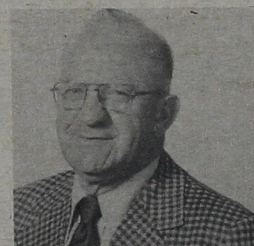
Tanner

Ament



Guthrie

Franke



Clerk's Corner

CLERK OF THE YEAR COMPETITION

Pete Mullendore, president of the National Association of County Records and Clerks, has announced that competition for the 1977 "Clerk of the Year" award has begun. The award is presented annually to a clerk, recorder, or elected official for constructive service to the county, country and fellowman. Letters of recommendation should be submitted in triplicate to NACRC Secretary-Treasurer H. Joseph Breidenbach, Walworth County Clerk, Elkhorn, Wis. 53121. Application deadline is May 27.

NACRC TESTIFIES BEFORE HOUSE

Representatives of NACRC and NACo have testified before the House Administration Committee on President Carter's proposed Universal Voter Registration Act. The panel of county elections officials urged caution in the implementation of the bill, citing four key problem areas in the proposal: the absence of a mandatory "pass-through" provision, so that funds will flow to those jurisdictions actually incurring implementation costs; the early implementation date set in the bill (1978); the lack of adequate and before-the-fact "start-up" cost allowances; and the emphasis of the bill on election day, rather than pre-registration, of voters.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION NUMBERS

The new telephone numbers for the Federal Election Commission are as follows (all area code 202): main switchboard 523-4089; press office 523-4065; clearinghouse division 523-4183; and public records 523-4181.

PLANNING FOR DETROIT

Loretta Bowman, NACRC first vice president and conference program committee chairperson, is planning the NACRC program to be held in conjunction with NACo's Annual Conference in Wayne County, Detroit, Mich. July 23-27. Details of the program will be carried in "Clerk's Corner" as soon as they are available.

Labor Relations Conference Registration Form

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

NOTE: For additional registrations photocopy this form and complete.

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

County _____

Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Telephone () _____

Important Facts:

- Upon receipt of your Advance Registration Form, you will be notified of housing information and a housing form.
- Enclose your check for \$85 and make payable to: National Association of Counties Research Foundation
- Mail your check and registration form to: NACo Conference Registration Center, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.

Programs for Aging Described at Conference

KANSAS CITY, Mo.—A hot meal program for the elderly, funded by Title VII of the Older Americans Act, can be used to support a variety of other services according to Vernon J. Swoboda, supervisor, Sheboygan County, Wis.

Health counseling provided by the Visiting Nurse Association, recreational programs, information and referral services are among the first services added to Sheboygan County's nutrition program, he explained.

"We also started a 'stagecoach' transportation service and a 'Homespun Post,' where the elderly can sell their handicrafts."

Swoboda described these programs at a panel discussion on ways to end isolation among senior citizens led by Martha V. Pennino, supervisor, Fairfax County. The discussion was part of the National Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens, held May 22-25 in Kansas City.

OTHER PANELISTS described health and alcoholism programs for the elderly, homemaker services, physical fitness programs, a transportation and information service, an employment program, and several county tax programs for the elderly.

Elaine Matthis, a nurse from Omaha, pointed out that health maintenance clinics provide economical assistance to the elderly. "We found that many elderly people don't need to have an in-home health service," she said. "Instead, they can visit a clinic run by a public nurse which costs only half as much."

Matthis warned that highly trained public health nurses should be used in the clinics.

"The problems that the nurses face are so broad that broad training is absolutely necessary," she said.



DISCUSSING ISOLATION OF ELDERLY—Dante DiVitto, director of the Wayne County (Mich.) Office on Aging, fields a question from another county official at a panel discussion on ending isolation among the elderly at the National Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens at Kansas City, Mo. Other panelists are (from left): Vernon J.

Swoboda, supervisor, Sheboygan County, Wis.; Panel Moderator Martha V. Pennino, supervisor, Fairfax County, Va.; and Anna Mae Shaffer, director of the Marshall County (Kan.) Office on Aging. A similar conference is scheduled for June 8-10 in San Diego, Calif. See ad for details.

Investing in people was the theme stressed by Patrick Griffin who spoke about alcoholism services in Washington County, Minn.

"Too many people have assumed that it's okay to be an old alcoholic, but an alcoholic, no matter what age, is miserable and deserves help," he said.

GRIFFIN reported the elderly in his county have responded to treat-

ment better than younger alcoholics.

Michael L. Madalon described how homemaker services in Lake County, Ind. "allows the (elderly) person dignity and allows the taxpayer the most services for the dollar."

Homemaker aides do light chores—cooking, cleaning, etc., for people who cannot do these tasks themselves.

Charlotte Goldstein, also from Lake County, said a homemaker

should be "a mature understanding person who can 'change hats' as situations change."

Ray Friedman, a Texas representative of the National Association for Human Development (NAHD) showed a film featuring Victor Borge, the Danish-born pianist and entertainer, who stressed the need for exercise among people over 60.

Friedman added that information about "Active People Over Sixty"

fitness programs is available from NAHD, Box 100, Washington, D.C. 20044.

Richard Graham, director of a transportation and referral service for the elderly in Dakota County, Minn., described how he is seeking new revenues after three years of federal support under Title III of the Older Americans Act.

ONE SOURCE of money, Graham explained, is a \$3 travel coupon booklet which is sold to elderly riders. A coupon provides a rider with a 15-mile ride for 25 cents.

"The important question facing us now," Graham added, "is not 'whether' but 'how much' transportation will be provided for the elderly."

A county survey, he said, shows that senior citizens want services extended to the weekend.

Roy Davidson, from Clayton, Mo., stressed the need to obtain jobs in the private sector to keep the rural elderly independent.

"CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act) jobs are federally funded, but there's still a burden on the community's taxpayer," he said.

Anna Mae Shaffer, director of the Marshall County (Kan.) Office on Aging, described how a county .6 mill levy is working to fund services for the elderly.

SINCE 1975, Shaffer said, the levy has produced increasing revenues to help support a growing number of services in a county with a population of only 13,000.

Bill Howard, a human resource coordinator, from Iowa, called on county elected and appointed officials to increase their knowledge of the "balance" that should be struck between higher taxes and more services.

The conference was sponsored by the Aging Program, National Association of Counties' Research Foundation with financial assistance from the Federal Administration on Aging.

A similar conference will be held in San Diego, Calif. June 8-10. For more information write or call NACo's Aging Program.

WHEN COUNTIES HELP THE ELDERLY, THEY HELP EVERYONE

SAN DIEGO CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

NACo CONFERENCES ON AGING

LOCATION: San Diego, Calif., June 8-10, 1977.

Name _____
(Please print or type)

County _____ Title _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Enclosed is a check for \$30.00 conference registration fee to cover materials and two luncheon buffets. Payable to: National Association of Counties

Send to: _____ By: May 27, 1977

Chuck Oglebay
Accounting Department, NACo
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006

SAN DIEGO HOTEL REGISTRATION

KANSAS CITY, Mo.

NACo CONFERENCE ON AGING

ACCOMMODATIONS

I will arrive (date) _____ (time) _____ Main Bldg. Ocean Tower

I will depart (date) _____ (time) _____ Single \$25 \$35
Twin/Double \$35 \$45

Name _____
(please print or type)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Additional Occupants _____

Name(s) _____

Send to: Hotel del Coronado
Reservation Department
Coronado, Calif. 92118

At the National Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizen, find out:

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

Plan Now to Attend the Conference

Hotel del Coronado
San Diego, Calif.
June 8-10, 1977

Registration Deadline: May 27.

For additional information please write or call the Aging Program, National Association of Counties' Research Foundation, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Phone (202) 785-9577.



Matter and Measure

The new federal highway administrator, William M. Cox, made the following statements at a recent Senate Environment and Public Works Committee hearing:

- The Highway Trust Fund is necessary and should be continued.
- He would consider the formation of a surface transportation fund, which would allow additional participation, and probably have additional revenues.
- He hopes to "increase the flexibility . . . that will enable the Highway Trust Fund to be utilized more quickly and more completely by the . . . states." One of his options is to reduce the number of categories.
- A priority option for continuation of the Trust Fund would be adequate maintenance of the federal-aid system, since "one of the most difficult problems facing the various state departments of transportation deals with maintenance."
- It would be impossible to provide enough freeways in our major urban areas to accommodate all of the movement of goods and people by private automobile over the . . . next 20 to 30 years.
- "It would be wrong to solve urban transportation problems solely with more highways . . . it would also be wrong to develop one nationwide mode of mass transit."
- Results of 55-mile-per-hour speed limit warrant continuation of the maximum speed limit.

TOP 10 IN PUBLIC WORKS

This year's American Public Works Association (APWA) Top Ten Public Works Men-of-the-Year have been selected. Although in past years, county public works people have been honored in the program, counties were not represented this time. Winners are: Raymond Beck, director of public works, Columbia, Mo.; Harold Cahill Jr., U.S. Environmental Protection Agency; Henry Drumwright, director of building services, Dallas, Tex.; Lloyd Fowler, chief engineer, Santa Clara Valley Water District, San Jose, Calif.; David Gwynn, chief engineer, N.J. Department of Transportation; Robert Hopson, director of public works, Charlotte, N.C.; Richard H. Jann, director of public works, Eau Claire, Wis.; Burton Peckham, director of public works, Minot, N.D.; James Phillips, director of utilities, Colorado Springs, Colo.; and Donald Tillman, city engineer, Los Angeles, Calif.

Winners will be honored during National Public Works Week, May 22-28, in their own communities, and each will receive a plaque.

We will let you know when applications are available for APWA's program next year so you can nominate deserving county people. We know they are out there.

UMTA GRANTS

Quite a few counties received grants from the Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) during March. They include:

- Santa Clara County, Calif. Transit District—\$466,080 to aid in financing the Phase I site preparation work for construction of a proposed operating division; and \$8.14 million to aid in purchase of 100 new buses and related support equipment, plus improvements to maintenance facilities.
- North County, Calif. Transit District—\$1.17 million for operating assistance.
- Dade County, Fla.—\$300,000 for technical studies.
- City and County of Honolulu, Hawaii—\$2.31 million for operating assistance.
- Nassau County, N.Y. Office of Public Transportation—\$4.68 million to aid in purchase of 53 new buses, two-way radios, fareboxes and related support equipment.
- Cambria County, Pa. Board of Commissioners—\$246,413 for operating assistance in Johnstown and Cambria County.

Highway, Bridge Construction Contracts Announced by FHWA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Highway and bridge construction contracts that were awarded by state highway departments during 1976 increased 6 per cent, while the dollar amount of these contracts decreased 11 per cent as compared to 1975.

The Department of Transportation's Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has announced that a total of 6,775 federal-aid highway and bridge construction contracts were awarded last year, involving a total cost of near \$5.2 billion.

It is estimated the 6,775 contracts will provide employment for more than 544,000 persons. Included are 113,000 onsite jobs, 114,000 offsite jobs, and 317,000 induced jobs. On-

site labor represents the contractors' and subcontractors' home office employees and workers producing construction materials and equipment; and induced labor, employment created by the responding of wages and profits (services, housing, food, transportation, utilities, etc.).

In the federal-aid program, the states select and design the projects to be built, award the contracts, and supervise the construction—subject to FHWA review, approval, and control. The federal share of the project costs is approximately 90 per cent on the Interstate System and 70 per cent on all other federal-aid systems. The funds for the federal-aid program come from user taxes levied on the highway users.



PUTTING REVENUE SHARING FUNDS TO USE—Through the use of federal general revenue sharing funds, Roanoke County, Va. has been able to obtain public safety equipment and facilities. Shown is the county's new Clearbrook Public Safety Building for fire and rescue built at a cost of approximately \$250,000. Also seen are five of six new fire trucks obtained at a cost of approximately \$389,000 and assigned to various fire companies through the county.

EPA Drafts Pollution Statement on Control of Nonpoint Sources

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has asked NACo to comment on a draft Program Guidance Memo dealing with control of nonpoint sources of water pollution. In its final form, this policy statement will become one of the key elements of official EPA policy under Section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act.

The draft memorandum details two types of control programs available to state and county governments: regulatory and "other" (or voluntary) methods, for areas where a significant nonpoint source pollution problem exists. However, a regulatory program is required, if that is the only practicable means assuring that a nonpoint source policy is implemented.

The program offers considerable flexibility in selecting an appropriate program and permits selection of specific categories, such as construction or mining; a specific pollutant, such as sediment; or a particular geographical area that is sensitive or critical. Choice of the type of regulatory methods and the implementing level of government will depend upon the type and extent of the problem, state constitutional authority, existing programs, and existing intergovernmental relationships.

"THE TYPE of control tools to be utilized, such as permits, licenses, contracts, notification, bonding, leases, plans, and various management techniques, will depend upon the intensity, scope and type of

NPS (nonpoint source) problem to be controlled, land ownership patterns, and such physical factors as rainfall, soil characteristics, geologic conditions and topography," the draft statement says.

State and/or local regulatory programs—designed to meet the 1983 goal of "fishable and swimmable" waters—must be enforceable and administered by agencies with adequate legal authority and resources to ensure implementation. To be approved, a regulatory program must include:

- Authority to control the activity, pollutant or geographical area.
- Authority to require application of best management practices and their periodic revision.
- Monitoring and/or inspection authority.
- Authority to implement the chosen control tools (licenses, permits, etc.).
- Enforcement authority.
- Designated management agency with expertise in the subject, adequate staff and funding, and other necessary authorities.

Under certain circumstances, a regulatory program may receive conditional approval. For example, where enabling legislation has been introduced but not enacted, or when legislative authority exists but the means of implementation (i.e., money or staff) are not yet available. A schedule for meeting the requirements for full approval must be agreed upon before the conditional approval can be granted by the EPA regional administrator, and

periodic progress reports on meeting the schedule are required.

"OTHER PROGRAMS" (voluntary) may be approved by the regional administrator, if he feels the program will result in implementing nonpoint source controls which result in improved water quality. Included must be an effective educational program; provision of adequate technical and financial assistance; identification of best management practices; agreement on scheduling of milestones such as implementation, monitoring and program evaluation; and agreement on a regular reporting system.

Approval of these other approaches can be withdrawn if the regional administrator determines the implementation milestones are not being met. There is no mechanism for conditional approval of anything other than regulatory programs. Programs, which are mere extensions of existing programs, will not qualify; when regulatory programs already exist, other approaches will not be acceptable.

EPA encourages submission of nonpoint source control programs prior to completion of the entire 208 water quality plan. Outputs developed in accordance with the Program Guidance Memo (after its approval) may be certified, submitted during plan development, and approved in the same manner as a completed plan.

—Jean Packard
208 Water Quality Project Director

Drought Affecting Water Quality

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The prolonged drought has already caused some degradation of water quality of streams in parts of the West and Midwest, and continued low flows could produce further degradation in the future, according to U.S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, scientists.

"During a drought, the first concern is over the quantity of water that is available, but droughts also produce water quality problems that can become serious to many users," said Donald Goolsby, hydrologist, USGS National Center, Reston, Va.

"For example, concentrations of dissolved solids and minerals have reached record or near-record high

levels in some streams in parts of North Dakota, South Dakota, Ohio and western Colorado during the past few months," Goolsby said.

THE USGS spokesman said that measurements of dissolved solids concentrations are often used as indicators of the general quality and changes in quality of the nation's water resources, and are of special concern during drought conditions.

"Increases in dissolved solids concentrations will probably become more widespread if streamflows continue to decline and could cause problems with taste, produce physiological side effects, or interfere with some sensitive industrial

uses, such as steam generation.

"Another problem we can expect to accompany sustained low flows is oxygen deficiency," the USGS hydrologist said. "Decreases in flow leave less water to assimilate oxygen-demanding wastes. In Minnesota, for example, dissolved oxygen concentrations were approaching zero along some reaches of the Mississippi and Minnesota rivers until recent rains more than tripled flows. Such 'sags' in oxygen concentrations can be lethal to fish and other aquatic life, can cause odor problems, and decrease a stream's natural ability to purify itself.

"Ground-water quality is also

being affected by the drought," the USGS spokesman said. "For example, declines in ground-water levels caused by the drought and heavy pumping have allowed salt water to invade some coastal area wells in California.

"PERHAPS the most critical problem likely to affect water quality as a result of a prolonged drought is a simple lack of water to flush and dilute wastes in the stream channel," Goolsby said. "Concentrations and residues of wastes from upstream users could conceivably build to the point where the reduced flows available downstream would just become unusable."

COMMISSION ISSUES INTERIM STATEMENT

Future of Public General Hospitals Analyzed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Millions of Americans who rely on public general hospitals for their health care will be the losers, unless we come to grips with the problems of these hospitals, warns the Commission on Public-General Hospitals, a non-governmental study group which is conducting a two-year examination of the roles, problems, and future of general hospitals, owned by state and local government.

"The present course of events may preclude opportunities to consider the public-general hospital's potential contributions to the solution of health care delivery problems," says Commission Chairman Russell A. Nelson, M.D. "Choices relating to future roles of these institutions will not be available if their condition is allowed to deteriorate..."

In an "Interim Statement," released recently, the commission comments on the future for public-general hospitals, concluding that although many of these hospitals are strong and have a long tradition of providing essential services, some will have to undergo transformations to enable them to offer high-quality care to all patients in their service areas and to establish themselves in regional hospital systems.

HOSPITALS under study are the general acute-care hospitals that are owned by state and local government—large city hospitals that care primarily for the poor, community hospitals in small cities and suburban areas, small rural county and district hospitals, and state university hospitals. Scattered throughout the country and totaling about 1,900, they range from a 10-bed hospital in rural California to a 1,700-bed hospital in New York City. Problems vary accordingly.

In stressing the need to address the problems of these hospitals, the commission points to the interdependence of all health care institutions, warning that changes in the volume or nature of services provided by public-general hospitals could place an impossible burden on voluntary and private hospitals, which would be expected to meet needs that formerly were met by the

public-general hospitals.

The commission also states that federal and state actions unintentionally can have a major effect on the local public-general hospital. For example, cutbacks in Medicaid benefits and eligibility levels in many states are increasing the public-general hospital's load of indigent patients, while reducing the payments that the hospital receives for care of these patients. Quality of services inevitably suffers.

IN ITS "Interim Statement," the commission describes the contributions that public-general hospitals make to the health care system, noting that:

- They constitute a major health care resource, providing a wide range of services for millions of Americans of all walks of life.
- They are both community health care providers and financing programs when they provide services to the indigent through government appropriations.
- They provide access to health services for people experiencing geographic and social barriers to care.
- They are a major resource in the training of physicians and other health care professionals.

"Although these hospitals are a valuable health care resource, providing more than one-fifth of the bed care in this country, proportionately more of the ambulatory care, and more than one-third of the graduate medical education," says Dr. Nelson, "many of them have such serious problems that we're concerned that they're going to have to undergo big changes to survive."

These problems, according to the report, include:

- The financial problems of their government owners, particularly in many urban areas where they are faced with a static or shrinking tax base along with increased demands on the tax dollar and unprecedented inflation.
- Financial problems within the hospitals themselves, resulting from inadequate government appropriations, cutbacks in Medicaid, and the consequent increase in the load of in-

digent patients. These financial problems threaten the quality of their services and, in some cases, their continued operation.

• The community expectations, as well as the public mandate, which force them to offer services that they cannot adequately provide, given their financial problems.

• Administrative and financial practices associated with government ownership that can deprive management of the responsibility, authority, and resources to operate the hospital efficiently.

ACCORDING to the commission, the prospects for the future of public-general hospitals, as for all hospitals, depend largely on overall changes in the health care delivery system itself, such as increased cost controls or enactment of some kind of national health insurance program.

Another factor relates to congressional reform of welfare and other social programs and specifically to whether the federal government assumes greater responsibility for the costs of these programs, or allows a large share of the cost bur-

den to continue to rest on state and local government tax bases.

In looking to the future, the commission emphasizes that similarities between public and private hospitals are, in many cases, greater than the differences and that role merging can be expected as time passes.

Copies of the "Interim Statement" are available from the Commission on Public-General Hospitals, Suite 1016, 1001 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/296-0505. Comments on the report are welcomed by the commission staff.

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

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

Registration Fees

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

Antirecession Passes

Continued from page 1

Operations Committee to continue current program.

The House subcommittee on intergovernmental relations earlier had approved a bill which would have altered drastically the distribution formula for states, counties and cities. Instead of using unemployment as a measure of need and revenue sharing as a measure of size to distribute funds, money would have been distributed solely on the basis of tax effort.

Of the 200 largest governments (states, counties and cities), 116 would have lost funds under the subcommittee bill. Many states would have lost funds, including New York, New Jersey, Michigan, California, Ohio and Florida. However, 26 of the 116 members of the House Government Operations Committee would have gained. Many members of the committee voted against a short-term benefit for their congressional districts to keep the program going another year.

Funding for the remainder of fiscal year 1977 (July 1 through September 30) is assured by enactment last week of a supplemental appropriations bill providing funds for a number of President Carter's economic stimulus proposals. The bill provided \$632.5 million for anti-recession programs. The actual amount distributed to states, counties and cities will depend on the latest unemployment statistics.

The Office of Revenue Sharing will be informing counties of their allocation shortly after President Carter signs the bill.

No Fiscal Relief in Welfare Plan

Continued from page 1

programs should be provided when private employment is unavailable;

- A family should have more income if it works than if it does not;
- Incentives should be designed to keep families together;
- Earned income tax credits should be continued to help the working poor;
- A decent income should be provided also for those who cannot work or earn adequate income, with federal benefits consolidated into a simple cash payment, varying in amount only to accommodate differences in costs of living from one area to another;
- The programs should be simpler and easier to administer;
- There should be incentives to be honest and to eliminate fraud;
- The unpredictable and growing financial burden on state and local governments should be reduced as rapidly as federal resources permit; and

• Local administration of public job programs should be emphasized.

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

Make payable to NACo.

Enclose check, county voucher or equivalent.

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

Housing Reservations

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

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

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

Credit card company and number _____

Delaporte Slated to Head BOR

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Interior Secretary Cecil D. Andrus announced April 20 his intention to appoint Chris T. Delaporte, formerly Oklahoma's State Parks director, as director of the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR).

Delaporte will be responsible for administration of the Land and Water Conservation Fund, the federal government's primary funding program to acquire and develop outdoor recreation areas and facilities at federal, state and local levels.

"Chris Delaporte is the first BOR director to have had experience running the land and water program at the state level, and he is the first state parks director to ever serve in this position," said the Secretary.

Prior to his appointment as director of the Oklahoma Division of State Parks, Delaporte was executive director of the North Georgia Mountains Authority from 1969-71. He was executive director of the National Association of State Outdoor Recreation Liaison Officers from 1973-76.

He was named Oklahoma's outstanding public administrator in 1976 by the Oklahoma Chapter of the American Institute of Public Administration.

Hill R. HEALAN EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR ASSOCIATION COUNTY COMMISSIONERS OF GEORGIA

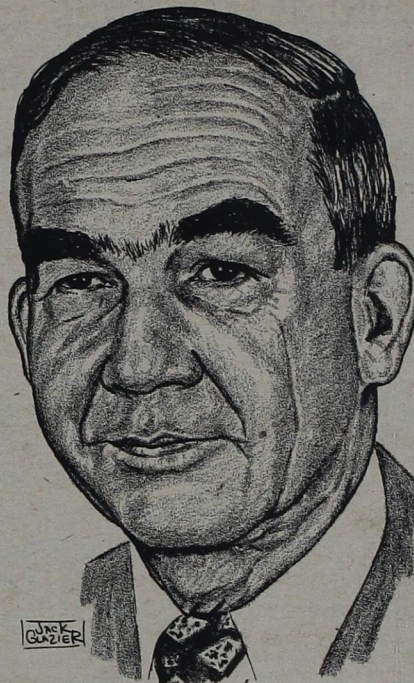
A NATIVE GEORGIAN, HE RECEIVED AN A.B. FROM THE UNIVERSITY OF GEORGIA IN 1938 AND DID GRADUATE WORK IN ASSOCIATION MANAGEMENT AT NORTHWESTERN UNIVERSITY IN CHICAGO.

HE TAUGHT AMERICAN HISTORY IN GEORGIA SCHOOLS FOR THREE YEARS.



HIS FAVORITE HISTORICAL ERA IS THE 1800s WITH THE OPENING OF THE WEST

HILL WAS CITY MANAGER OF CORDELE, GEORGIA, AND MERIDIAN, MISSISSIPPI. HE ALSO SERVED ON THE GOVERNMENTAL RESEARCH BUREAU OF THE ATLANTA CHAMBER OF COMMERCE FOR EIGHT YEARS. HE HAS LIVED MOST OF HIS ADULT LIFE IN GEORGIA.



IN 1965, HE WAS NAMED DISTRICT CONSERVATIONIST OF GEORGIA FOR HIS WORK WITH THE GEORGIA QUACKER PROGRAM THAT WORKED TO CHANGED WATER POLLUTION LAWS

IN 1974 HE RECEIVED THE GEORGIA COOPERATIVE EXTENSION SERVICE AWARD FOR HIS WORK WITH COUNTIES

FOR THE PAST TWO YEARS HEALAN HAS SERVED ON THE GEORGIA GOVERNOR'S LOCAL ADVISORY COMMITTEE. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE INTERNATIONAL CITY MANAGEMENT ASSOCIATION AND THE AMERICAN PUBLIC WORKS ASSOCIATION. HE WAS THE FIRST PRESIDENT OF THE GEORGIA CHAPTER OF THE APWA.

HILL AND HIS WIFE EVELYN, HAVE FOUR CHILDREN AND FOUR GRANDCHILDREN. HE IS A MEMBER OF THE METHODIST CHURCH.



HE ENJOYS YARDWORK, SWIMMING, WORKING OUT AT THE YMCA AND ATTENDING FOOTBALL GAMES.

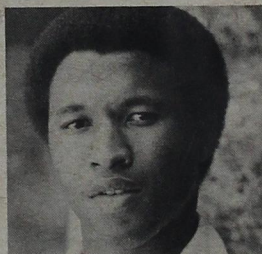
Newsmakers

Dade County Intern Headed for Harvard

DADE COUNTY, Fla.—Albert Johnson began his internship program in Dade County government because he wanted to get into the insides of local government. He never thought that in September, when he finishes his master's degree program in public administration at Florida International University, he'd be headed for Harvard.

In the fall, the 24-year-old Miamian will head for Cambridge, Mass. and a two-year masters degree program in city and regional planning. Johnson was accepted to Harvard and given a scholarship to the highly competitive program in mid-April, largely, he says, because of his participation in Dade County's Minority Intern Program.

As part of that program, he has been interning in several Dade County departments—getting practical experience in the day-to-day business of government. The experience has been invaluable, he says of the program in which students work in the county government part-time and attend the university full-time. County officials hope that as a result of the program, participants will choose public administration in the



Johnson

local government as their long-range career goal.

Tony Ojeda, assistant to the county manager, explained that Dade County has good reason to set up the Minority Intern Program.

"We are finding that minorities, including women, are just not choosing government as a career. So what we are doing is exposing them to government at this time, before graduation, when they may be wondering what they will go into when they are finished with school," he said.



Pitts

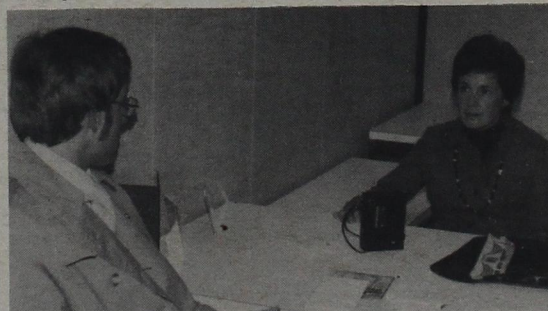
Pitts Elected to Democratic Committee Post

MILWAUKEE COUNTY, Wis.—County Supervisor Terrance L. Pitts has been elected to a four-year term as a committeeman at large of the National Democratic Party.

As a member of the Democratic National Committee, Pitts will help determine the party's policy on national issues. He was named to the post at a meeting in Washington, D.C. in April.

Pitts, in his second term on the county board, is chairman of the board's Health Committee and a member of the board's Legislative and Personnel Committees. He is also chairman of NACo's Health and Education Steering Policy Committee.

HORRY COUNTY, S.C.—Councilman W.G. Hucks Jr. has been appointed by Gov. James B. Edwards to serve on the South Carolina Agriculture Study Committee. The governor appoints five South Carolinians, outside of the legislature, to serve on the committee which studies agricultural problems and makes suggestions for legislative action to help alleviate problems. Hucks is a former Horry County magistrate, Aynor Town councilman, Horry County higher education commission member, and Horry County Board of Commissioners member.



ENERGY DIRECTOR—Mrs. Trudy Eisen, the new executive director of energy conservation for Douglas County, Nev., discusses conservation programs with John Goodsell. Mrs. Eisen began her energy conservation career as a citizen activist trying to educate businessmen and consumers on the importance of conservation. She was so successful that the board of commissioners decided that the county needed Mrs. Eisen's assistance to coordinate a community-wide effort.

Keeping Up

with Counties

Water Rationing Rules

SAN MATEO COUNTY, Calif.—The San Mateo County Board of Supervisors has adopted an emergency water rationing ordinance which will apply to the two-thirds of the county not in cities.

Effective immediately, the new water rules are:

- Watering of lawns, golf courses, parks and landscaping is limited to 50 per cent of 1976 use.
- Filling of new swimming pools is prohibited.
- Washing cars, boats and trailers by hose is prohibited.
- Water connections for new construction may be granted as long as new rules are observed.
- All residential customers will aim for a minimum goal of 25 per cent reduction in water use.
- Industrial and commercial customers will aim for a 10 per cent reduction.

The ordinance states that penalty and restrictive devices may be imposed or installed by water companies to prevent customers from exceeding allocations. Companies may cut off water service until customers prove that consumption over allocation will not occur during the water emergency.

Service for Handicapped

LOS ANGELES COUNTY, Calif.—Los Angeles County has started a teletype information service for handicapped persons who telephone county offices.

The service will be available to persons who have difficulty communicating by telephone and who have teletype terminals in their homes, explained Los Angeles County Supervisor James Hayes. The service, available by calling a special number, operates from 8 a.m. to 5 p.m., Monday through Friday.

Construction News

NOXUBEE COUNTY, Miss.—The Economic Development Administration has approved a \$250,000 grant for a new county jail. W.S. Mullins, president of the board of supervisors, said the new facility will contain 60 cells and 11 ancillary areas within the 3,600 square-foot building.

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Md.—Baltimore County has received a \$1.4 million grant from the Environmental Protection Agency to help fund construction of the Bauernschmidt Manor-Turkey Point sewerage system.

The grant will supplement \$173,375 in state money and \$212,375 in county funds appropriated for the project, explained County Executive Theodore G. Venetoulis.

In addition to service for local homes and schools, the system will reduce pollution in local waterways and will relieve the recurrent problem of overflowing septic tanks.

LIVINGSTON COUNTY, Mich.—Renovation of Livingston County's 17-year-old courthouse is expected to be completed by year's end. The \$1.1 million project will include general renovation of all present offices, modernization of plumbing and heating and installation of an elevator.

GRAND TRAVERSE COUNTY, Mich.—A network communication system with a central dispatch for emergency situations is expected to be finished about July 15. Participating will be Traverse city police, Grand Traverse County sheriff's department, state police and city and county departments. The dispatch office will be located in the sheriff's office.

NOTE: NACo received a letter several days ago from a non-member county which has decided to enroll as a member. In authorizing the move, the County Board discussed and approved the following resolution.

RESOLUTION

WHEREAS the National Association of Counties, NACo, is the only national organization in the United States joining local county governments together for their material benefit and unified action, and

WHEREAS NACo provides services to American counties that are not available to individual counties acting alone or even through their state organizations, and

WHEREAS NACo offers the following specific services, among others, of equal benefit to rural counties and to large metropolitan governments:

COUNTY NEWS is published weekly by NACo and is available to all officials of member counties; it is the only source of current information concerning county affairs from the local level to Washington, D.C., and has proven of significant benefit to county officials who have made use of it, namely the sponsors of this resolution whose departments spend the major part of the county budget;

THE LIVING LIBRARY, developed and maintained by NACo, contains information on facets of county government from schools to roads and organization patterns of county government;

THE NACo RESEARCH FOUNDATION (NACoRF) is continually at work in specific problem areas, developing information needed by county government and issuing specific reports on county services and problems;

LEGISLATIVE AND FEDERAL GRANT AND ASSISTANCE INFORMATION— This information is summarized in COUNTY NEWS; however, the staff member in the specific area of concern can provide the best current information, and

WHEREAS NACo is now the recognized VOICE OF AMERICAN COUNTIES at high government levels, its officials having participated in presidential conferences, and it now represents counties on numerous panels and committees at the national level; and our own congressional representatives recognize it as a reliable and viable representative of American counties in Washington, and

WHEREAS NACo has proven its effectiveness in the recent struggle for renewal of General Revenue Sharing and in past and present efforts for public works legislation, and

WHEREAS this county as a non-member of NACo shares in the benefits of much of its work, but as a member it could share in more-- most particularly receipt of the COUNTY NEWS by our county officials and the availability of consultation and technical assistance to them, and

WHEREAS membership in NACo would give this county a voice in establishing NACo policy-- of course, in proportion to the level of our participation in its affairs, and

WHEREAS this county desires to bear its share of the costs of the work of this organization, as well as share the benefits of its work, as represented by membership dues representing approximately 1.2 cents per capita.

BE IT THEREFORE RESOLVED that this county's membership in the NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES be established and that the cost of annual dues be included in the FY 1978 budget.

Washington Briefs

NACo Box Score... Priority Issues

• **Countercyclical/Antirecession.** House Government Operations Committee authorized extension of countercyclical/antirecession aid through fiscal '78 by a vote of 23 to 19. Bill expected to be on House floor May 10 with Senate action shortly thereafter. Senate passed countercyclical as an amendment to the tax bill.

• **Public Works.** House and Senate passed the \$4 billion public works bill and forwarded it to the President for his signature. Act provides up to 100 per cent grants to local governments for public works projects. Conferees stated that counties are able to use county-wide unemployment data. EDA to give briefing on proposed regulations. House and Senate Public Works Committees will hold oversight hearings promptly to review proposals. Late June projected as earliest date for initial grant awards. See page 3.

• **Welfare Reform.** Carter delays welfare reform legislation until August 1. Primary reform principle is to hold costs to present system. See page 1.

• **Food Stamps.** Elimination of purchase requirement, shelter and child care deductions amendments passed through House subcommittee and Senate committee markups. See page 3.

• **Economic Stimulus Appropriations.** Conferees reported H.R. 4876, the economic stimulus appropriation bill, last week. Conferees agreed to \$632.5 million for countercyclical assistance. See page 3.

• **LEAA Budget Authority and Appropriations.** Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's (LEAA) budget authority and appropriations cut by House committee. Floor fight anticipated to increase appropriations. See page 2. Senate action pending.

• **Community Development.** Senate Banking Committee adopts Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) amendment making urban counties eligible for the new Urban Development Action Grant Program. Full Senate adopts two Proxmire amendments to the Senate Budget Resolution restoring \$500 million cut from community development program and \$3,000

units of Sec. 8 subsidized housing. See page 1.

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** President Carter signed May 4 the payments-in-lieu appropriation for fiscal '77 as part of the Supplemental Appropriation Act, J.R. 4877. Payments to counties should be made in September. See page 2.

• **Rural Development.** House Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture recommended record fiscal '78 funding levels for Rural Development Act Programs. Subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Jamie Whitten (D-Miss.), recommended \$250 million for water and waste disposal grants; \$750 million for water and waste disposal loans; \$1 billion for industrial development loans; \$250 million for community facility loans; and \$3.5 million for rural fire protection grants. Full House Appropriation Committee to meet later this month; Senate subcommittee to meet in late May. See page 3.

• **Drought.** Senate Public Works Committee reported S. 1279 to provide \$75 million in grants and \$150 million in loans through EDA to drought affected communities over 10,000. Committee altered dates. Communities would have until December 1977 to obligate the funds and until September 1978 to complete the projects. Senate vote expected soon. House economic development subcommittee to mark up bill this week. *County News*, May 2, page 10 has complete list of counties eligible for drought assistance.

• **Voter Registration.** House Administration Committee will report Carter's Universal Voter Registration Act, H.R. 5400, with major amendments favorable to counties, including a provision guaranteeing that 90 per cent of the fiscal assistance is passed through the state to county and municipal governments. Other amendments include tighter fraud provisions, start-up money and optional implementation for at least 16 states in 1978. NACo testified in both House and Senate in support of amendments. Full congressional action expected in late May or early June.

• **Youth Legislation.** Human Resources Committee will report the President's youth bill this week. Last

week the House Education and Labor Committee reported their subcommittee substitute.

• **Juvenile Justice.** House and Senate committees ready to report out bills, H.R. 6111; S. 1021, reauthorizing the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act of 1974. Few significant changes expected. House recommending three year extension; Senate five years. NACo testified in favor of reauthorization.

• **Energy Proposal.** Initial hearings being held on Carter energy proposal. Republicans unveiled counter proposal. Controversy growing over plan for gasoline tax. NACo environment and energy steering committee to meet May 20 to consider policy recommendations to be voted upon by entire membership at Detroit annual meeting.

• **Air Pollution.** Senate Public Works Committee completed markup on amendments to the Clean Air Act. Committee endorsed amendment by Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) to the Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) amendment which allows new growth in areas which will not attain ambient air quality standards. Domenici amendment provides alternatives to Environmental Protection Agency's current offset policy, as did the Bentsen amendment. Domenici amendment retains a fixed attainment date for meeting air standards, if feasible, by 1982 and no later than 1987. States required to identify and implement other measures to provide for attainment of Clean Air Standards but not required to guarantee meeting these standards. On House side, NACo seeking defeat of Dingell/Broyhill floor amendment to relax auto standards.

• **Medicaid Fraud and Abuse.** House Commerce health subcommittee finished marking up H.R. 3, the Medicare/Medicaid Fraud and Abuse Bill. It has been referred over to House Ways and Means health subcommittee for markup on sections of bill under its jurisdiction. House passage certain.

Welfare Reform..... President's goals outlined; August legislation targeted.
Employment..... Appropriation in economic stimulus package.
Public Works..... Passed; to President.
Antirecession..... House committee passes; Senate adds to tax bill.
Health Insurance..... HEW study panel appointed.
Payments-in-Lieu..... President signs appropriation.
Community Development..... Senate restores cuts.
Rural Development..... House unit recommends higher funding.
Transportation..... House subcommittee begins year-long review.
Water Pollution..... Amendments at impasse.
Air Pollution..... Senate completes markup.
Land and Water Conservation..... Carter budget asks for no extra funding.
Energy..... Initial hearings begin on Carter proposal.
Criminal Justice..... House committee cuts funding.

• **Hospital Cost Containment.** Administration has introduced the Hospital Cost Containment Act of 1977, H.R. 6575; S. 1391. Bill seeks to hold down hospital increases from 15 per cent to 9 per cent a year. House hearings this week; Senate next week. NACo supports bill. Passage uncertain.

• **Child Care.** Administration has introduced the Child Assessment Act of 1977, H.R. 6706; S. 1392. Bill attempts to strengthen present EP-SDT program that provides health screening and treatment for Medicaid-eligible children. NACo suggesting amendments to bill. No hearings scheduled. See page 5.

• **Handicapped Regulations.** HEW Secretary Califano issued last week final regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Regulations define and forbid acts of discrimination against qualified handicapped persons in employment and in the operation of programs and activities receiving funding from HEW. The regulations take effect on June 3. Magnitude of the impact on county facilities, services and employment practices has yet to be determined.

• **Safer Off-System Roads.** Conference committee voted to provide full \$200 million for SOS roads and bridges for fiscal '77. Funds included in the Economic Stimulus Appropriation bill, H.R. 4876. House subcommittee on transportation appropriations voted to include only \$90 million for fiscal '78. Senate hearings were held last week. Fiscal

'77 funds should be available by obligation by the states within a few weeks. Funding level for each state was reported in *County News* March 21.

• **Transit.** Senate Committee on Banking and Urban Affairs voted to send to the floor S. 208. It would add \$5.3 billion for capital grants through 1982 and \$50 million annually for fiscal '78 through '80 for formula grants. New formula grants totaling \$150 million and \$10 million unobligated from previous fiscal years would go into a separate pot to be distributed on a new formula determined by the Secretary of Transportation. New formula would emphasize ridership and population density rather than straight population. Older heavy rail systems are expected to benefit most from the provision. The committee will send the bill to the floor until the receive a letter of support from the Administration. No comparable bill being considered in the House.

• **Surface Transportation.** House surface transportation subcommittee chairman Rep. Jim Howard (D-N.J.) announced comprehensive hearings on all aspects of surface transportation to extend through most of this year. Howard has proposed increasing the gas tax cents to finance a \$2 billion bridge program and smaller increases for primary roads and highway safety. He also has called for earmarking per cent of current corporate income taxes to establish a separate transit trust fund. Hearings begin May 3. NACo will testify on bridge May 12.

Job Opportunities

Executive Director, Palm Beach County Charter Advisory Council. Salary \$17,000-\$20,000. Demonstrated ability to work with communities and governmental agencies and to deal with media and public, including speaking engagements. Research and administrative capabilities and experience in, or knowledge of, state/local governments. Ability to handle preparation of documents and correspondence. Employment full time from present to November 1978. Resume to Director of Personnel, Box 1989, West Palm Beach, Fla. 33402. Deadline May 27.

County Administrator. Position available July 1. Glynn County, Ga. Salary range \$20,000 to \$30,000, plus vehicle allowance. Population 55,000; \$9 million budget with 560 employees. Duties include administration and direction through the Departments of Public Works, Health Services, Police, Fire, Finance and Personnel; coordination of state and federal grant programs. Candidates should possess proven ability in local government management; knowledge of administration of county programs; an academic degree in the fields of public administration, business administration, civil engineering or related areas; five to 10 years experience as chief executive or assistant. Resumes should be submitted by June 1 to Henry T. Smith, 1601 Reynolds St., Brunswick, Ga. 31520.

Health Department Administrator/Health Officer (non-physician), Howell, Mich. Works under the policy direction of the County Board of Health. Responsible for staffing and supervision of Public Health Department. Provides general direction for Public Health Nursing, Environmental Health, and other health service divisions within Livingston County. Salary \$24,000 per year. A masters degree in public health and five years of responsible experience in public health administration required. Send resume to Brian J. Petersburg, D.D.S., Chairman, Livingston County Board of Public Health, 121 West North St., Brighton, Mich. 48116.

Executive Director, Columbia Region Association of Governments (CRAG), Portland, Ore. Salary dependent on experience and qualifications, presently \$36,000. Local or federal government management (or related private sector) experience required. Excellent interpersonal and public relations skill essential. Regional planning agency, COG and grantsmanship experience desirable. Sixty employees with \$1.3 million budget. Resume to Chairman, Board of Directors, c/o Callaghan & Co., Columbia Region Association of Governments, 527 S.W. Hall St., Portland, Ore. 97201.

Executive Director, Department of Corrections, Jefferson County, Ky. Will function as warden and administrator of new jail facilities and related agencies. Innate population averages 500-600. Staff of over 200. Responsible for security, personnel, budgeting, programs, etc. Requires bachelors degree; five years of similar type administrative experience; three years degree in sanitation, public health, engineering or equivalent. Salary \$23,000 plus commensurate with experience. Position open immediately. Send to: Office of County Judge, Jefferson County Courthouse, Louisville, Ky. 40202. (For more information, contact Scott Gregory at 502/581-6161.)

Director of Solid Waste, Hillsborough County, Fla. Salary \$18,713 to \$22,871. Responsible for technical and administrative activities involving disposal of refuse materials and the monitoring of contractual commitments. Requires bachelors degree in sanitation, public health, engineering or related field plus five years experience in sanitation or related area, including three years supervisory experience. Send resume to Hillsborough County Civil Service P.O. Box 1110, Tampa, Fla. 33601.

NACo/CIC— Region VII Federal Aid Briefing

May 26-27, 1977
Omaha, Nebraska

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

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

Registration: On site

Fee: \$35 members \$45 non-members
Social Events: Horse Racing Season will be in full swing
Full Recreational Facilities at Hotel

NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing Conference Registration Form

Please Print

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

NACo/CIC Region VII Federal Aid Briefing Hotel Reservation Form

Send Directly to: Dean Sykes
Civic Center
Room 903
Omaha, Nebraska 68102
(404) 444-6825

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