

## This Week

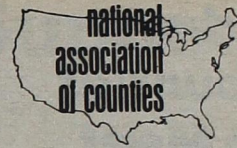
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Vol. 3, No. 22

# County News

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

May 30, 1977



Washington, D.C.

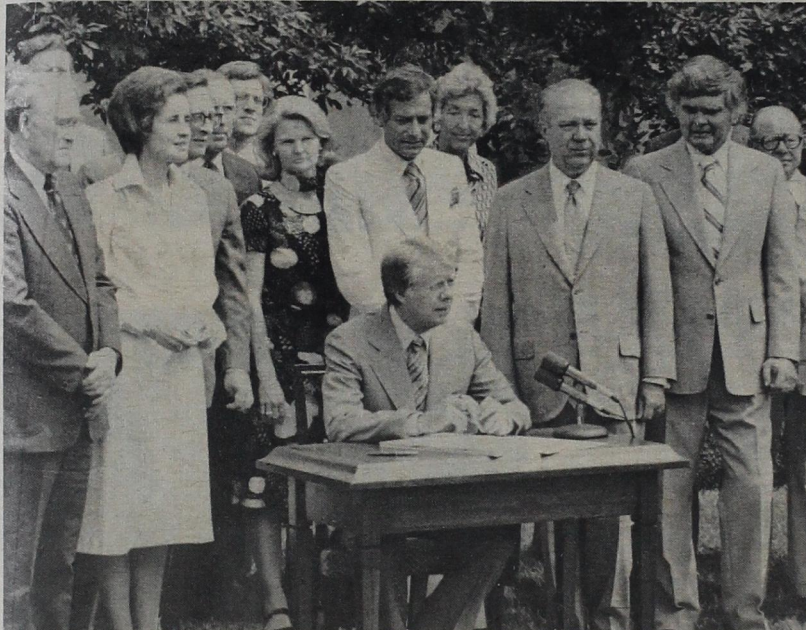


Photo by Michael Breeding

**COUNTERCYCLICAL EXTENSION SIGNED**—President Carter signed the tax reform and drought legislation into law in a Rose Garden ceremony on May 23. The tax reform bill included an extension of the countercyclical assistance program which provides funds to counties with high unemployment. From left are Sen. Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.); Juanita Kreps, Secretary of Commerce; Rep. John Wyder (R-N.Y.); Rep. Frank Horton (R-N.Y.); Sandy Kress, Treasury Department; Aliceann Fritschler, NACo Federal Affairs; Lee Alexander, mayor of Syracuse, N.Y.; Elisabeth Hair, NACo Taxation and Finance Steering Committee chairwoman, Mecklenburg County, N.C.; Sen. Russell Long (D-La.); and Rep. Al Ullmar (D-Ore.).

## PUBLIC WORKS ADMINISTRATION

### EDA Regs Mean Changes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Economic Development Administration's regulations for administering the \$4 billion local public works program constitute a major change in the way the program was previously administered.

House and Senate Public Works Committees have conducted oversight and review hearings on these regulations which were subsequently revised by EDA and which were to appear in the May 27 issue of the *Federal Register*. (NACo will publish these regulations in the next issue of *County News*.)

Rather than award grants based on the scores of competing applications, EDA would target the grants to areas of highest unemployment. EDA would allocate funds to sub-state areas (a county area) based on numbers and rate of unemployment. Once this is done, the agency would then provide a level of funds to each eligible unit of local government (the county, cities,

#### Public Works Q & A See Page 7

towns, villages, school districts, special districts).

The county government share of the funds would be based on the proportion of county applications on file from each state. In a particular state, for example, counties may have submitted 15 per cent of the total number of public works applications. Therefore, counties would receive 15 per cent of the allocations for each county area.

EDA is using numbers of applications to determine "county responsibility". Using this factor, counties in some states will do very well, while counties in other states will receive a relatively low percentage of funding.

NACo has taken the position that numbers of applications alone do not

satisfactorily reflect "responsibility" of county governments within many states. In those states where this problem exists and counties would not receive an equitable share, EDA should consider factors such as county services, budgets, and capital construction in order to treat counties equitably.

Each county receiving an allocation of funds (EDA refers to this as a "planning target") would be able to resubmit their applications from Round I of public works funding or submit new applications. It will be the responsibility of the applicant county to determine the priority of their projects and to establish which ones will actually use the public works grants.

Applicants will be able to substitute drought-related projects for other projects of similar cost. The project must aid in alleviating drought conditions or damage and the applicant must be able to start construction within 90 days.

## Clean Air Setbacks

### Auto Industry Given Extended Deadlines

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Clean Air Act Amendments suffered major setbacks last week when the House voted 255 to 159 in favor of the Dingell/Broyhill amendment to substantially weaken the auto emission standards and delay the time-frame for auto industry compliance.

The Dingell/Broyhill Amendment, which was strongly endorsed by the United Auto Workers (UAW), also weakens many other auto-related provisions in the bill, H.R. 6161, including sections dealing with vehicle inspections, warranties, past certification and high altitude performance adjustments.

In a last minute effort to defeat the Dingell/Broyhill Amendment, NACo worked closely with the Administration, Rep. Paul G. Rogers (D-Fla.) and others to pass a compromise amendment sponsored by Rep. Richardson Preyer (D-N.C.). The Preyer amendment would have kept the statutory emission standards the same, as required in the 1970 law, but would have extended for one more year the time deadlines provided for in the committee bill (H.R. 6161). The Preyer amendment only failed by 12 votes (190 to 202).

NACo has taken the position that auto emissions are the major source of pollution in most local communities, and the continued time extensions granted to the auto industry have made it impossible for many local governments to comply with clean air standards. Local officials have been forced to compensate for these auto emissions extensions by instituting severe transportation control measures. These same local officials are also forced to turn away job-producing industries which is particularly difficult in areas of high unemployment.

The bill also suffered setbacks when the House adopted the amendment by John B. Breaux (D-La.) to allow industries to exceed certain pollution standards in clean air areas of the country for up to 18 days. Thus, the amendment will allow power plants to be built adjacent to

national parks and wilderness areas over 25,000 acres.

As *County News* went to press, a vote on final passage of the bill was pending before the House. The Senate is expected to take up the measure after Memorial Day recess.

## Welfare Plan Gets Carter Nod

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter has approved a tentative welfare reform plan whereby the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) would administer a new consolidated and simplified cash assistance program.

Called by HEW Secretary Joseph Califano a working draft, which is to be the basis of broad consultation with state and local officials, the plan specifies who would be eligible and sets benefit levels. It does not, however, provide for fiscal relief to counties and states, except where the current welfare payment level is much lower than the new federal benefit.

The President's insistence that the new system not cost more than the present benefit programs may explain why the plan fails to address the fiscal relief issue. Califano says, however, that final legislation will include a timetable for fiscal relief to states and local government.

Details of the Administration's plan will be made available in a series of meetings in Washington between HEW and DOL officials and representatives of the states, counties, and cities. Arranged through the New Coalition, local welfare and manpower officials from each HEW region are being invited to all day meetings in Washington to participate in refining or altering the plans.

See WELFARE, page 2

## Renaissance

### NACo 42nd Annual Conference & Educational Exhibits

#### July 24-27



See pages 4 & 5



# Urban Counties to Meet in D.C.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Elected executives and administrators from the nation's largest urban counties will assemble here June 2 and 3 for the Second Urban County Executives and Administrators Conference.

The conference, sponsored jointly by NACo and The Johns Hopkins University Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research, has as its theme "A Dialogue with the Administration and Key Congressional Leaders on Issues of Concern to Urban Counties."

Among the speakers will be Jack Watson, assistant to the President for intergovernmental relations, who will discuss the Administration's perspective on counties in the intergovernmental scheme.

Robert C. Embry, assistant secretary of Housing and Urban Development for Community Planning and Development, will join Rep. William Moorhead (D-Pa.), a long-time urban county supporter, in discussing the urban county role in community development and housing.

Henry Aaron, assistant secretary of Health, Education and Welfare, will discuss with participants the Administration's plans for welfare reform and how they will affect counties. Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.) will present congressional plans for welfare reform.

The opening session will focus on the changing role of the urban county and the need for the Administration and the Congress to deal with its problems and potential. Speakers will include Alfred B. Del Bello, Westchester County (N.Y.) executive, and Theodore Venetoulis, Baltimore County (Md.) executive, who are co-chairmen of the conference. Dr. Jack C. Fisher, director of The Johns Hopkins University Center for Metropolitan Planning and Research, and NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand will also address the conference.

The second conference, like a similar one last December, will be held at the Johns Hopkins University School for Advanced International Studies.

## Welfare Plan

Continued from page 1

First meeting is a pilot session June 1-2 to examine the cost projections and establish methodology for input. NACo will be represented by Keith Comrie, Los Angeles County, Calif.; Sam Bauer, Cuyahoga County, Ohio; Rich Bartholomew, Suffolk County, N.Y.; Don Brizine, Greene County, Ohio; and Robert Jorlin, Contra Costa County, Calif.

Subsequent meetings are scheduled for: June 6, Region I; June 8, Region V; June 10, Region IX; June 13, Region IV; June 14, Region VIII; June 20, Region X; June 22, Region II; June 24, Region VI; June 28, Region III; and June 30, Region VII.

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## MILWAUKEE LABOR RELATIONS CONFERENCE

# Federal Influence in Bargaining Told

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—The bargaining table for state and local government has moved to Washington, D.C., according to Don Wasserman, director of Collective Bargaining Research and Education of the American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME).

Wasserman spoke to county officials attending NACo's Third Annual Labor Management Relations Conference here May 19-20.

Wasserman said that massive federal programs being carried out on the local level and the amount of federal dollars being distributed to state and local governments are the reasons for stronger federal influence over local bargaining.

He speculated that the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA) and workmen's compensation will ultimately cover state and local governments and contended that the recent Supreme Court FLSA decision would be reversed through a future changed membership on the Court.

HE ALSO pointed to unemployment insurance and Occupational Safety and Health Act as further federal influences.

Another dominant feature at the bargaining table, Wasserman said, is that "people are fed up with taxes—especially local taxes." He charged that politicians are taking advantage of the public's perception that state and local governments have financial problems. He maintained that parts of the United States are not feeling financial pressure but that tax "ills" are being blamed on public employees.

The union spokesman noted that ability to pay bargaining has created a trend for "revenue forecasts," something already used in state bargaining. He expects it will become common in urban county negotiations.

Wasserman termed "sunset and sunshine" laws "panaceas" and stated, "It is wrong to think TV lights will facilitate agreements. The direction will be towards more public disclosure, but not the glare of cameras," he said.

GEORGE E. REEDY, dean of the College of Journalism at Marquette University, advanced the theory at the conference that "the important elements in labor negotiations are not law or economics" but "something psychological."

Reedy described the difference between labor bargaining of the past that was based on economic survival and the current conditions of financial comfort. "In no more than 10 to 12 years, we are better off economically than we have ever been," he said.

He challenged the 200 county officials from 30 states to find the "psychological reasons" for bargaining. The former spokesman



OPENING LUNCHEON—John Franke, chairman, NACo Labor Management Steering Committee, gives opening remarks. At his right are Charles Mulcahy, NACo legal advisor for labor-management relations, and George Reedy, dean, Marquette University, College of Journalism, who gave the keynote luncheon address.

for Lyndon Johnson's Great Society" suggested that these reasons are based on "the desire of people to have a say in a society where they believe they have been deprived of a say."

MILWAUKEE County Executive William F. O'Donnell welcomed county officials to the conference and NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand opened the two-day meeting.

Hillenbrand pointed to the "increasing need for a professional approach" to public sector labor-management relations. He cited the latest census figures on state and local government work stoppages. "In terms of work days for which employees withheld their services, a total of 2,420,634 days of idleness occurred between October 1974 and October 1975," he said.

Employee bargaining units during the same year increased 13.3 per cent, he reported.

Attorney Charles C. Mulcahy, chairman of the conference and NACo legal advisor for labor relations (also a former Milwaukee County supervisor), outlined five significant U.S. Supreme Court decisions on public employment. These decisions:

- Limited the application of minimum wage and hours to local government;
- Maintained the power of a local school board to review the dismissal of striking teachers;
- Supported a local government's



CLOSING GENERAL SESSION—Don Wasserman, director of Collective Bargaining Research and Education, American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees, Washington, D.C., gives the closing keynote address. Ann M. Simpson, NACo legislative representative, is seen at right.

decision to refuse to withhold union dues;

• Limited the basis for a newly-elected official to fire only those who were policy makers in the previous government (not on the basis of political belief);

• Confirmed free speech rights of individual public employees in public gatherings when collective bargaining is going on provided no bargaining takes place at the public gathering.

MULCAHY told county officials that the Supreme Court has been following a trend of returning decisions to the local governments.

During a panel discussion on informing the public of collective bargaining in local government, Edward Krinsky of the Wisconsin Center for Public Policy in Madison reported a survey showing "nearly unanimously that labor and management wanted voluntary open bargaining and the news media favored required open bargaining."

Milwaukee television anchorman John L. Doyno, former Milwaukee County executive, asked the county officials to understand that the media is searching for the "truth."

He said that getting "information truly and fairly to the public is the reporter's goal. If you don't supply the information, he will look elsewhere," he cautioned.

At the conference, Milwaukee County Supervisor R. Michael Mett discussed public pension regulations and the implications of withdrawing public employees from the Social Security system.

"The Carter Administration should pay for the welfare element of Social Security (SSI and Medicare) with general taxes, but should retain the bulk of Social Security as an earned benefit insurance program," he said.

CONGRESS HAS proposed to regulate county pension plans much in the same manner private pensions are regulated by ERISA (the pension law), Mett explained, and public employees can choose whether or not to participate in Social Security.

Under Mett's proposal, all of Social Security would continue to be earned by and be paid for with payroll tax collections "while programs which were never intended to be 'earned' by workers—SSI (Special Supplementary Income) and Medicare—would be paid for out of federal income tax money, thus avoiding a deficit."

Mett feared that withdrawal and greater deficits would result if the "earned benefit" philosophy is replaced by general tax funding for all Social Security programs.

Naila Harper, chairman of the Dane County (Wis.) Affirmative Action Commission outlined the development of her county's affirmative action plan which established goals based on percentages of the population in the work force with target dates for employment levels.



EEO PANEL DISCUSSION—Mark F. Vetter, Milwaukee attorney, speaks on "Decisions on Discrimination." Seated to his right are Robert M. Hesslink, Madison, Wis. attorney; Richard Ferec, compliance officer, DOL, Milwaukee; and Gary Cramer, personnel management specialist, Civil Service Commission. Not shown is Naila Harper, chairman of the Dane County (Wis.) Affirmative Action Commission.



# Same-day Voter Bill Loses Support

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Administration's same-day registration proposal, H.R. 5400, was abruptly pulled from the House calendar last week amid growing concern among the Democratic leadership that the votes were not there to assure a victory. The measure was once thought to have strong party support and was expected to sail easily through Congress despite Republican opposition.

In recent weeks, however, enough doubt has been generated about the potential for fraud inherent in a same-day registration proposal to cause genuine alarm among the proponents of the bill and congressional support is weakening.

The measure has not been rescheduled for full House consideration at

this point and probably will not be until the leadership thinks it has enough safe votes to pass it comfortably. A strong showing in the House is particularly important, since opposition in the Senate has always been strong. The Senate will take up the bill after the House, and a small House victory will do nothing to induce favorable Senate consideration.

The same-day voter registration proposal, known as the Universal Voter Registration Act of 1977, mandates that potential registrants and voters be allowed to register at the polls on the day of federal elections. The legislation provides financial assistance to state and local governments to help pay for this new service and also offers financial incentives for states to allow same-day

registration for state and local elections occurring at the same time as federal elections. Money is also offered for "voter outreach" programs designed to encourage potential registrants to register and vote.

PROPOSERS of H.R. 5400 suggest there is no significant difference in the chance for fraud between the proposed system and current registration procedures. (Critics, however, question implementing a new procedure that offers limited benefits and considerable financial and administrative costs, simply to replace established registration practices.)

NACo and the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC) have become sufficiently

concerned over the impact of the fraud issue to call for an optional program that would encourage voluntary participation among the states. This would give each state the option of implementing the same-day program, while insuring federal assistance for those states wanting to participate. At present, sponsors of the legislation are giving serious consideration to this amendment in the hope that adoption of the optional provision will spur the necessary additional support for passage.

A number of substantive modifications have been adopted within H.R. 5400 at the urging of NACo and NACRC to safeguard against potential fraud, but substantial doubt still remains regarding Congress' ability to legislatively eliminate what many

consider to be a potential for fraud inherent in the same-day measure. Changes include provisions which would strengthen the investigatory power of the Federal Elections Administration, mandate a post election audit of at least 5 per cent of the votes cast, and establish procedures for the signing of an affidavit by those registering on election day.

Substantial evidence exists indicating that much of the growing opposition to same-day registration is the result of letters and calls to congressional delegations from the nation's county clerks and recorders. County officials are urged to continue to raise their concerns with their representatives and senators, since consideration of the measures could come at any time.

## House Unit Recommends \$153 Million Cut for LEAA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Appropriations Committee has recommended a \$153 million cut in Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) appropriations for fiscal '78. The \$600 million that will be reported to the full House represents a cut of 20 per cent from the \$753 million appropriated for fiscal '77. The full House is scheduled to consider the Appropriations Committee's recommendation on June 10.

The recommended decrease in funding, if approved by the House, will represent the third consecutive year in which the controversial LEAA program has had its appropriations cut. An unsuccessful attempt was made earlier to cut the budget ceilings within which the Appropriations Committee was supposed to operate but that effort was soundly defeated by a 45 vote margin. There is, then, adequate budget authority for an increase in appropriations should the House vote additional money.

It is expected that an effort to restore at least part of the cuts will be made when the House considers the appropriations measure. Rep. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.) led a successful effort on behalf of LEAA last year and is expected to play a major role this year as well. She also led the successful fight to prevent budget authority cuts in the LEAA budget earlier this year.

THE SENATE Appropriations Committee has not yet reported out its recommendations and observers believe that the outcome of the House vote will significantly influence the Senate recommendation.

President Carter had asked for a \$50 million cut in LEAA programs for fiscal '78, with decreases primarily coming from block grants to state and local governments. The \$153 million appropriations cut will do even greater damage to block grant

programs because four specific LEAA programs were identified with specific sums of money, thereby, assuring that they would not bear a share of the cuts. These programs are juvenile justice at \$75 million; the law enforcement assistance program at \$40 million; community anti-crime programs at \$15 million; and the public safety officers benefits program at \$15 million. The only other significant LEAA program is the block grants.

Aggravating the situation is the fact that much of the block grant money is already committed to the second and third year funding of existing efforts, leaving very little money for new program initiatives should the \$153 million cut be sustained.

County officials interested in the outcome of the LEAA appropriations effort should contact their congressional delegations as soon as possible with their views.

## Panel OKs Change to Payments-in-Lieu

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House Interior Committee approved last week an amendment proposed by Rep. Phil Burton (D-Calif.) that may weaken urban county support for the payments-in-lieu of taxes program. The amendment would deauthorize payments under the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act for newly authorized lands to be added to the National Park System, unless specifically authorized by a later enactment.

Rep. Burton, chairman of the House Interior subcommittee on national parks, proposed the amendment so that federal lands authorized subsequent to Jan. 1, 1977 for inclusion in the national park system would be reviewed on a case-by-case basis for qualification under the payments-in-lieu program. The current law provides for automatic qualification, a provision that amounts to an estimated \$5.5 million out of the \$100 million annual payments-in-lieu program.

The amendment does not affect annual formula payments for other natural resource entitlement lands, such as national forests, Bureau of Land Management (BLM) lands, or parks acquired prior to 1977. It only affects future payments authorized under Section 3 of the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act.

THIS SECTION now provides for a payment of up to 1 per cent of market value for five years to be shared by affected counties, cities, and school districts for parks purchased by the federal government. This payment recognizes the sudden tax loss when lands are taken off the tax rolls. Payments are limited to actual tax losses under this provision.

Coleman Jarrard, NACo's payments-in-lieu chairman and commissioner from Rabun County, Ga., has criticized the committee action, saying, "There is no question that federal parks provide local as well as

national recreation benefits. However," he added, "it is a myth that federal parks provide a 'boon' to the local economy that is immediately realized by the local governments. The 'trickle down' financial benefits from sales and income taxes generated, take years to realize, if

See PAYMENTS, page 12

## NIMLO Has Funds for UI Suit

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The National Institute of Municipal Law Officers (NIMLO) has raised the necessary funds to undertake a constitutional test of the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976 (P.L. 94-566). (NIMLO was committed to litigation only if they raised \$300,000 before May 15.)

According to agency staff, NIMLO is now preparing the necessary complaint and injunction papers and will file the first suit sometime late this summer. The location of the first filing has not yet been determined by NIMLO but will probably be outside the District of Columbia.

The Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976, among other changes, brought many previously uncovered employees into the unemployment insurance system. Coverage was extended to state and local government employees, as well as employees of many non-profit organizations not previously included. Although not absolutely required by law, states must enact conforming legislation or lose many benefits which they receive for having a federally approved state plan.



Neal Potter, left, talks with Rep. Fred Rooney (D-Pa.), chairman of the House Commerce Committee on Resource Conservation and Recovery Act.

## Local Input Asked in Solid Waste Act

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Neal Potter, Montgomery County (Md.) councilman and chairman of NACo's Solid Waste Task Force, testified before the House Commerce Committee on the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act and commended the committee for holding oversight hearings just six months after passage of this important act.

Much of Potter's testimony focused on the section (subtitle D) which requires state and local governments to prepare and implement solid waste management plans. Potter told committee members that local elected officials should be allowed flexibility to determine the level of local program implementation. There should be federal criteria, but states and local governments should jointly determine the best approach of solid waste planning, he said.

Additionally, Potter informed the committee that requirements in the regulations for an early linkage between planning activities and implementing activities are essential. "Time and time again, we have witnessed the shelving of elaborate and costly solid waste management plans only because they did not have the support of the implementing agencies—local governments," Potter said.

Potter also said that coordination of solid waste planning and waste water planning should be considered, but not mandated. It should be the local elected officials, not the state, who determines whether the water planning agency should also carry out the solid waste management planning activities under this program, he added.

Potter expressed concern over lack of funding for the solid waste

law in fiscal '78 and made a strong plea for the technical assistance requirements under the act. The law requires the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) to expend 20 per cent of its fiscal '78 budget on technical assistance activities to aid state and local governments preparing for innovative solid waste management programs. This requirement is key to the law, Potter said because "local governments do not have the expertise or funds to commit to innovative solid waste management systems."

Finally, Potter called on EPA to follow the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) circular (A-85) which affords states and local governments a reasonable period of time to comment on rules and regulations that will have a significant impact on state and local governments.

## Carter's Message Details Support for Environment

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The key point that runs throughout the environmental message submitted by President Carter last week is that environmental protection will not longer be a legislative job, but rather will focus on effective implementation of existing programs with support from the Executive Branch.

Carter's message was divided into a number of major areas including actions to: control pollution and protect health; insure environmentally sound energy development; improve the urban environment; protect our natural resources;

preserve our natural national heritage; protect wild life; affirm concern for the global environment; and improve the implementation of environmental laws.

In each area Carter has outlined a number of programs which have significant impact on county governments. First, it is evident that the Carter administration intends to enforce existing environmental programs such as the 1970 Clean Air Act and the 1972 Water Pollution Control Act. Second, there will be an increased use of economic incentives

See CARTER, page 12



# NACo'S 1977 ANNUAL CONVENTION

## Come See the New Detroit....



PLANNING FOR NACo '77—John Barr, chairman of the Wayne County Board of Commissioners, and Commissioner Alex Pilch, member of the NACo '77 Steering Committee, were part of a Wayne County delegation studying the floor plan of a recent major convention. The Cobo Hall area shown is the size of six and one-fourth football fields. NACo will be using two-thirds of this area for exhibits and convention activities.

DETROIT, Mich.—The soaring towers of the Renaissance Center have dramatically transformed Detroit's skyline—a 33-acre riverfront that was once a symbol of an urban area in fast decline.

The massive complex, which has been called a "beacon of hope" for America's fifth largest city, together with nearby Cobo Hall will be the site of NACo's 42nd Annual Conference July 24-27.

Renaissance Center consists of five glass-encased towers rising from a 14-acre podium structure. The towers are the 73-story Detroit Plaza Hotel and four 39-story office buildings. The podium also contains a 350,000-square-foot shopping mall.

The project was designed by John Portman, one of America's most innovative architects. Renaissance Center is considered the culmination of Portman's people-oriented philosophy of architecture and urban planning.

"Architecture should lift people," Portman says. "It should make people feel good. It should make them want to use and participate in their urban environment."

RENAISSANCE Center utilizes such Portman trademarks as covered walkways between buildings, external elevators and an unusual eight-story atrium in the center of the complex. The atrium serves as the hotel lobby and "city square" of the development.

"We want to create for Detroit an environment that is totally different, with shops and boutiques and the kinds of things that can only exist in one place within a city," Portman observed.

The dominant feature of the center is the Detroit Plaza, the tallest hotel in the world where many NACo con-

ference-goers will be housed.

The hotel contains more than 1,400 guest rooms and 13 restaurants and lounges, including the world's largest revolving rooftop restaurant, a rotating cocktail lounge on the promenade level, and a 240-seat nightclub.

Two of the Renaissance Center's office towers opened last year, the hotel opened this spring, and the retail mall is currently being completed.

Renaissance Center sits in an area which was once a collection of warehouses, unpaved parking lots, an aging flour mill and a railroad yard.

**BUT THE** social and economic impact of the center reaches beyond the immediate effect it has had on the riverfront.

"This project is only the beginning—a catalyst for further downtown development by the business community and other Detroit organizations," said Henry Ford II, who first proposed the privately-funded project to city officials in 1971. "It's greatest contribution," Ford said, "will come from the other activity that we think it can generate."

Today, revitalization of the downtown area spurred by construction of the Renaissance Center has surpassed the early expectations of local planners.

Observers report that Jefferson Avenue, the main artery that runs in front of Renaissance Center, is again alive with cars and pedestrians. And the city has launched a major beautification project for Washington Boulevard, a center for high fashion.

Downtown restaurants report an increase up to 20 per cent in their business and the Detroit Plaza is booked through 1981.

## Cobo Hall Is Easy Walk from Hotels

Three of the downtown Detroit convention hotels are within easy walking distance of Cobo Hall, with its white-columned arena in the right foreground of photo at left. The roof-top parking lot, which is the world's largest, covers the Cobo Hall exhibit and convention areas. The Hotel Pontchartrain (left foreground) and the Detroit Plaza (standing 77 stories high in the heart of the Renaissance Center) are shown. The Detroit Cadillac is off to the left of the Pontchartrain. Non-walkers can be assured of extensive shuttle service from all downtown hotels.





# and Old

Other manifestations of the city's resurgence include \$600 million in public and privately-financed construction projects underway exclusive of the Renaissance Center.

Detroit Mayor Coleman A. Young has pointed out that in the past two years, more than half of the non-residential construction in the metropolitan area has been erected within city limits.

"This shows that lots of companies are not only staying in Detroit but are expanding and building new facilities to handle increased business," Young said.

**NOT IMMUNE** to the spate of activity is Cobo Hall, the massive exhibition and sports arena where NACo meetings and panel sessions will be held at the annual conference.

Located just down the street from the Renaissance Center, Cobo Hall is already the second largest exhibition hall in the United States. It spans 17 acres and three levels on the Detroit River. And ground will be broken later this year for a \$20 million additional area beside the hall.

Adjacent to the Renaissance Center is Detroit's new \$400 million Civic Center complex. The center's soon-to-be-completed plaza park will boast a computer-controlled Dodge fountain which will "dance" to music.

In addition, Plaza park will include a tourist information center, shops, amphitheatre, skating rink, and restaurant. The Plaza will also be the permanent home for Detroit's annual Riverfront Ethnic Festival. This festival, held each summer, features a different ethnic group each week with exhibits, entertainment, and exotic ethnic dishes.

Because of its many ethnic communities, Detroit has been called "one of the five best restaurant towns in the United States."

**GREEKTOWN** is located at Monroe and Beaubien Streets where tourists can stroll along Trapper's Alley and taste different Greek delicacies, as well as browse through shops featuring authentic handcrafted imports.

Greektown is only one evidence of a city where the new and the old, progress and a rich history, mingle side-by-side.

For example, just outside Detroit in Wayne County is famous Greenfield Village where nearly 100 historic buildings spanning 260 acres re-create three centuries of American life.

The village includes the original homes and workshops of famous Americans such as Thomas Edison, Abraham Lincoln, Stephen Foster and Henry Ford. Craftsmen continue to perform daily tasks just as they did 100 years ago. Visitors travel around the village on a century-old steam train, a paddle-wheel steamboat, a Model T or a horse-drawn carriage. And more than 200 antique autos are displayed in the adjacent Henry Ford Museum.

And here's a sampling of other Detroit sites which have been drawing tourists for years:

- **The Detroit Science Center**, which has a "please touch" policy, is designed for all ages. Exhibits range from sound exploration and hatching chicks to models of space achievement.

- **The Detroit Zoological Park** is world-renowned for its "exhibits without bars." The zoo covers 122 acres where visitors can see 5,000 animals roam free in a natural environment.

- **The Detroit Historical Museum** features cobblestone streets, "The Streets of Old Detroit," with shops dating back to 1840.

- **Mariner's Church** is a Gothic Revival church which has catered to the religious needs of seafarers since 1849. The church still holds services and is open to the public.

- **Harmonie Park** is a setting for picnics, outdoor concerts and the Detroit Artists Market. The market features the work of local artists including paintings, drawings, weaving, pottery and sculpture.

- **Belle Isle Park** is a 1,000 acre island just five minutes from downtown Detroit. The park has a clean public bathing beach, golf courses, bike trails, tennis courts, and shady picnic groves. The park also has an aquarium, children's zoo and free summer concerts by the Detroit Concert Band and the Detroit Symphony.

- **Bob-Lo Island Amusement Park** is across the river from Detroit. Two large steamers take visitors right from the Cobo Hall pier to the multi-million dollar rides and attractions in the park.

- **The Detroit Institute of Arts** is the fourth largest museum in the nation. Its masterpieces by Botticelli, Van Gogh, Rembrandt, and Rubens draw more than one million visitors per year.

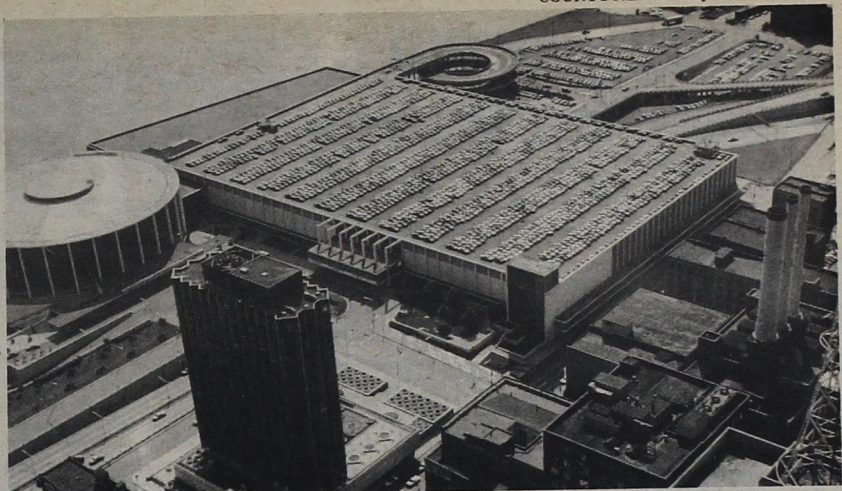
- **International Institute** is a melting pot for the variety of ethnic groups in the metropolitan area. Handicrafts and dolls from more than 50 nations are on display and folk dancing demonstrations are held each Saturday.

- **Afro-American Museum of Detroit** focuses on the long and rich cultural heritage of Afro-Americans and also takes a comprehensive look at the history of the African continent.

- **Washington Boulevard** is a wide tree-lined street dotted with more than 100 boutiques and specialty shops. Shoppers can travel down the boulevard on an old-fashioned trolley.

- **The Money Museum** of the National Bank of Detroit displays a wide assortment of currencies used in different nations throughout history. The exhibit includes medals, coins and primitive money forms such as wild boar tusks and beetle shells.

- **The Fort Wayne Military Museum** in Detroit is one of the nation's best-preserved pre-Civil War forts, complete with ramparts and underground tunnels. It features exhibits of military and Indian history.



**COBO HALL**—The massive exhibition hall with its rooftop parking is pictured.

## Renaissance

NACo 42nd Annual Conference

July 24-27, 1977

Detroit, Michigan, Wayne County

- 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	Spouse	\$50
Non-member	125	Youth	30

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 \_\_\_\_\_



# Youth Jobs Bill Passed by Senate

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On May 26, the Senate passed S. 1242, the Youth Employment and Training Act of 1977, by a vote of 80-3. The bill would create a new three part Title VIII of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA).

The bill will go to a House-Senate conference committee sometime after Congress returns from the

Memorial Day recess on June 6. H.R. 6138, passed by the House on May 17, is significantly different from the Senate bill. Final legislation, therefore, will be shaped largely in the conference committee, which is expected to be lively.

Only one aspect of the eventual legislation is reasonably certain—the creation of a Young Adult Conserva-

tion Corps for 16- through 23-year-old unemployed youth. In S. 1242, a minimum of 30 per cent of the funds may be used to carry out conservation projects on county, city and state lands. In H.R. 6138, no more than 30 per cent of the funds can be used on non-federal public lands.

The chart on this page compares key provisions of the two bills.

Item	House Bill (H.R. 6138)	Senate Bill (S. 1242)	Item	House Bill (H.R. 6138)	Senate Bill (S. 1242)
<b>Report Number</b>	H. Report 95-314	S. Report 95-173	<b>Administrative Agency</b>	Dept. of Labor	Dept. of Labor
<b>Date Reported</b>	5/5/77	5/10/77	<b>Purpose</b>	Provide youth with short term employment in community improvement projects	Provide youth with short-term employment in community improvement projects
<b>Floor Action</b>	Passed 334-61 on 5/17/77	Passed 80-3 on 5/26/77	<b>Wage Rate</b>	The highest of: • Federal, state, or local minimum wage • Prevailing rates for similar occupations • Davis-Bacon	The highest of: • Federal, state, or local minimum wage • Prevailing rates for similar occupations • Davis-Bacon
<b>Name of Bill</b>	Youth Employment and Innovative Demonstration Projects Act of 1977	Youth Employment and Training Act of 1977	<b>Youth Incentive Allotment</b>	Section 318 (first part of new part C of Title III of CETA)	No similar section
<b>Amendments to Existing Law</b>	Title I (Young Adult Conservation Corps) amends the Youth Conservation Corps Act and, thus, is outside of CETA Title II (Youth Innovative Demonstration Projects) adds a new part C to Title III of CETA including: • Section 318: Youth Incentive Entitlement • Section 319: Demonstration Projects	Creates a new three part Title VIII of CETA: • National Youth Conservation Corps (part A) • Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects (part B) • Comprehensive Youth Employment and Training Programs (part C)	<b>Authorization</b>	Fiscal '78	NA
<b>Young Adult Conservation Corps</b>	Title I	Part A of a new Title VIII of CETA	<b>Appropriation Authorized</b>	25 per cent of such sums provided for part C of Title III of CETA	NA
<b>Authorization</b>	Fiscal '78, '79, '80	Fiscal '78	<b>Eligible Youth</b>	• Economically disadvantaged • Ages 16-19 (inclusive) • In-school, willing to return to school to seek a high school diploma or seeking a high school equivalency certificate	NA NA NA
<b>Appropriation Authorized</b>	Such sums	Such sums	<b>Allocation Application Procedures</b>	Application to the Secretary who takes into consideration the extent to which prime sponsors devote Title I and section 304(a)(1-3) funds to economically disadvantaged youth	NA
<b>Eligible Youth</b>	• Ages 16-23 (inclusive) • No income criterion • Must be unemployed	• Ages 16-23 (inclusive) • No income criterion • Must be unemployed	<b>Purpose</b>	Provide part-time work (not more than 20 hours) for youth through an entitlement to test the use of an entitlement	NA
<b>Administrative Agency</b>	Depts. of Interior and Agriculture through interagency agreements with Labor	Dept. of Labor through interagency agreements with Depts. of Interior and Agriculture, that are responsible for the management of centers on federal lands	<b>Wage Rate</b>	Highest of federal, state or local minimum wage with allowances as an option	NA
<b>Federal and State and Local Park Lands</b>	Not more than 30 per cent of the funds can be used to meet the resource management needs of state, county and city public lands	Not less than 30 per cent of the funds are earmarked for projects on state, county and city public lands	<b>Youth Employment and Training</b>	Section 319 (second part to new part C of Title III of CETA)	Part C of new Title VIII of CETA
<b>Allocation/ Application Procedure</b>	No formula; competitive application to state for 30 per cent pot	No formula; competitive application to state for 30 per cent pot	<b>Authorization</b>	Fiscal '78	Fiscal '78
<b>Purpose</b>	Provide employment for youth in resource management and conservation on federal and non-federal public lands and waters	Provide employment for youth in resource management and conservation on federal and non-federal public lands and waters	<b>Appropriation Authorized</b>	75 per cent of such sums provided for part C of Title III of CETA	Such sums
<b>Wage Rate</b>	Federal minimum wage with reductions allowed for meals and lodging	Federal minimum wage	<b>Allocation/ Application Procedure</b>	• 75 per cent by formula allocation • 25 per cent discretionary account for the Secretary of Labor The formula allocation is: • 75 per cent based on relative number of unemployed • 25 per cent based on relative numbers of persons in low-income families • 5 per cent of formula allocation funds going to state is set aside for the Governors for statewide programs • Not more than 30 per cent of a prime sponsor's allocation may be used for community improvement projects but no more than 25 per cent of those funds can be used for materials and supplies	50 per cent by formula allocation 10 per cent to Governor statewide programs 15 per cent for in-school programs 20 per cent discretionary account for the Secretary of Labor 2-1/2 per cent for Native American Youth 2-1/2 per cent for youth in migrant and seasonal farmworkers families The formula allocation is: • 37-1/2 per cent based on relative numbers of unemployed • 37-1/2 per cent based on relative numbers of unemployed in excess of 6-1/2 per cent • 25 per cent based on relative numbers of persons in low income families
<b>Length of Enrollment</b>	Not more than 12 months	Not more than 12 months	<b>Eligible Youth</b>	• Ages 16-21 (inclusive) • Must be from families with incomes below the lower living standard level • Not more than 10 per cent of the funds may be used for youth of all economic backgrounds	• Unemployed or in-school • Ages 16-21 (inclusive) with Secretary of Labor flexibility to include 14 and 15 and 22 and 23 year olds • Must be from families with incomes below 70 per cent of lower living standard level
<b>Youth Community Conservation and Improvement Projects</b>	Not included as separate title or part; however, up to 30 per cent of a prime sponsor's formula funds for section 319 demonstration projects may be used	Included as part B of a new Title VIII of CETA	<b>Administrative Agency</b>	Dept. of Labor	Dept. of Labor
<b>Authorization</b>	Fiscal '78	Fiscal '78	<b>Purpose</b>	Test programs designed to impact the structural unemployment problems of youth	Enhance career opportunities for youth locally
<b>Appropriation Authorized</b>	Such sums	Such sums	<b>Wage Rate</b>	The highest of: • Federal, state, or local minimum wage	The highest of: • Federal, state, or local minimum wage
<b>Eligible Youth</b>	Ages 16-21 (inclusive) who are not members of households with a gross family income exceeding the lower living standard level; 10 per cent of available funds may be used for youth from all economic backgrounds	Ages 16-19 (inclusive) and unemployed; no income criterion			
<b>Allocation/ Application Procedure</b>	Can use up to 30 per cent of prime sponsor formula allocation from section 319	• 75 per cent to states based on relative numbers of unemployed • 25 per cent for Secretary of Labor discretionary account • No state will receive less than 1/2 per cent of funds available for part B • CETA prime sponsors apply to Secretary of Labor for project approval; prime sponsors must submit projects approved by program agents			

## New Public Service Jobs Extension Program

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On May 13, President Carter signed the Economic Stimulus Appropriations bill which included \$7.987 billion to expand public service jobs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA). The funding will allow for continuation of 310,000 jobs and create an additional 415,000—bringing the total job level to 725,000 by Feb. 28.

Under the program, prime sponsors

will expand the current national level of 50,000 jobs under Title II, to 125,000 jobs using the same rules and regulations as before. Congressional concern over fiscal substitution resulted in increased targeting and a project approach when Title VI of CETA was reauthorized last October in P.L. 94-444. Subsequent regulations require that funds received must first be used to sustain on-board job levels as of

June 30, 1976, or Oct. 1, 1976, whichever was higher, through fiscal '78.

Excess funds must be used for temporary community project/activities, which long-term unemployed can carry out. Under the project approach, jobs can last no longer than 12 months, and must follow a definable task with a definite start-end date.

TO FILL jobs under the project

approach, a new eligibility criteria must be used. An individual is defined as one who:

- Has been receiving unemployment compensation for 15 weeks or more;
- Is ineligible for such benefits but has been unemployed for 15 weeks or more;
- Has exhausted unemployment compensation benefits; or
- Is, or whose family is, receiving

aid to families with dependent children and whose family income when annualized, does not exceed 70 per cent of the lower living standard budget (which is targeted geographically).

When filling vacancies that occur under the sustaining level, 50 per cent of the jobs must be filled by those persons who meet the new eligibility criteria and up to 50 per

See PUBLIC, page 1



# New County Times

On County Modernization

## Recreation Legislation Advances

In action on May 10, the House Appropriations subcommittee on interior programs took the first step toward full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act in fiscal '78.

The subcommittee, chaired by Sidney Yates (D-Ill.) approved the full amount of \$600 million requested by the Department of Interior for acquisition and development of outdoor recreation facilities. The funds would be available for fiscal year '78 from Oct. 1, 1977 to Sept. 30, 1978, and would double the amount of money available in previous fiscal years.

Last year Congress approved a progressively increasing authorization for the act with \$750 million authorized in fiscal '79, and \$900 million in fiscal '80.

The legislation, which benefits every state and territory, authorizes more than \$10.3 billion for a trebled Land and Water Conservation Fund.

It is a matching grant fund program administered at the federal level by the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation.

Under provisions of the act, 60 per cent of the funds are available to states and local governments which must match the federal share on a 50-50 basis for individual projects. Remaining funds are used by federal agencies to acquire federal park lands.

The Appropriations subcommittee action is an important first step toward full funding of the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act. The full appropriations committee will consider the request June 6. House floor action would be scheduled the following week, so that the Senate can consider the appropriation later in June.

According to Rep. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), speaking at the NACo's Annual Legislative Conference earlier this year, "The increase in the Land and Water Conservation Fund will provide essential funds for an ambitious park and open space acquisition program in this the 95th Congress. The states and local governments should be prepared to match the federal program in a cooperative effort".

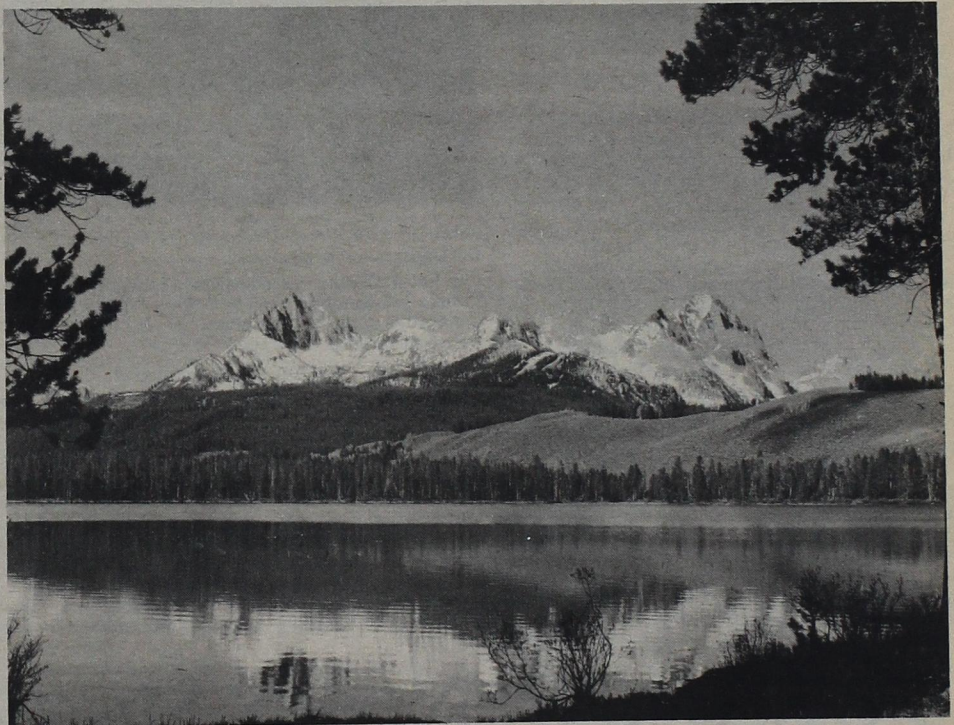
NACo has supported full funding of this act as an important means of providing necessary outdoor recreation facilities to serve local and regional needs.

In another important development concerning the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act, both the House and Senate have adopted amendments this year to set up a special fund of \$450 million for federal agencies to acquire a backlog of federally authorized parks, forests, and Wild and Scenic Rivers' lands.

The amendments are in H.R. 5306, sponsored by Rep. Phil Burton (D-Calif.) which would increase the total authorization level for the act to \$900 million immediately. This increase over \$600 million in fiscal '78, and \$750 million in '79 would produce a \$450 million special fund over the two-year period.

This special fund would only be available to federal agencies and would not increase the state share of the program.

The bill must now go to the House for concurrence in Senate amendments or to a conference committee to resolve differences in the Senate approved version. Agreement is expected so that the bill can be enacted this year.



The subject matter of parks and recreation seems a "natural" with the approach of the summer months. But the usual interest is heightened by sharply rising energy costs which are likely to discourage much long-distance travel this summer. People will increasingly look to those facilities close to home for relaxation, entertainment, and

recreation. Shifting attitudes toward work and work hours, along with more free time, will also mean increased use of park and recreation facilities. The articles in this issue of the *New County Times* reflect but a small portion of the field's diversity and characteristics that are likely to gain importance in the coming months.

### FROM GRAVEL PITS TO THE ARTS

## County Leisure Programs Vary

by Thomas P. Bruderle  
NACoRF

If this year's batch of Achievement Award winners in parks and recreation is indicative of counties at large, leisure opportunities appear virtually unlimited, not only this summer but almost year round.

A sampling (the July issue of *The New County Times* will offer synopses of all Achievement Award winners) reveals both the unusual and the traditional for nearly every taste.

Nature facilities appear to be growing in popularity and sophistication. Boulder County, Colo. purchased 110 acres of gravel pits and is clearing the water for a wildlife habitat while providing trout fishing for senior citizens and the handicapped. Fulton County, Ga. has a nature

center for both research and tours while Nassau County's (N.Y.) Tackapausha Museum and Preserve is devoted to tours and biological and national history.

With land deeded to it in perpetuity, Westchester County, N.Y. developed a self-guiding trail for the visually handicapped and elderly.

A non-profit, tax exempt county-appointed Arts Council is providing art experiences from pottery to the dance in Duplin County, N.C. for all ages. Further north, in Accomack County, Va., the site of the first dramatic presentation in the New World more than 330 years ago, a players group has been established to provide free public performances.

Other programs remain familiar, but still with a

See LEISURE, page 6C



# NACPRO Honors Seven for Efforts

Actor John Forsythe, host-narrator of the television series "World of Survival" is one of seven persons to be honored with an award by the National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials (NACPRO) for promotion and advancement of parks and recreation.

The awards will be presented at the annual meeting of NACPRO held in conjunction with the 42nd Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties, July 24-27 in Wayne County (Detroit), Mich. NACPRO is an affiliate of NACo.

Forsythe is being honored with "A Friend of Recreation Award" for his role in the nationally syndicated nature series.

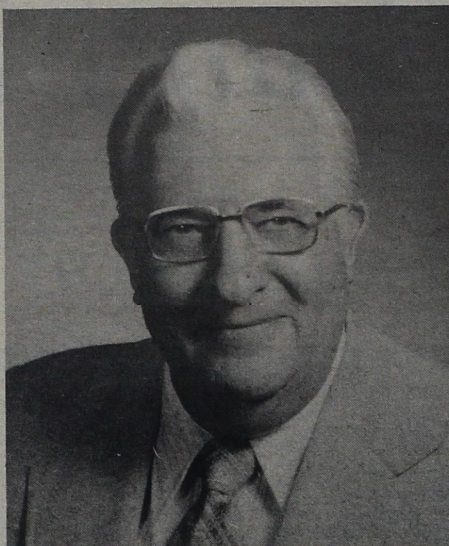
Also receiving "A Friend of Recreation Award" are W. Arthur Lewis, president, Morris County New Jersey Park Commission; John J. Franke Jr., Johnson County (Kan.) commissioner; and Vance A. Webb, former president of NACo and former chairman of the Kern County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors.

In addition to the "Friend of Recreation Award", NACPRO also presents two other top honors for work in parks and recreation, a "Fellow Award" (professionalism) award and the "Organizational Award."

The Montgomery County (Ohio) Recreation and Parks Department will be receiving the "Organizational Award" and "Fellow Awards" will be presented to Accomack County (Va.) Parks and Recreation director, Donald D. Hull; and Orange County (N.Y.) Parks and Recreation Department commissioner, Graham M. Skea.

Lewis, as president of the Morris County (N.J.) park commission, was instrumental in establishing a comprehensive park system of 6,200 acres and in the passage of three park bond referenda totaling \$9 million for acquisitions and improvements.

Franke was selected for his involvement in developing Johnson County's park and recreation facilities with the assistance of federal funding. During his six-year tenure on the park's board of commissioners, he was instrumental in obtaining 475 acres of land, nearly 20 per cent of the county's 2,500 acres of park and recreation holdings. Additionally, he was chiefly responsible for



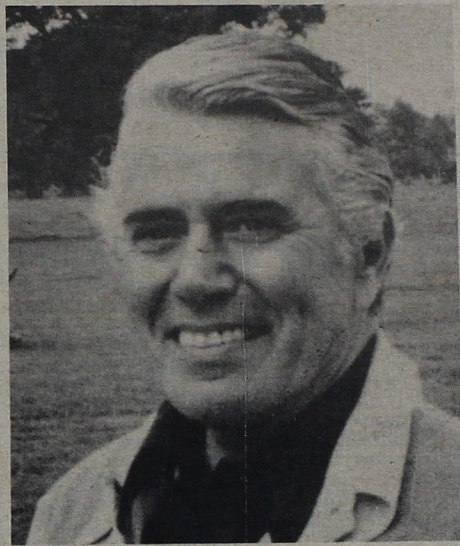
Webb

obtaining \$400,000 in developmental funds from the Department of the Interior.

Johnson County board chairman from 1974-76, Franke is a member of the Mid-West Advisory Committee of the National Park Service, U.S. Department of the Interior.

The Buena Vista Aquatic Recreation area owes its existence to Webb, who as a 24-year veteran of the Kern County Board of Supervisors, persevered in the acquisition and development of the center as well as other parks and recreational facilities in the county.

The Montgomery County (Ohio) Recreation and Parks Department conducted 44 summer playgrounds and 200 winter programs in 1976. A 1.7 mill children's service levy, approved in 1968, enabled the county to acquire and develop park and recreation facilities within the cities located in Montgomery County as well as for



Forsythe

the unincorporated areas of the county. Forty-eight parks have been created totaling 965 acres.

When Hull became director of the Accomack County Parks and Recreation department in 1974, there were no facilities or programs. In three years Hull had developed a park and recreation program which received the "New Program Award" from the Virginia Parks and Recreation Society in 1976. During the 1975-76 fiscal year, he was able to secure more than \$300,000 federal, state and private sources. Last year the county received three NACo awards for its park and recreation programs.

Before Skea became superintendent of the Orange New Jersey's Park Commission in 1967, the county had one park with a total acreage of 2,200 acres serving around 500,000 visitors annually. Programs and facilities include golfing, tennis, picnicking, camping, boating, skiing and nature facilities.

## BOR Urban Needs Study Underway

by Leo Willette  
Bureau of Outdoor Recreation  
U.S. Department of the Interior

A national urban recreation study is underway asking:

- What are the needs for urban recreation in America?
- What are the problems in providing for these needs?
- What are the opportunities?

A mini-task force of recreational planners is studying recreational needs in 17 selected urban areas across the country through field study teams.

The deadline for the one-year study is September. Team leaders at the Department of the Interior's Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR) believe the impact of this Urban Recreation Study will be significant for the life-styles of potentially one-third of the U.S. population.

In authorizing the study, Congress called for a "comprehensive review and report on the needs, problems, and opportunities associated with urban recreation in highly populated regions, including the resources potentially available for meeting such needs."

"We have designed the study to meet the deadline," said one BOR planner adding, "we have dedicated the resources of the bureau. We have pulled many of our people (at BOR) off other assignments. There is no way we could hire people and train them on a short term basis."

Informally, the study team leaders admit they've been asked "to take a large bite, and not given too much time to chew."

Each study team is composed of a minimum of four persons and up to a maximum of nine.

The 13 selected urban areas are called Standard Consolidated Statistical Areas (SCSAs); the remaining four areas are Office of Management and Budget designated Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs).

The consolidated statistical areas include: Boston-Lawrence-Lowell, Mass.; Chicago, Ill.-Gary, Ind.; Cincinnati-Hamilton, Ohio; Cleveland-Akron-Lorain, Ohio; Detroit-Ann Arbor, Mich.; Houston-Galveston, Texas; Los Angeles-Long Beach-Anaheim, Calif.; Miami-Ft. Lauderdale, Fla.; Milwaukee-Racine, Wis.; New York City-Jersey City-Newark, N.J.; Philadelphia, Pa.-Wilmington, Del.-Trenton, N.J.; San Francisco-Oakland-San Jose, Calif.; and Seattle-Tacoma, Wash. The four SMSAs involved are: Denver, Colo.; Fort Worth-Dallas, Texas; Atlanta, Ga.; and Kansas City, Mo.

The enabling legislation requires the study to include specific analyses and local capabilities, major site opportunities, and a range of options pertaining to the solutions and possible courses of action to preserve remaining open space, relieve recreation deficiencies, and enhance urban recreation opportunities. The act also requires analysis of the capability of the federal

government to provide urban-oriented environmental education and cultural programs.

Consultation with states and local governments is required on the various options identified in the report.

An active role by the National Park Service (NPS) is outlined in the legislation—to provide professional analysis and opinion on the significance and suitability of sites identified in the study regarding their possible inclusion into the National Park System.

The field study teams are engaged in a two-pronged effort. The first relates to the delivery of recreation services to the urban public—identifying and analyzing issues such as inadequate sources of financing, fragmented jurisdictional authority, inaccessibility, and inequitable distribution of federal resources and programs. The second thrust relates to resources and their potential in satisfying recreation needs and protecting significant resources. Several options will be considered for resources protection, development of recreation opportunity, and operation and management of these sites.

Concurrent with the field efforts, special studies are being conducted through analysis of the effectiveness of federal programs in meeting urban needs; special needs for inner city residents; experimental models for park establishment, acquisition, development and operations; and land use control options.



# Leisure Programs

Continued from page 6A

few new twists. Nassau County's Relays has grown from 1,500 athletes representing 80 high schools to last year's 3,600 participants from 200 schools in four counties.

Henrico County, Va. developed a four-diamond clover leaf softball complex for 160 teams playing one night a week. To take advantage of re-cycled materials, while keeping costs down, Salt Lake County, Utah has a Playground Planning Assistance Program using old telephone poles and tractor tires, as well as locally donated equipment.

In response to a growing need by enthusiasts, Montgomery County, Md. developed a site for the flying of radio control and u-line control model aircraft, the first of its kind by a unit of government in the state.

Increasingly, counties are developing recreation centers and complexes designed to provide a great variety of programs, regardless of age or interests of the public, as well as family oriented activities. For example, the Harry Sprinker Recreation Center of Pierce County, Wash. houses a regulation size ice rink, four tennis courts and five handball/racquet ball courts along with pre-school, senior citizens, meeting and craft rooms. An adjacent park development contains an 18-hole golf course, a 24 acre athletic complex, and a 220 acre park with swimming, picnicking and playground facilities.

The Bunker Hills Activities Center of Anoka County, Minn. is a year-round facility easily accessible from all parts of the county. It has meeting space, display areas, a demonstration kitchen and space and equipment for indoor youth and church activities. A nearby wooded area allows for hiking, horseback riding and picnicking.

The Z. Alexander Looby Center of Nashville-Davidson, Tenn. offers yet another example of a multi-purpose facility. Jointly administered by the Board of Parks and Recreation and the Public Library System, the center is believed to be the first such cooperative effort of its kind in the county. With a 20,000 volume library, gymnasium gallery, theater auditorium, and meeting rooms of various sizes, the center is available for participants and spectators, young and old alike.

Recreation, cultural and educational programs of a different sort are provided by the Kennedy Community Center and Park of San Joaquin County, Calif. Designed to meet a strong demand for a community center serving low to moderate income people with high unemployment and



The Walden Ponds Wildlife Habitat in Boulder County, Colo. not only provides an opportunity for passive recreation, but its well-stocked streams allow fishing for the handicapped and elderly.

growing numbers of retired people, the center features indoor and outdoor activities. Over the past three years, more than 100,000 people have taken part in programs ranging from Headstart to Senior Citizens.

Hawaii County's (Hawaii) needs are different still because of the advantages offered by the climate and disadvantages owing to distance from the U.S. mainland. A large grandstand was recently built for football and baseball games in the Honolulu Regional Park Complex. Next came a 50 meter swim stadium with complete facilities and seating for 2,200 people. The complex has not only served the county's residents, but it has also attracted competitors for state, national and international events.

Not only does it offer the usual county fairgrounds' activities, but the Pulaski County (Va.) Fairgrounds are also being used as an evacuation center, portable emergency hospital, training center for civil defense personnel, and meeting place for local government public hearings.

The week long county fair has activities ranging from speed-chopping, two-man sawing, and a log walking contest and pole tossing to an "old timers" band.

When a small section of Anne Arundel County, Md. underwent rapid growth, and experienced a sharply increased demand for recreational facilities, the county was able to take advantage of a closed Nike Missile site. The county assumed control of the area, made the necessary repairs, and cooperated with several civic organizations in putting the buildings to use.

One building is now a meeting hall for various groups, on request; another is used as a pre-school cooperative; a third structure is managed by a Boy Scout troop while a fourth is used by the county's Radio Club for orientation, radio repair and workshops.

Many park and recreation departments are operating museums or historic buildings of some sort. Jefferson County, Colo., for example, purchased the 100 year old Hiwan Homestead and nearly 1,300 acres of land. This old mountain lodge is now being used for preserving and exhibiting county history, perpetuating traditional customs indigenous to the area; and supplementing the county school curriculum on local history.

Anne Arundel County, Md. has restored the London Town Public House, the only remaining structure on the site of what was once a thriving sea-port town. It was also a county almshouse for freed slaves when their former masters were unable to allow them to continue living on their property. The property is a tourist site and valuable educational supplement for state and local history.

The San Joaquin County (Calif.) Historical Museum is especially unusual—housing a tool collection that includes 3,300 hand- and foot-powered tools from the 18th through the 20th Centuries used for coach and carriage making, cabinet making, carpentry, and the copper trades,



Two members of the Maricopa County (Ariz.) U.S. Civilian Youth Conservation Corps set a stone in place. The program last year provided work, important to the county and participants alike, for 60 young people between the ages of 15 and 18 for six weeks.

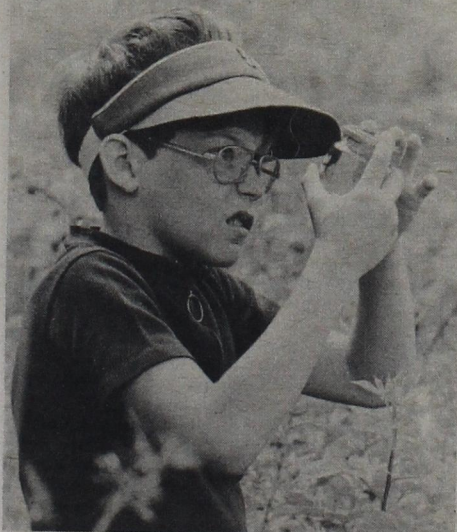
among many others.

Several counties have developed extensive camping and hiking programs for young people. Kern County, Calif. has developed a recreation/transportation program for low-income youngsters between the ages of 7 and 16. Local youth organizations cooperated by providing participants and transportation for one week "camperships." Although results were not easily measured, the attitudes of many children toward camping and the outdoors were radically changed.

In a similar program, the Maricopa County (Ariz.) Parks and Recreation Department cooperated with the U.S. Youth Conservation Corps to provide work projects for 60 people between the ages of 15 and 18. The program lasted six weeks with projects consisting of park maintenance to routine cleanup to the construction of hiking and riding trails.

Pima County, Ariz. is continuing its half century of efforts to salvage and maintain the Tucson Mountain Park for hiking and camping. The park has been the location of more than 170 motion pictures and countless television programs.

Although an impressive listing, these are but a few of the recreation developments and programs available in counties. As people continue to move from cities and larger urban areas to less developed and rural counties and attitudes toward work change, the demand for these and similar services is likely to increase markedly in the future.



Yeech!!! This is the apparent comment of this young fellow as he examines a creature at the Nassau County (N.Y.) Tackapush Museum and Preserve. The 65 acre site has its own staff of 16 people.



# Recreation Advanced by NACPRO Work

The National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials (NACPRO) is one of 14 organizations affiliated with the National Association of Counties (NACo). Membership is open to the park/recreation director of any NACo member county and to any special district director or general manager supported by a NACo member county.

As stated in its constitution, NACPRO's purposes are:

- To advance the official policies of the National Association of Counties by supporting or opposing, as conditions dictate, the policies of other government units which are significant to county government;
- To stimulate interest in securing, planning, developing, maintaining and preserving the county's park and recreation resources and to obtain more effective use of public and privately owned land and water areas;
- To cooperate with all parks and recreation professional bodies and organizations with similar objectives; to encourage cooperation and coordination between agencies and organizations concerned with the provisions of park and recreation services;
- To provide a forum through which its membership may, from time to time, meet and exchange ideas and experiences of importance to county park and recreation officials.

The officers of the association include a president, first vice president, second vice president, and a secretary-treasurer. In addition, there is a board of directors, whose members include 18 directors, elected by a majority vote of the active membership; the president; the vice presidents; the immediate past president; and the secretary-treasurer (a non-voting member).

The president and vice presidents are elected at the annual meeting of NACPRO and hold office until the next succeeding annual meeting. Of the 18 directors, nine serve for a two-year term and nine for a one-year term.

NACPRO's annual meeting is held in conjunction with NACo's Annual Conference, with special meetings determined by the president.

The 1976-1977 officers are: James J. Truncer, director, Monmouth County (N.J.) Park Commission, president; Graham M. Skea, commissioner, Orange County (N.Y.) Department of Parks and Recreation, first vice president; Richard C. Trudeau, general manager, East Bay Regional Park District, Oakland, Calif., second vice president; Thomas P. Bruderle, NACo staff liaison to NACPRO, secretary-treasurer; Richard Bryant, director Department of Recreation and Parks, Montgomery County, Ohio, immediate past president.

NACPRO has two standing committees: the Committee on Federal, State and Local Issues monitors subjects that may directly or indirectly affect county parks and recreation and other matters that may be referred to it by NACo; and the Committee on Resolutions which reviews and reports on resolutions presented to the affiliate at any meeting and establishes rules to govern the resolution review process.

There are several park and recreation publications available including: many from the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation (BOR); Achievement Awards case studies from the Living Library; and the 10-part Community Action Guide for Public Officials on Outdoor Recreation.

Additional information or inquiries about NACPRO should be addressed to Thomas P. Bruderle at the National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 785-9577.



The art and the form are timeless. But the hands are those of a child participating in the Duplin County (N.C.) Arts Council Project. The project is working with the public schools toward the development of the "whole" child through knowledge and appreciation of art in its many forms.

## Federal Surplus to Five Counties

Five counties are among 15 state and local governments due to receive donations of 19 parcels of surplus federal lands to be used for outdoor public recreation, according to Interior Secretary Cecil P. Andrus.

The lands, 1,401 acres with a total value of nearly \$5 million, will be transferred by the federal government under the Carter Administration's program to enhance public recreational opportunities.

Under the action, San Mateo County, Calif., will be receiving a 196-acre portion of the Milagra Ridge Military Reservation valued at \$600,000.

The County of Maui, Hawaii, is receiving the one-acre Kipahulu Point Light Station, valued at \$22,000.

Wasco County, Ore. is to get a 348-acre section of the Dallas Lock and Dam Project, valued at \$12,000; Bexar County, Texas, will obtain 47 acres of Camp Bullis worth \$47,000; and Loudoun County, Va., will

soon have five acres of the Sterling Research and Development Center valued at \$17,000.

"As part of our commitment to reducing unneeded federal landholdings, surplus properties are made available to state and local units of government for a variety of uses including public park and recreation purposes," Andrus said.

This program is authorized by the Federal Property and Administrative Services Act of 1949 and administered in its recreation aspects by the General Services Administration and the Interior Department.

The Secretary explained that when a state or local unit of government expresses an interest in applying for a property for public park and recreation purposes the Bureau of Outdoor Recreation, on behalf of the department, assists the applicant in applying for the property, and exercises compliance responsibility for the property after deeding to assure that it is used for the intended purposes.

### CONFERENCE PROGRAM ANNOUNCED

## Tax Funds Stretched for Services

by Richard C. Trudeau, General Manager  
East Bay Regional Park District, Calif.

With local government budgets in a state of compression, all departments and functions of local government are looking at ways to stretch tax dollars so that public services can be continued and even expanded. "Stretching the Tax Dollar" will thus be a timely theme for the NACPRO (National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials) panel on Monday afternoon, July 25, at NACo's Annual Conference in Detroit, Mich.

The panel will offer a variety of ideas tied in with the theme, and will highlight internal economies which park and recreation departments may make through the use of modified zero-base budgeting, new maintenance techniques, and the use of construction management and "fast tracking" in capital improvement programs. Also to be covered by the panel will be methods of securing private funds and public grants for special programs, such as public transportation to heavily used park and recreation facilities.

Panelists will be county park and recreation officials who have had successful and practical experience in each sphere. For example, the Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority, based in Detroit, is on its second year of the grant-funded bus

program for the public to key metropolitan parks. Dade County, Fla. has had extensive experience in construction management techniques, and the East Bay Regional Park District (Alameda and Contra Costa Counties, Calif.) is on its second year of a modified zero-base budget program and has reaped more than \$2 million in the past several years from private funding.

The NACPRO part of the conference will also feature a tour of two heavily used Huron-Clinton Metropolitan parks on Sunday, July 24, and the awards dinner Monday night. A tour of Genesee County parks will also be scheduled for Tuesday, July 26.

James Truncer, director of the Monmouth County Park Commission, N.J., is president of NACPRO. Graham Skea, commissioner of Orange County Department of Parks and Recreation, N.Y., is handling the awards program, while Richard Trudeau, general manager of the East Bay Regional Park District, Calif., is chairman of the program committee.

Thomas Bruderle is the NACo liaison to NACPRO.

With such an interesting, practical, and varied program, many county park and recreation officials are sure to be converging on the Detroit NACo Conference beginning July 24.



# Emergency Drought Aid Bill Signed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—President Carter signed into law on May 23 the Community Emergency Drought Relief Act of 1977. The act is part of a program to enable the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) to provide grants and loans to drought impacted communities. The program is a short term, temporary effort to provide immediate aid to drought areas.

EDA and FmHA are both authorized to provide \$75 million in grants and \$150 million in loans. The full amount has been appropriated to FmHA, while EDA has only received \$60 million for grants and \$115 million for loans. FmHA is responsible for administering the program to areas below 10,000, while EDA will serve communities above 10,000.

The grants can cover up to 50 per cent of project cost, and the loans bear a 5 per cent interest rate with up to 40 years for repayment.

Funds may be used for improving and enlarging water systems, purchasing and transporting water for immediate relief from drought conditions, implementing water conservation measures, and carrying out other activities that will mitigate the effects of the drought.

APPLICANTS must be able to obligate the grants and loans by

Sept. 30. Under the FmHA program, projects must be completed by Nov. 30, while applicants under EDA will have until April 30, 1978 to complete their projects.

The EDA program has a retroactivity clause and funds will be available for all projects initiated during fiscal '77 (after Oct. 1, 1976).

An interagency committee on the drought has been established to designate eligible area for assistance, based on major and continuing drought conditions. All counties in the states of Arizona, California, Colorado, Indiana, Iowa, Kansas, Minnesota, Missouri, Montana, Nebraska, Nevada, New Mexico, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota, Utah, Wisconsin, and Wyoming, have been so designated. Selected counties in the states of Arkansas, Illinois, Michigan, Oregon, Texas and Washington are eligible.

Contact the local FmHA or EDA office, or refer to the May 2 issue of *County News* for a list of these counties. The interagency committee, composed of representatives from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce and Interior and the Small Business Administration will designate additional areas at the request of the governor of the particular state.

## Drought Assistance

	Economic Development Administration	Farmers Home Administration
Grants	\$60 million—50 per cent of project cost	\$75 million—50 per cent of project cost
Loans	\$115 million—5 per cent interest, 40 year repayment	\$150 million—5 per cent interest, 40 year repayment
Communities Served	Over 10,000	Under 10,000
<b>TIME LIMITS</b>		
Eligibility	Retroactive—covers projects begun during fiscal '77 (since Oct. 1, 1976).	No retroactivity, only includes projects approved
Obligation of Funds	Sept. 30, 1977	Sept. 30, 1977
Completion of Projects	April 30, 1978	Nov. 30, 1977
Information and Applications	EDA Regional Offices: Seattle, Wash.; Austin, Tex.; Chicago, Ill.; Denver, Colo.; Oakland, Calif.; and Washington, D.C.  EDA Information Offices: Fresno, Los Angeles, and Sacramento, Calif.; Santa Fe, N.M.; Bismark, N.D.; Atlanta, Ga.; Boise, Idaho; Duluth, Minn.; Oklahoma City, Okla.; Portland, Ore.; and Philadelphia, Pa.	Any county FmHA office

## Public Works Questions and Answers

When will I find out if my county will receive any public works grants?

EDA will release the local government funding allocations (planning targets) on June 3. Between June 3 and June 10, EDA will be distributing to each eligible government the forms to resubmit their old applications or submit new ones.

When can my county apply for the grants?

EDA will be accepting resubmitted and new projects between June 10 and July 8. Applicants must, therefore, act quickly in order to meet the four week deadline.

My county has no applications on file with EDA. Can we still get public works grants?

Yes. If your county gets a planning target, you may submit a new application for the grants.

What if the application we have on file are either too large or too small to meet our planning target?

You may submit a new application or adjust your old ones to fit your level of funding. An applicant may also accept the grants and fund the rest of the project from another source. An additional option is for the county to receive the "endorsement" of another unit of local government for the county project. In that case, the planning target of the other local government will be added to the county planning target, thus providing a higher level of grants available.

Can we update cost estimates and other factor on our application?

Yes. Applicants may increase costs based on inflation or energy conservation, as determined by the Assistant Secretary.

Are there any time limitations on beginning construction?

Yes. You must be able to begin construction within 90 days for each new or resubmitted project.

What level of unemployment is required to be eligible?

An applicant must have an unemployment level of at least 6.5 per cent or the average for that state, whichever is lower.

How will EDA determine unemployment rate?

The agency will use the average for the most recent 12 month consecutive months, as provided by the Bureau of Labor Statistics of the Department of Labor.

How will the state allocation of funds be determined?

65 per cent of the funds will be distributed to each state based on its share of the total number of unemployed persons in all the states. 35 per cent will be distributed to those states whose average unemployment over the preceding 12 months exceeded 6.5 per cent on the basis of the relative severity of unemployment among those states.

What types of project costs are eligible for funding?

Eligible funding activities include construction and facility improvement costs, Uniform Relocation Assistance Expenses and Payments, capital equipment costs not included in the construction contract, costs for completing and updating plans, specifications and estimates, inspection fees and test borings, administrative costs such as legal and audit fees.

Who establishes the funding priority of projects?

The applicant, not EDA. When a county has more than one resubmitted or new application, it must tell EDA which one should be funded first.

## Matter and Measure



### SPOTLIGHT ON ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Dear NACERS:

Wayne County, Mich. is the site for NACE's 42nd Annual Conference July 24-27. It is also the site for NACE's annual conference. In addition to sessions on metric conversion; secondary road plan/certification acceptance; county organization for transportation and public works; and rural public transportation, we will be holding the following NACE meetings, which you are invited to attend:

**Sunday, July 24**  
• Board of Directors Meeting (outgoing board)  
• Research Committee

**Monday, July 25**  
• Breakfast for Entire NACE Membership  
• General Business Meeting  
• Reception and Dinner (installation of new officers)

**Tuesday, July 26**  
• Board of Directors Meeting (new board)  
• Education Committee

Note to presidents, state associations of county road heads: on behalf of NACE, I extend a special invitation to you to attend the NACE breakfast Monday, July 25. At that time, we would like to introduce you to your new NACERS. More information on the breakfast and other NACE functions will appear in future NACE columns.

The NACE president's suite will be at the Detroit Plaza. If you haven't made your hotel reservations yet, please be sure to request the Detroit Plaza as your first choice. (See registration form, page 5.)

—Gordon Hays Jr.  
NACE President

### SPOTLIGHT ON NACoRF-NACE PROJECT COMMUNICATIONS WITH COUNTY GOVERNMENTS

Dear NACERS:

Last week's column (May 23 issue of *County News*) contained a report on the FHWA-funded project to improve information exchange among levels of government. Our ad hoc regulations simplification committees were highlighted last week, and I urge you to sign up for those committees by filling the coupon (May 23 *County News*) and returning it to Marian Hanker at NACoRF by June 13.

In addition to providing FHWA with information on ways to streamline regulations, we hope to improve technology transfer among counties, states and FHWA. This means that we need to gather and disseminate information from you—information on materials and methods you think other counties should know about. This information does not necessarily have to concern construction materials and maintenance equipment. We are also very interested in learning about managerial and training techniques you have developed or used.

You have a wealth of information and all of us need to know about it: your own county officials as well as state and federal transportation officials. Please let Marian Hanker at NACoRF know about these developments. Please her a note at 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006. Thank you for your cooperation.

—Deane R. Anklan  
Chairman, NACE Research Committee

## Bus Design Order Issued by Adams

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams announced May 19 his decision to require all new public transit buses purchased with Department of Transportation (DOT) grants to be designed for easy access by elderly and handicapped persons.

To implement this decision, Adams will revise regulations already in effect to require all buses offered for bid after Sept. 30, 1979, to have a floor height of not more than 22 inches, to include a "kneeling feature" to lower the front end to 18 inches above ground, and to be equipped with a ramp for boarding.

Until Sept. 30, 1979, the existing interim policy will remain in effect. It requires manufacturers to offer optional wheelchair lifts and local transit operators to either purchase buses with lifts or provide special services for elderly and handicapped riders.

The announcement apparently ends a controversy which has developed since initiation in 1971 of a DOT program to develop a new prototype bus called Transbus. The department spent \$27 million over five years, hoping to develop a new, more attractive bus that would be more accessible, quieter and less polluting. The effort also aimed at encouraging competition in the bus industry by providing equal opportunity for the three bus manufacturers to build the new buses.

BASED ON prototypes developed by the three manufacturers, a Transbus vehicle specification was developed by DOT in cooperation with the manufacturers and the American Public Transit Association. While DOT achieved a consensus on most parts of the specification, there was continued disagreement over the issues of bus floor height and whether any performance standards should be mandated by the federal government.

Two manufacturers, General Motors and Flexible, have produced "interim" buses with most Transbus features except for their 29 to 32 inch floors. AM General, the third manufacturer did not develop an ad-

vanced design bus but said it was relying on a federally-approved and financed Transbus.

Adams said a review of the Transbus program has convinced him that "simply encouraging Transbus may not result in its introduction now or in the future." He said he is aware that "many who are opposed to mandating Transbus argue that it is not now within our ability to produce a low-floor, ramped bus which can operate safely and efficiently in day-to-day transit service." He said it was his judgment that these objections have been "satisfactorily refuted."

"Additionally," Adams said, "a Transbus mandate does not, in my judgment, interfere with the responsibility of local officials to plan for and implement mass transportation projects. Transbus, in fact, will permit faster and more efficient bus service by minimizing the time required to take on and discharge all passengers, including those who are elderly and handicapped."

NACo HAD opposed adoption of the single Transbus specification. In a letter to Adams in March, Transportation Steering Committee Chairman Dan Murphy, Oakland County (Mich.) executive, pointed out that "each local area must have flexibility to determine how best to meet the multiple demands and goals in providing public transportation service."



### NACo Hotline

Get an instant update on "what's happening" in Congress and the White House... find out the latest news on key legislation and policy decisions that affect your county.

202/785-9591



## AVAILABLE ON REQUEST

## Rural Health Slides Feature Four Areas

"Rural Health Systems," a 20 minute slide/tape presentation, provides an overview of four rural communities—each with its own approach to solving its health care delivery needs.

The Public Health Service through the Bureau of Community Health Services is spearheading an expanded Rural Health Initiative (RHI) to build rural health care systems in critical health manpower shortage areas and medically underserved areas.

As part of this activity, major Public Health Service programs are being integrated into rural health care systems. Among these programs are the Community Health Center, National Health Service Corps, Migrant Health, Community Mental Health, Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Programs.

**BRINGING** primary health care services into rural systems requires the integration of these programs with other federal, state, and county health care programs. Four communities are featured in the presentation:

- Harlingen, Tex.'s "Su Clinica Familiar" is supported by the

Migrant Health and Community Health Center Programs with National Health Service Corps personnel and additional RHI assistance. The Health Center is serving a population of 155,000 in Willacy and Cameron Counties.

- In Kennebec Valley, Maine, the Kennebec Valley Regional Health Agency expanded from a health planning agency to a community-based program sponsored by a broad range of health and social service organizations with National Health Service Corps professionals and Health Underserved Rural Areas Program support. The project is building a rural health care system by establishing health centers in five towns in Kennebec and Somerset Counties.

- The Mountain People's Health Council in Norma, Tenn. was formed by three towns in three different counties to bring efficiency through centralized administration, record-keeping, and purchasing. The council is now providing primary care in three sites to a widely dispersed mountain population of 5,000.

- The Maxton, N.C. primary health care program started when Volunteer Rescue Squad members saw their clients' needs for health service in the local areas. The program is expanding into a rural health system for the 22,000 residents in Maxton and Rowland and surrounding Robeson County.

"Rural Health Systems" can be presented using either synchronized Kodak Carousel/tape cassette equipment which activates slide changes by a 1,000-cycle prerecorded inaudible pulse; or using any slide projector and tape cassette equipment using a tape with an audible pulse for manual advance of slides.

To borrow "Rural Health Systems" at no cost simply write to the NACoRF Rural Health Project.

The request letter should provide a date and an alternative date for reserving the slide/tape presentation and preference for automatic (inaudible) or manual (audible) advance signal tape.

—Joan Prosten  
NACoRF Health Program



**REVIEWING MEMBERSHIP**—Gardell Snow, commissioner of Emery County and chairman of the SEOG board and Ms. Bea Raby, R.N., member of the Areawide Committee of the Utah HSA Health Planning Council, are reviewing a list of recommendations for membership to a Southeastern Utah Subarea Advisory Council. This association was the first to submit a list of recommendations for consideration of the Health Planning Council.

## Utah's Health Planning Agency Involves Local Elected Officials

UTAH—With a single, statewide health systems agency, Utah is establishing a model for community based health planning. Participation by elected officials is being given a high priority to assure public accountability in the health planning process in this state.

According to William Levitt, mayor of Alta and chairman of the Utah Health Systems Agency's (Utah HSA) governing board, "Elected official participation at all structural levels of the agency guarantees that actions taken by the Utah HSA will consider local issues and interests and assure the coordination of all aspects affecting the health planning process."

"Good health care is inter-related and inter-dependent with many things in our complex society," said Levitt. "By incorporating elected officials into the three organizational levels of the Utah HSA, the system is automatically tied into all the other planning functions that elec-

ted officials participate in, such as transportation, water, sewers, housing, alcohol and drug abuse, and mental health health. This means that we can effectively plan to improve health, not just medical services," he said.

Paul Boumbulian, executive director of the Utah HSA, states that no one is better prepared than a local elected official to participate in the planning and decision-making process.

"THEY ARE decision-makers by virtue of their office, constantly making trade-offs between competing goods and services from water and sewers to medical care. They are also less likely to make a health planning decision that is incongruent with other local decisions."

The Utah Health Systems Agency was created by state legislation to fulfill the mandated tasks outlined in the National Health Planning and Resources Development Act of 1974 (P.L. 93-641). Although the Utah HSA was created by statute, it is not a part of government, but functions as a statewide public planning body.

The agency has three levels where elected officials participate. The first level is the 25-member governing board. The majority of governing board members are elected officials periodically appointed by the governor and confirmed by the state senate.

According to Boumbulian, "Elected officials who serve on the governing board are accountable to a state-

wide constituency by virtue of their senate confirmation."

The governing board selects members who serve on the Health Planning Council, the second level of decision-making. This body, which conforms to the composition requirements of P.L. 93-641, has the major responsibility for health planning.

The third level in the agency is sub-area advisory councils (SAC's). SAC's are currently being established in each of the multi-county planning districts in the state, under the leadership of the state's associations of governments. The purpose of sub-area advisory councils is to have local consumers, providers, and elected officials participate in all phases of health plan development, plan implementation, information dissemination, and reviews of issues on which the HSA has advisory responsibilities.

Utah's dependence on local area decision making with decision influence by elected officials at each level conforms with guidelines for accountability which have been adopted by NACo's Health and Education Steering Committee. In addition, NACoRF's Health Planning Project is now preparing a manual for county officials on ways to become involved in their own HSAs.

This manual will not be available until autumn, but other material has now been published. Contact Tony McCann at NACoRF to share your own experiences with HSAs and compare experiences on public official involvement.

## Help Available for Elderly Victims of Severe Winter

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Last winter's severe weather is still threatening elderly citizens in counties across the nation.

Utility companies have notified customers to pay all outstanding charges or services will be stopped, and consequently elderly people with low fixed incomes may have their gas and electricity disconnected.

County officials can help such potential victims by contacting their state governments. States have been granted federal funds from several sources to help citizens meet high fuel and utility costs.

On May 4, President Carter signed legislation that provides the Community Services Administration (formerly the Office of Economic Opportunity) with \$200 million to

distribute to states to help low income people meet fuel and utility bills.

The governor in each state is to designate which agency is to disburse the funds.

- In April, the federal Administration on Aging authorized state agencies on aging to use planning and service funds provided under Title III of the Older Americans Act for emergency assistance to elderly people with high fuel and utility bills.

- In January, the Department of Health, Education, and Welfare issued regulations that allow states to amend social service plans funded by Title XX of the Social Security Act to provide emergency fuel and utility assistance.

## 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 Ogilby

Accounting Department, NACo

1735 New York Ave., N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20006

### SAN DIEGO HOTEL REGISTRATION

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) \_\_\_\_\_

Include one night's charge with reservation as deposit. For those who wish to remain for the weekend after the conference, convention rates will apply.

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

At the National Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens, 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.



# EPA Issues Region, Agency Guidelines

WASHINGTON, D.C.—As reported in *County News* last week, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) published May 16 "interim" solid waste guidelines for the identification of regions and agencies under the new solid waste act (Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976). These guidelines set forth criteria to assist states in the formal identification of appropriate solid waste regions (after consultation with affected local officials) as well as specify a process by which state and local officials will jointly identify solid waste agencies to develop and implement management activities.

Counties with solid waste management interests have until November to become involved in their state's regional identification process; and until May 1978 to participate as a solid waste implementation agency.

The flow chart below of required intergovernmental actions parallels the requirements of the law.

## CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING SOLID WASTE REGIONS

The following are important sections of the guidelines as reprinted from the *Federal Register*. It should be noted that they are not intended to serve as a basis for immediate county decisions, but should guide county officials in immediate formal discussions with state solid waste authorities.

- Geographic areas which have a history of cooperating to solve problems in environmental or other related matters should be considered.

- Regions encompassing existing regional, including countywide, systems or institutions, including those of the private sector, should be evaluated. Changes in their boundaries may be needed for economic viability or other reasons in keeping with the state plan.

- Boundary selection which would require the creation of new agencies should be considered only where necessary. The relationship among

established agencies should be considered. Where institutional gaps or inadequacies are found, regions should be identified, keeping in mind those agencies would be able to fill those needs.

- The size and location of regions should permit resource recovery and conservation in accordance with the objectives of the act.

- The volume of wastes within a region will influence the technology choices for recovery and disposal, determine economics of scale, and affect marketability of resources recovered. A region should include sufficient volume of waste to support the goals and objectives of the state plan, including materials or energy recovery as appropriate.

- Waste type should be considered since it also affects management options. Industrial or hazardous waste streams may warrant special consideration or special boundaries.

- The effect of geologic and hydrologic conditions, such as soil suitability, land availability, natural barriers (rivers and mountains), the quantity and availability of water resources, and the susceptibility of ground water to contamination should be considered. Aquifer protection in accordance with state water quality management plans and policies could influence boundary selection.

- Coordination with ongoing planning for other purposes may be an influence in selecting boundaries.

- The local and regional planning process should be integrated into the state planning process.

- Use of a common data base should be encouraged among transportation, land use, and other planning areas.

- To the extent practicable, coterminous planning regions should be encouraged, and larger regions should be multiples of whole smaller regions.

- Coordination should be provided

with those agencies designated for water quality management planning under Section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act, with underground injection control agencies designated in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and with air quality planning agencies designated under the Clean Air Act.

## CRITERIA FOR IDENTIFYING SOLID WASTE AGENCIES

Existing agencies with demonstrated satisfactory ability to plan, manage or operate solid waste management services should be considered for planning and implementation responsibilities. Agencies which have completed planning that resulted in successful implementation of solid waste management facilities or services should be given priority consideration for future planning responsibilities when they otherwise meet these criteria.

- An agency to be identified as responsible for conducting regional solid waste management planning should:

- Be a representative organization composed of, or whose membership is composed of, individuals at least a majority of whom are elected officials of local governments or their designees having jurisdiction in the planning region.

- Have planning jurisdiction in the entire planning region.

- Be capable of having the planning process fully underway within one year after identification.

- Have established procedures for adoption, review, and revision of plans and resolution of major issues, including procedures for public participation in the planning process.

- Have appropriate experience and skills to perform all of its assigned responsibilities, including expertise for the particular waste type, processing or disposal technology, and functional area.

- In identifying agencies for solid waste management planning and implementation the state should review the solid waste activities being conducted by water quality management planning agencies designated under Section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act. Where feasible, identification of such agencies should be considered in the joint identification processes of Subpart C of this part. There should be a formal means of coordination established with the state water quality management agencies.

- Planning objectives will influence agency selection. Distinctions may be made between policy planning and facility planning and between planning a single solid waste management system and comprehensive planning which addresses trade-offs among various media.

- For coordinating planning and implementation under the state plan, consideration should be given to identifying one agency for both functions. Where separate planning and implementation agencies are selected, there should be some means to ensure implementation, such as state legislation or an interagency agreement that all constituent jurisdictions will abide by the plan. Furthermore, strong coordination should be established between the planning agency and the implementing agency. During the planning period, the implementation agency should have continual access to plan development processes. There should be an administrative procedure to resolve conflicts between planners and implementers.

- The agency responsible for carrying out the regional plan should be constituted with authority to implement the plan in its constituent jurisdictions.

—Thomas Bulger  
Solid Waste  
NACoRF

## Hearings on Water Scheduled

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Public Works Committee is planning to hold important field hearings on amendments to the 1972 Federal Water Pollution Control Act, which will mark the beginning of the Senate's efforts to embark on the mid-course review of the 1972 water law.

The hearings will be held around the country and participation will be by invitation only. On June 1, the first set of hearings are scheduled for Portland, Maine. The hearings will cover the environmental impacts of offshore imports; the success of the Maine State program; industrial compliance as it applies to the paper industry; and alternative technologies to waste treatment construction.

The second hearing is scheduled June 2 in Duluth, Minn. and will cover industrial and municipal compliance with the 1983 water deadlines, as well as some major municipal construction program issues as feasibility of user charges, industrial cost recovery, and sludge management.

June 3 hearings will be held in Alexandria, Minn. to review the impact of this 1972 water program on small communities, the implementation of the clean lakes program, and the 208 program, particularly as it applies to agricultural lands.

June 6 hearings will be held in Seattle, Wash. to discuss the problem of compliance with secondary

See WATER, page 12

## Construction Grant Funds Allocated

On April 26, House and Senate conferees agreed to separate proposed water act amendments from the jobs bill. This decision left the construction grants program with no funding for fiscal '78 and fiscal '77 except for a \$1 billion fiscal '77 supplemental appropriations which President Carter has signed.

Funds have been allocated to each state the following way:

(Millions of Dollars)

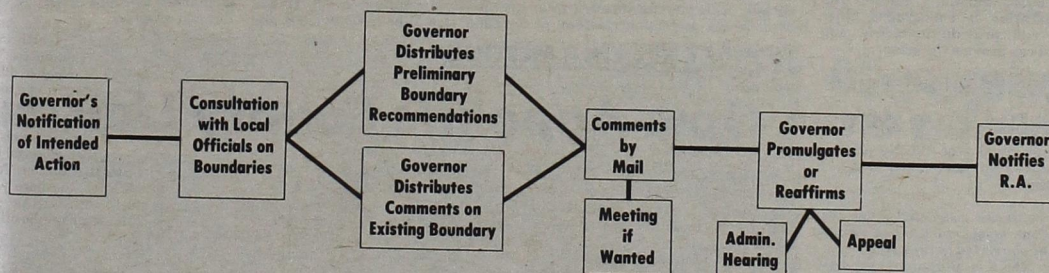
Ala. .... 10.9	Mo. .... 19.8
Alaska .... 4.8	Mont. .... 3.3
Ariz. .... 6.3	Neb. .... 6.1
Ark. .... 10.8	Nev. .... 3.3
Calif. .... 82.4	N.H. .... 6.7
Colo. .... 8.0	N.J. .... 47.6
Conn. .... 12.2	N.M. .... 3.3
Del. .... 4.0	N.Y. .... 105.3
D.C. .... 4.0	N.C. .... 20.7
Fla. .... 35.8	N.D. .... 3.3
Ga. .... 19.9	Ohio .... 55.5
Hawaii .... 6.9	Okla. .... 13.5
Idaho .... 4.1	Ore. .... 8.3
Ill. .... 52.2	Pa. .... 46.7
Ind. .... 21.7	R.I. .... 4.0
Iowa .... 11.0	S.C. .... 13.1
Kan. .... 12.2	S.D. .... 3.3
Ken. .... 15.0	Tenn. .... 14.9
La. .... 12.5	Tex. .... 43.0
Maine .... 5.5	Utah .... 5.1
Md. .... 37.9	Vt. .... 3.3
Mass. .... 27.7	Va. .... 22.0
Mich. .... 46.9	Wash. .... 15.4
Minn. .... 15.1	W.Va. .... 21.6
Miss. .... 7.5	Wis. .... 19.9
	Wyo. .... 3.3

(Thousands of Dollars)

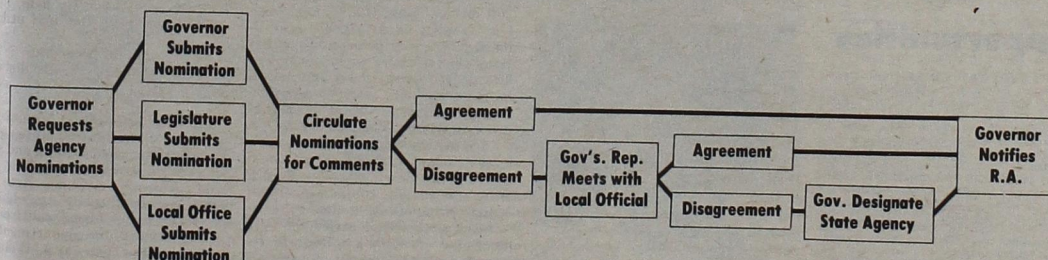
American Samoa .... 298
Guam .... 992
Puerto Rico .... 8,923
Pacific Trust Territories .... 1,983
Virgin Islands .... 496

Total: One Billion Dollars

## BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION



## AGENCY IDENTIFICATION



The above chart parallels the intended actions included in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.



# Public Service Jobs

Continued from page 6

cent can be filled with people meeting the original Title VI eligibility criteria. Since project/activity is broadly defined almost any activity that is linked to human betterment or community improvement, which otherwise would not be performed, is a potential project.

Prime sponsors may perform such projects/activities or contract with non-profit organizations and institutions engaged in public service; school districts and other units of local governments; political subdivisions; or a combination of the above for performance of such tasks. Projects may include: weatherization of homes for the near poor; mosquito control; energy conservation; shopping service for the elderly; and labor for building renovation.

WHILE IT is important for prime sponsors to begin an immediate phase-up to their program, it is equally important to insure that enrollments are representative of the community, which includes veterans, minorities and women. To avoid potential problems later, prime sponsors should expand their role to initiate monitoring activities of all projects. In this way, elected county officials are less vulnerable to public criticisms. In addition, both agencies and participants should be informed from the beginning that these jobs are temporary. Job development activities should be undertaken to reinforce the temporary status of these jobs. Such activities may include developing job search teams, training participants in resume writing and interview techniques, arranging for paid time off for interviews and training of supervisors to encourage job search activities of participants.

President Carter is committed to the public service jobs expansion program. It is expected that prime sponsors will be under a great deal of pressure to implement the program with great speed. Operating under rigid hiring goals, regional offices of the Department of Labor will be scrutinizing prime sponsor performance and reallocation of funds is expected to occur in areas where actual performance falls far below the planned hiring goals.

The effectiveness of this effort will determine the role of public service employment in welfare reform legislation.

—Karen King  
NACoRF Manpower Program

**EDITOR'S NOTE:** This is the first in a series of questions and answers explaining the new public service jobs extension program

**TITLE VI CLIENT ELIGIBILITY**  
What are the new Title VI income criteria?

Under the new eligibility requirements, a Title VI client must meet certain income criteria: a client must be below the poverty level of below 70 per cent of the lower living standard income level. Income is computed from the most recent three or 12 months earnings, whichever is more representative.

**What about other new Title VI client eligibility criteria?**

In addition to being poor/low income, a client eligible under the new Title VI criteria must be unemployed at the time of application or a member of an AFDC family. If unemployed, the client must have (1) received unemployment insurance (UI) compensation for 15 out of 20 weeks, (2) exhausted UI, (3) been unemployed for 15 out of 20 weeks and ineligible for UI, or (4) been unemployed for 15 out of 20 weeks and become UI eligible and received benefits within that 15 week period.

**Can a new entrant to the labor force be employed under Title VI projects?**

Only if the individual can establish

attachment to the labor force 15 weeks prior to application.

**• If we had 100 enrollments on June 30, 1976 but now have only 85, can we go back up to 100 utilizing the old client eligibility criteria?**

No. The vacancies must be filled 50/50, so that at least half are filled using the new criteria. In this instance at least eight would have to meet the new criteria and up to seven under the old.

**Can I fill all vacancies under Title VI with people who meet the new eligibility criteria?**

Yes. This is a local option.

**When vacancies occur under Title II, must 50 per cent of them be filled by persons meeting the new eligibility criteria?**

No. The 50/50 requirement applies only to Title VI sustenance level.

## TITLE VI PROJECTS

**What is the definition of a project/activity?**

Project/activity is a definable task or group of related tasks which can be completed in one year or less, with a definite start and end date, that results in a specific product or accomplishment and is a public service which would not otherwise be performed.

**Must all new PSE funds be used for projects?**

No. Only under Title VI must funds, in excess of those needed for sustenance purposes, be used for projects.

**We have a project that will take 18 months to complete. Can we fund it?**

No. Project/activities can last no longer than 12 months.

**If projects must terminate after 12 months, must participants working on those projects also be terminated?**

No. Only projects are limited to 12 months or less. Participants may be transferred to other project/activities or another title.

**Can Title VI funds be used to fund weatherization projects?**

Yes. However, coordination with your local Community Services Administration is encouraged since they can provide materials and CETA can provide the labor.

**Can projects go past March 31, 1978?**

Yes. These funds are intended to make jobs available from now through fiscal year '78. No project, however, can last more than 12 months.

**If vacancies occur under our sustenance level, must those vacant jobs be converted to projects?**

No. There is no requirement that jobs must be converted to projects, only that vacancies be filled 50/50 under the new eligibility criteria.

## Job Opportunities

**HUMAN SERVICES DIRECTOR.** Racine County, Wis. Salary range (\$29,900-\$32,000). Department employees approximately 200; responsible for a budget in excess of \$20 million. Duties include reorganization and consolidation of the following programs: social services; income maintenance; public and mental health; alcohol and chemical abuse; and developmental disabilities. Additional responsibilities will involve implementation of pilot programs, evaluation of present programs, and necessary budget appropriations. Requires degree in one of the human service fields, at least three years administrative human services experience and a thorough knowledge of related programs on federal, state, and local levels. Resume by June 15 to: Office of Racine County Executive, County Courthouse, Racine, Wis. 53403.

**COUNTY CO-ORDINATOR.** Grant County, W.Va. Public Administration degree required. Apply to: Grant County Commission, P.O. Box 128, Petersburg, W.Va. 26847.



Three TCSA officials confer during Local Government Day. From left are: Judge William O. Beach, TCSA board member from Montgomery County and NACo fourth vice president; County Judge C. Howard Bozeman, TCSA board member; and Beverly Briley, former TCSA president.

# Tenn. Holds Spring Meeting

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Tenn.—Several hundred county officials from across the state attended the Tennessee County Services Association (TCSA) annual spring meeting and Local Government Day in Nashville.

Judges, highway officials and magistrates met individually before visiting with their legislators and attending a joint meeting with the Tennessee Municipal League (TML).

State House Speaker Ned Ray McWherter, featured speaker, delighted county officials by voicing his support for two major county concerns—additional money to repair winter-damaged roads and more leverage for local officials to operate a sufficient level of government.

"I think we are going to have to accept the responsibility to give you, the elected officials, just the same right on lowering and raising taxes that we have, as long as it affects your government and the ones you are elected to serve," McWherter said.

The topics mentioned by McWherter led the discussion of the Local Government Platform during the joint meeting of TCSA and TML.

One of the most timely items included in the platform is the "1/3-1/3 bill" which would earmark two-thirds of the gasoline inspection fee



Macon County Judge Aubrey Dallas, left, and Frank McKee, Hartsville Project Coordination Committee Inc., confer with Ralph J. Harris, TCSA executive director.

to cities and counties, increasing the amount to be equally allotted to county roads and city streets from \$18 million to \$22 million annually.

Another concern is a local gasoline and fuel tax of either one or two cents per gallon which would generate revenues amounting to \$26 to \$52 million, also to be used by cities and

counties for road and street purposes.

Other important legislation in the platform deals with broadening the local tax base. TCSA and TML have proposed several methods to give counties and cities increased authority to raise their own additional revenues.

## NORTH CAROLINA MEETING

# Gov. Appoints County Liaison

WAKE COUNTY, N.C.—For the first time, a North Carolina governor has invited county commission chairmen to meet his cabinet secretaries.

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners called the meeting in Raleigh at the invitation of Gov. James B. Hunt. The governor sought to emphasize the importance of local government input to his administration. He stressed that state government and county

government serve the same constituency—the citizens of North Carolina.

At the conference, Hunt announced his appointment of Howard Lee as his liaison with county officials. This is the first time such a position has been instituted to assist North Carolina commissioners with communications between the state and local levels. Lee serves as the state's secretary of natural resources.

In announcing his intended role for Secretary Lee—a former Chapel Hill mayor—Gov. Hunt emphasized Lee's service as an elected local official. The governor said Lee would bring the position a great amount of knowledge about the workings of local government and its interrelationship with the other levels of government.

"I have instructed the people I have appointed, and I repeat these instructions today, that we will work with the county commissioners of North Carolina," Hunt stated.

State association president, Sam R. Noble of Robeson County, responded to the governor by assuring him and his cabinet secretaries that it is the intention of all North Carolina counties to assist in developing this close relationship in every way possible.



Gov. Hunt

"The theme of togetherness government is one that I am delighted the governor stressed," Noble told the group. "We do believe when counties deliver state services to state citizens, then they are in fact acting as state agencies."

Noble also stressed his concern about the state mandating functions for counties without providing money with the mandate.

—Margaret I. Taylor  
State Association Liaison



Lee



## Keeping Up with States

**COLORADO**—Twenty-one counties have been denied major disaster aid by President Carter for damage from a severe blizzard and winds on March 10 and 11. Attempts are being made to get aid from the Secretary of Agriculture.

Damage assessments show losses of 58,434 head of livestock, 972,000 acres of crops, 520 buildings and 3,900 miles of fences and numerous other structures and equipment. More than 10,000 rural power poles were knocked down by the storm and the estimated damages to the electrical utilities alone were \$8.1 million.

**IOWA**—Fayette, Fremont and Page Counties are implementing crime prevention programs in cooperation with their Farm Bureaus. Interested farmers will be assigned an identification number to be engraved on their tools and machinery. Confetti with the farmer's number on it will be available to mix with grain. This program will let law officers and grain dealers check to see if tools or grain have been stolen.

**TEXAS**—The Board of Trustees of the Texas Association of Counties Workmen's Compensation Self Insurance Fund have recommended a dividend for participants for the year 1975.

The board also recommended a portion of the interest earned be returned for that year. The dividend and refund of interest is \$165,000. Standard premium of the fund is approximately \$4.9 million for 1977 with more expected in July. There are more than 200 participants in the fund.

**MINNESOTA**—City, county and township officials in Kandiyohi County can take credit for the first joint meeting of the boards of directors of four major local governmental organizations.

Out of the discussions, which included Virgil Olson, second vice president of the Association of Minnesota Counties (AMC), grew the idea for regular meetings of the leadership of AMC, the League of Minnesota Cities, the Minnesota Association of Township Officers and the Minnesota Association of County Officers.

A special task force was formed to identify potential joint projects. AMC will be represented by Olson, Eugene Wayrynen and Dick Jamison.

DEAN G.

**HUNTSMAN**

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR  
Idaho Association of  
Counties

NATIVE OF IDAHO FALLS, IDAHO, DEAN IS 58 YEARS OF AGE. HE ATTENDED GRADE SCHOOL AND HIGH SCHOOL IN SHELLEY, IDAHO. ATTENDED UTAH STATE UNIVERSITY AT LOGAN, UTAH FOR ONE YEAR, MAJORING IN AGRICULTURE. HAS EARNED COLLEGE CREDITS IN LAW, STATE AND LOCAL GOVERNMENT BY ATTENDING NIGHT SCHOOL.

SERVED WITH THE U.S. ARMY INFANTRY IN WORLD WAR II AS A STAFF SERGEANT.

FARMED IN PARTNERSHIP WITH FATHER, 1945-1948. PURCHASED OWN FARM, 1949, WHICH HE OPERATED 'TIL 1973. HE LEASED THE FARM UPON ACCEPTING THE POSITION OF EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR.



HUNTSMAN SERVED SIX YEARS AS COUNTY COMMISSIONER IN BONNEVILLE COUNTY, TWO YEARS AS CHAIRMAN.

HE WAS HIRED AS THE FIRST FULL TIME EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF THE IDAHO ASSOCIATION OF COMMISSIONERS AND CLERKS IN 1973. HE DIRECTED THE CONSOLIDATION OF ALL COUNTY ELECTED OFFICIALS INTO ONE UMBRELLA ASSOCIATION IN MAY OF 1976.

HE IS MARRIED TO THE FORMER DOROTHY CARTER OF SALT LAKE CITY, UTAH. THEY HAVE SIX CHILDREN AND EIGHT GRANDCHILDREN.

HE IS A MEMBER OF THE CHURCH OF JESUS CHRIST OF LATTER-DAY SAINTS. HE HAS SERVED AS A MISSIONARY AND BISHOP FOR THE CHURCH.

HIS HOBBIES INCLUDE - SPORTING EVENTS, HORSES, GARDENING

## Newsmakers

**COLORADO**—Two of the four nominees for the State Highway Commission are former county officials. Billy Roundtree of Durango was previously a La Plata County commissioner. A registered land surveyor and a resident engineer, he was employed by the Highway Department for 15 years before becoming a commissioner. Robert Hale of Montrose was previously the county clerk and recorder of Montrose County. He later became one of Colorado's first county administrators. He is part-owner of KUBC, a Montrose radio station.

**BLACK HAWK COUNTY, Iowa**—Sonia Johansson and Lynn Cutler, Black Hawk County supervisors, are among the 36 women named as members of the Iowa Coordinating Committee for the Internal Women's

Year. The committee plans a meeting in June in Des Moines to re-examine the barriers faced by Iowa women and to establish recommendations aimed at ending those barriers.

**MICHIGAN**—Thomas Cooper, Newaygo County commissioner, was elected to the executive board of Michigan's State Health Coordinating Council during a meeting of the 90-member board in Bay City. Cooper is also president of the Michigan Association of Boards of Health and a director of the Michigan Association of Counties.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Norman Crabtree, Durham County tax collector, was named Outstanding Tax Collector for 1976. The award was presented by Glenn A. Trexler, Rowan County tax collector and

1975-76 president of the North Carolina Tax Collectors Association.

Officers of the association for 1977-78 are: president, G. Tom Davis, Wilson County; first vice president, Earl Jones, Harnett County; second vice president, James M. Hardin, Cleveland County; and third vice president, Nell Kinley of Gastonia.

**NORTH CAROLINA**—Gov. James B. Hunt has appointed three county commissioners to the 29-member Crime Control Commission—a panel formed as a replacement for the former Law and Order Commission. Named were Elizabeth G. Hair, chairman of the Mecklenburg County Board of Commissioners; Polie O. Cloninger Jr., Gaston County commissioner; and Curtis Bradsher, Person County commissioner. Hair is

chairman of NACO's Taxation and Finance Steering Committee.

**ARKANSAS**—Officers of the Arkansas Association of Quorum Courts include President Ray Sikes of Little Rock County, Vice President Ben F. Butler Jr. of Mississippi County, Secretary-Treasurer Udell Harris of Sebastian County, and Bill Davis of White County, representative to the Association of Arkansas Counties (AAC) Board of Directors. The quorum courts association is an AAC affiliate.

**ARKANSAS**—Officers of the Arkansas Sheriff's Association include: president, Homer Pirtle, Union County; vice president, Ed Hall, Woodruff County; and secretary-treasurer, Bill Cauthron, Sebastian County.

## Keeping Up with Counties

**MONTGOMERY COUNTY, Md.**—The Advisory Committee to the Montgomery County Office of Consumer Affairs held a public hearing to determine if there is a need for increased protection of consumers in home sale transactions.

Almost two-thirds of the county's residents live in privately owned homes, the committee points out, and buying a home is usually the most important financial transaction in the lives of most people. While the Montgomery County Consumer Protection Act contains clear safeguards for the consumer in new home purchases, the committee is particularly concerned about the buyer of resold homes.

**MACON COUNTY, N.C.**—A toll-free line to county offices has been installed to serve Nantahala and Highlands area residents. Verlon Swafford, chairman of the board of commissioners, said it was unfair to require these residents to make a long distance call when the rest of the county did not have to do so.

**MIAMI COUNTY, Ohio**—A multi-million dollar Miami County Health Care Center was dedicated May 8.

The 150-bed institution, which replaces the Miami County Home, will be operated by Dettmer Hospital. Officials say the new center is the first in the nation to be operated by a hospital.

The center was financed by revenue sharing funds and a levy approved by Miami County voters. The center contains private and semi-private rooms. Intermediate care and occupational therapy will be available. The building also contains a beauty/barber shop, general store, game rooms, television lounges, a chapel/program room, a library, a kitchen and a dining room. The Miami County and Troy Health Departments will be housed on the lower level. Temporary apartments are available for victims of natural disasters.

**CABARRUS COUNTY, N.C.**—Reed Gold Mine, which in 1799 was the site of the first authenticated discovery of gold in the United States, has been designated North Carolina's newest historical site.

During the past five years, the state has been restoring approximately 300 feet of underground tunnels and constructing a visitor center and museum.



**ACRO BOASTS RECORD MEMBERSHIP**—The Association of Counties and Regions of Ontario now reports the largest membership since its formation in 1960. Officers and directors for 1977 include: Front row, from left: Harold Cierenga, County of Lanark; Harry Baker, County of Dufferin, first vice president; Caye Killaby, County of Peel; Cecil Kidd, Lennox and Addington County, president; Caroline Ion, executive director; Allan Masson, Halton Region, past president; Dick Thompson, County of Essex, honorary president. Back row: Ron Eddy, County of Middlesex; Mervyn Moore, County of Victoria; William Thake, United Counties of Leeds and Grenville; Murray Betts, County of Grey; Jim Coady, Sudbury Region; Ray Lapointe, United Counties of Stormont, Dundas and Glengarry; and William McCrea, County of Hastings. Absent from photograph is Ed Mitchelson Niagara Region. The executive director, Mrs. Ion, will retire May 31. She has served as ACRO's only executive director.



# Washington Briefs

• **Countercyclical Assistance.** President signed tax bill with countercyclical extension May 23. Payments will be made during first week of July. Actual amounts will not be known until late June when unemployment data will be available for first quarter of 1977.

• **Public Works/EDA Regs.** House and Senate Public Works Committees reviewed proposed EDA regulations to administer \$4 billion local public works program. Agency to allocate funding levels to all eligible units of government. County share based on proportion of county applications on file within each state. NACo urged agency to consider services, budget, and capital outlays for those states in which counties would be assigned relatively low percentage of grants. Agency to accept resubmitted as well as new applications in many cases. See page 1.

• **Drought.** President signed Community Drought Relief Act of 1977, enabling EDA to provide \$80 million in grants and \$115 million in 5 per cent loans to communities over 10,000 impacted by drought conditions. FmHA administers companion program providing \$75 million in grants and \$150 million in 5 per cent loans to communities below 10,000.

• **Universal Voter Registration.** Lack of support causing House leadership to postpone debate on same-day registration proposal. See page 3.

• **CETA Extension.** Senate passed a one-year CETA extension by a voice vote May 25. This bill will go to conference with the House-passed version after the Memorial Day recess.

• **Youth Legislation.** Senate passed 80-3, new three part Title VIII of CETA. This bill includes a Young Adult Conservation Corps Program, a Youth Community Improvement Program, and a Youth Employment and Training Program. This bill will go to conference with the House-passed version after the Memorial Day recess.

• **Community Development.** The Senate expected to take up S. 1523, the Community Development Amendments of 1977, after the Memorial Day recess. Bill extends the Community Development Block Grant Program for three years at \$4 billion for fiscal '78; \$4.15 billion for fiscal '79; and \$4.3 billion for fiscal '80. Bill also extends various subsidized housing programs, extends the Section 701 Planning Program for one year at \$75 million, and extends the

Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program for two years with increased funding by \$60 million for fiscal '78. The House passed a similar bill several weeks ago.

• **LEAA Appropriations.** House Appropriations Committee recommends \$600 million for fiscal '78. Represents \$154 million cut. See page 3.

• **Rural Development Appropriations.** House Appropriations Committee adopted all fiscal '78 rural development funding levels recommended by the subcommittee. The appropriations are the highest to date for these programs and include \$250 million for community facility loans, \$1 billion in business and industrial loans, \$10 million for rural development grants, and \$3.5 million for rural fire protection grants. The Senate subcommittee on agriculture appropriations will meet June 16 to recommend fiscal '78 funding.

• **Hospital Cost Containment Act.** NACo testified before the Senate Human Resources subcommittee on health and scientific research May 26 on the Hospital Cost Containment Act of 1977, S. 1391. Supervisor Terrance Pitts of Milwaukee County, Wis., and chairman of NACo's health and education steering committee again voiced NACo support for the bill.

• **Medicare/Medicaid Reform.** Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) has introduced S. 1470, the Medicare and Medicaid Administrative Reimbursement Reform Act of 1977. The Senate Finance health subcommittee to hold hearings in early June. NACo will testify.

• **Water Pollution.** Senate Public Works Committee scheduling field hearings on mid-course review of 1972 Federal Water Pollution Act. See page 9.

• **OCS.** Senate marking up Outer Continental Shelf (OCS) amendments, S. 9. NACo seeking amendments to secure local government input on decisions concerning exploration leases at the same time as bill calls for state input. House markup scheduled after Memorial Day recess.

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** House Interior Committee approved amendment to Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act prohibiting payments for future federal park acquisitions. Amendment may weaken urban county support for the program. See page 3.

## Payments-in-Lieu Amendment

Continued from page 3

ever, in both urban and rural areas. The camper-oriented tourist business does not provide the economic returns enjoyed by other types of tourist activity."

Jarrard continued, "In the meantime local governments face real financial burdens of the tax base loss as well as added law enforcement, court, road, health, and other local government services. Increased population pressures surrounding park areas also compound, not ease, local government financial problems.

"IN SOME areas such as the proposed Redwood Park expansion in California, where more than 1,000 existing jobs are threatened, the local governments may never fully recover from the immediate financial problems caused by the federal acquisition," he said.

During committee discussion Rep. Burton indicated that it was his intent to resist inclusion of urban park lands for qualification under the pay-

ments-in-lieu program. He and Rep. Keith Sebelius (R-Kan.), ranking minority member for the parks subcommittee, stated that they believed urban counties, cities and school districts do not need this payment because they have sufficient tax base to adjust to a large federal purchase of land. They cited examples of proposed urban parks for the Chatahoochie, in Georgia, and the Santa Monica Mountains in California as future parks that should not qualify for payments-in-lieu. They conceded that the Redwood Park in California should qualify though.

However, upon questioning from Rep. Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), Burton agreed that all future parks, both urban and rural would be considered on a case-by-case basis.

The amendment now goes to the House floor and then on to the Senate. It is included in H.R. 2437, the Manassas Park expansion bill. The Manassas Park lands would be exempted from the amendment so that they would qualify for the payments-in-lieu program in any case.

• **Land and Water Conservation Fund.** House subcommittee on Interior appropriations approved full \$600 million for Land and Water Conservation Act. This would double the amount available to state and local governments for acquisition of outdoor recreation facilities. See page 6A.

• **Timber Sales.** House Agriculture Committee approved timber sales bill, H.R. 6362, sponsored by Rep. Jim Weaver (D-Ore.). Bill would create a timber sales advisory committee to advise the Forest Service on timber sales procedures for national forest timber harvests. The bill provides for protection of small timber operators in communities economically dependent on national forest timber industry.

• **Title XX Children's Services.** House Ways and Means markup on subcommittee amendments proposals are tentatively scheduled for June 2. Efforts are being made to reintroduce cost of living increase in Senate Finance Committee.

• **Food Stamps.** Senate passed the Omnibus Farm Bill May 10, which includes major revisions of the food stamp program. House Agriculture Committee markup is scheduled over next two weeks.

• **Transit.** S. 208, providing an additional \$5.3 billion for fiscal '78 through '82, is expected to go to Senate floor after the Memorial Day recess. The bill not expected to be passed by the House this year, however.

## Carter Details Environment Goals

Continued from page 3

to achieve environmental goals. Third, the Administration intends to work closely with state and local governments to insure that pollution programs are properly planned and not just actions promulgated from Washington, D.C.

THE CARTER administration endorses the concept of a 10-year funding program for continuing the construction grant sewage treatment program at \$45 billion. It also urges the acceleration of a study of economic incentives to encourage waste recycling.

The President also announced that the White House will use recycled paper and that the federal government will prepare and implement a permanent recycled products procurement and source separation program.

In his earlier energy message, Carter outlined a number of ways to insure that energy development would not sacrifice the needs of our environment and this latest message endorsed that point. It also confirmed Administration support for the current Outer Continental Shelf Lands Act Amendments, which NACo is also supporting. These amendments provide states and local governments more input in the nation's Outer Continental Shelf program and also call for a separation of the exploration from the development and production of leasing.

Other key points in the energy area are support for a strong national strip mining bill; reform of the federal coal leasing program; and a nationwide evaluation of the availability of water for energy development.

INCLUDED IN programs to protect the nation's natural resources are: a comprehensive review of current water resources; executive orders to direct federal agencies to refrain from supporting development in flood plains and wetlands; and support for the "404" permit

## NACo Box Score... Priority Issues

**Welfare Reform.** President's goals outlined; August legislation target.  
**Employment.** Youth bill clears House and Senate.  
**Public Works.** Bill signed; regs expected May 27.  
**Antirecession.** Carter signs; checks out in July.  
**Health Insurance.** NACo supporting hospital cost cap.  
**Payments-in-Lieu.** Fiscal '77 appropriations approved.  
**Community Development.** House passed; Senate vote early June.  
**Rural Development.** House vote on increased funding mid-June.  
**Surface Transportation.** House subcommittee continues year-long review.  
**Water Pollution.** Amendments at impasse; Senate field hearings.  
**Air Pollution.** House approved bill; Senate vote soon.  
**Land and Water Conservation.** House committee approves doubled funding.  
**Energy Reorganization.** Passed by Senate; pending in House.  
**LEAA.** House floor vote mid-June.

• **Safer Off System Roads.** Funds included in the Economic Stimulus Appropriations Bill should be available for obligation by state highway agencies soon. The full \$200 million authorized for fiscal '77 will be available.

• **Aviation Regulatory Reform.** In a speech to the Aeroclub of Washington, Rep. Norman Mineta (D-Calif.) called for a vast improvement in air service to small communities. "What we have now is air service unsuited to the special needs of small communities and a \$70 million government subsidy program which is not doing the job. In fact, in the last 15 years, 170 points have lost certified air service." Mineta pledged to work with the aviation subcommittee to see that Civil Aeronautics Board practices are reformed. Senate aviation subcommittee expected to send a bill to the floor in late June.

• **Hatch Act Reform Bill.** H.R. 10 suffered a major setback last week on the House floor when Democratic leaders introduced a procedural motion that suspended action on the bill. The House not scheduling reconsideration at this time.

• **Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Funding.** House Appropriations Committee marked up fiscal '78 funding for IPA and recommended the NACo-supported level of \$20 million. House floor action scheduled June 8. Senate subcommittee to mark up bill June 7. Full committee action expected June 10 and Senate floor may act by June 17.

• **NACo Pension Task Force.** Pension survey completed. Approximately 2,800 surveys mailed to county officials, with 750 responses. The purpose of survey was to study the characteristics of county pension systems.

program run by the Army Corps of Engineers to regulate dredge and fill activities in the nation's wetlands.

The "404" program was the subject of controversy during the recent debate on the water pollution amendments that were tacked on to the House-Senate public works legislation. The President's wetland protection program will encourage states to carry out the major portion of the federal wetlands protection program. The President also proposes a five year budget increase of \$50 million for federal acquisition of major wetlands to affect water-flood habitat.

The President has also directed the Secretary of Interior to develop a National Heritage Trust Proposal to protect the nation's natural and cultural heritage. He proposed a series of actions to strengthen the federal commitment to preserving national wilderness area, which include: extending the boundaries of existing wilderness areas; creating five new national park wilderness areas, and directing the Departments of Agriculture and Interior to study additional areas for possible future wilderness designation, including national forests, Bureau of Land Management lands, and Alaskan national forests. The President also proposed a number of federal actions

to preserve the nation's wild and scenic rivers.

Important to state and local governments is the President's proposal to improve implementation of current environmental laws. The President supported the development of legislation to consolidate existing environmental grant programs and supports the following:

- Establishing a national policy on areawide planning;
- Strengthening the coordination and administration of federal programs which assist state and local governments;
- Involving local elected officials in the preparation of development plans and in influencing the direction of federal programs; and
- Strengthening the capacity of local officials to develop programs for integrating environmental economic and social issues.

In one of his most immediate actions, President Carter has issued an Executive Order authorizing the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) to issue regulations to increase the effectiveness of environmental impact statements while reducing the amount of required paperwork, and directing CEQ to establish procedures for resolving interagency conflicts on environmental review of federal projects.

## Water Hearing Scheduled

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treatment plants discharging into deep oceans.

Between June 10-21, several hearings have been tentatively scheduled for San Francisco, Calif. to review the growth issue related to the sewer program and to discuss the state overview of the law; Fort Collins, Colo. to review several aspects of the municipal program including ad valorem taxes, advanced treatment, and the relationship between water quantity and water quality; New Orleans, La. to review the nation's wetland protection program (Army Corps of Engineers Dredge and Fill Program); and in

western Iowa to review agricultural compliance and industrial recovery issues of the 1972 law.

The committee has also scheduled tentative hearings in late June in Washington, D.C.

County officials interested in making their views known at these hearings should contact their senators immediately.

It is important that the Senate Public Works Committee hear from county officials who are intimately involved with implementing the construction grant program of the Water Pollution Act. Any official interested in testifying should contact Carol Shaskan at NACo.