

# COUNTY NEWS

Our Prayer...  
The Wisdom to Know  
and the Courage to Defend  
the Public Interest

Vol. 7 No.22

June 3, 1974

Washington, D.C.

## New Data Center



NACo AND ICMA have created a joint data center. Designed to expand the data generation and analysis capacity of both organizations, the center will be housed at ICMA with a joint city-county staff. Signing the agreement are Mark Keane, Executive Director of ICMA and Bernard Hillenbrand, Executive Director of NACo. Key participants in the development of the center are [l to r] John Thomas, Director, New County Center, Rodney Kendig, Director, County Resources Department, Bill Besuden, Deputy Director, ICMA and Stan Wolfson, Director, Urban Data Service ICMA.

## Community Action Agency Transfer To HEW Approved

By an overwhelming vote of 331 to 53, the House has passed a bill transferring the community action programs currently administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

The bill, HR 14449, the "Community Services Act of 1974," reflects the determination of Congress to keep alive programs originally enacted as part of the Johnson Administration's "War on Poverty" despite attempts by the Nixon Administration to terminate them.

The bill sets up a separate Community Action Administration with HEW and authorizes a three-year extension of the community action program at \$330 million for fiscal 1975. The federal matching share is set at 80 percent for fiscal 1975 declining to 60 percent in fiscal 1977. An additional \$50 million in incentive grants is also provided where state or local funds are matched dollar for dollar.

The bill also authorizes a total of \$1.5 billion for the Head Start program, also to be administered by HEW.

The placement of the Community Action Administration in a separate agency or in HEW and the degree of autonomy to be given the agency were major elements in the series of bi-partisan concessions that resulted in the final bill (see *County News*, May 6).

The decision to place the Community Action Administration, with an independent director, in HEW and the defeat of the effort to place it there without its own identity were indications of the trend of events of the day. An amendment offered by Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minnesota) to remove the separate administration status was defeated 284-94.

Related amendments offered on the floor were also defeated. These included curtailment of employee rights of individuals transferred from OEO to HEW and the dissolution of the regional offices.

An amendment successfully added to the bill, introduced by Quie, permits the transfer of program administration from the regional office to the state when all CAAs in the state agree to such administration.

One floor amendment, offered by Congressman Jack Kemp (R-New York) would give local governments the option of entering the funding conduit for existing community action agencies (CAAs).

Rep. Kemp said that 106 CAAs had recently converted from non-profit to public sponsorship. He argued that all local governments where CAAs operated should have first refusal rights to sponsor CAAs, that is, to receive the CAA funds and determine who should operate the programs. Second refusal rights should go to the state government, and then as last resort the federal government would decide whether to refund existing non-profit CAAs.

The Kemp amendment coincided with the NACo policy resolution adopted in April that the "Green Amendment" should be expanded, but stopped short of the NACo position that local governments be able to choose whether CAAs exist in their area.

The Kemp amendment was defeated by a 2-1 margin.

The bill now goes to the Senate where passage is expected. A Presidential veto has been hinted. It is doubtful there is sufficient strength to override it.

## Transportation Unit Reviews Mass Transit

NACo's Transportation Steering Committee met last week to review county government's policies on pending mass transit legislation. A new bill is being drafted by the House Public Works Committee.

One of the strongest points made by the NACo committee was the need to define the role of "responsible local officials" in the transit legislation. The 1973 Federal Aid Highway Act left that determination to the Department of Transportation

### Increased Federal Assistance for Public Transportation

"The National Association of Counties is encouraged by the efforts being made by the Congress and the Administration to develop a long-range program of adequate financial support for public transportation. We agree that such a long-range program should be given top priority in the current Congressional session.

"We strongly believe that the major emphasis of this program should be the development of new and improved transit systems in urban areas as opposed to just providing a federal subsidy for existing ailing transit operators. Such improvements cannot be confined to fixed guideway systems but must include flexible and expanded bus service.

"While we supported a separate category of funding for large urban areas with defined transit programs, we believe that the needs of most urban areas would be met through a formula block grant program. The formula block grant program should be given top priority in national legislation. When an urban area

[Continued on page 2]

### Transit Rally

Date: Wednesday, June 26

Place: Quality Inn, Capitol Hill  
415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C.

Time: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.  
Who to call if you're coming:  
Meg Stephens or Ralph Tabor  
at NACo.

(DOT). The agency interpreted "responsible local officials" to mean officials acting through regional planning bodies in metropolitan areas.

Counties have been trying since last year to persuade DOT to change its interpretation to mean elected officials who are directly accountable to the people. DOT recently indicated that it is considering a change. However, the NACo committee believes this issue should be clarified and spelled out in legislation.

The *American County Platform* supports increased federal funding for transit capital projects and transit operating systems. The NACo committee applauded the House Public Works Committee's efforts to develop a much larger transit program.

The NACo committee also supported a transit pilot demonstration program for rural areas, along with four-year authorization (through FY 1980) for the rural primary and secondary road programs.

The House Public Works Committee will hold executive sessions on transit and rural highway legislation this week. The committee probably will reach agreement on a bill prior to the third week in June.

The County Action Coalition on Transit Funding will meet in Washington, D.C. on Wednesday, June 26. County officials will meet with their Congressmen and discuss county viewpoints. This rally originally was scheduled to be held June 6. The date was changed because of the delay in legislative action.

NACo's policy on pending legislation, as adopted by the transportation Steering Committee, is as follows:

## Nominating, Credentials Unit Named

NACo President Gil Barrett has announced the appointment of a nominating committee, credentials committee, parliamentary, tally and reading clerks.

Named to the nominating committee were W. W. Dumas, East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana; Clesson Chikasuye, Honolulu County, Hawaii; and Joseph Haines, Greene County, Ohio. Dumas will serve as chairman.

The committee will meet on Monday, July 15 at the annual conference in Miami Beach from 9 a.m. to 12 noon to nominate candidates for officers and directors. The election will take place on Tuesday afternoon and Wednesday morning.

The credentials committee members are William O. Beach, NACo Fourth Vice President from Montgomery County, Tennessee; Joseph Castillo, Pima County, Arizona, and Lloyd Owens, Waukesha County, Wisconsin. Beach is chairman.

The committee will hold a hearing Monday, July 15 from 2:30 to 5 p.m. on any unresolved credentials questions.

The parliamentarian for the annual business meeting will be Herman Geist, Westchester County, New York. The reading clerk will be William Butler, Delta County, Michigan and the tally clerk, Robert Casey, Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

# Transportation Legislation Studied

(Continued from page 1)

makes a determination that the formula block grant program is inadequate to meet its needs according to criteria set out in federal law, the urban area should be able to apply for increased federal support.

However, we strongly urge Congress not to establish a separate category of funding for such urban areas until a comprehensive study has been completed on a national basis of these needs over and above the formula block grant program. The onus of justifying such a special financial need should be provided by local elected officials in these major urban areas.

"We recognize the need for providing assistance for operating costs as well as capital improvements in developing improved transit systems. Local elected officials should make the determination of how best to use available financial resources. We support the proposal to require a larger local matching share (50 percent) when federal funds are used for transit operating expenses. A dollar-for-dollar match should be sufficient evidence of a "local maintenance of effort." However, we urge the inclusion of management incentive provisions which would provide a bonus increase in federal matching where local governments can demonstrate operating cost savings and efficiencies compared to previous operating years.

"Because of administrative interpretations of the Federal Aid Highway Act of

1973 regarding the definition of responsible local officials, we strongly urge that the legislation include the following language:

"Responsible (appropriate) local officials are those who are elected and directly accountable to the public whom they serve and who have jurisdiction over matters relating to highways and transit. Such officials have capability to raise the required matching money for Federal funds. These officials may delegate their authority to act to subordinates or to regional or state associations.

"Such a definition is not intended to amend existing statutory requirements to have areawide planning and coordination of major transportation projects. However, a clear distinction must be made between planning, resource allocation and program implementation. Local elected officials should make the determination of how these three functions are best carried out in each urbanized area.

"NACo supports inclusion of a substantial pilot program for developing transit service in small urban and rural areas. Funds should be distributed to states by a non-urbanized area population formula. Pilot transit projects should be developed jointly by state and local governments. State and local governments should be allowed to determine whether the funds should be used for capital purposes or transit operating expenses. The same varying federal matching shares should be provided as are provided for the formula block grant

program for urbanized areas.

"NACo continues to be concerned about the lack of available transit buses, railcars, and equipment. While we believe the industry eventually will respond to the potential market envisaged in the pending legislation, we believe further incentives should be provided to increase production. UMTA should be required to work closely with local transit agencies in trying to encourage additional manufacturers and to aggregate markets for large orders of equipment. Standards and specifications for such equipment should be determined by the affected local transit agencies. UMTA also should use its research and development funds, along with state and local funds, to sponsor research and development on new and improved equipment."

## Extension of Rural Highway Programs

The National Association of Counties has reviewed carefully the proposed amendments to UTAP on a rural and small urban transportation assistance program. NACo supports an extension of the federal aid primary and secondary systems through fiscal 1980 as separate legislation in the 93rd Congress. The authorization for the Federal Aid Secondary system in fiscal 1977 should be at least \$500 million to keep even with inflation. The amounts authorized during fiscal years 1978, 1979 and 1980 should be accordingly increased if costs continue to increase.

# Deadline Set On Community Development Bill

The House Banking and Currency Committee is moving with unusual speed in an attempt to finish mark-up of H.R. 14490, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, by June 6.

The June 6 deadline was imposed by Committee Chairman Wright Patman (D-Texas) at the request of the House leadership. The leadership has made enactment of a housing and community development bill during this session of Congress one of its top legislative priorities.

If the committee deadline of June 6 is met, the bill would probably go to the House floor in mid-June. After passage it would be referred to a House-Senate Conference Committee to be reconciled with a Senate-passed bill S. 3066. That bill does not provide a formula distribution of funds.

"NACo does not see a need for the Administration's proposed Section 154 (Rural Transportation Assistance Program) but does support changing the existing statute to permit each state, in cooperation with local governments, to use 10 to 20 percent of federal aid primary and secondary funds for replacing critically deficient bridges on roads not on the designated federal-aid systems. We support a separate pilot transit program for small urban and rural areas as part of the pending transit legislation."

# State Association Executive Directors, HRCs Introduced

*Editor's Note: This is the fourth article in the series introducing NACo's efforts in the planned delivery of human services. During the next few weeks the state associations participating in the endeavor, their executive directors and the human resource coordinators on their staffs will be introduced.*

by Al Templeton  
Project Director

In previous articles, this series has introduced the goals of the project, the national staff, and the people in the field.

The state associations of counties, through which this project is being conducted and the executive directors and the human resource coordinators will be the most significant contributors to the success of the project, after a highly successful initial gathering of the group. There is tremendous optimism in the undertaking. NACo is fortunate to have a cohesive, cooperative group of men and women with a wide range of valuable talents and skills and that strong current of energy which will make this project so successful.

This week the Iowa State Association of Counties and the Association of Oregon Counties are presented.



Don Cleveland

A very young association, Iowa did not acquire its first full time director until 1971. Yet its current membership is 99 of the counties in the state!

The executive director is Don Cleveland whose administrative background includes experience in the Association of Minnesota Counties and the Minnesota legislature.

Of his feelings about the prospects and utility of the undertaking, Don Cleveland says "If a person in need of human resources services can't identify a program or a place to go to find the service, then the service is useless. Fragmentation of human resources services strains the administrative abilities of the best governmental administrators in this coun-



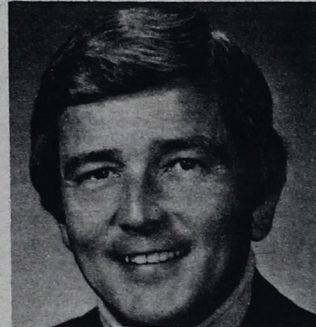
Bill Howard

try; what must it do to those who need service? Perhaps with NACo's assistance OEO and HEW will clear away some of the visibility problems caused by the fragmentation."

The Iowa human resource coordinator is Bill Howard, who has extensive experience in the field of social services. He was on the faculty of the Des Moines Area Community College as an instructor in health care administration.

Licensed as a nursing home administrator, he was the administrative

assistant for Goodwill West Rehabilitation Center. He also participated in a federally funded research study to determine the educational and training needs for personnel in county care facilities through Iowa.



Jerry Orrick

Bill Howard's thinking on the outlook for the Rural Human Resources Project: "There are many planning agencies in the state of Iowa. I feel there is a definite need to coordinate the energies and considerations of these agencies toward a state plan for comprehensive delivery of human services. Rural counties are a fundamental component of this system. It is in the best interests of the planning effort that there be viable and responsible county representation."

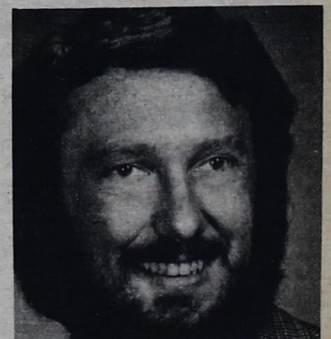
The Association of Oregon Counties was formed in 1906. It also has an outstanding membership — 35 of the 36 counties in the state.

The Executive Director, Jerry Orrick, has been with the association since 1967 and prior to that had extensive county administrative experience.

Orrick said: "We have long been concerned with the lack of integration in human service needs and programs. We view this project as a positive approach toward bridging that gap in Oregon and for developing practical case studies for the benefit of other states."

Gordon Fultz is presently acting as the Oregon HRC. With the Oregon Association for more than two years, he has concentrated on human resources, public information and human relations, public information, environmental quality, and land use. Previously he was the Executive Vice President and Manager of the Martinez (California) Area Chamber of Commerce. His background also includes staffing legislative committees of the California Assembly and intense training in public affairs.

His thoughts on the Rural Human Resources Project: "The AOC has worked closely with the state and federal governments in establishing integrated processes for land use and environmental programs. The results have been successful and satisfying and came only after identifying the problems, programs and people involved. We look forward to



Gordon Fultz

the needed assessment of human services and alternatives for integration in our state with hope we can follow our past successes and not be caught advocating solutions to indefinable problems."

The remaining six project states, association directors and HRCs will be introduced during the next three weeks.

# Six Environment, Energy Panels Set For Convention

by Carol Shaskan  
Legislative Research Assistant

The NACo annual convention will feature six panels concerning the environment and energy.

On Saturday, July 13, there will be a special one hour session starting at 2 p.m. on air pollution. This session is being held in conjunction with the NACo Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators (NACo/CIC) mid-year briefing. David Morrill, the Director of the Office of Transportation and Land Use Policy, Air Program Division of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), will discuss the impact that regulations covering the review of "indirect" sources of air pollution, air quality maintenance plans and transportation control plans will have on counties.

These regulations are closely associated with land use decisions, and NACo is very concerned that counties be given an important role in their implementation.

On Monday, July 15, from 10:45 a.m. — 12:15, there will be a panel session on "Clean Water and County Development". "Wastewater and Sewage Treatment Planning" will be discussed with special emphasis on the implementation of section 208 of the Water Pollution Control Act of 1972. Mark Pisano, Director of the Water Program of the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, will give the keynote address.

On Monday afternoon from 2:30 — 4:30 p.m. a panel on "The Need for Conservation of Energy" will focus on county

efforts to develop energy conservation programs and the relationship of county programs to state actions in the energy area. Jim Hayes, Supervisor of Los Angeles County, will moderate this panel.

A special session dealing with "County Attorney and Environmental Issues" will also be held Monday afternoon at 3:30 — 4:30 p.m. at a program sponsored by the NACo affiliate of County Attorneys. Robert Zener, Deputy General Counsel of the Environmental Protection Agency, will specify those areas in the Clean Air Act, Water Pollution Act, Noise Control Act, Solid Waste Recovery Act, Pesticide Control Act and Marine Protection Act of which the county and county attorneys should be aware.

Tuesday afternoon, July 16 from 1:15 to 2:45 p.m. Robert Horton, Fiscal Administrator from Nashville-Davidson, will moderate a panel on Resource Recovery from Solid Waste. Techniques to recover energy from solid waste will be discussed.

An informal group discussion will be held on Tuesday afternoon from 2:30 to 4:30 p.m. to discuss any problems counties are having with air and water programs. Marvin Fast, from the Intergovernmental Relations Division of Environmental Protection Agency, and Mark Pisano, Director of Water Programs of EPA, will attend this session to answer any questions that county officials are having in carrying out their air and water programs.

# New Directions

by Karen Frey  
Human Resources Center

## Criminal Justice-Manpower Planning Unit

Pinellas County, Florida has entered into a manpower planning consortium with the City of St. Petersburg. Using a \$75,000 operational grant from the Department of Labor, a unique approach has been initiated by merging the existing Criminal Justice Planning Unit funded with Law Enforcement Assistance Administration's assistance with the Manpower Planning Unit. This combined Criminal Justice-Manpower Planning Unit is under a single directorship with two staffs working in each area. Office space and clerical help are used simultaneously by both staffs.

This approach has been approved by both the Department of Labor and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration. It is hoped that the combined planning approach will aid cooperative projects such as work release, rehabilitation for offenders, and coordination of unique but inter-related functions within the goals of expending coordination of federal programs.

## Consolidation

King County, Washington, agreed to a consolidate crime laboratory with the city of Seattle and Washington state police. The city will provide space, both the city and county will lend personnel and equipment, and the state patrol will assume responsibility for operating the laboratory in 1975.

Cooperation and consolidation of county police departments with those of municipalities engages the attention of many counties. In Camden County, New Jersey, a study is underway on overlapping services provided by local police agencies preparatory to writing the law enforcement section of the county's charter. In Lehigh and Northampton Counties, Pennsylvania the possibility of a metropolitan police force to serve all municipalities is being considered. The south end of Lehigh County has already consolidated the police forces of Upper Saucon and Lower Milford.

About 40 officials of the two counties and their municipalities met early in May to discuss the metropolitan force, which some thought would possibly include Allentown (the city of Allentown has 109,527 residents; the county of Lehigh has a total of 255,304).

## Paramedics

Sixty-four Los Angeles County, California lifeguards have completed a six-week beach lifeguard paramedic course. The course included instruction in anatomy, physiology, pathology, advanced instruction in cardio-pulmonary resuscitation, heart attacks, resuscitation and emergency medical care. The lifeguards are all members of the permanent county lifeguard force which protects the county beaches year-round. Supervisor Ernest Debs states that any seasonal lifeguards hired for the summer months will also receive special paramedic training.

The Broward County (Florida) Commission has approved a controversial countywide paramedic program. One of the controversies over the new program was the thought that the county personnel would be spread too thinly to respond quickly. The new program would use at least 138 paramedics and one vehicle for every 40,000 residents.

The commissioners who approved the plan maintained that a county-wide system is needed to serve unincorporated areas that are not now under the city fire departments.

## Region III Forms an Association of Manpower Planners

Manpower staffs from county, city and state prime sponsor areas in Region III met and organized on May 15, 1974, a professional association of manpower planners. The purpose of this association is to advance the profession of manpower planning responsive to the needs of the labor market; exchange technical manpower information and serve as a clearinghouse representing common interests within the region.

The manpower planners adopted a set of temporary by-laws recommended by the ad hoc committee with the understanding that a by-law committee be appointed to make amendments. Dave Goehring, Montgomery County, Maryland was elected acting President; four sub-committees were appointed.

The name of this association is the Mid Atlantic Manpower Planners Association (MAMPA). For further details contact the Acting President (301-279-1512).

## Training and Expansion

The medical examiner of Fulton County, Georgia, is training county detectives in homicide investigation. The training emphasizes on-the-scene techniques of detection, recognition and preservation of evidence, and determination of time of death. The Fulton County Chief of Police hopes to extend this training to all detectives. Passaic County, (New Jersey) Freeholders are exploring the expansion of their park police force into a full-service county agency. The county counsel's opinion is that Freeholders have the legal authority to establish such an agency.

## Day Care Homes

Midland and Kalamazoo Counties, Michigan have been selected as the sites for a pilot project to determine the adequacy of licensing as an approach to regulating family day care homes. As the project begins, operators of family day care homes in the counties will register with the state department of social services by signing a form which certifies they are complying with rules.

The project is a response to the growing recognition that existing licensing of day care homes is simply not working in many states. Estimates by national experts indicate that only 10 to 15 percent of currently operating day care homes — the most often used facility for this predominant child welfare service — are licensed and known to be in compliance with standards.

## Disaster Management Seminar Set

On June 13-14 the National Association of Counties will sponsor a conference in Atlanta, Georgia that will cover disaster planning and financial assistance for disaster planning and recovery efforts.

The conference will be held at the

Royal Coach Inn in Atlanta and reservations may be made by calling the Royal Coach Inn. Special rates are available if the conference is identified. If there are any questions about the conference, please call Charles Wall at (202) 785-9577.



# the Ballot Box by Richard G. Smolka

National Association of County Recorders and Clerks  
American University Institute of Election Administration

The Citizens Research Foundation, long known for research on political campaign spending, has established a National Information Center on Political Finance in Washington, D.C.

The center will pull together in its Washington location campaign fund reports filed by all candidates for federal office and their related political committees. These reports include all those now filed by House candidates with the Clerk of the House, by Senate candidates with the Secretary of the Senate and by Presidential candidates with the General Accounting Office.

The center hopes to make reports available simultaneously with the publication of the daily logs by these offices and, as a special convenience, will provide mail and messenger delivery service to media, forwarding copies of ordered reports to the Washington bureau or the home office for use in stories and analyses.

In a news release, the center pointed out that during 1972 "there was great duplication of effort with busy and talented reporters spending hour upon hour, each going through numerous reports". The center will now make possible consolidated research and a rapid dissemination of information.

Heading the center are Dr. Herbert E. Alexander, Director of the Citizens Research Foundation in Princeton, New Jersey, Caroline D. Jones who has researched and edited CRF reports for ten years and Kent C. Cooper who has been employed by the Clerk of the House of

Representatives since the implementation of the Campaign Reform Act in April, 1972.

Because the center is operated on a non-profit basis to make available timely information about campaign contributions and expenditures, the rates for copying information have been set at 10 cents per page, the same as charged by each federal office. In addition, copies requested by mail will be sent at a standard postage and handling rate of \$1 per order.

## District of Columbia Citizens Get Vote

As the result of an act of congress and subsequent approval by the voters of the city, Washington, D.C. residents will elect a mayor and city council for the first time in this century. On the first day that candidate petitions were made available, 67 potential candidates began the process of obtaining the signatures required to get on the September primary election ballot for mayor or one of thirteen council positions. It is likely that over 100 potential candidates will eventually circulate petitions, and most will probably qualify for the ballot.

All voters in the District will be permitted to vote for mayor, council president, and four at-large council members. No more than three of the five at-large councilmen elected may be of the same political party. In addition, there will be a councilman elected from each of the city's eight wards.

## County Opinion

### An Ill-advised Policy

The Office of Management and Budget (OMB) is expected any day to implement a new and sweeping policy governing the extension of federal credit. Known as Circular A-70, the policy would prohibit federal loans or loan guarantees for state and local government programs where the local share is financed by tax-exempt bonds. The effect of this new policy will be disastrous for many programs undertaken by county, state and city governments: including urban renewal, public housing, the student loan program, loans for hospital construction under the Hill-Burton program, loans for school construction, loans for water and sewer facilities and subsidies for highways and mass transit.

Direct federal loans or guaranteed loans, are specifically authorized by Congress in the statutes authorizing these programs. When OMB first made its proposal in late 1972, NACo joined its sister public interest groups in unanimously opposing the policy.

The OMB rationale for its new policy is predicated on financial

grounds—that the loss to the federal treasury by tax-exempt bonds is greater than the savings realized by state and local governments through the preferred status these bonds receive. Implicit in the OMB argument is that tax-exempt bonds should be done away with in favor of taxable bonds with some form of federal interest subsidy. The Administration has made this proposal to the Congress. Although under consideration by the Congress, it is doubtful that the Congress will approve it. What is more likely is a taxable bond interest subsidy option.

In any event, OMB by administrative action, cannot disregard the intent of Congress in establishing programs designed to join federal and local resources to meet pressing national problems. It should at the very least allow Congressional consideration of such a sweeping policy.

County officials should immediately contact Roy Ash, Director, Office of Management and Budget, and urge him to prevent issuance of Circular A-70.

### Air Pollution Programs

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has issued a number of regulations designed to insure clean air throughout the country as required by the Clean Air Act of 1970. NACo urges county officials to determine what impact these regulations will have in their county and to make sure that each county's views are being considered by state pollution control agencies and EPA regional offices in implementing programs required by these regulations.

There are three regulations which are closely related to land use control and could have adverse effects on counties unless officials get involved in their implementation at an early stage.

These regulations require review of "indirect" sources (shopping centers, highways, etc.) of air pollution; prevention of significant air deterioration; and designation of air quality maintenance areas. All the regulations encourage, but do not require states to consult with the affected local governments. County officials who want to control their own air quality programs, should contact their state pollution control

agencies and regional EPA offices immediately to determine what steps must be taken to insure county involvement in program design and implementation.

Because of state involvement, counties can probably work most effectively through their state association of counties.

NACo feels strongly that counties should conduct their own air pollution control programs.

In another recent action the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) has proposed that EPA phase out all federal grants to state and local water and air pollution control agencies by fiscal 1976. The uncertainty of the local role in implementing EPA air pollution regulations and the proposed budget cut back presents a dim picture for the future for localities who wish to conduct their own air pollution control programs.

NACo is deeply concerned about OMB's proposal. In a time when states and localities are under continued pressure to meet deadlines and standards imposed upon them by EPA regulations, we feel it would be a mistake to end federal support.

# Growth Assumptions Now Being Challenged

With today's burgeoning population and massive shifts in the distribution of that population, cities and counties are faced with the difficult task of reasonably managing growth. The traditional belief that growth means progress and prosperity has been challenged; unmanaged growth has produced urban sprawl, polluted air and water, and an undesirable economic impact on local government.

Techniques for facilitating growth, yet assuring adequate facilities and services for citizens, were the focus of a conference co-sponsored by NACo and the International City Management Association (ICMA) May 22-24 in Reston, Va. Fairfax County, Virginia was the conference host.

About 80 county officials — elected board members, administrators and managers, planners and attorneys — joined city officials, consultants, private citizens and state and federal officials for the two-day conference.

The emphasis of the conference was on small workshop sessions where participants could share innovative techniques and practical solutions to growth management problems. Workshop leaders were city and county officials with experience in some technique of growth management, and informal interchange between participants was an important aspect of the entire conference.

Dr. Robert Freilich, a nationally-known growth expert and director of urban legal studies at the University of Missouri, delivered the keynote address.

Freilich said the current trend of rapid growth in the suburbs, while populations of rural areas and central cities are declining, is irrational and unnecessary. Federal "non-policies" such as building interstate highways around cities and making Farmers Home Administration (FHA) loans available mostly to white middle-class families, have contributed to suburban sprawl.

The solution, he said, is to consciously slow the rate of growth in suburban areas in order to re-encourage growth in central cities and rural areas. Freilich said, we have the basic techniques to accomplish growth management, but confusion about national social goals makes it difficult to put those techniques to work. Even the difficult problem of controlling growth, yet meeting low and moderate income housing needs can be met, he claimed.

Freilich questioned the national land use legislation's goal of placing land use and growth management planning responsibility at the state level. "Problem solving decision making authority must coincide with the area of jurisdiction," he said. He suggested that local governments work together on a regional basis to solve regional growth problems.

In reacting to Freilich's speech, Mayor Penfield Tate II of Boulder, Colorado, related his city's problems with controlling growth, yet maintaining an economically diverse population. The federal government has moved out of the low and moderate income housing building, and local communities just cannot afford it, he said.

Francis Francois, Chairman of the Prince George's County Maryland Council, pointed out that local governments have been hiding the public costs of development through tax support of sewers, schools and roads. "Now we're putting it all out front," he said. With the costs of housing out front, he continued, we must find ways to bring housing within the reach of citizens. The ultimate

responsibility must be on locally elected officials, he said.

David Stahl, Executive Vice President of the Urban Land Institute, suggested several criteria for limiting growth such as protecting environmental areas and accommodating all income groups. And Loudoun County, (Virginia) Supervisor Frank Rafo asked that counties be given a chance to manage growth "before we embark on this great computerized regionalism" which Freilich suggested.

Another major speaker was Steven Quarles, special counsel to the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee and author of the National Land Use Policy Act. The legislation, he said, does not establish national policy, it is only an enabling act to encourage states and localities to draw up their own land use plans.

In eight small workshops sessions, local officials with experience in growth management discussed various practical techniques of managing growth. Fairfax County Attorney Lee Ruck and Pinellas County (Florida) Manager Merrett Stierheim were among the panelists who shared their experience with moratoria and interim controls with workshop participants. Francois chaired a workshop on adequate public facilities ordinances, and Albermarle County (Va.) Executive Tom Batchelor discussed his county's method of assessing economic and fiscal impacts of development.

Allan Colman, Director of the San Diego County (California) Environmental Development Agency and Don Bowman, Director of Environmental Affairs of Fairfax County discussed the advantages and disadvantages of environmental impact statements. Suffolk County (New York) Executive John Klein chaired a workshop on land banking, and Councilwoman Elizabeth Scull of Montgomery County, Md. participated in workshops on housing policies.

Marin County (California) Supervisor Gary Giacomini, Rafo, Colman, and Franklin Wood, Director of the Bucks County (Pennsylvania) Planning Commission, led sessions on new developments and alternatives in zoning. James Reid, Director of Comprehensive Planning in Fairfax County, chaired a workshop on new communities.

Other highlights of the growth management conference included a tour of the new community of Reston; a roundtable discussion about growth with members of the Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, local builders and local citizen group leaders; a briefing on the Fairfax Planning and Land Use System.

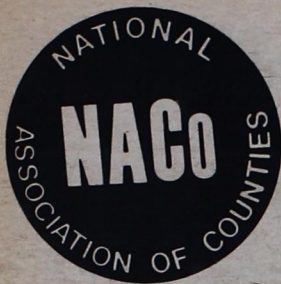
## County News

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Published weekly except during the last week of December and the first week of July by:

National Association of Counties  
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202/785-9577

Entered as second class mailing at Washington, D.C. and additional offices. Mail subscription is \$15 per year. Send payment with orders to above address.



## Special Report On Your National Staff

# SERVING COUNTIES

1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006 — 202/785-9577

## How Your Staff Works For You

by Gil Barrett  
NACo President

The National Association of Counties is a rapidly growing, rapidly changing organization, just as American counties are rapidly growing and rapidly changing.

NACo is you — the officials of our more than 1200 member-counties. You elect the officers and board of directors; you make policy through service on steering committees and voting on resolutions at NACo meetings, and you are constantly exchanging information through NACo to improve and strengthen county government in the United States.

The 14 NACo affiliated organizations and 48 state associations of counties are also an integral part of NACo. The state associations perform a service no national organization can ever do effectively. They work with state legislators, governors and administrators on important state and local issues: home rule, land use, taxes, state revenue sharing and environmental protection to name just a few. NACo's affiliated organizations represent the professional staff in county



Gil Barrett

government and work to improve their capabilities.

Serving all of you is NACo's Washington, D.C. staff—the people who work at 1735 New York Avenue, N.W. As county government has increased in size and importance, so has the NACo staff—from two people in 1957 to over 100 now. Who are they? What can they do for you? Each member deserves a comprehensive answer to these questions. That is what this special report is about: who the NACo people are and what they do for you.

An organization is only as good as the staff it employs, and NACo is blessed with a great one.

The NACo staff has two basic goals: to be the county voice in national policy-making and to help counties improve their services to the taxpayer.

NACo's staff is divided into four departments — administration, county resources, federal affairs and public affairs.

Representing the county viewpoint to Congress, the White House and the federal departments and agencies is the duty of the Federal Affairs Department. The staff analyzes the impact of legislation and regulations on counties, asks county officials to come to Washington to testify and discusses issues of interest to counties with national leaders, and informs county officials about current legislative developments and trends.

As incredible as it may seem, there are still many people who do not know anything about county government. The Public Affairs Department works to enlighten the press and the public about county government — its progress and its interests. To serve county officials, the national office publishes a weekly newspaper, *County News*, regular monthly supplements

and special reports to keep county officials up-to-date on legislation and progress affecting counties. A three-minute hotline, "Hillenbrand's Washington Report," supplements the regular up-to-the-minute news about issues, meetings and legislation.

The County Resources Department provides information and technical assistance to counties. Most of this department's activities and staff are funded by public and private grants. Its three centers are Human Resources, Community Development and New County, U.S.A.

The people in the department work directly with counties on their problems. There are experts on taxation and finance, transportation, solid waste, health, manpower and charter government, to name just a few, who can visit counties wanting help, conduct workshops, contact experts in a particular field or counties who have solved a similar problem.

NACo's Administrative Department provides complete business-meeting and support services for the organization.

That's the broad view of NACo. In this special report is more information about each department, contacts with steering committees, affiliated organizations and state associations, publications and membership.

So everyone can learn about NACo, put this supplement on the office or courthouse bulletin board or keep it for future reference. If you have any questions about NACo, any of our programs or projects or about any federal program, please contact the staff person dealing with that matter.

Remember, the NACo national staff is here to help and it can only help if asked.

## Administration

The Administration Department performs the routine but necessary functions that can keep an organization operating smoothly.

Its myriad tasks include everything from payroll to pencils, from fiscal management to furniture moving. The department deals primarily with the NACo staff, but it has two jobs that are important to each member-county: the department staff maintains the NACo membership and mailing lists and sends membership renewal notices to counties.

The mailing list is used each week to send *County News* to nearly 30,000 officials in member-counties and independent subscribers and to identify county officials by name and position.

Besides supervising his own department, Administration Director James L. Thompson ensures that each department stays within the annual budget approved by the NACo Board of Directors. He reports regularly to the Executive Director, the other department heads and the NACo Fiscal Officer about the financial status of the Association. Thompson's administrative secretary is Brenda Hobbs who also mails out the membership renewal notices. Working in accounting are Hugh Cheatham and Terri Silverman who are responsible for the payroll, paying bills, charging expenses and creating revenues to the proper accounts, and preparing financial reports.

Kitty Mosely orders supplies for general office use, supervises the mail room and switchboard and handles orders for NACo publications.

The mailing and membership lists are the responsibility of Grenda Wiggins. Working with a computer company, she updates the lists weekly from information provided by county officials and staff members.



James Thompson

## Executive Director

The job of an executive director is not easy to define, and a job description would read something like this:

"Overall responsibility and authority for implementing the programs and directives of the NACo officers and directors rests with the Executive Director. The heads of the four departments report direct to him, and through them, his directives are transmitted to the staff. He also serves as editor of *County News* and represents NACo on the boards of many other organizations, such as the Labor Management Relations Service, the National Association of Regional Councils, Public Technology Inc., and the National Training and Development Service. He also acts as NACo's liaison with other public interest groups."

That is the job description, but it fails to give the nuances of the position. The executive director leads the staff, listens to its ideas and opinions. He must also know Washington: the Executive Branch, Congress, the



Bernard Hillenbrand

federal departments and agencies and the men and women who run them. He must also have an unlimited knowledge of county government: its structure, its problems, accomplishments and aspirations.

Working closely with the NACo president, officers, and board of directors, he interprets NACo policies and promotes county government to people all over the country.

Bernard Hillenbrand has been NACo's Executive Director since 1957.

During these years, he has written numerous articles on local government in national publications and taught special courses in local government at American University and Cornell University Extension Division.

Before coming to NACo, he worked as the Administrative Analyst in the Budget Department for the State of Wisconsin, as the Deputy Director of Municipal Research for the city of Syracuse, New York and as the Assistant Director for the American Municipal Association (now the National League of Cities). Hillenbrand earned a Bachelor of Arts degree in political science and a Master of Science in public administration at Syracuse University. He served a one-year administrative internship with the State of New York Department of Taxation at Albany, New York.

Dorothy Byars works with Hillenbrand as his administrative assistant.

# County Resources Department

Members of the County Resources Department focus directly on what is happening in the county courthouse. They conduct research on county programs, progress, priorities and problems; disseminate information which will help counties improve their services; and work directly with counties to solve specific problems. They often visit counties to work directly with the people involved in solving a particular problem.



Rodney Kendig

In Washington, the staff provides facts, figures, and examples to the federal government, others on the NACo staff, and county officials. Staff members also often work directly with federal agency administrators to make them aware of county programs and help them coordinate intergovernmental programs.

Most programs and staff members in this department are funded through NACo's Research Foundation from funds provided by private foundations and the federal government.

County Resources Director Rodney Kendig coordinates the department's research, technical assistance and information efforts. Working with each of the County Resources Centers — Community Development, Human Resources, and New County, U.S.A. — Kendig ensures a team approach to serving county government.

Knowing the problems county governments face, Kendig seeks out private and federal money to enable NACo to increase its ability to assist counties.

developing training aids appropriate for use by county highway department personnel. They also act as NACo's liaison with other national associations involved with transportation and highways, as well as with the federal Department of Transportation.

Also working on the project is a research assistant, Marlene Glassman.

The Solid Waste Project, headed by Roger Bason, provides technical assistance to counties in the area of solid waste management. He has been working to identify the needs and problems of both urban and rural counties and is planning a series of workshops to help local officials and personnel meet the problems presented by the increasing amount of solid waste.

Bason also distributes data and information to county officials about solid waste and techniques for handling it.

The role of the county civil defense director is changing, and NACo's Disaster Civil Preparedness Project helps county officials keep abreast of the changes. It aids counties in developing contingency plans for coping with natural and man-made disasters. Besides disseminating information, Project Manager Charles Wall conducts regional disaster preparedness workshops.

Federal legislation is pending before Congress that would enable counties to receive more funds to carry out community development projects and programs. To obtain data about which counties have the statutory power to carry out such programs, the Community Development Project was created.

Under the proposed community development legislation pending in Congress, certain categorical grant programs, including model cities, urban renewal, water and sewers and open space, would be consolidated and funds distributed on a formula basis. If the legislation passes, 85 urban counties could be eligible for the funds.

Bruce Talley is project manager and Jayne Seeley is research assistant.

tions of counties and Terry Schutten of the Washington staff to increase the management capabilities of local officials in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio.

The use of a field representative stationed with a state association was first used under Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) program. In its second year in New York, North Carolina and Utah, it has proven a valuable resource to local officials in moving towards more efficient management and sharing of expertise within the state. Gary Mann is staff coordinator for the IPA project.

The quality, ease of retrieval and cost of obtaining land ownership data from county records is being determined through a survey by Florence Zeller.

Information, how it is gathered and used, is also being studied. County managements' needs for information in particular, and the ways management can utilize operational and programmatic data is being analyzed. Thomas Bruderle coordinates this program.

## Human Resources



HUMAN RESOURCES CENTER: [l to r] Jon Weintraub, Mike Gemmell, Al Templeton, and Don Murray.

## Community Development



COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT CENTER: [l to r] Charlie Wall, Roger Bason, Marian Hanker, and Bruce Talley.

The Community Development Center helps counties work with inanimate objects, roads, highways, water and sewer lines, treatment plants, sanitary landfills, and airports and businesses — to name just a few. William Maslin is director of the center.



William Maslin

Roads, bridges and other concerns of county engineers are the basis of the NACE (National Association of County Engineers) Project, directed by Marian Hanker.

Its first task, completed two years ago, was the writing of a 17-volume set of training manuals for county engineers. The project staff is currently researching and

## New County, U.S.A.



NEW COUNTY CENTER: [l to r.] Gary Mann, Florence Zeller, John Thomas, Terry Schutten, Scott Franklin, Thomas Bruderle.

The New County, U.S.A. Center, headed by John Thomas, supports and promotes county modernization programs. Staff experts on administration, management, county charters, consolidation and alternative forms of government assist county officials. Through its monthly publication, *New County Times*, the forms, finances and functions of county government are discussed and analyzed.

The center also answers questions about county government, up-dates the "Living Library" (a clearinghouse of information on county programs), and coordinates the NACo County Achievement Award program which recognizes outstanding programs of counties.

Technical assistance is provided by on-site visits, resource sharing (where county experts help other county officials in problem solving), and periodic workshops.

The center works with state associations of counties on obtaining flexibility of form, function and finance for counties and will help individual counties modernize their governmental structure or organization.

Through a grant from the Lilly Foundation, four field representatives are working with three state associa-

County government today is directly involved in "people" programs. NACo's Human Resources Center, under the direction of Michael Gemmell, is dedicated to helping counties improve the delivery of services to people. Projects within the center include Manpower, Criminal Justice, Health, and Rural Human Services.

The need for a federal-state-local partnership in designing and implementing health care systems is the focus of the Health Project.

Since many people believe that medical care for millions of Americans is non-existent and for many other millions is inadequate, there are dozens of proposals for reforming the system. As new techniques, new concepts, new relationships, and new health services are developed, local elected officials and county health officers must be a part of the policy-making process.

Health Project Director Michael Gemmell facilitates communications among local officials and health officers and state and national health officials and insures that county officials are consulted about national health proposals, programs and policies.

The county role in employment programs has increased steadily during the last few years, and the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 places a large manpower responsibility on county government. NACo's Manpower Project is helping counties meet these new responsibilities successfully.

[Continued on following page]

# Federal Affairs Department

Congress and legislation are what people first think of when discussing what a national association does in Washington. That is part of the work, but regulations written by federal agencies and departments determine the goals and results of a program as much as the legislation creating it. It is the whole Washington scene that is the province of NACo's Federal Affairs Department.

Each year, hundreds of bills are introduced into Congress that, if passed, would affect county government. The department, headed by Ralph Tabor, monitors these bills as they work their way through each step of the legislative process. The federal affairs department works with Congressional staff to amend legislation and brings county officials to Washington to meet with individual Congressmen and to testify before Congressional Committees.

The federal affairs staff also works with the Executive Branch on legislation that will be proposed, on the federal budget and on regulations.

Currently, the department has one staff member, Harry Johnson, who is stationed with the Federal Energy Administration to help counties with problems relating to energy. In the past year, the department has also held regional briefings on federal aid, federal revenue sharing and the energy crisis. Besides the annual Legislative Conference in Washington, the department has held rallies bringing county officials to Washington to work on major legislative items.



Harry Johnson

The staff and their major areas of interest are:

Ralph Tabor — Department of Transportation and revenue sharing.

John Murphy — community development, Department of Housing and Urban Development, and Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

James S. Evans — Economic Development Administration, land use and rural development.

Valerie Pinson — Department of Health, Education and Welfare, food stamps, welfare and social services.

Aliceann Fritschler — Manpower, Office of Management and Budget, and grantsmanship.

Carol Shaskan — Environmental Protection Agency and federal regulations.



FEDERAL AFFAIRS DEPARTMENT: [l to r] Valerie Pinson, John Murphy, Carol Shaskan, Jim Evans, Aliceann Fritschler, and Ralph Tabor.

# County Resources Department

[Continued from preceding page]

The manpower staff also provides information on labor-management relations, minimum wage, equal employment opportunity and affirmative action regulations, pensions, productivity and worker alienation, women's rights, public service employment and work incentive programs.

To keep manpower planners and county officials abreast of developments in the field, the Manpower staff issues a bi-monthly magazine called *County Manpower Report*. The staff also compiles data about county manpower programs and helps develop a county position about proposed national manpower regulations and policies.

Jon Weintraub is project director; others on the staff are Donald Brezine, Richard Bartholomew, Nancy ReMine, Barbara Hunting and Ann Simpson.

Helping rural counties respond to the human service needs of their citizens is the goal of the Rural Human Resources Project.

In eight states, a human resources coordinator works with target counties and the state association of counties to develop more effective systems of delivering human services.

The state coordinators, with support from the Washington staff, will aid rural counties in integrating and improving human services delivery, determining continuing role for effective community action programs, promoting an awareness among state officials of the

needs and capacities of counties, and increasing the capacity of state associations to assist rural county human services delivery.

In Washington, Project Director Al Templeton is the staff contact for counties interested in integration of human services, Scott Forsyth is the project manager and research associate Mary Brugger is a specialist on child welfare and services to the aging.

Counties have traditionally provided a wide range of criminal justice services from police to courts to jails to probation supervision. They also provide many support services which may help those arrested or convicted: health examinations, psychiatric examinations, job training, education, and treatment of alcoholics and drug addicts or abusers.

Counties have the responsibility to plan and coordinate these services to maintain a comprehensive, effective criminal justice system.

The Criminal Justice Project helps counties fulfill their role as criminal justice planners and coordinators. Staff members advise counties of critical criminal justice issues, provide information about procedures and techniques through publications and special workshops and publicize examples of successful criminal justice programs.

In addition the staff analyzes federal guidelines which affect county criminal justice systems, works with other national associations involved in criminal justice programs and monitors the activities of state criminal

justice planning agencies.

The project director is Donald Murray and other staff members are Duane Baltz, Tony McCann and Aurora Gallagher.

## Field Staffs

Three projects, IPA, Lilly, and Rural Human Resources, have people working out of state association of counties's offices. The staff and their states are:

	<b>IPA</b>	
Charles Jorgensen		New York
Frank Lewis		North Carolina
Jack Tanner		Utah
	<b>Lilly</b>	
Larry Long		Ohio
Mike Quinn (cities)		Indiana
Paul Shaw (counties)		Indiana
Jay Smith		Illinois
	<b>Rural Human Resources</b>	
Robert Andry		Minnesota
Gordon Fultz		Oregon
William Howard		Iowa
Arlen Jones		Arkansas
Chris Moraski		New York
Patricia Wall		Montana

## Public Affairs Department

Telling about county government is the primary responsibility of the Public Affairs Department headed by Dorothy Sortor Stimpson. To inform the public about county government, the staff writes news releases and feature articles and schedules interviews with county officials. It handles the press relations for NACo conferences, workshops and special projects and events such as the annual county achievement awards.



Dorothy Sortor Stimpson

The Department produces NACo's weekly newspaper *County News* and its supplements. Sam Sullivan serves as managing editor of *County News* and Linda Ganschietz edits the regular supplements, *Outlook* and *New County Times*.

Other NACo Publications, programs and special

materials are produced by the department. Linda Ganschietz serves as publications coordinator, and layout and camera ready copy are put together by Graphics Coordinator Pat Anderson. The regular publications keep county officials up-to-date on national state and local legislation and programs affecting county government.

Eileen Hirsch serves as assistant to the director of Public Affairs. She writes press releases, feature stories, speeches and radio feeds.

"Hillenbrand's Washington Report," a three-minute "hotline," supplements these publications. County officials can call it for the latest information on NACo meetings, legislation, and county issues. The number is 202/785-9591.

In 1973, NACo membership increased 25 percent and 46 new counties have joined this year. Rebecca Davis, Membership Secretary, works closely with the national board members to bring in new members to the Association.

## Staff Liaisons

To maintain a continuing relationship with the steering committees and affiliated organizations, NACo assigns one staff member as liaison with each group.

The staff liaison answers questions, keeps members informed about issues and helps plan meetings.

### Affiliated Organizations

NACo's 14 affiliated organizations represent a wide variety of county interests. Each was formed when elected or appointed officials felt the need for an organization through which they could exchange information and ideas and work together to improve their role in county government. The NACo Board of Directors approves each new affiliate.

The oldest affiliate is the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks, the youngest is the Council of Elected County Executives, and one affiliate is currently being formed — manpower.

Each affiliate has a NACo liaison. The affiliates and their staff liaisons are:

- National Association of County Administrators — Rodney Kendig.
- National Council of County Association Executives — Bruce Talley
- National Association of County Civil Attorneys — Donald Murray
- National Association of County Recorders and Clerks — Florence Zeller
- National Association of County Engineers — Marian Hankerd
- Council of Elected County Executives — Ralph Tabor
- National Association of County Health Officers — Michael Gemmill
- National Association of County Information Officers — Dorothy Stimpson

- NACo Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators — Aliceann Fritschler
- National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials — Jayne Seeley
- National Association of County Planning Directors — John Murphy
- National Association of County Treasurers and Finance Officers — John Thomas
- National Association of County Welfare Directors — Valerie Pinson
- NACo Western Region District — Jim Evans

### Steering Committees

NACo's Steering Committees, made up of officials from member-counties, assist in the formulation and execution of policy as contained in the *American County Platform*. They study federal, state and local issues in their respective areas and recommend policy for consideration by the board of directors and the membership.

Once policy is approved, the steering committees assume the major responsibility for supporting it at the local, state and national levels.

The steering committees and the NACo staff liaisons are:

- Community Development — John Murphy
- Crime and Public Safety — Donald Murray
- Environmental Quality — Aliceann Fritschler
- Health and Education — Michael Gemmill
- Labor-Management Relations — Donald Brezine
- Land Use — James Evans
- Local Determination — Rodney Kendig
- Manpower — John Weintraub
- Regionalism — Terry Shuttan
- Taxation and Finance — John Thomas
- Transportation — Ralph Tabor
- Welfare and Social Services — Valerie Pinson

## Western Region

NACo's by-laws permit county officials in regions of the country to establish a special unit composed of officials from that region. So far, only 13 western states have taken advantage of the provision. In 1954, county officials from California, Oregon, Washington, Arizona, New Mexico, Nevada, Idaho, Montana, Utah, Colorado, Hawaii, Alaska and Wyoming established the Western Region District to provide a voice for those states on issues such as payments-in-lieu-of-taxes, the use of public lands, land use generally, and revenue sharing.

The Western Region District also has one staff person at NACo's national office who is designated as Western Region Representative. He is currently Jim Evans.

The Western Region District has an annual meeting (generally in the spring) separate from NACo's annual meeting; has a special newsletter, the *Western Region Reporter*, that goes to western county officials; and passes resolutions and suggests amendments to NACo's *American County Platform* about matters of concern to District members.



James Evans

## NACo Publications

NACo offers a broad array of publications for its members. The most important one the weekly newspaper, *County News*, available to elected and key appointed officials of all member counties. *County News* contains the latest information about national legislation, federal regulations, and programs affecting county government.

In addition, the *County Manpower Report*, is available free to all member counties. This report provides county officials with relevant data and technical assistance about various aspects of manpower programs. It contains descriptions of current programs, analysis of legislation, guidelines and policy developments.

Another important source of information to counties is the *Living Library*. The latest edition contains listings of more than 400 case studies and answers to help solve practical government problems. The selected items provide important information about county government in such fields as political leadership, services, administrative management, intergovernmental relations, and structural reform.

Some of the other publications available include:

*A Guide to Grantsmanship for County Officials* — The grant-in-aid program and the environment in which it operates is outlined and interpreted for county officials so they can avoid many of the commonly encountered difficulties and effectively use categorical grants as a tool for problem solving. NACo members \$3.00; non-members \$4.00

*From America's Counties Today* — The first FACT book on county government. This 150-page book contains more than 25 different tables and charts, accompanying the four main chapters on history, structure, functions and personnel and current trends in county government, Salaries, finances, the three forms of county government, what is meant by "home rule" and what kinds of services are today's growing counties providing, are all described. 1973 NACo members \$4.50; non-members \$6.50

*National Survey of the Appointed Administrator in County Government* — Twenty-seven million citizens are governed by counties operating under the commission-appointed administrator form of county government, making the administrator the fastest growing position in county government today. This 50-page document compiled from questionnaires received from 350 county administrators details the responsibilities, county functions, state enabling legislation, and administrator salaries, accompanied by 15 tables and charts. 1973 NACo members \$3.00; non-members \$4.00

*Consolidation: Partial or Total* — An edited transcript of a national conference on city-county consolidation. What is it and how does it work? Growing interest in consolidation and its effectiveness was evidenced by the attendance at a conference held in February, 1973. The 93-page book contains participants' comments on partial and total consolidation and its effects on administering environmental problems, public safety, central services and the relationship between legislative and executive branches of local government. 1973 NACo members 15.00; non-members \$7.00

*National Association of County Engineer Manuals* — A series of 17 "how-to-do-it" manuals covering a range of 23 management and technical cost records. The manuals may be ordered for \$30.00 a set from NACE Secretary-Treasurer, William Harrington, 308 Jacolyn Drive, N.W., Cedar Rapids, Iowa 52405.

*Water and Our Future: An Urban Planning Manual for Local Officials* — The manual focuses on how various urbanized areas facilitate integration of water management concerns with the process of serving broad social and environmental objectives, public involvement in water resources decision making and intergovernmental cooperation. 1972 \$1.00

*Metropolitics and the Urban County* — By Professor Thomas P. Murphy. This is the most detailed description available of the specific malfunctioning of an interstate metropolitan area impacted by urban tensions. 1970 hardback \$8.95; paperback \$3.95

*Profile of County Government* — Advisory Commission in Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR). Based on a 1971 survey conducted jointly by the ACIR, NACo and the International City Management Association, this document contains information on structure and organization, services and functions, zoning and land use programs, special district relationships, etc. 1972 paperback \$1.50

For a complete list of other publications available from NACo, write to the publications desk at the national office.



## Health Care Developments

# Study Details County Needs Under NHI

by Mike Gemmell, Director  
Human Resources Center

A study of National Health Insurance and its impact on counties has been made by the NACo Subcommittee on National Health Insurance chaired by San Diego County Supervisor Jack Walsh. It was done at the request of Health and Education Steering Committee Chairman Ernest Debs, Los Angeles County (California) Supervisor.

Recognizing that national health insurance in some form will be adopted within a year, Debs charged the subcommittee to study the issues of concern to counties and to develop a needs assessment and problem identification document by early May and present it to the full committee for study and debate.

The study assesses the problem areas faced by counties in carrying out their public responsibilities for personal health care services. It documents several broad problem areas which counties should consider seeking remedies through national health insurance legislation:

Counties' patient loads are typically composed of the poor, the elderly, the very young and those who cannot obtain care elsewhere and therefore are a very transient group. This makes a program of comprehensive medical services extremely difficult to establish. Counties are providers of last resort.

Counties are confronted with the social as well as medical problems inherent in medically under-served populations. Counties must provide services to multi-problem individuals and families and other public sector patients.

Counties usually have the responsibility to provide programs and services in areas not generally covered by traditional public or private insurance programs (drug abuse, alcoholism, mental health, emergency care, etc.); as well as those community-wide services unique to public health (immunization, environmental health).

The majority of patients served by counties do not have the ability to finance the bulk of their personal health services needs.

A large share of the cost of medical care for indigents is borne by local taxes, causing a maldistribution in many areas of the cost of caring for them. Counties lack a solid base of non-local tax revenues to support medical care programs.

Counties and the counties' patient population suffer more than most provider organizations from the shortage of medical and related highly skilled personnel resources.

State laws or medical licensing boards in many areas prohibit or severely restrict the development of paramedical, physician-assistant and similar programs aimed at alleviating manpower shortages. Counties again suffer substantially by not being able to fully use such programs.

Many counties are limited by obsolete physical facilities and equipment, affecting both quality and efficiency of health care services.

Counties have extremely limited sources of capital financing funds, due to limitations of the local tax base and legal restrictions. New sources of capital financing are needed.

### New Recommendations

Based on these statements, Debs asked the full committee to develop NACo positions on national health insurance.

These will be presented to the Board of Directors during NACo's annual meeting;

July 14-17 in Miami Beach, for consideration and inclusion into the *American County Platform*.

The committee has recommended that NACo give the highest priority to national health insurance issues and it re-affirmed the platform's health insure principles (e.g., comprehensive benefits, universal coverage, financing through a progressive tax, quality assurance, cost controls) in addition to recommending others:

- The insurance program must assure an adequate supply of primary physicians and other health professionals and paraprofessionals and also assure fair geographic and speciality distribution of them.

- Benefits and services provided under a NHI program must be truly comprehensive in nature, covering all personal health care services, including specialty programs such as preventive medicine, rehabilitation services, mental health care, and similar specialty care programs which traditionally have become responsibilities of county government.

- There must be no arbitrary limit on the amount of services available to a patient.

- The insurance program should assure the financing and provision of preventive health services and other services unique to public health.

- The insurance program must provide support for health education, especially in the use of preventive services.

- Because of the responsibility which county governments have for the health and welfare of their constituents it is essential that counties have an integral role in the development, as well as the administration, of any federal national health insurance program.

### Platform Amendments

Committee members also urged a number of other platform changes.

Since present federal funding for local health programs is inadequate, the committee urged the adoption of legislation to replace the present services authorization of the Public Health Service Act with a new provision authorizing the federal payment of a certain percentage of expenditures incurred by state and local health agencies in carrying out public health programs.

It also advocated the development of a cost-sharing scheme for a defined universe of health services with the federal government contributing a percentage of state and local health expenditures up to a ceiling. The percentage would be based on a state's per capita income, with no state having a percentage less than 40 or more than 60.

This proposal would complement national health insurance.

A national health insurance plan would finance personal health services; the cost-sharing proposal would finance public or community-wide concerns relating to disease control, health hazards, and preventive health services impacting on all the people or particular segments of the population.

Comprehensive health planning must be more publicly accountable, the group urged, and health planning agencies should be responsive to state and local governments and not to the federal government. The legal structure of health planning agencies should be determined at the option of the governor in consultation with local elected officials, from either a multi-jurisdictional regional planning agency, a single unit of general local government, or a non-profit private

corporation or similar legal mechanism if the first two are not practical.

The committee recognized that alcohol abuse and alcoholism constitute one of the most serious health problems facing counties today and effective services, when made available, have successfully combated the personal and economic drain in our communities. It supported efforts to provide comprehensive alcoholism services to all citizens through the integration of such services with other community based health and social services and also urged the decriminalization of public intoxication and endorsed a community oriented approach to alcohol abuse and alcoholism.

NACo should continue to support community based programs aimed at combating drug abuse, the committee said, and counties should be directly involved in the planning and implementation of drug abuse programs. Local drug abuse programs must also be integrated into the total health and social services delivery system.

The group urged more emphasis on environmental health programs. It said a

need exists for a health related agency to set minimal standards and provide technical assistance to counties on programs to reduce the problems of environmental health hazards. The preventive aspect of health should be given equal status with the curative system of health, and preventive of problems through planning and through preventive and environmental efforts is a way to reduce the overload on the curative system.

Support of consolidation of major categorical education programs and other proposals to reform the methods of federal, state and local aid to education was urged. However, the integrity and funding levels of the consolidated programs must be maintained. It encouraged the adoption of methods allowing the opportunity for better planning and budgeting by local officials, flexibility in local priority setting and capacity building in the administration of education programs.

Comments on the platform changes should be sent to NACo by June 10.

## NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

### Annual Conference Reservations

Just a reminder that hotels are rapidly filling up for the annual conference. If you have not made your reservations yet, use the form provided in this issue. Please note that only the Barcelona and Hyatt House are available now. See you on July 14.

### Demonstration Program

Guidelines on the Rural Highway Transportation Demonstration Program have been finalized and sent to the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) offices in each state. The program, authorized under section 147 of the Federal-aid Highway Act of 1973, encourages the involvement of an area's social service agencies in the development of a rural public transportation network. Regional councils are eligible for grants. It has been funded at \$30 million over a two-year period, with a request for first year funding at \$10 million.

Final regulations are expected to be issued in late June at which time applications will be accepted at the state level. In the meantime, you can obtain preliminary information from your local FHWA office.

### Federal Aid Systems Progress Report

The Federal Highway Administration has released a progress report on the Interstate System. As of March 31, 1974, 99 percent (42,064 miles) of the work has either been completed or is underway.

Since July 1, 1956, completed work on the Interstate has cost \$40.70 billion — \$34.06 billion for construction and \$6.64 billion for engineering and right-of-way acquisition. As of March 31, 1974, work costing approximately \$13.08 billion was authorized or underway — \$8.87 billion for construction and \$4.21 billion for engineering and right-of-way acquisition.

Construction contracts for 268,462 miles of federal aid rural primary and secondary highways and their urban extensions were completed since July 1, 1956 at \$28.05 billion, with 11,372 miles at \$5.64 billion underway on March 31. Also, \$2.22 billion of engineering and right-of-way acquisi-

tion work had been completed and \$1.16 billion worth was underway.

Assistance for federal aid rural primary and secondary highway systems and their urban extensions, and the new urban system has totaled \$37.07 billion for 280 miles of construction contracts since the beginning of FY 1974.

### Report on Gasoline Use and Sales

The Federal Highway Administration reports that there was a marked reduction in gasoline use during the first two months of 1974, as compared to 1973 figures. Based on reports from 17 states, cumulative calendar year figures for 1974 indicate an 8.7 percent decrease. Thirteen of the 17 states reported decreases for two consecutive months.

Data from 48 states indicate that 4.5 percent more gasoline was sold in this country in 1973 than in 1972. States showing the greatest percentage increases during that period Florida, 10.7 percent; Iowa, 10.1 percent; Arizona, 8 percent; Tennessee, 7.8 percent.

For more information, contact Kent Bramlett, Federal Highway Administration, 202/426-0187.

### FRA Publication

The Seventh Report to Congress on the High Speed Ground Transportation Act of 1965 and the Railroad Technology Program is available from the Federal Railroad Administration (FRA).

The report covers FRA activities in implementing the act during the year ending September 30, 1973, plus similar and interrelated work in railroad technological research, including activities at the FRA's High Speed Ground Test Center at Pueblo, Colorado.

Single copies of the report can be obtained from Office of Public Affairs, FRA, 400 7th Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

### Hillenbrand's Washington Report

202/785-9591

# Air Pollution Rules - Their Impact On Counties

by Carol Shaskan  
Legislative Research Assistant

The Clean Air Act of 1970 gave the federal government the power to establish air quality standards and to set deadlines for which complying with these standards. The major responsibility for carrying out the act falls with the states, who had to adopt state implementation plans (SIP) within nine months after passage of the act to insure compliance with designated ambient air quality standards.

Each state plan had to meet federal standards which consisted of two parts: primary and secondary. Primary standards, those protecting public health, had to be met by mid-1975. Secondary standards, those protecting the public welfare for safety of animals, crops, vegetation, etc., had to be met within a "reasonable time" after primary standards were achieved. Environmental Protection Agency has subsequently granted two-year extensions, until mid-1977, to many states to meet the national primary air standards in cases where the needed control technology is not available.

Upon reviewing state implementation plans, EPA determined that all state plans had failed to adequately analyze the impact of new growth on air quality maintenance for any significant period of time into the future and thus additional measures would be necessary to assure maintenance of ambient air quality standards.

Accordingly, the Administrator promulgated the following four regulations concerning new growth which states had to comply with in order for their implementation plans to be fully approved with respect to air quality maintenance areas:

## Air Quality Maintenance Plans

On June 18, 1973, EPA issued regulations requiring states to identify all those areas within their boundaries that may exceed any national air standards within the next ten years because of new growth. These areas are to be designated as Air Quality Maintenance Areas and by June 1975, states must develop ten-year air quality maintenance plans containing the necessary measures to assure that new growth will be compatible with maintenance of the National Air Standards.

There is concern by many that it is not possible to prepare a comprehensive plan taking into account the impact of future growth and development by June, 1975.

There is also concern that these Air Quality Maintenance Plans may incorporate provisions which are essentially land use controls.

EPA is in the process of developing guidelines to assist states in developing these ten-year plans. It should be emphasized that EPA recognizes the desire of local governments to prepare and implement those portions of the air quality maintenance plans which would impact upon their jurisdictions and is encouraging, but not requiring, states to accept local input into the plans.

## Indirect Sources

Under Section III of the Clean Air Act, regulations were issued requiring each state plan to have adequate procedures to review, and where necessary prevent, the construction or modification of any stationary sources in which emission standards would be harmful to air quality.

However, it was soon realized that

emission performance standards for stationary sources did not take into account pollutants caused by increased use of motor vehicles in an area.

Accordingly, EPA issued other regulations requiring the review, prior to construction, of facilities which generate significant amounts of auto traffic and are thus "indirect" sources (formerly called "complex") sources of air pollution. Indirect sources include highways and roads, parking facilities, retail, commercial and industrial facilities, recreation, amusement, sports and entertainment facilities, airports, office and government buildings, apartment and condominium buildings, and education facilities.

These regulations are effective July 1, 1974 and will be applicable to indirect sources commencing construction on or after January 1, 1975.

The regulations specify that the Administrator of EPA will designate the appropriate agency within each state to conduct the review. Under the Clean Air Act, the state does retain the overall review authority and must be designated upon request.

EPA is encouraging local governments to request designation; however, should the state pollution agency desire to conduct the review, the regulations encourage, but do not require, states to consult with all affected local governmental units.

Because of the potential impact that construction of projects which are indirect sources have on land use, the regulations require that where the designated agency is restricted to air pollution control, consultation must be made with the appropriate land use agency.

## Significant Deterioration

EPA is presently in the process of developing regulations in response to a Supreme Court decision affirming a U.S. District Court order that EPA cannot permit deterioration of the air quality in any part of any state.

Last summer, EPA proposed guidelines which set forth four alternate plans for preventing significant deterioration. After much debate on these initial regulations, EPA proposed new regulations representing a modification to one of the previous four alternative plans, the Area Classification Plan. This plan would classify three areas in regard to determination of air deterioration: Class I applies to those areas where any change in air quality could be considered significant; Class II applies to areas where some deterioration accompanying moderate well-controlled growth would be considered insignificant; Class III applies to areas where deterioration up to secondary standards would be significant.

These plans have caused concern over their impact, land use patterns and the roles of federal, state and local governments in the implementation of the new regulations. States are encouraged, but not required, to consult with local governments in designating areas within one of these three classifications.

## Transportation Control Plans

The 1970 Clean Air Act imposed stringent national standards on the emissions of carbon monoxide and hydrocarbons for 1975 and later-model cars.

However, in many heavily polluted metropolitan areas, EPA decided that even these federal auto emission standards would not be adequate to insure

attainment of national ambient air quality standards.

Accordingly, it issued further restraints on motor vehicle air pollution known as "transportation control plans" to lower air pollution levels in 38 major urban areas.

There are basic pollution control measures of varying degrees in all 38 plans. The first is not really "transportation" control, but rather a tightening of stationary sources of hydrocarbons. Hydrocarbons are pollutants emitted by automobiles. The secondary category involves emission controls, and the third category contains various measures to reduce auto emissions by reducing automobile use or "vehicle miles traveled".

It is over this third category that most debate has occurred. Such measures as reducing downtown parking spaces or instituting parking surcharges would facilitate reduction of VMT, but they have been labeled by many as unreasonable measures.

Other measures instituted for achieving these goals include exclusive bus lanes, vehicle inspection and maintenance programs, mass transit incentive plans by employers, controls on gas-handling operation, carpooling, and a contingency strategy on gasoline limitations.

Although the original compliance schedule for implementation of these plans was set at mid-1975, some metropolitan areas have been granted extensions until mid-1977.

There has been much concern that many of the transportation control measures may have severe effects on the economic growth and redevelopment of an area. In particular, fear of parking surcharges has turned many developers away from downtown business centers. In a time when many urban areas are trying to revitalize themselves by drawing industrial, commercial and cultural activities back to downtown areas, many charge that parking surcharges run counter to the efforts.

EPA subsequently rescinded parking surcharge requirements, but there is always the possibility that they will be reintroduced.

Both the Senate and House have recently passed amendments which would allow two-year delays for emission control standards. Yet similar delays (in some cases, until 1977) for compliance with primary ambient air quality standards have not been granted to metropolitan areas.

## Current Legislation

The energy crisis resulted in loud cries to relax air standards and permit a shift from clean to dirty fuels. On March 22, 1974, Russell Train, Administrator of the EPA, proposed a series of amendments to the Clean Air Act to make it flexible enough to respond to both energy and environmental needs. Briefly, these proposals would:

- Enable heavily polluted metropolitan areas to postpone the transportation control plans for up to ten years.
- Extend automobile emission standards for an additional two years.

- Authorize the President to order certain major fuel-burning sources to convert to the use of coal. Where coal conversion plans would be of more than one year's duration, environmental impact statements would be required.

- Enable EPA to review state implementation plans to determine if there will be enough low-sulfur content fuels as well

as stack gas scrubbing technology to meet the specified state schedules. If there is a shortage of low-sulfur fuels, EPA can extend compliance schedules.

- In order to encourage development of new technology, allow untested emission control technology to be utilized if EPA determines that there is a chance it will lead to eventually satisfactory emission control performance.

- Authorize EPA to impose civil penalties of up to \$25,000 per day to enforce air quality standards. Currently EPA is constrained to use of criminal penalties to enforce stationary source standards and limitations.

- Extend the authorizing authorities of the Clean Air Act for two additional years.

In addition, two proposals which EPA does not support were sent to Congress.

One would permit power plants to have indefinite use of alternative or intermittent control measures (such as extending smoke stacks) instead of requiring them to use permanent controls such as low-sulfur fuels or scrubbing technology. Those who support this proposal contend it will encourage the coal industry to make greater investments in new mines while allowing industrial sources to meet ambient air quality standards at a cost significantly lower than the cost of continuous emission control systems and with a smaller energy penalty. EPA's objection to allowing intermittent control systems to be used as permanent controls is based on the detrimental effects sulfur oxide gases have on the public health.

The second would revoke the recent court decision requiring EPA to set standards to prevent "significant deterioration" of the air in any area of the country. Supporters argue that this interpretation would place potential restrictions on the economic growth of states and counties.

It seems unlikely that any action will be taken on the Administration's proposal this year. Meantime, the House and Senate have each passed legislation (H.R. 14368) which contains provisions similar to the emergency energy legislation (S. 2589), vetoed by the President early in March 1974.

Both bills would relax clean air standards temporarily; however, the House bill contains much broader measures relaxing the standards.

The House bill would allow plants to convert to coal unless this conversion presented a "significant risk to public health." The Senate bill would allow factories to convert to coal only if this conversion would not impair the primary air quality standards as established by the Clean Air Act, or if the plants were located in areas where conversion would not lead to deterioration of the air below primary air standards.

Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Me.) has said, "In the near-term, coal conversions resulting from this act may be as few as a dozen, but those conversions can and will take pressure off the oil market without endangering public health."

Both bills include identical provisions to delay auto emission controls for as much as two years.

The Senate version of H.R. 14368 contains two additional provisions which were not included in the House bill:

- A one-year extension of funding for the 1970 Clean Air Act at the same \$475

[Continued on following page]

# Impact Aid Differences Go To Conference Committee

The Senate and House have each passed amendments extending the Elementary and Secondary Education Act and a conference on the Senate version (S 1539) and House version (HR 69) is expected to begin sometime next week.

The major item affecting counties to be discussed in conference are the amendments relating to impact aid.

HR 69 does not significantly change the provisions of impact aid from the current law. The Senate bill (S 1539), however, was changed significantly by the passage of the Beall Amendment which allows for reform of the impact aid program in a reasonable manner beginning fiscal year 1976.

The following comparison was prepared from materials provided by the House Minority Staff of the full Committee on Education and Welfare.

### Impact Aid Priority Funding

Category "A" children are those whose parents live and work on federal property (military). The House bill does not change the present law which pays for "A" children at the full level of local contribution. The Senate version provides

that districts with 25 percent or more "A" children will get 100 percent entitlements, and districts with less than 25 percent "A" children will only be reimbursed for 90 percent of the local contribution.

### Impact Aid "B" Children

Category "B" children are those whose parents work on but live off federal property. The House bill does not change the existing law which reimburses districts at half the local contribution rate. The Senate bill established four differential payment rates for "B" children. Military would be entitled to 50 percent for local contribution rate per child; non-military would be entitled to 45 percent if they live within the county; non-military living out-of-county would qualify for 40 percent; non-military children who live outside of the state would not qualify for

any payment.

### Category "C" Children

Category "C" children living in public housing. The House bill keeps the present provisions, but in the Senate version, "C" children are eliminated as a separate category and made "A" or "B" children depending upon whether their parents work on federal property.

### State Equalization

Under HR 69, the state may count impact aid if it has an acceptable state equalization plan. A state equalization plan provides that the state collects money from property taxes and has a formula to ensure that poor districts will get equal money for education. Under the Senate version, a state would have to have adopted a state equalization plan after

June 30, 1972 in order to count impact funds.

### Impact Aid for Handicapped

The House version says handicapped children whose parents are connected with the federal government are to be counted 1.5 times in districts which maintain special education programs. This reflects the higher costs of educating handicapped children. The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

### Hold Harmless

The House bill has no change from the current law which sets the hold harmless rate at 85 percent whereas in the Senate bill no district would receive less than 90 percent of what it had received in the previous year.

## Air Pollution

*(Continued from preceding page)*

million authorization level; and

- An exemption from EPA and other environmental agencies from the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) requirements that agencies file environmental impact statements on policies and programs.

The Senate bill, however, deleted a number of key provisions that were included in the House bill too:

- Ban parking surcharges by EPA;
- Require the Administrator of EPA to study and report to Congress on the necessity of parking surcharges and other related transportation control measures; and

- Require a study to be conducted for Congress on energy conservation, fuel economy and public transportation incentives.

The differences in these bills are presently being ironed out in a conference committee.

### Funding for Local Pollution Control Agencies

In February, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) sent a letter to Russell Train concerning the budget of EPA. OMB told Train that "... Federal grants to states and local pollution control agencies are to be phased out starting in fiscal year 1976. Your agency is expected to announce this decision not later than June 30, 1974, and encourage and assist the affected agencies to become self-sufficient."

In a letter to governors, Train promised that EPA would continue to carry out its commitment to state and local air and water pollution control agencies until adequate measures are developed to allow states and localities to become self-sufficient without decreasing their program effectiveness. However, OMB has not yet rescinded its original request to EPA.

NACo will be meeting with OMB and EPA on June 6 to discuss this issue. Jean Packard, Chairman of the Fairfax County (Virginia) Board and Chairman for Air Quality, NACo Environment and Energy Steering Committee, and Robert Lunche, Air Pollution Control Officer of the County of Los Angeles, will attend this informal meeting to discuss the impact that a cutback of EPA funds will have on their counties as well as others.

# NACo's 39th Annual Conference

## States and Counties in Partnership for the People

July 14-17, 1974

Dade County, Florida

Make reservations directly with:

Miami Beach Tourist and Convention Bureau  
555 17th Street  
Miami Beach, Florida 33139

DEADLINE: JULY 5, 1974

COUNTY \_\_\_\_\_

### HOTEL CHOICE

First \_\_\_\_\_

Second \_\_\_\_\_

(Please circle preference)

single double/twin suite rate \$

Arrival date \_\_\_\_\_ Departure date \_\_\_\_\_

Time \_\_\_\_\_

### MAKE RESERVATION FOR:

Name \_\_\_\_\_

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### PERSON MAKING THESE RESERVATIONS:

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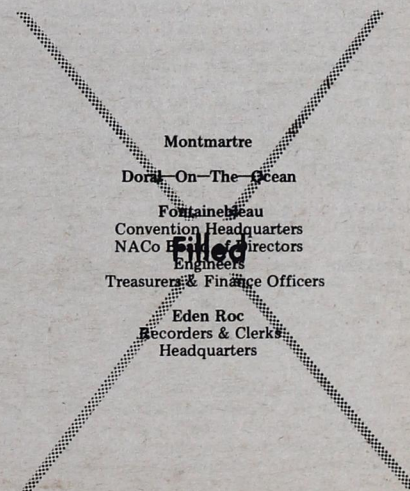
City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip Code \_\_\_\_\_

Phone \_\_\_\_\_

### HOTELS

Barcelona  
Single \$14  
Double \$16

Hyatt House (previously Playboy Plaza)  
Single or twin \$22-32  
Suite \$75 (2 rooms)  
\$104 (3 rooms)



## AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

We are very concerned about information contained in a column on May 29 by the highly respected syndicated columnist David S. Broder indicating that General Revenue Sharing is in trouble.

He cites a survey of Congressional attitudes toward revenue sharing completed recently by Congressman L.H. Fountain's (D.-N.C.) Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations.

To quote Broder, "... the replies from almost 40 percent of the House and Senate members appear ominous for this keystone of Mr. Nixon's "New Federalism" program.

"They (the replies) imply that if the Democrats enjoy the mid-term election victory this November that many of them now predict, it may be a close question whether revenue-sharing is continued in anything like its present form.

"While many believe that Congress would not dare turn off the revenue-sharing tap, such scholars of the Federal system as Harvard's Samuel Beer argue that passage of general revenue sharing was possible only under the peculiar circumstances of 1972 - a divided government, with neither party united on priority domestic goals of its own - and that its continuance is at least problematical.

"What this suggests is that if the Democrats are greatly augmented in numbers in the November election a major push to terminate general revenue-sharing or to tie it more tightly to federal priority programs may be expected in the next Congress."

### NACo's Response

At our annual conference in Miami Beach, July 14-17, we are going to take a reading of this situation and will be launching a national effort (hopefully with the mayors and governors) to build Congressional understanding of revenue sharing by both incumbents and their challengers in the House and the one-third of the Senate which is up for re-election.

This is all the more reason to make plans now to be at Miami Beach and help in this effort.

### Air Pollution

NACo has been working closely with the Environmental Protection Agency to insure that counties are given the opportunity to implement regulations issued to enforce the standards of the 1970 Clean Air Act. We are optimistic that EPA understands the needs of counties to play a major role in enforcing these regulations, many of which strongly affect land use controls.

Details of these regulations, as well as other developments that have occurred in air programs are in an article on page 10. In addition, we will be holding a special briefing on Saturday, July 13 before our annual convention in Miami to discuss the impact that these regulations will have on counties. We urge county officials to attend this briefing to find out how these recently issued air pollution regulations will affect their counties.

### NACo Open House

The National Association of Counties has experienced a fantastic growth in membership and in the extent of services offered directly to counties by the national office in cooperation with state associations of counties and affiliates.

In this issue we are publishing our first "score card." A special section details the

organizations and structure of NACo in hopes that it will help county officials make better use of the services of the Association. It's our first effort and like any first effort, there are bound to be gaps and omissions.

We hope that you will both study the insert and set it aside for quick reference when a problem crops up that we may be able to help with.

We are also cordially inviting you to come to the NACo offices and see your facilities and meet your staff. With 30,000 officials from 1,200 member counties this requires a little bit of organization, so we are designating the first Friday in each month as "NACo Open House." We will have a regular parade of staff people available from each department to answer questions and provide assistance.

Our first Open House will be Friday, June 7. The following dates will also be reserved for member (and non-member) county visits: July 5; August 2; September 6; October 4; November 1; and December 6.

Come see NACo in Action!

### Bad News

We regret to report the death of Goodman Hall, Chairman of the Board, Lee County, Georgia. NACo sends condolences to the family and friends.

### Good News

The National Association of Social Workers has selected David C. Hollister, Chairman of the Ingham County Board of Commissioners, as its "Public Citizen of the Year." Hollister was selected because of his outstanding contributions in teaching, elected office and community service, reported the association. Hollister was elected to the Ingham County Board in 1968 at age 26. He has served two terms as Chairman of the Board.

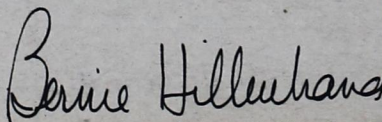
### Health Care Costs

Secretary of Health, Education and Welfare Casper W. Weinberger has just written us to alert counties to the new dangers of runaway inflation in health care costs. The Economic Stabilization Act expired on April 30, leaving the health care industry without controls.

Secretary Weinberger notes, "An unbridled increase in the costs of care will have two principal short-term effects. It will increase significantly the direct, out-of-pocket costs incurred by consumers of health care, and it will increase costs of publicly funded health care insurance programs."

Because of the enormous stakes involved for counties, our officials may wish to assemble major health provider organizations and ask for voluntary restraints as the Secretary has done nationally. He pointed out to the group that unbridled rises may cause Congress to react with a surprise "shock treatment" similar to Phase I and Phase II of the economic program.

Sincerely yours,



Bernard F. Hillenbrand  
Executive Director

## Coming Events

### JUNE

6 - 7	Region II Federal Aid Briefing	Happauge, N.Y. Colonie Resort	William Morrissey 516/727-4700
9 - 12	Montana Association of Counties Annual Conference	Missoula, Montana	Dean Zinnecker 406/442-5209
13 - 14	NACo Disaster Management & Funding Conference	Atlanta, Georgia Royal Coach Inn	Charles Wall 202/785-9577
19 - 21	Association of County Commissioners of Alabama Annual Conference	Birmingham, Alabama	O.H. Sharpless 205/263-7594
	New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders Annual Conference	Camden, New Jersey Cherry Hill Inn	Jack Lamping 609/394-3467
23 - 27	Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference	Hershey, Pennsylvania	C. Robert Budd 717/232-7554
24 - 25	NACo/IPMA Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974	Washington, D.C.	Dana Baggett 202/833-1545
26 - 29	Washington State Association of Counties Annual Conference	Seattle, Washington	Jack Rogers 206/357-5536

### JULY

11 - 12	NACo/IPMA Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974	Los Angeles California	Dana Baggett 202/833-1545
13	NACo/CIC Mid-Year Briefing	Miami Beach, Florida	Fritschler 202/785-9577
14 - 17	NACo National Convention	Miami Beach, Florida	Rod Kendig 202/785-9577
19 - 20	Mississippi Association of Supervisors Annual Conference	Biloxi, Mississippi	601/355-2211
25 - 27	Maryland Association of Counties Annual Conference	Ocean City, Maryland	Joseph J. Murnane 301/268-5884

### AUGUST

1 - 2	NACo/IPMA Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974	Chicago Illinois	Dana Baggett 202/833-1545
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## NACo Staff Contacts

To help people reach the proper person at NACo, a list of contacts and their general areas of responsibility has been compiled.  
Telephone: 202/785-9577

Aging Services	Mary Brugger
Bicentennial (ARBA)	Bruce Talley
Child Welfare Services	Mary Brugger
Community Development	John Murphy
County Administration	Rod Kendig
County Finance	John Thomas
Criminal Justice (LEAA)	Donald Murray
Economic Development (EDA)	Jim Evans
Education	Mike Gemmill
Emergency Preparedness	Charles Wall
Energy (FEO) (Tel: 202/254-8550)	Harry Johnson
Environmental Quality (EPA)	Carol Shaskan
Federal Regulations	Carol Shaskan
Grantsmanship	Alicean Fritschler
Health (HEW)	Mike Gemmill
Human Services Integration (Allied Services, OEO)	Al Templeton
Labor-Management	Donald Brezine
Mailing List	Grenda Wiggins
Management Improvement (IPA)	Gary Mann
Manpower (DOL)	Jon Weintraub
Membership	Linda Ganschintz
New County	John Thomas
OEO Legislation	John Murphy
Parks and Recreation (HUD and Interior)	Jim Evans
Planning and Land Use (HUD and Interior)	Jim Evans
Public Information	Dorothy Stimpson
Public Works	Bill Maslin
Publications	Linda Ganschintz
Record Keeping	Florence Zeller
Regionalism	Terry Schutten
Revenue Sharing	Ralph Tabor
Rural Affairs (USDA)	Jim Evans
Solid Waste (EPA)	Roger Bason
States Issues	Bruce Talley
Transportation	Marian Hankerd