

County News

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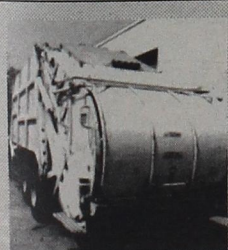
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By Bob Fogel
associate legislative director

In a major victory for NACo, the U.S. Senate Budget Committee recommended an obligation ceiling of \$14 billion for the Federal Aid Highway Program in FY91.

The Senate figure is \$1.8 billion above the current year level and \$2 billion more than the administration-requested level of \$12 billion. This follows a House-passed budget resolution which assumes a \$13.3 billion spending level for the highway program.

With NACo in the lead role, the state and local government public interest groups have made an increase in highway spending a high priority for the '91 budget. The impetus for pushing for this increase has been both the need for more money for highways and the large balance in the highway trust fund. In a letter to the leadership of the House and Senate, the groups stated, "The elected officials we represent are charged with building and maintaining highways and bridges. We do this in partnership

with the federal government and expect, as do the taxpayers of the nation, that taxes collected for a specific and very important purpose, ought to be spent and not withheld."

NACo Executive Director John Thomas said he was very pleased by the budget committee's action. "It is gratifying that Congress is finally beginning to recognize the problems facing the nation's infrastructure and appears to be willing to spend additional funds to do something about it," he said.

In the House, the Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee is next in considering the funding level of the highway program. NACo testified before this subcommittee last month and requested a \$15 billion figure for the Federal Aid Highway Program. In the Senate, the next step is for the full Senate to consider the budget resolution. Like all budget matters this year, there is a degree of uncertainty because of the negotiations between the president and the Congress on how to reduce the deficit.

Congress moves AIDS measures

By Thomas L. Joseph, III
associate legislative director

Both the U.S. Senate and House have taken recent action on bills providing AIDS grants to all 50 states, and emergency relief to the 13 urban counties and cities with more than 2,000 AIDS cases.

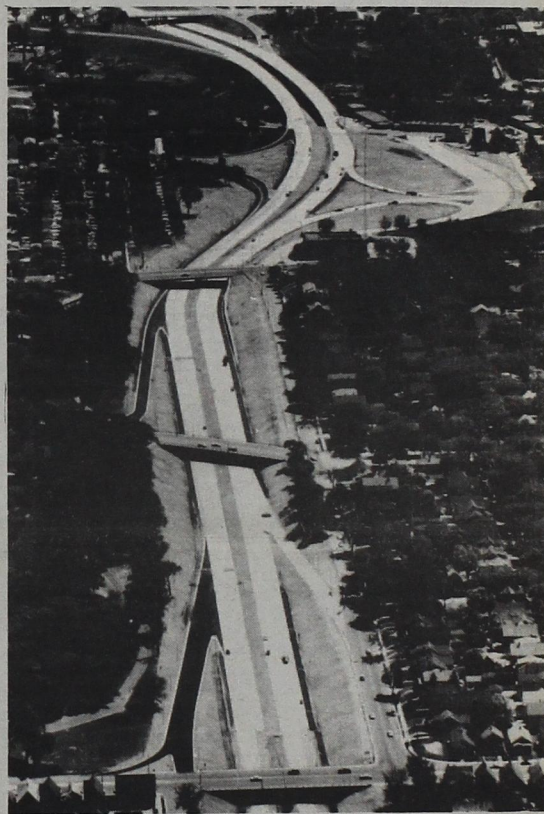
After three days of lengthy floor debate, the Senate passed, by a vote of 95-4, the Ryan White Comprehensive AIDS Resources Emergency Act (S. 2240). Sponsored by U.S. Senators Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), the bill authorizes \$300 million for states to fund a variety of services to individuals with HIV infection or AIDS. Eligible uses include funds for AZT and other therapeutics, continuing health insurance, developing home health services, and creating local consortia of service providers to care for HIV infected individuals. States will be required to develop a comprehensive plan to deliver services to individuals in urban

and rural areas.

The bill also authorizes \$300 million in emergency relief to metropolitan areas. The funds would be used to support hospitals, clinics, community health centers and other facilities serving a large number of persons with AIDS. Funds would also be available to provide a range of outpatient services. Under the bill, the funds will be targeted to the chief elected official of the city or urban county that administers the public health agency serving the greatest number of individuals with AIDS. The chief elected official shall also appoint a local council to establish priorities for allocating funds. Half of the emergency funds would be distributed within 60 days.

Amendments adopted by the Senate included requiring states to have procedures for notifying sexual partners of those testing positive for HIV. Similar language is in the House bill. The Senate also adopted language prohibiting federal funds to pro-

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Crime bill would aid drug-hit counties

By Donald Murray
associate legislative director

A new provision in omnibus crime legislation now pending in the U.S. Senate would enable counties to qualify for federal assistance as "drug emergency areas."

The legislation, with an authorization level of \$300 million, would allow any state or local government, without regard to size or population, to apply for funds.

Modeled after federal disaster assistance legislation, the proposed law requires a presidential declaration and sets a cap of \$50 million for any jurisdiction.

The legislation defines "major drug-related emergency" as "any occasion or instance in which drug abuse or drug-related violence reaches such levels, as determined by the president, that federal assis-

tance is needed to supplement state and local efforts and capabilities to save lives, and to protect property and public health and safety."

While the "disaster" provisions of the crime bill are incorporated in the pending legislation, the future of the crime package remains in doubt.

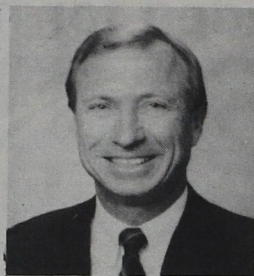
A flood of 271 proposed amendments were pending as of Thursday, May 24. A cloture vote was scheduled for June 5 to eliminate extraneous amendments.

Credentials Update

Dorchester County, Md. was inadvertently omitted from the voting credentials list in the last issue of *County News*. If your county was also omitted, please call Susan Parrish, NACo membership coordinator.

America's counties Spotlighting waste management

By Randy Franke
commissioner
Marion County, Ore.



Commissioner Randy Franke
Marion County, Ore.

An issue which has touched all counties is how we manage our solid waste in an environmentally-safe method — and what will be the cost. The U.S. Congress has wrestled with this issue in the Clean Air Act and will again during the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) reauthorization.

NACo's Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee spent considerable time providing information for the U.S. Senate's clean air bill which was passed on April 3. This bill has new requirements addressing non-attainment, mobile sources, municipal incinerators, acid rain and air toxins.

The committee's strategy for the Clean Air Act was to have a balanced approach which would not require any one area to solve all the air quality problems, but rather spread the responsibility and cost.

An area of great concern was waste disposal and the impact that any new emission standards would have on solid waste-to-energy facilities, or on the disposal of the ash produced after incineration. The Senate's Clean Air Act will require waste-to-energy facilities to be built with state-of-the-art emission control equipment (scrubbers and baghouses).

The Senate bill also addresses ash and requires a composite lined or a double-lined facility. Additionally, ash testing procedures will be developed by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. This bill will help put an end to the uncertainty that has faced many counties, like Marion County, Ore., which are using, or were planning to use, waste-to-energy as part of an integrated solid waste management system.

Marion County has faced this uncertainty since the early 1980s when county officials first began to plan for a waste-to-energy facility. Marion County was fortunate; we decided early in the last decade to construct a state-of-the-art waste-to-energy facility as well as a composite lined ashfill. However, this decision was made more difficult without clearly defined federal regulation.

The committee will now have to turn its attention toward RCRA reauthorization and its impact on recycling and standards for municipal sanitary landfills. The RCRA reauthorization will have a much broader impact on counties as the majority of the waste we dispose of currently goes to municipal sanitary landfills. Again, the committee's goal will be to provide for environmentally-sound requirements while keeping in mind that any change will cause the cost of disposal to increase for our citizens.

The public's concern for environmentally-sound solid waste management, including expanded recycling efforts, has had an impact on Congress, and the result is an increase in legislation around environmental issues. I believe that this trend will continue and probably will include a mandatory recycling program in the future.

The challenge for the Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee will be to sensitize Congress to the fact that environmental protection and integrated solid waste management systems are important to all of us. But counties can no longer be expected to implement these environmental controls and new requirements without financial assistance from Congress.

(Ed. Note: Commissioner Franke is chair of NACo's Environment, Energy and Land Use Steering Committee and chairman of the Marion County Board of Commissioners.)

House-Senate seek middle ground on rural development

By David Zimet
NACo fellow

Working to find a compromise on the recently passed rural development bills, U.S. House and Senate staff have narrowed the areas of major disagreement to about seven or eight issues.

Earlier last month, U.S. Senator Patrick Leahy (D-Vt.), Agriculture Committee chairman, and U.S. Representative Glenn English (D-Okla.), chief sponsor of the House-passed bill, met to discuss the procedures for a Senate/House conference. They agreed that a separate conference, apart from the farm bill, should be called to work out a compromise bill. They also agreed that staff should meet first to determine the major areas of agreement and disagreement in the two bills (H.R. 3581 and S. 1036).

The actual scheduling of a conference committee will be heavily influenced by the pace of the farm bill markup in the agriculture committees. The Rural Development Conference Committee could start meeting as early as mid-June.

Comparison of bills

In general, both the House and the Senate seek to promote rural economic development by: supporting small businesses and small business development; improving telecommunications systems via rural electric cooperatives; providing technical assistance to businesses and communities (especially in the area of planning); augmenting public water and sewerage treatment capacities; and providing special funds for counties dependent upon national forests.

Structure

H.R. 3581 would require a reorganization of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). The Rural Development Administration (RDA) would be created to administer FmHA programs that involve rural development. In addition, the secretary of agriculture would transfer to the RDA "the powers, duties and assets of the agencies, offices and other entities

in the Department of Agriculture, or elements thereof, related to the performance of rural development functions." The Senate has no such provision, but does seek to create new mechanisms to establish revolving fund loans to support approved local businesses.

Revolving loan funds

Only the Senate bill authorizes revolving loan funds for small provisions. The House bill originally allowed states to establish revolving

governments could determine how some of the rural development funds would be expended.

The funding authorization for this program is \$300 million over three years.

Economic review panels

Under the House bill, in order to receive funds, a state must have a rural economic review panel. The panel would have no more than 16 members and would be comprised of representatives of counties, cities, area agencies, state agencies, bankers, rural utility cooperatives and non-member-owned utility companies. The panel would review and approve the plans of local areas and regions. All requests for funding would have to demonstrate how the funds would help to implement the plan. In addition, the panel would rank projects to be funded under RDA programs. The ranking would be submitted to the secretary of agriculture.

The Senate bill has no comparable provision.

Authority to transfer funds

Under H.R. 3581, the secretary of agriculture would have the authority to transfer up to \$90 million of rural development loan funds. The fund transfer would only take place to satisfy project recommendations and rankings submitted by the state economic review panels. In FY90, there is a total of \$540 million in direct loan funds for water and sewer, community facilities, and business and industry projects. Rural development grant

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Analysis

ing loan funds, but this provision was deleted on the House floor. Loan funds would be available for small businesses in rural areas defined as, "all territory of a state that is not within the outer boundary of any city or town, having a population of 20,000 or more."

Under the Senate bill, a temporary (five years) "Rural Partnerships Investment Board" would be established to provide lines of credit for "eligible entities ... to establish, maintain or expand revolving funds ... used to make or guarantee loans." Among the eligible entities that are specifically mentioned, are local and state governments, their entities, tribal entities, regional councils, or other non-profit community development organizations. One of the criteria for successful application for such credit is that the applicant match, dollar for dollar, the amount of the line of credit. Thus, because these entities would determine the loan recipients, state and local



Budget meetings debate numbers, process

By Kathy Gramp
budget analyst

After two weeks of meetings, congressional and White House leaders appear willing to trim the deficit by \$400 billion to \$500 billion over the next five years. However, discussions on how to achieve the savings have focused more on budget process than on specifics.

The idea of saving roughly \$400 billion by FY95 is not new. Both the U.S. House and Senate budget plans envisioned comparable savings over the five-year period. It is hoped that erasing an additional \$100 billion (up to \$500 billion) will be enough to balance the budget even under the new, higher estimates of the deficit. For FY91, this goal could require savings of \$45 billion to \$60 billion.

Deciding on the size of the deficit package has taken longer than usual, because the deficit is hard to pin down. The biggest wild card facing the forecasters and negotiators is the cost of the savings & loan (S&L) bailout.

Changes in the number, timing and value of thrifts (savings & loan institutions) being liquidated can push outlays up or down, making the deficit a moving target. For FY91, the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) suggests that the Resolution Trust Corporation may need \$28 billion for "working capital" to acquire the assets of failing thrifts (excluding interest). When the assets are sold, however, the government should recoup some or all of this money.

Not counting the S&L working capital, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) now expects the FY91 deficit to range from \$123 billion to \$138 billion (up from its January estimate of \$101 billion). Confirming this increase, CBO reported that lower tax receipts and related costs could add \$15 billion to \$25 billion to their previous forecast, raising the specter of a FY91 deficit ranging from \$149 billion to \$159 billion.

How deficits of this magnitude would effect the economy remains unclear. The administration wants to curb the deficit, because "[economic] growth is not as strong or secure as it should be." It has been suggested that interest rates may ease if the government, as the country's biggest borrower, reduces its demand for credit.

Budget Analysis

However, many economists have interjected a new warning: Cutting next year's deficit by more than \$55 billion could do more harm than good. Because the government is also the nation's largest "consumer," they argue that reducing spending by more than one percent of GNP (or \$55 billion) could dampen economic growth.

The negotiators must weigh this economic advice against the statutory limits in the Gramm-Rudman-Hollings (GRH) law. If left unchanged, the \$64 billion deficit target in GRH for FY91 would force reductions far in excess of the \$55 billion benchmark suggested by economists. If OMB's \$138 billion guess proves correct, for example, the deficit would exceed the GRH target by \$74 billion (excluding the money for S&L working capital).

This may prompt the negotiators to ease or scrap the annual targets in GRH, which now require a balanced budget by FY93. In addition, the S&L working capital expenses may be dropped from the GRH calculations, based on the technical recommendations of OMB, CBO and other analysts. Some oppose that idea, however, seeing it as more budget gimmickry.

If lawmakers retain the GRH approach, the administration wants to close some of the loopholes in the law. Right now, the threat of "sequestration" (automatic cuts) only applies once. The ax falls only at the beginning of a fiscal year if the estimated deficit exceeds the target. Nothing happens if changes during

the year push actual deficits beyond the limit.

(CBO's current estimate of this year's deficit now ranges from \$170 billion to \$203 billion, roughly double the FY90 GRH limit of \$100 billion.)

This has spawned a variety of gimmicks. Paydays have been shifted from one year to the next, supplemental appropriations have been used to add funding, and programs like the U.S. Postal Service have been moved off-budget. To curb these practices, the White House has proposed enforcing the limits midway through the fiscal year, and having multi-year goals.

Even substantive reductions in the deficit may involve procedural

issues. OMB Director Richard Darman has suggested that the president should be given expanded power over the budget, such as the line-item veto, in exchange for a tax increase.

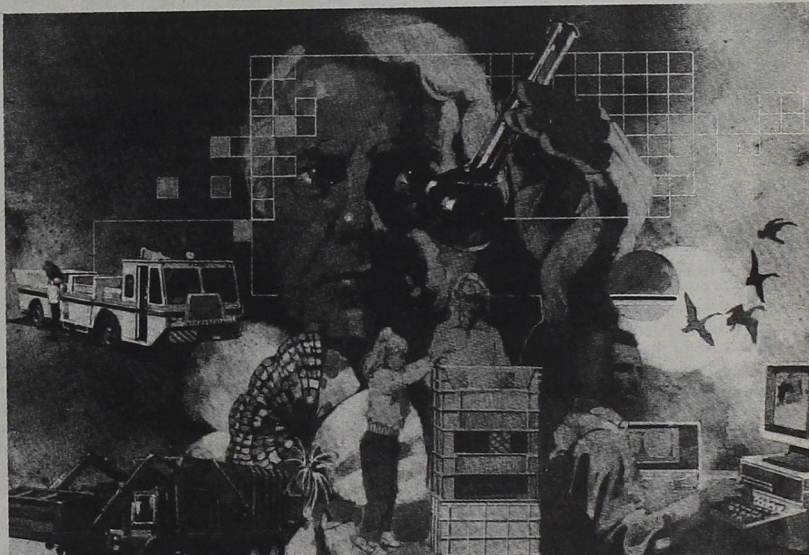
As with President Reagan, this proposal may reflect political more than fiscal considerations. Line-item vetoes would probably have a limited impact on federal spending because they would not affect the roughly 60 percent of the budget controlled by statutes (e.g. Social Security, Medicare, and interest on the public debt).

Key Republicans and Democrats staunchly oppose giving up the legislature's imprint on the budget.

U.S. Senate Majority Leader George Mitchell (D-Maine) also said that since the Democrats are not proposing tax increases, such a "deal" is not possible. He ruled out the line-item veto as part of any deficit reduction package.

The entangled debate about forecasts and procedures clouds the outlook for speedy action on an agreement.

U.S. House Budget Committee Chairman Leon Panetta (D-Calif.) has warned that unless a deal can be struck in the next few weeks, the deficit package may be in limbo until after the fall elections. That could spell political trouble this summer when lawmakers will face a boost in the debt limit.



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vide clean needles for intravenous drug users.

In the House, the full Energy and Commerce Committee passed a similar bill by voice vote.

Under its version (H.R. 4785), the committee authorized funds for an emergency relief program similar to the Senate bill. The House legislation also would provide funds for states and health facilities to provide confidential testing and counseling and therapeutic treatments. Authored by U.S. Representative Henry Waxman (D-Calif.), the bill's markup was rela-

tively non-controversial. The only amendment attracting a great deal of debate was one offered by U.S. Representative William Danne-meyer (D-Calif.) requiring states to report the names or other personal identifying information on individuals testing positive for HIV. The committee rejected the amendment 25-18.

The House bill awaits floor action in June. Provisions offered by Rep. Waxman granting Medicaid to income-eligible individuals with HIV will be offered as part of a reconciliation bill later in the year.

NACo ON THE MOVE

Several counties were honored by the U.S. Administration on Aging, last month, for outstanding public/private partnerships providing exemplary services to senior citizens. **Michael Benjamin**, legislative staff, attended the ceremony where the following counties received awards: Clearfield, Pa.; Randolph, N.C.; Salt Lake, Utah; San Francisco, Calif.; and Tom Green, Texas. Also in May, Benjamin met with homeless policy work groups and U.S. Department of Health and Human Services officials on the effect of proposed reforms, on states and counties, to Aid to Families With Dependent Children (AFDC) Emergency Assistance/Special Needs programs. Readers should direct their concerns about the programs to Benjamin at 202/393-6226.

Legislative staff **Haron Battle** spoke about pending housing legislation at the National Organization of Black County Officials' meeting in Savannah, Ga., May 24-25, where Atlanta Mayor Maynard Jackson and Andrew Young, former Atlanta mayor and contender for the state's governor's race, also spoke. NACo President **Ann Klinger**, Third Vice President **John Stroger**, NACo Executive Director **John Thomas** and legislative staff **Larry Jones** also attended. On May 30, Battle toured housing and community development projects in Fairfax County, Va., along with officials from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development, Capitol Hill and other public interest groups.

The staff of NACo's Employment and Training Project traveled throughout the country last month advancing NACo's employment policies. **Jerry McNeil**, director of the project, spoke in Pueblo, Colo. on what the '90s will bring in the employment and training field before the state's service delivery area officials. Research Associate **Marilou Fallis** was in Richmond, Va. before a group of private industry council and local elected officials speaking on Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) program evaluation. Fallis was also in Nashville, Tenn. moderating workshops at a training seminar for the Consortium on Implementing the Family Support Act, of which NACo is a member. She also attended a conference held by the Franklin County, Ohio, and Ohio State Departments of Human Services, in Columbus, Ohio on supportive services in the Joint Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program. **Stephanie Heline**, research associate, spoke about the JTPA Alumni Week at the U.S. Department of Labor's Region VI conference in Dallas, Texas. In Chicago, Ill., Research Associate **Neil Bomberg** represented NACo at a training seminar on negotiating skills for job training officials.

NACo's National Center for County Health Policy hosted a meeting, in late April, of state and local mental health officials to discuss state/local relations in implementing the Comprehensive Mental Health Services Plan. Results of the meeting will soon be available through the Center and a workshop on this topic is planned for NACo's Annual Conference in Miami, Fla. Co-director of the Center, **Mary Uyeda**, and NACo legislative staff **Tom Joseph** attended the National Rural Health Association's annual meeting in New Orleans, La. in May.

Last month, Deputy Director **Ed Ferguson** and Meetings Manager **Dottie Byars** conducted advance work for future NACo conferences in Salt Lake County, Utah and Hennepin County, Minn., sites of the 1991 and '92 Annual Conferences; and Maricopa County, Ariz., site of this year's Employment and Human Services Conference.

During a recent trip to Washington, D.C., President **Ann Klinger** met with Charles Meeks, executive director of the National Sheriff's Association, about joint activities between the two organizations.

Cable television legislation was the subject of meetings legislative staff **Bob Fogel** had with staff of the members of the U.S. Senate Commerce Committee last month. Highway funding was discussed at another meeting with staff of the U.S. Senate Transportation Appropriations Subcommittee, May 23.

Legislative staff **Donald Murray** talked about the possibility of congressional hearings on jail industries in meetings with both counsels of the U.S. House Subcommittee on Crime.

NACo Executive Director **John Thomas** traveled to Boston, Mass., late last month, for a meeting of the National Academy for Public Administration.

(Compiled by Susan D. Grubb)

House approves Head Start and Community Services Block Grant

By Michael L. Benjamin
associate legislative director

On the eve of the 25th anniversary of the Head Start Program, the U.S. House of Representatives overwhelmingly (404-14) approved the Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 (H.R. 4151), which expands the Head Start Act and the Community Services Block Grant Act.

President Lyndon Johnson created Head Start as a pilot program under the Economic Opportunity Act of 1964 on May 18, 1965. Since then, the program has provided more than 11 million preschool-aged children from low-income families with comprehensive services. These services address their educational, social, nutritional, health and other needs to help them begin school on an equal basis with their more advantaged peers.

The Human Services Reauthorization Act of 1990 would expand funding for Head Start so that the program would allow all eligible 3- and 4-year-olds to participate in Head Start by 1994, along with the 30 percent of eligible 5-year-olds who are not in a public school program. It will also provide funds to improve the quality of Head Start programs to improve staff salaries, upgrade facilities and hire additional staff.

The bill authorizes the following amounts to be appropriated: \$2.4 billion in 1991; \$4.3 billion in 1992; \$5.9 billion in 1993; and \$7.7 billion in 1994.

Under the president's budget, Head Start would have seen only a \$500 million increase, primarily targeted to 4-year-olds.

The act also reauthorizes the Community Services Block Grant (CSBG) through FY94. The CSBG program enables community action agencies (CAA) and counties to serve low-income families. It is the only federal program specifically mandated to provide a range of services having a major impact on the causes of poverty.

Of particular concern to counties was an amendment offered by U.S. Representative Thomas J. Tauke (R-Iowa) which would have eliminated a waiver in three states (Colorado, Utah and Wyoming) permitting counties to directly administer CSBG funds. NACo staff worked with U.S. Representative Craig Thomas (R-Wyo.) to forge a compromise which had three components: appeal rights of

CAAs, direct funding of CAAs, and participation of low-income communities in the waiver states.

The first part of the compromise amendment offered by Rep. Tauke will provide CCA with the right to appeal to the county, the state, and ultimately to the U.S. Department of Health and Human Services if their basic CSBG block grants are substantially reduced.

The second part permits those counties which receive funds in the waiver states to request that the state provide funds directly to an eligible CAA, rather than have the funds pass through the county—an existing option for counties.

The third part requires counties in waiver states to involve low-income people in deciding how to best use CSBG funds to serve the


needs of the low-income community—which is also in the current law.

The bill would authorize for the CSBG program: \$451 million for FY91; \$460 million for 1992; \$480 million for FY93; and \$500 million for FY94.

In its budget proposal, the Bush administration would have eliminated the CSBG Program.

Action on the bill moves to the Senate with markup scheduled for June 13 by the Children, Family, Drugs and Alcoholism Subcommittee of the Committee on Labor and Human Resources.

NACo holds that the current waiver language does not need "fixing." Its legislative representatives will be working with Senate staff to accept that position.

 **Reminder**
Advance registration
for the Annual Conference
closes June 8!

County News

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

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Glick takes reins as WIR president

Betty Glick, assembly member from Kenai Peninsula Borough, Alaska, was installed as Western Interstate Region (WIR) president, May 11, at the WIR Annual Conference in Anchorage. She succeeded Commissioner Jim McNall, Bonner County, Idaho.

Also sworn in as new WIR officers during the dinner ceremony were Alan Jacobson, commissioner, Flathead County, Mont. and Pete Coleman, commissioner, Wasatch County, Utah.

Jacobson will serve as WIR's first vice president and Coleman becomes its second vice president.

Glick is a past president of the Kenai Peninsula Borough Assembly where she has served for eight years. She is also a past president of the Alaska Municipal League.

Prior to her election as assemblywoman, she served for seven years on the Kenai City Council, with one term as vice-mayor.

Long active in civic affairs, Glick is a founding member of the



Betty Glick
WIR president

borough's Junior Achievement program and a member of the statewide board.

Also honored at WIR's Annual Banquet was former WIR president, Dale White, who received the Dale Sowards Award for his efforts on behalf of public lands counties across the country.

National accounting board sets new rules

The Governmental Accounting Standards Board (GASB) has issued three new statements affecting state and local government accounting practices.

Effective June 15, 1994, state and local governments, under GASB Statement 11, will be required to use an accrual basis of accounting to recognize government fund revenues and expenditures. The new focus is intended to help financial report users assess whether current revenues are sufficient to pay for current services.

Statement 11 also provides criteria for recognizing tax revenues on an accrual basis, and sets standards for certain governmental fund operating expenditures, including prepaid items, supplies inventories and compensated absences other than earned sick leave.

Statement 12, effective June 15, 1990, requires state and local government employers to provide disclosures about post-employment benefits other than pensions.

This includes: a description of the benefits, the employee groups covered, and the employer and employee obligations to contribute; a description of the statutory, contractual, or other authority un-

der which benefit provisions and obligations to contribute are established; a description of the accounting and financing policies for those benefits; and the expenditures/expenses for those benefits recognized for the period and other related data.

Finally, Statement 13 sets standards for state and local government to account for operating leases with scheduled rent increases. The statement is effective for leases with terms beginning after June 30, 1990, with retroactive application permitted.

Copies of each statement are available for \$5.50, prepaid, from the GASB Order Department, 401 Merriitt 7, P.O. Box 5116, Norwalk, CT 06856-5116, 203/847-0700. Contact the Order Department for any applicable discounts.

GASB was organized in 1984 by the Financial Accounting Foundation to establish standards of financial accounting and reporting for state and local governments. GASB helps guide the preparation of external financial reporting which demonstrates financial accountability, and is the basis for investment, credit and many legislative and regulatory decisions.

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funds cannot be transferred from one account to another.

Again, the Senate bill has no comparable provisions.

Water and sewer programs

The recognized relationship of public health and development with the availability of public water supply and sewerage treatment facilities is reflected in both bills. The House bill authorizes \$500 million in grants for water and sewer. Most of the water supply and wastewater treatment grant funds are designated for economically depressed rural areas.

Under S. 1036, the grant authorization for water and sewer assistance in FY91 would be \$194.9 million and \$204.9 million in each subsequent fiscal year. In addition, emergency grants would be available to small communities (less than 5,000 inhabitants) to help them comply with the Federal Water Pollution Control Act and

the Safe Water Drinking Act. These grants would be available only to communities with median household incomes below the state median non-metropolitan household income. The authorization for the emergency grants is designated at \$25 million for FY90 and \$10 million for FY91.

Forest-dependent counties

Under the House bill, the U.S. Forest Service would be required to develop plans to provide technical assistance to economically-disadvantaged rural communities that are dependent on national forests. The bill authorizes up to five percent of the amount received in national forest receipts. During the current fiscal year, it is estimated that this amount would be approximately \$45 million. Funds would be available for paying for the costs of federal interagency action teams, training and education, and 80 percent of the

cost of implementing local plans.

S. 1036 authorizes \$10 million for similar economic diversification activities in forest-dependent communities. The Forest Service would have more leeway in developing such programs since the language of the Senate bill is brief and not very specific.

Use of technology

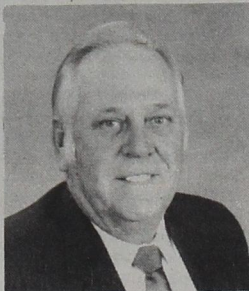
Both bills encourage the installation of advanced equipment, especially by telephone borrowers, as well as the training of users. Both bills would help train entrepreneurs and managers in the use of modern business technologies such as computers.

Both would also use a technical assistance unit that would be created in the Rural Electrification Administration as well as the Cooperative Extension Service. The Extension Service would play a more significant role under the Senate bill.



On Target With Hunter!

Grady Hunter for NACo 3rd Vice President



NACo and State Association Experience:

- Member, NACo Board of Directors, 3 years
- Vice-Chairman, Agricultural and Rural Affairs Steering Committee, 2 years.
- Member, Community and Economic Development Steering Committee, 1 year
- Outstanding County Commissioner, North Carolina, 1989
- Member, Board of Directors, North Carolina Association of County Commissioners, 5 years
- Candidacy Endorsed by North Carolina Association of County Commissioners

Grady Hunter's on Target with Federal Issues:

- NACo must advocate development of a strong national environmental policy, with counties involved in the development process
- NACo must enlist federal support of counties' responsibilities for infrastructure
- NACo should make federal officials more aware of the counties' increasing role in funding mandated services
- NACo should urge more federal support for citizens in need
- NACo should urge renewed federal support for public education programs which help keep students in school

Grady Hunter's on Target with Organizational Issues:

- Counties must be more potent at the state level, where key decisions have been shifted from the federal level; counties also must be more visible to local citizens
- NACo must serve as an information collection and dissemination center on major state initiatives, such as tax reform and waste management
- NACo must continue to take the lead on major issues and form effective coalitions with related groups



WESTERN INTERSTATE REGION CONFERENCE



U.S. Forest Service, facing difficult times

By Beverly Schlotterbeck
editor

To anyone who can say the words "spotted owl," U.S. Forest Service Chief F. Dale Robertson's warning to Western Interstate Region (WIR) Conference delegates came as no surprise: "Friends, we are not winning the multiple-use battle, especially in the press. [And] we are just barely holding our own with Congress."

Multiple-use refers to the Forest Service policy of permitting timber harvesting, mining and grazing, as well as recreation and conservation activities, on national

public lands.

Robertson, who opened the WIR Conference May 10, described a Forest Service under siege where "every decision ... must be taken with potential litigation in mind." He listed the environmental issues squeezing the Forest Service's resources and morale: the Endangered Species Act; efforts to preserve the red squirrel habitat on Mt. Graham, Ariz., the old growth forests in the Pacific Northwest and biodiversity. "It's the most difficult time ever for the Forest Service."

However, Robertson assured his audience from natural resource-dependent counties that, "We are

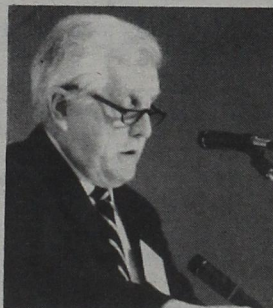
sticking to the multiple-use philosophy and are making some adjustments to maintain credibility with the American people." Among these, the Forest Service chief listed expanding recreation and watershed programs in national forests, trying to practice more ecologically-sensitive management and reducing intensive tree farming.

Robertson closed his address, thanking NACo for its support and repeated his warning about the battle faced by the Forest Service in maintaining its commitment to multiple-use. "The Forest Service needs your grass roots support, and I hope we can count on it."

Battle to clean up Prince William Sound continues

By Beverly Schlotterbeck
editor

Timber, fishing, minerals, wetlands, grazing, public lands — on the shores of the Potomac, home to interstate highways and daily traffic jams, few give thought to the communities dependent upon these resources. Yet, from the shores of the Potomac also come policies that will mean growth or decline for the public land counties



Monte Taylor, community liaison manager with Exxon Co., U.S.A., told conference delegates about Exxon's clean-up efforts in Prince William Sound during Friday's General Session.

of the Western Interstate Region (WIR).

At this year's WIR Conference, the talk was all about those policies — below-cost timber sales, the spotted owl, "prairie potholes" and wetlands, the National Forest Service and community stability.

For the 400 WIR delegates gathered in Anchorage, Alaska, it was a time to hear federal officials explain, clarify or defend their policies. It was also a time to hear first-hand from the local officials who fought the oil spilled into Prince William Sound, a battle that still continues more than a year later.

Kodiak Island Borough has 20,000 square miles, 15,000 people and 3,500 bears. In 1988 it was the country's top fishing port. But in March of 1989, ocean currents brought millions of gallons of spilled oil from the Exxon ship Valdez to its doorstep, and life has never been quite the same.

It was the psychological aftermath of the oil spill that caught the community off-guard, according to Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby. "You need to deal with people problems. There was a 700 percent increase in the demand for mental health services on Kodiak last summer. Emergency planners need to provide support for citizens in the aftermath of such a disaster."

Selby brought slide photographs to illustrate the impact of the spill upon Kodiak Island: workers cleaning the beaches of the thick, brown gel-like "mousse"; volunteers removing oil-slicked dead birds — they found at least 30,000 — to keep them from being ingested by, and poisoning, fox and bears; and a young Native American boy clutching an oil-drenched bird which he hoped to nurse back to health.

But there was good news to report, Selby said. "Most of the oil was picked up last summer and I'm optimistic that we'll have a successful salmon season this year."

See CLEAN-UP, page 9



U.S. Forest Service Chief Dale Robertson talks with WIR delegates after his keynote address at Thursday's Opening General Session. Also pictured (l), Dorothy Jones, president, Alaska Municipal League and mayor, Matanuska-Susitna Borough, Alaska.

About boroughs, counties in Alaska

In Alaska, county-like government units are called "boroughs." Boroughs and cities (municipalities) are distinct legal entities incorporated under state laws to perform or provide both regulatory and proprietary functions, such as law enforcement, zoning, utilities and airports. There are 13 organized boroughs which cover about 40 percent of the state's land area of 591,004 square miles.

The governing structure of a borough consists of an assembly — a legislative body, ranging in size

from five to 16 members, who may be elected by district, at large or through a combination of both. The legislative powers of the borough are vested in the assembly, while the executive powers belong to the mayor.

The mayor serves as a ceremonial head of government, executes official documents upon authorization of the assembly, and may be responsible for additional duties if serving in a "home rule" borough. A borough also has the

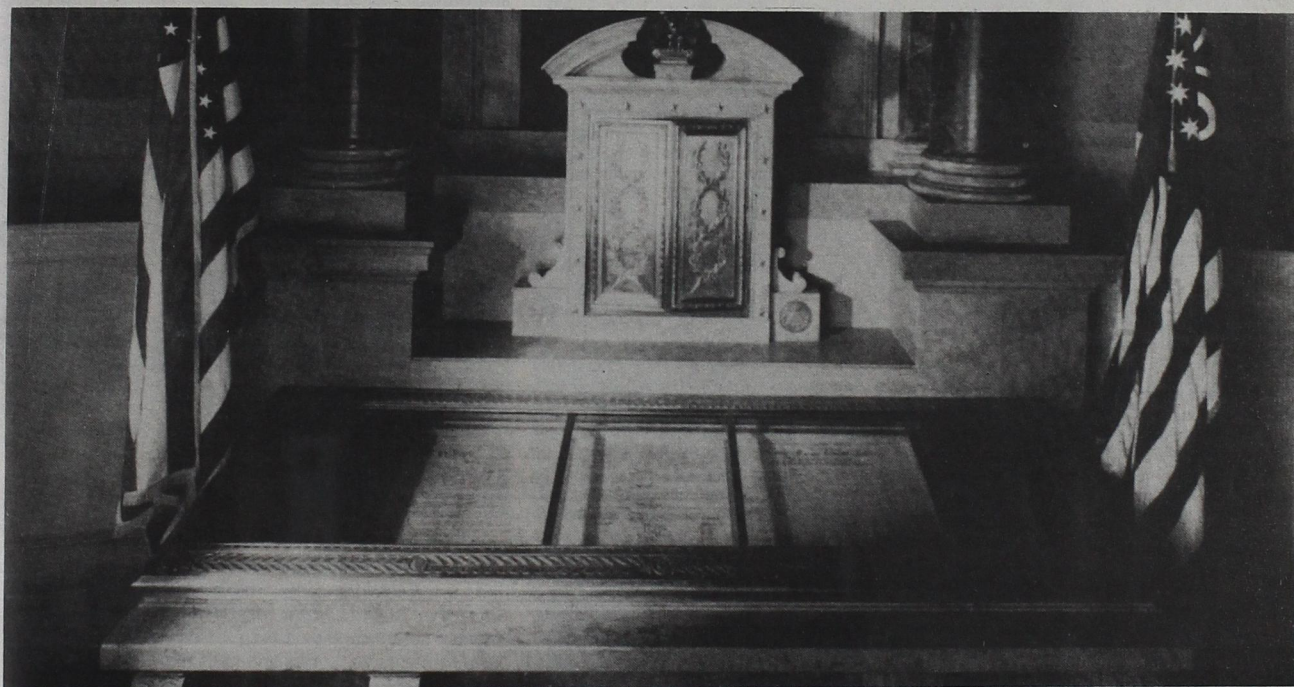
See ALASKA, page 9



Kodiak Island Borough Mayor Jerome Selby reviewed the impact of the Exxon Valdez oil spill on Kodiak's coastline during "Emergency Response and the Alaska Oil Spill," Friday.

THE PRESIDENT DOESN'T TAKE AN OATH TO DEFEND THE AMERICAN FLAG OR THE STATUE OF LIBERTY.

The President takes an oath to defend something even more important than a majestic symbol of our country.



The President takes an oath to defend the Constitution of the United States. A document that has been described as the greatest leap forward for freedom in human history. A document that is the foundation of our country. And the means by which we achieve the rule of law and protect our freedom.

As we commemorate the Bicentennial of the Constitution, there is no better way for you as an American to reaffirm the principles for which our country stands than to learn more about the Constitution.

The words we live by.

THE CONSTITUTION

The words we live by

To learn more about the Constitution write: Constitution, Washington, D.C. 20599. The Commission on the Bicentennial of The U.S. Constitution.





WESTERN INTERSTATE REGION CONFERENCE



Community stability, key issue at WIR

By Beverly Schlotterbeck
editor

Community stability is emerging as one of the most important themes for western interstate region counties. Buffeted by changes in federal land management policies, besieged by environmentalists who wish to further restrict already-limited access to public lands resources, counties in the mostly rural, resource-dependent Western states are searching for ways to save their communities and a way of life.

For the moment, diversifying their economic base seems to be the only solution. But for one local official who's been through it all, "diversification is not the wonder

it's cracked up to be."

That was the word from Ketchikan Gateway Borough Mayor Ralph Gregory, during a workshop on "Community Stability in Resource Dependent Communities." Gregory is not an unhappy nag whose region has tried, yet failed, to diversify. Rather, Ketchikan is a success story when it comes to economic diversification.

"When I went to Ketchikan in 1970, it was a logging community, period... This summer we expect to number tourists in the thousands, per day. Last year, the only controlling factor on the amount of fish to be canned was the limited number of people and equipment to handle the harvest. The Quartz Hill

molybdenum mine is nearly ready to go, awaiting an increase in world prices. And timber, both volume and price, are much higher than historic averages." You will not find Gregory advising against diversification.

What he takes issue with, however, is the textbook concept that community stability and economic diversity are an "even exchange."

"In various workshops over the past years, government officials are told that achieving 'diversity' is the same thing as entrance through the Pearly Gates. No longer will we be plagued with potholes and deteriorated paving, but with diversification, our streets will be paved with gold. No more will we be faced with angry citizens complaining of high taxes and low service, but diversification will

bring a heavenly choir singing 'hallelujah' to efficient government. My experience belies this ethereal vision of public peace and resident prosperity."

Growth in each of the resource-dependent industries may have spread economic prosperity, but it has also "increased the latent competitiveness and suppressed

See STABILITY, next page

Wetlands definition remains unclear

By Beverly Schlotterbeck
editor

Despite rumors to the contrary, there are no "no net loss" requirements in a controversial February memorandum of agreement (MOA) between the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) and the Department of the Army concerning wetlands, according to Dan Robinson, chief, Water Quality Section, EPA, Region X.

Wetlands preservation is one of the latest issues to emerge from a reinvigorated environmental movement. President Bush has called for "no-net- [wetland] loss" as a national goal, but debate continues to churn around even the definition of a "wetland," encompassing, as some say, the obvious "swamp" and the not so obvious "prairie pothole" and Alaska tundra.

Robinson, who was one of three panelists appearing at a WIR Conference workshop on the wetlands controversy, highlighted the key points of the MOA, stressing that it "establishes no new mitigation requirements," and was especially developed "to reflect the unique procedural aspects associated with the review of standard permits."

"Compensatory mitigation," restoration of existing, degraded

wetlands or creation of man-made wetlands, is considered the least favorable of the mitigation practices outlined in the MOA. "It should only be used as a last resort," Robinson said.

The debate over defining wetlands was sharply illustrated by the other workshop panelists, Dennis Kelso, chief, Water Quality Management Section, from the Alaska Division of Environmental Conservation and John MacKinnon, assembly member, City and Borough of Juneau.

Alaska, Kelso pointed out, is home to 170 million acres of wetlands, much of it underlain with permafrost and most of it unsurveyed. Ninety-eight percent of the state's communities perch on wetlands, so the need to have a flexible national policy regarding preservation is paramount, Kelso said.

A less than flexible policy can easily have some unanticipated consequences. In the Borough of Juneau, a training center for developmentally disabled individuals could not be built because it would sit on wetlands, Assemblyman MacKinnon related. Likewise, low-income housing developers were denied a permit because part of their proposed trailer court would also sit on wetlands.

"I call these 'wetlands horror stories' he said.



James A. Wolfe, director, Engineering and Aviation, U.S. Forest Service, Alaska Region, reviewed the Timber Sale Program Information Reporting System (TSPIRS) and its implications for counties during the workshop entitled "The Role of Timber Sales Accounting in Below-Cost Sales." TSPIRS is a new information system developed by the Forest Service to evaluate the performance of timber sale programs on individual national forests.

An experimental phase-out of below-cost sales is scheduled for 1991 in 12 national forests. Wolfe said evaluations of the phase-out's impact on local communities will not include an assessment of community stability. "It has been brought to our attention that it is not the National Forest Service's charter to provide community stability," Wolfe said.



Jim McNall, outgoing Western Interstate Region president and Bonner County, Idaho commissioner, moderated a joint NACo and National Governors' Association panel discussion on responding to national disasters, Wednesday, May 9. The plenary session occurred on the last day of a jointly-sponsored conference on innovations and technology.



NACo First Vice President Mike Stewart, Salt Lake County Utah commissioner, was among several NACo executive officers who participated in "Building Information Partnerships."

STABILITY

from previous page

territorialism which is always below the surface in industries occupying the same geographic region," Gregory pointed out.

The situation is further complicated by pending federal legislation that will change the rules about access to the Tongass National Forest.

"Community stability and economic diversity are essentially the same things according to the textbooks. But the furor going on in the Tongass over the past year should absolutely confirm to us in government that the more economic interest groups we get in our communities, the more difficult it is to keep the community at peace."

Gregory does see a way out of the tangled, tension-filled diversifying drama, though, and that is developing 'value-added' industries.

"History is evolving away from

an era when natural resources were plentiful. The Northwest and Alaska are among the last places on the planet where trees, minerals, fish and natural beauty are abundant.

"But, competition for these very valuable natural resources is increasing daily. We need to recognize that access by loggers, fishermen, miners, subsistence users [Native Americans], residents and visitors is not limitless ... The pie is only so big, and can be cut only so thin. But we can increase the effective value of our limited resources by manufacturing, refining, assembling and sorting ... Perhaps the most practical way of achieving the diversification we are all seeking, without squeezing some specific industry, is through value-added activities performed on existing raw materials intended for export."

ALASKA

from page 6

option to adopt a Manager Plan. In this situation, the assembly appoints a manager to serve as the chief administrative officer.

If a borough does not adopt this plan, the mayor serves as the chief administrator and confers the powers of a manager on an appointee.

Boroughs may become Unified Municipalities, which are similar to city-county consolidations. This occurs when an organized borough and all cities within the borough, unite, through a referendum, to form a single unit of government with a charter. Presently, there are three Unified Home Rule boroughs.

CLEAN-UP

from page 6

Selby's presentation was given in conjunction with a panel discussion during Friday's General Session on "Emergency Response and the Alaska Oil Spill." He was joined by Kenai Peninsula Borough Mayor Don Gilman, Exxon Community Liaison Manager Monte Taylor and Alaska Department of Environmental Conservation Commissioner Dennis Kelso.

Exxon's Monte Taylor told audience members that he came for two reasons: "to express regret that this accident happened" and to "tell those willing to listen, about the monumental efforts we think we've undertaken to clean up the spill."

Exxon has spent \$2 billion on the clean-up, Taylor said and has invested at least \$12 million in direct community assistance.

Over the winter, the company stored, cleaned and repaired 30,000 tons of equipment, while keeping tabs on the physical condition of the

beaches and the hydrocarbon levels in the Sound.

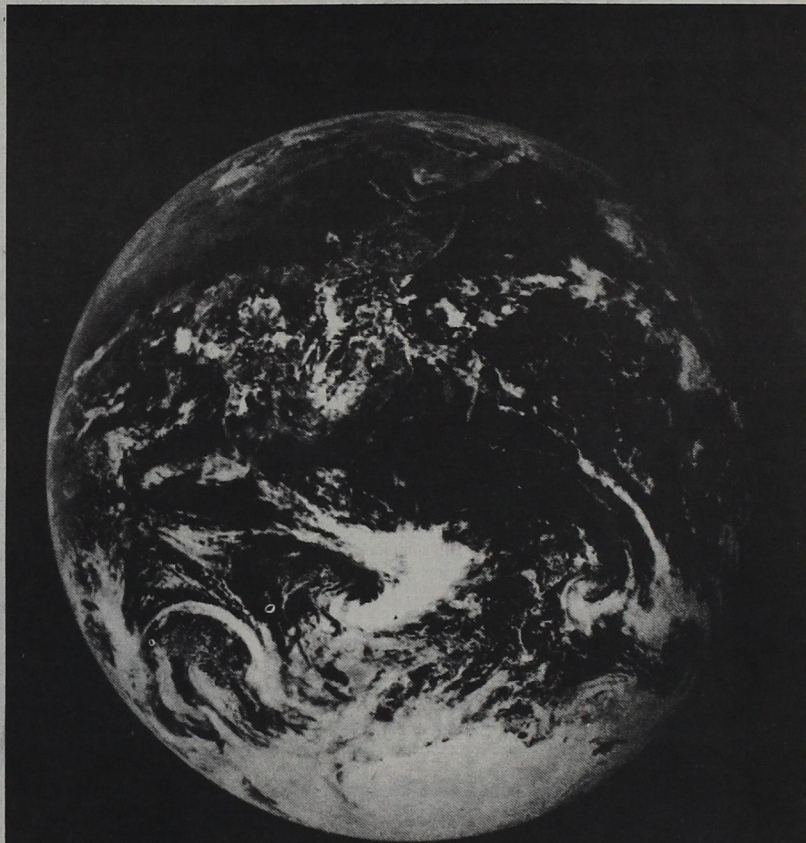
On average, winter storms have washed away 50 percent of the oil remaining in the Sound after last summer's clean-up efforts were ended, Taylor said.

Twenty, six-person teams are currently performing a spring shoreline assessment, Taylor reported, while eight clean-up squads are already at work. "We feel the clean-up will be completed this summer."

Exxon, too, learned some lessons about emergency response.

"Oil spill clean-up technology needs to be improved," Taylor said. "Lines of authority, roles and prerogatives of each operator need to be known beforehand," and "municipal jurisdictions need to have real-world, real-time emergency command systems already established."

He also mentioned that more work needs to be done in spill prevention.



**IF YOU'RE NOT
RECYCLING
YOU'RE THROWING
IT ALL AWAY.**

A little reminder from the Environmental Defense Fund that if you're not recycling, you're throwing away a lot more than just your trash.

You and your community can recycle. Write the Environmental Defense Fund at: EDF-Recycling, 257 Park Avenue South, New York, NY 10010, for a free brochure that will tell you virtually everything you need to know about recycling.

Miami-Dade County ... Experience the magic!

Along with the sandcastles and sunsets, tropical skies and ocean breezes, jai-alai and highrises, Metro-Dade County is an ideal destination for those torn between "getting away from it all" and "being a part of it all."

Metro-Dade County, home of the Miami Dolphins, Miami Heat, the University of Miami Hurricanes and some of the country's leading beaches, is located along the southeastern tip of the Florida peninsula. The county comprises almost 2,000 square miles—larger than the states of Rhode Island and Delaware.

Continually captivating to sports and recreation enthusiasts, Dade County offers you a battle with a sailfish with a rod and reel, ample opportunities for tennis and golf, delicious ethnic food and sizzling night life, and a busy port from which you can take a fabulous cruise to the Caribbean.

The reincarnated, 80-square block Art Deco district on the southern strip of Miami Beach is the current "in" spot for a whole new generation of Miamians and visitors from around the world. Experience delicate pastels,

artfully applied to the ornamental curves and crevices that are Deco design signatures. These 1920s Art Deco buildings provide a backdrop for the growing array of restaurants, art galleries and boutiques.

As the sun sets on Greater Miami, the city pulse quickens. The cool tropics heat up for an evening of blues, reggae, jazz, salsa and rock 'n roll. The community's high energy club circuit fuses first-class entertainment with neon brilliance—from the trendy night spots on South Beach and Coconut Grove to the glittering Las Vegas-style revues at the area's resort hotels.

Dining in Miami is an art inspired by the delicacies, traditions and flair of a hundred different cultures. Whether in sunny outdoor cafes or intimate candlelit corners worthy of the Mobil stars and AAA diamonds that grace lobby walls, local chefs know how to please the palate.

Dade and Greater Miami are also a shopper's Eden. If you're one to shop until you drop, visiting Bayside is a must. Nearly 150 colorful and curious specialty

shops, 10 fine restaurants and 30 eateries await your pleasure at this one-of-a-kind waterfront promenade, dramatically focused on Biscayne Bay.

In addition to NACo's organized spouse tours, children of all ages are sure to enjoy the Monkey Jungle, Miami Seaquarium, Malibu Grand Prix and the Metrozoo. The Monkey Jungle turns the table on visitors who suddenly find themselves caged in order to safely observe the antics of the free roaming primates, while a 10,000 pound killer whale and TV's Flipper star at South Florida's largest marine attraction, the Miami Seaquarium.

Also, cruise into the Malibu Grand Prix. This permanent amusement park offers miniature golf, video arcades, kiddie rides,

batting cages, and formula and sprint racing carts.

With a 290-acre habitat, Dade County's Metrozoo is one of the largest zoological parks in the nation. The zoo features 240 animal species from around the world in cageless, natural surroundings. Koala bears, white Bengal tigers and 300 exotic birds live comfortably while tame domestic animals give youngsters a hands-on experience in the new "PAWS" petting zoo.

Getting around to all of the "hot spots" couldn't be easier. Sleek cars of Metrorail and Metromover offer quick connections to nine key downtown locations, and glide by within sight of cruise ships on their way to tropical ports for just 25 cents.

Sail away from everyday on one

of 21 cruise ships operated by 10 cruise lines in the Port of Miami. Cruise lines serving the Port offer a variety of 1-10 day cruises to ports-of-call in the Caribbean and Latin America. Prices of these cruises are designed to fit almost every budget, and most of the lines offer air/sea packages to help ease you into or out of the conference. For information, contact your travel agent or call the Port of Miami at 305/371-7678.

Blessed with the intense color and beauty of the tropics, sparkling waters and plentiful sunshine, Miami-Dade is a magical experience you will never forget.

To find out more about the number of activities available to you in Dade County, call the Greater Miami Convention & Visitors Bureau at 800/283-2707.

5-K Fun Run/Fitness Walk

Get an invigorating start to the day on Sunday, July 15 by joining in on the 5-K Fun Run/Fitness Walk, starting at 7:30 a.m. at the Fontainebleau Hilton.

Coordinated by the Miami Runners Club, the race/walk will be filmed by one of the local cable television channels.

Interested runners/walkers should sign-up in the conference registration area at the Fontainebleau Hilton.

Conference-wide event: beach party

Ribs. Italian sausages. Stewed shark. Conch fritters. Fajitas. Fried bananas. This is just a sample of the delicious foods that you will enjoy at this year's conference-wide event—a "beach party" on Monday night, July 16.

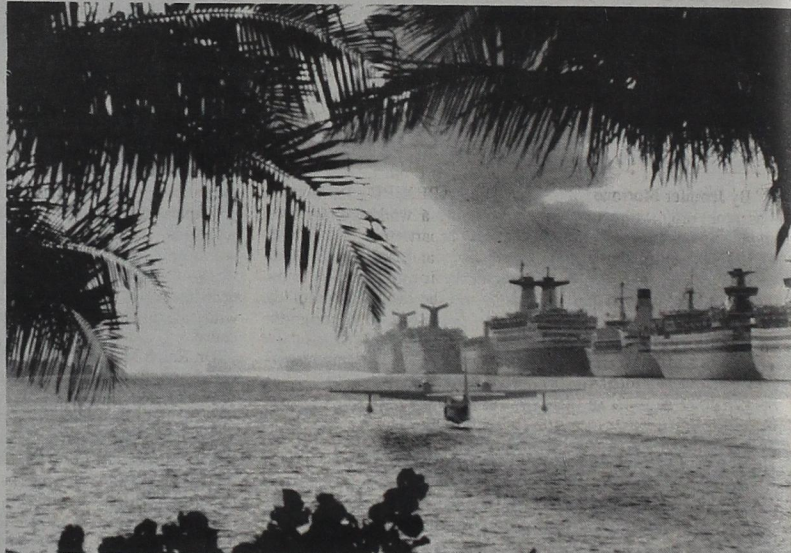
It will be an evening of feasting and fun. So, grab your shorts and sandals and be prepared for the excitement.

Penrod's Beach Club, on the beautiful southern-most point of Miami Beach, is the site of this event. The three-story club house and beach area will be open only to NACo registrants. There will be many kinds of activities, for children and adults—sports, shows, music and dancing. There will be straw hat makers, fortune tellers, clowns, crab races, volleyball games and a limbo contest. There will even be dancers demonstrating the hot Latin dance

—the Lambada.

With 11 different food and beverage stations, the choices will be incredible. You can sample American, Italian, Mexican, Cuban, Caribbean and Chinese foods. There will be desserts, sodas, punch, beer and Cuban coffee. You name it ... it will be there to savor.

In addition to the beach party, you will have the opportunity to see the famous Art Deco District. You can take a shuttle bus, tour the district and come back to Penrod's. Or, you can get off, stroll the area and visit the renovated hotels, enjoying the art deco architecture with its pastel colors, arches and round windows. Numerous outside cafes and bars, as well as excellent restaurants provide the district with a lively ambiance. You can always catch the next shuttle and return to the beach party at Penrod's.



Metro-Dade's Port of Miami, within sight of Miami's downtown skyscrapers, has over 20 luxury vessels sailing to dozens of ports throughout the Caribbean and beyond.



The Art Deco District features some 800 buildings constructed in the 1920s and 1930s.

Prince William County sues United States

By Lee Ruck
general counsel

"catch-up" in providing the infrastructure and public facilities to serve its burgeoning population.

In the northern part of the county, straddling two major commuter roads and an interstate highway, lies the Manassas National Battlefield Park, the site of two of the most significant battles of the Civil War, and several square miles of federally-owned green space. Environmentalists and history buffs have long favored the protection and expansion of this park.

In the mid-'80s, the county received a proposal for a mixed-use development to be located adjacent to the park, containing more than two million square-feet of commercial and light industrial space, and hundreds of residential units. Because of the nature and intensity of the proposal, the

development generated substantial controversy, with significant support and opposition from various segments of the Prince William community.

After years of negotiation and hearings, the board of supervisors approved the project with substantial developer agreements to provide needed public improvements.

Under Virginia law, a county may accept a landowner's voluntary "proffer" of additional land use conditions at the time of rezoning. This process, creating limitations which run with the land permanently, or until the underlying zoning ordinance is legislatively changed, was specifically authorized in the '70s by the Virginia Legislature and has been upheld as constitutional by the

Virginia courts.

The proffers made to the county by the landowner/developer included substantial highway improvements designed, in part, to provide for the new development and, in part, for alleviation of existing conditions. Title to certain lands would pass to the county or other public agencies; off-site facilities would be constructed by the developer; and more than \$2.25 million would be contributed by the developer for the design and construction on a new bypass on the interstate.

After the county granted the zoning changes, the developer conveyed some of the property reflected in the proffers to the county; many of the developer obligations were not to be executed until a later date.

Citizen opposition against the development continued after the rezoning, culminating in congressional consideration of the problem. Over the objection of county officials, in November 1988, Congress enacted the

Manassas National Battlefield Act, expanding the national park to include the entirety of the property which had been rezoned.

This action not only permitted the retention of the open space surrounding the battlefield for environmental and preservation reasons, it also prevented the county from receiving the benefits of the conditions proffered to the county. Previous state court cases, and at least one federal trial court decision, have held that the county has a property interest created by the act of zoning with conditions.

In addition to the property actually transferred, the county is alleging that the United States, in condemning the interest of the developer, also condemned the property interest of Prince William County. County Attorney Sharon E. Pandak acknowledges the novelty of the argument, but states that the county is entitled to the "fair market value of all property taken," including the value of the developer's proffered conditions.

County health officials chart course on health care reform

By Jennifer Morrone
assistant project director
National Association of County
Health Officials

The National Association of County Health Officials (NACHO) met recently in Atlanta, Ga. to discuss and describe the role of local health departments during the Prevention '90 Conference. In addition to holding its board of directors meeting, NACHO developed and offered two intensive workshops for conference participants.

At the board meeting, NACHO members devoted a great deal of time to discussing their unique role in shaping the national debate on health care reform.

The affiliate is preparing a draft paper outlining its policy position and the critical role public health should play in an often medical services-dominated debate.

The first of the two intensive workshops taught conference attendees about NACHO's Primary Care and APEX/PH projects. Held before a standing room only crowd, NACHO President Dr. Martin Wasserman, Montgomery County, Md. health officer, moderated the session. He described the recent findings of the Primary Care Project and its draft national profile of local health department activities.

Dr. Paul Wiesner, director of the DeKalb County, Ga. Board of Health, described the Assessment Protocol for Excellence in Public Health

(APEX/PH) Project.

The APEX/PH Project is developing a workbook for local health departments to use in assessing and improving their organizational capabilities, assessing the health status of the community and involving the community in a more effective pursuit of public health objectives.

Dr. Richard Staiman, director of the Chatham County, Ga. Health Department, described his county's experiences in using the workbook.

Dr. Donald Kwalick, director of the Hillsborough County, Fla. Health Department, spoke of their efforts to link health department services with those provided by the community and migrant health centers in the county.

NACHO also presented the first of a series of short courses to be conducted as part of the Environmental Health Project sponsored by the Agency for Toxic Substances and Disease Registry. The topic covered was environmental health risk communication.

Susan Peterson from the University of Texas at Houston presented an overview of the Texas Risk Communication Process which included information on the role of the local health official in risk communication, risk communication as a two-way process, and the importance of achieving credibility with the community.

Peterson, along with Alan Jones of the Houston Area Research Center, conducted small break-out

groups where participants were given the opportunity to apply the principles discussed to familiar scenarios requiring health risk communication, such as the siting of a solid waste incinerator, or an unusual level of citizen illness with an alleged environmental cause.

Dr. Ralph Morris, director of the Galveston County, Texas Health District, concluded the course with a brief overview on the role of the private physician in the risk communication process, and the implications of research which suggests that physicians are often perceived as being the most trustworthy sources of information on environmental health risks.

NACHO will conduct a short course for elected officials on emergency response at the NACHO Annual Conference in July. The workshop will outline how to plan and conduct emergency response exercises and update county officials on federal regulations and community right-to-know activities.

The need for an integrated response with representatives from federal, state and local agencies, industry, labor, transportation, and citizens groups will be emphasized, and successful examples will be presented.

Emphasis will also be placed on ways of identifying resources available from various private and government services, as well as training and educational materials available for county use.

For more information on NACHO's activities, please call 202/783-5550.

UMTA programs aid communities

Several major programs administered by the U.S. Department of Transportation's Urban Mass Transit Authority (UMTA) assist communities in developing partnerships with the private sector.

- The Entrepreneurial Service Program offers start-up money to private companies to fill transportation gaps. Contact Eric Bers at 202/366-1666.

- The Joint Development Challenge Grant Program encourages public transit agencies and private sector businesses to cooperate in providing transit facilities. Contact Rob Martin at 202/366-4060.

- The Competitive Contracting of Services Program sponsors efforts aimed at introducing competition into transit systems by both public and private providers.

Contact Doug Birnie at 202/366-1666.

- The Business Community Outreach Program encourages businesses to identify mobility and gridlock problems and to implement solutions. Contact Chuck Hedges at 202/306-1666.

- The Overmatch Policy for Discretionary Grants gives higher priority to projects exceeding the required local match for federal funds. Contact Rob Martin at 202/366-4060.

- The Suburban Mobility Program develops effective traffic reduction strategies. Contact Walter Kulyk at 202/366-4991.

- The Public/Private Partnership Program increases private sector participation in financing and providing transit services. Contact Edward Thomas at 202/366-0264.

NACRC seeks Clerk/Recorder of the Year nominations

The National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC) is accepting nominations for NACRC Clerk/Recorder of the Year. Nominations may be made by county board of commissioners/supervisors; by state associations of counties; or by and active member of NACRC. Last year's recipient was Nina B. Reid, Utah County recorder, Provo, Utah, who serves as chairperson of NACRC's Lands Records Committee. The award will be presented at the Annual Conference in Miami, Fla. on July 17.

Nominations should be mailed to Ardis W. Schmitt, secretary, El Paso County Clerk and Recorder, 200 S. Cascade, Colorado Springs, CO 80903.

United States Savings Bonds sales for county governments reach all-time high

Richard B. Dixon, Los Angeles County, Calif. chief administrative officer and chairperson of the 1989 National U.S. Savings Bonds Campaign for County Governments, recently announced the results of the 1989 national campaign. During '89, 19,774 county employees nationwide enrolled as new or increased savers; this is a four percent increase from the previous year and the largest number of county employee bonds subscribers in the history of the program.

As an incentive for counties to develop or enhance a Payroll Savings Plan for employees in their county, Dixon personally donated \$50 U.S. Savings Bonds to 32 counties which showed the most improvement during the 1989 national campaign.

Dixon has accepted a second term as chairperson of the National U.S. Savings Bonds Campaign representing county governments. Counties throughout the country will again be asked to actively support the 1990 campaign to achieve a significant increase in new and increased savers by developing or enhancing a Payroll Savings Plan for their county

employees. The theme for the 1990 national campaign for county governments is "Bonds have more fun!"

Dixon will again implement the campaign competition for county governments. He will personally donate two \$50 U.S. Savings Bonds to the county executives of the most improved counties within each of the 18 U.S. Savings Bonds districts:

- One \$50 bond will go to the county with a maximum of 1,800 employees which shows the greatest increase in new or increased U.S. Savings Bonds subscribers by Sept. 30, 1990.

- One \$50 bond will go to the county with more than 1,800 employees which shows the greatest increase in new or increased U.S. Savings Bonds subscribers by Sept. 30, 1990.

"I encourage every county to develop or enhance a Payroll Savings Plan for their employees," says Mr. Dixon, "It's a worthwhile program."

For further information on the 1990 National U.S. Savings Bonds Campaign for County Governments, call Marion Chew of the Los Angeles County Administrative Office at 213/974-1332.



Richard Dixon, Los Angeles County, Calif. chief administrative officer, and his assistant, Marion Chew, kick-off the 1990 National U.S. Savings Bonds Campaign for County Governments.

1989 National U.S. Savings Bonds Campaign for County Governments Competition Results

Fewer than 1,800 employees

Savings Bonds District Office	County/State	Employ	Percent Increase
Atlanta	Pasco County, Fla.	1,143	13.1
Birmingham	Madison County, Ala.	785	7.0
Boston	Suffolk County, Mass.	240	2.9
Chicago	Kane County, Ill.	841	9.2
Cleveland	Holmes County, Ohio	275	8.0
Dallas	None	--	--
Detroit	Berrien County, Mich.	830	19.2
Greensboro	Forsyth County, N.C.	1,590	20.9
Los Angeles	None	--	--
Minneapolis	Anoka County, Minn.	1,220	29.5
New York	Schenectady County, N.Y.	1,588	6.8
Pittsburgh	Schuylkill County, Pa.	734	17.0
San Francisco	Sutter County, Calif.	665	11.6
Seattle	Franklin County, Wash.	125	18.4
St. Louis	St. Louis, Mo.	3,597	23.8
Trenton	Somerset County, N.J.	1,243	19.0
Washington, D.C.	Tazewell County, Va.	220	8.2

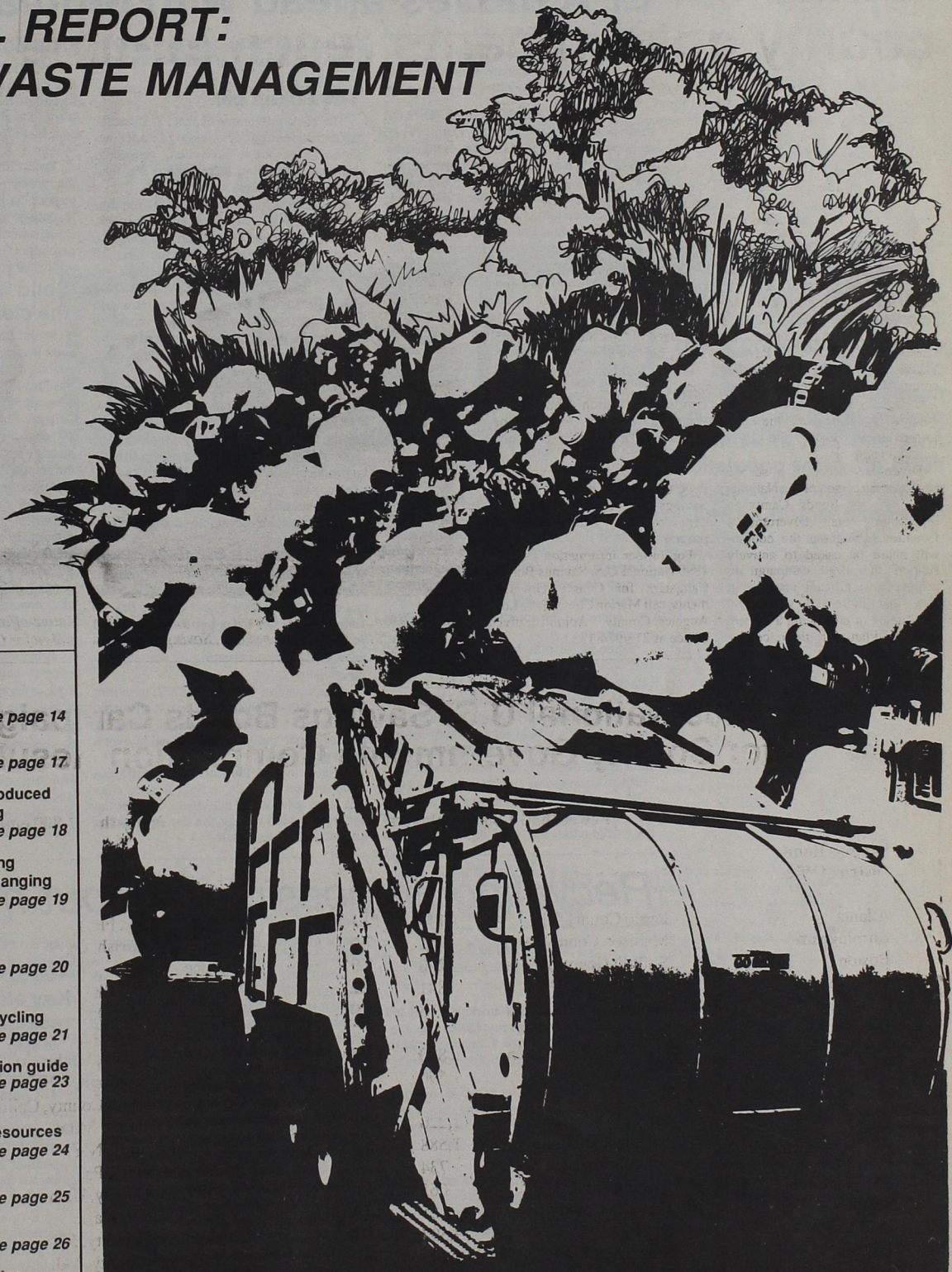
More than 1,800 employees

County/State	Employ	Percent Increase
Dade County, Fla.	30,095	30.3
Jefferson Parrish, La.	3,200	18.0
None	----	---
Cook County, Ill.	25,615	11.9
Lucas County, Ohio	3,513	5.8
Dallas County, Texas	4,584	5.7
Oakland County, Mich.	4,220	10.0
Mecklenburg County, N.C.	2,900	15.2
San Bernardino County, Calif.	9,500	22.4
Ramsey County, Minn.	3,500	34.2
Nassau County, N.Y.	18,500	18.1
Lehigh County, Pa.	2,100	16.6
Salt Lake County, Utah	2,874	16.5
King County, Wash.	5,232	14.9
Middlesex County, N.J.	3,500	16.4
Baltimore County, Md.	8,400	15.8
Prince George's County, Md.	6,200	15.8

SPECIAL REPORT: SOLID WASTE MANAGEMENT

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'90 Rickature

EPA moves ahead with regulations

By Barbara Paley
associate legislative director

"Amendments to RCRA will not be a simple matter. The waste reduction, recycling, composting, and other matters related to municipal solid waste will require much consideration, and will, in all likelihood, affect the population at-large and numerous economic sectors as well."

U.S. Senator Quentin Burdick
(D-N.D.)

U.S. Senator Quentin Burdick (D-N.D.) made it official the other day: There will be no opportunity in the remainder of this Congress to pass major new solid waste legislation. Although the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act (RCRA) expired on Oct. 1, 1988, the reauthorization process never got underway because the appropriate committees were preoccupied with the clean air bill.

In his statement, Sen. Burdick said that "Amendments to RCRA will not be a simple matter. The waste reduction, recycling, composting, and other matters related to municipal solid waste will require much consideration, and will, in all likelihood, affect the population at-large and numerous economic sectors as well." He promised that RCRA reauthorization would be the first order of business for the U.S. Senate Environment and Public Works Committee, when it reconvened in the next Congress.

While there will be no action on RCRA this year, both Congress and the administration have been working to define the issues involved and to reach agreement on the parameters of the anticipated new bill. In addition, the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed new regulations for landfills and municipal waste combustors (incinerators) that will significantly affect their operation by counties and other local governments.

Three major bills have been introduced: H.R. 3735 by U.S. Representative Thomas A. Luken (D-Ohio); S. 1112 by U.S. Senator John H. Chafee (R-R.I.); and S. 1113 by U.S. Senator Max Baucus (D-Mont.). The Baucus and Luken bills would set minimum federal standards and state permit requirements for solid waste disposal, and would require the "EPA to issue new regulations for municipal solid waste landfills and incinerators. These measures, as well as Chafee's bill, emphasize source reduction and recycling. The focus in

this area is on cutting down the volume of items to be disposed of and reducing their toxicity.

The Luken bill

The basic provisions of H.R. 3735 establish as national policy a waste management hierarchy of waste reduction, recycling, treatment (including incineration) and land disposal, respectively.

The heart of Rep. Luken's bill is a requirement that states develop comprehensive waste management plans to ensure adequate in-state garbage capacity for the next 20 years. Within four years of a plan's approval by EPA (which itself could take up to three years after the bill's enactment), states would have to recycle 25 percent of their waste. In addition, they would have to work towards a recycling goal of 50 percent within eight years of plan approval.

The measure also requires EPA to create a model state plan for managing solid waste that includes a standard method for measuring the waste capacity of recycling facilities, incinerators and landfills. States would have to produce annual solid and industrial waste inventories, and identify markets for recyclable materials. They would also be required to procure recyclable products whenever possible.

Luken's bill would also allow states with approved plans and certifications of compliance to prohibit transportation of solid waste out of state, and levy higher fees on out-of-state waste. On the other hand, it would prohibit a state which did not have an approved plan from exporting its waste to another state.

A companion bill (H.R. 3737) provides for a \$7.50 per ton fee on the use of virgin materials in a variety of products, including plastic, paper and batteries, phased in over a three-year period.

It is estimated that this fee would raise \$300 million annually to help finance state and local solid waste activities, while at the same time encouraging the use of recycled and recyclable materials.

The Senate bills

The Baucus and Chafee bills also require the development of state plans. Although there is no mandate to include recycling in the plan, federal programs would be initiated to spur states to recycle 25 percent of their waste within 10 years.

Both bills would also encourage cuts in the production of waste. Chafee would impose a disposal tax to give companies incentives to cut back on wasteful products. Baucus would mandate industry to reduce the amount of toxic waste emitted by 95 percent within 10 years.

Solid waste provisions in the clean air bill

In the face of congressional inaction on solid waste, the Senate included several provisions dealing with municipal waste combustion in its version of the Clean Air Amendments (S. 1630). The language specifically dealt with the air emissions and ash disposal requirements for incinerators. An attempt was made to differentiate between the standards to be imposed on existing units and those that new units must meet.

Under the heading of "pre-combustion activities," the Senate included a section on mandatory recycling. It would require state solid waste directors to certify that local jurisdictions had plans to recycle at least 25 percent of their solid waste (by five years after enactment for existing units, or before the unit went into operation for a new facility).

If the state director determined that recycling at that level was not economically feasible or that recycling capacity did not exist to achieve such a rate, the director would have to set a different recycling rate which would be subject to review every two years.

There were no similar provisions in the House-passed clean air bill (H.R. 3030), and it is uncertain if this section of the Senate bill will survive a conference between the two branches of Congress.

Recycling, impossible without markets

By Richard Keller
National Recycling Coalition

As many solid waste managers will tell you, merely collecting recyclables is not recycling. Until you have a useable product made from recycled materials, you haven't recycled.

That's where markets come in. Without them, counties can collect all the cans, newspapers, plastic containers or bottles they want and still remain buried under tons of solid waste.

Witness the tons of collected newspapers languishing in warehouses and dumps along the East Coast. That's not helping anyone manage their solid waste better. But healthy, growing markets for products made from recyclable materials do.

County government, a prime player in managing solid waste, is also a prime player in creating, developing and sustaining mar-

kets of all kinds, from office copier paper to asphalt.

According to the National Institute of Governmental Reporting, state and local government purchases account for nearly 13 percent of the gross national product. The power to influence private sector market development is clearly within the public sector's capacity.

And it's already happening. At the state and local level, the National Recycling Coalition has already identified at least 38 states, the District of Columbia and 16 local governments that favor recycled products. Anne Arundel County, Md., Fairfax County, Va., Monroe County, N.Y., Suffolk County, N.Y. and Summit County, Colo. are among those identified.

Their programs include general statements favoring recycled products, goals, set-asides, price preferences, specification review and other methods favoring recycled products. Regional efforts are also beginning, such as those by the Northeast Recy-

cling Council, the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments and the states of Minnesota and Wisconsin.

Key elements in buying recycled products

In order to establish a good program for buying recycled products, counties should include the following elements:

1) **Commitment to buy**—Counties must establish a policy to buy recycled products. This commitment is necessary to provide leadership to users and to convince manufacturers that a consistent, long-term demand exists so that they can invest in recycling equipment.

2) **Review purchasing specifications**—All specifications must be reviewed to eliminate prohibitions or limitations against recycled products, such as virgin-only requirements. In addition, more subtle obstacles to purchasing recycled products, such as bright-

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ness levels for paper, must be identified and revised.

3) Common definitions and percentages — Counties should use existing minimum content standards and definitions, such as those established by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) or the Northeast Recycling Council. Manufacturers cannot supply different products to 50 states, 83,166 local governments and thousands of private organizations. By making one product, manufacturers can lower unit costs.

4) Variety of products — Even though paper makes up the largest percentage of the waste stream, buying recycled paper alone will not solve the solid waste problem. Counties should consider buying a variety of recycled products, including but not limited to, paper, oil, plastics, auto parts, compost, aggregate, insulation, solvents and rubber products. Organizations should also consider recycling services such as tire retreading or oil recycling.

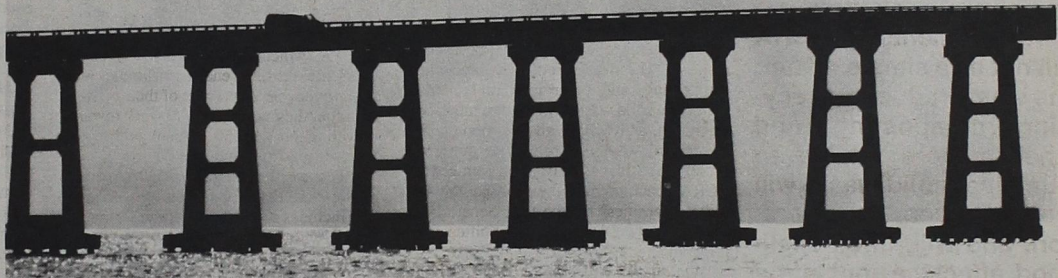
5) Testing products — Counties should test recycled products to determine how they work on certain equipment and for particular end uses. Tests should be done "blind" so that recycled and virgin products can be compared without bias.

6) Phased-in approach — Organizations should phase-in use of recycled products so that users can adjust to the program and manufacturers can make long-term capital investments to retool equipment to accept recycled materials.

7) Price incentives — Recycled products may be more expensive than virgin products due to tax policies, price fluctuations or economies of scale in production or end use. Counties should use price preferences (of five-10 percent), life-cycle costing, or set-asides (where recycled products are purchased separately). Any extra funds spent should be viewed as an investment in market development, the same as collection equipment, materials recycling facilities, trucks and other costs of collecting recyclables.

8) Cooperation between solid waste and purchasing officials — Both solid waste and purchasing officials have expertise and experience which should be used to develop an effective program for buying recycled products.

9) Cooperation among manufacturers, vendors and users — Counties must actively solicit bids from manufacturers and vendors of recycled products, and widely publicize the bids. Manufacturers and vendors must provide a wide range



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some things wouldn't get
the support they need.**

Market development procurement strategies alone will not be sufficient to create markets. Governments must establish a market development strategy to create or expand markets for recyclables.



Photo by Chris Whatmore

MARKET

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of recycled products and let users know about the products. Information on recycled products is available from the "Official Recycled Products Guide," a quarterly listing of recycled products, for \$195 per year, by calling 800/267-0707. The EPA procurement guideline hotline (703/941-4452) can provide information on manufacturers and vendors that meet the EPA standards.

10) **Cooperative purchasing** — Counties should join together with states, other counties and cities to buy recycled products. These cooperative purchases expand the volume of products purchased, reduce unit costs of recycled products, help ensure availability, and establish common definitions and percentages.

11) **Data** — Counties should keep good records on buying recycled products and share this information with others. The National Recycling Coalition is currently attempting to collect this data. (See sidebar)

12) **Waste reduction and recyclability** — In addition to buying recycled products, organizations should buy recyclable products and fewer, more durable products.

Market development procurement strategies alone will not be sufficient to create markets. Governments must establish a market development strategy to create or expand markets for recyclables. In addition to procurement, the strategy can include identifying existing users of recycled material, and incentives for new and existing businesses such as tax credits, siting and zoning assistance, and loans and grants.

Conclusion

Market forces are not sufficient to create adequate demand for recyclable materials. Buying recycled products is an important way to ensure that demand exists for recyclable materials. It is an important strategy to expand recycling as we head for the 21st century.

(Ed Note: Richard Keller is a project manager with the Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority. He is also vice chairman of the Program Committee and chair of the Market Development Subcommittee for the National Recycling Coalition. He has been involved in promoting programs for recycled products since 1975. He can be reached at 301/333-2730.)

The National Recycling Coalition is collecting data on public and private programs to buy recycled products.

If you have a law, executive order or policy favoring recycled products, please send a copy to the address below. In addition, if you have successfully purchased recycled products, please provide information such as the type(s) of products(s) purchased, the quantity purchased (in dollars or volume), any premium or preference paid, and any data on how the product(s) performed. Please send copies of the policies and implementation experience to:

Richard Keller
National Recycling Coalition
c/o Northeast Maryland Waste Disposal Authority
25 South Charles St., Suite 2105
Baltimore, MD 21201

This data will help other counties improve their programs to buy recycled products.

Modern-day alchemy: finding ways to reuse landfills

By Philip B. Elfstrom, president
Forest Preserve District
Kane County, Ill.

At Settler's Hill golf course, golfers enjoy one of the most attractive courses in Kane County.

Just over a hill at adjacent Settler's Hill landfill, about 100 yards away, trucks deliver 100 cubic yards of garbage a day. Over the rise is a barn, now converted into a handsome clubhouse.

As the disposal site is filled, the following attractions will be added:

- a second clubhouse and a restaurant;
- a driving range and 18 more holes of golf;
- a picnic area around a man-made lake;
- jogging and bike trails;
- an equestrian center and riding trails;
- cross-country ski trails;
- a 170-foot ski slope; and
- even, on adjacent property, a minor league baseball stadium and public events center.

All of this eventually will occupy a 400-acre site, in the most unusual — and most comprehensive — adaptive reuse of a sanitary landfill anywhere in this country. It has come about because of an effective public/private partnership between Kane County, which owns the site, the Kane County Forest Preserve District, which operates the recreational areas, and Waste Management of North America, Inc., which operates the landfill.

It all started in 1968, when the county board approved a landfill to occupy what at the time had been the county poor farm. Initially, it was a small operation conducted by a group of local waste haulers with no other purpose than to bury solid waste.

During the 1970s, while I was board chairman, the county board began to consider

what we would do with this urban land as portions of the site were filled. It was my belief that a landfill wasn't finished until people were using it again, so we began planning a golf course for the site. That was a rather novel idea at the time, but it made sense for three reasons.

First, land for recreational use in metropolitan areas is increasingly scarce and difficult to acquire. Second, the cost of waste disposal land is relatively inexpensive, compared to prime, undeveloped land, and requires little if any clearing. And third, a golf course as an end use would provide the county with a new source of revenue from land which would otherwise have very limited capability for reuse.

We began looking for a private landfill operator who shared our philosophy and our interest in establishing Settler's Hill as a successful example of adaptive reuse for a solid waste disposal area, and as a demonstration that a landfill could be a good neighbor.

The key to a successful partnership with a private company is to identify your objectives and establish careful controls. Our objectives were to:

- develop a properly run landfill operation that would accept only residential, non-haz-

ardous waste;

- select an experienced operator that had the resources to operate the landfill correctly during its active life — and to finance the proper monitoring of the facility during its lengthy post-closure period;

- work with an operator that shared our interest in making the landfill an asset that would serve the residents beyond its use for waste disposal;

- use the landfill both as a place for recreation and as a source of revenue from those activities; and

- achieve these added-use goals through disposal fees that are no higher than at comparable sites.

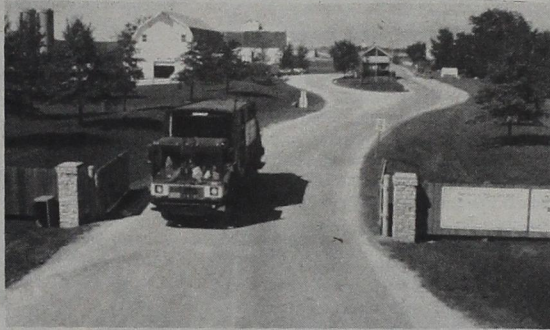
In 1980, we selected Waste Management of North America, Inc., the nation's largest waste services company, to work with us. It has been a highly beneficial relationship ever since for the taxpayers, the county and the corporation. The county and the Forest Preserve have paid for the development of the recreational facilities, and the Forest Preserve maintains the responsibility to operate them. Waste Management developed the site and included the most modern technology to ensure the greatest possible protection for the environment.

We couldn't be more pleased with the results. As they say in the road construction business, we have turned a temporary inconvenience into a permanent improvement for the residents of Kane County.

The site will be used for disposal for at least another decade, so the recreational plans are evolving. In the meantime, Settler's Hill is one of the most recognized disposal sites in the county. Its highly advanced environmental controls were acknowledged last year by the Illinois Society of Professional Engineers with its prestigious Outstanding Engineering Achievement Award.

Though, in many ways still in its infancy, Settler's Hill already is considered a model for managing solid waste disposal through public/private partnerships. More than 4,000 visitors from 28 states and 45 countries have toured the project.

(Ed. Note: Phil Elfstrom is a former NACo president and member of the Kane County board.)



Operated by Waste Management of North America, Inc., the Settler's Hill landfill in Kane County, Ill. is an important disposal site for nearby residents as it is developed into a key county recreational facility in the future.

Anatomy of a landfill showcase

Despite clamors heard around the country, it is possible for a landfill to co-exist in harmony with its neighbors. Settler's Hill landfill, on the outskirts of the Chicago suburb of Geneva, Ill., is an outstanding example. These are the components that make Settler's Hill a showplace that has drawn visitors from around the world:

- a recreational complex being built on the site, including a golf course, riding trails, ski area and picnic facilities;

- the most advanced environmental protection technologies, including state-of-the-art liner systems, a leachate collection system, a methane gas monitoring and recovery system, landfill caps, and groundwater monitoring;

- an electric plant that uses methane gas recovered from the landfill to generate enough power to supply 7,500 homes;

- a recycling center operated by the local 4-H Club that accepts cans, glass and newsprint; and

- a \$30 million environmental monitoring laboratory, built by Waste Management of North America, Inc. next to Settler's Hill, which analyzes groundwater samples from more than 160 waste disposal sites that Waste Management operates in 35 states.

There is nothing unique about Kane County, this particular site or the economics of the situation, according to Philip B. Elfstrom, president of the Kane County Forest Preserve District, and chief inspiration behind Settler's Hill.

"Any county could duplicate what we've done," Elfstrom said. "All it takes is the goodwill of the residents and strong commitment from the county and its private landfill operating partner."



Occupying approximately 400 acres, the Settler's Hill landfill is a state-of-the-art disposal site equipped with leachate and gas collection systems. Methane gas recovered from the facility powers generators which supply electricity to Waste Management, of North America, Inc.'s nearby Environmental Monitoring Laboratories, as well as to 7,000 area residents.

While the establishment of federal recycling goals and state mandates are critical to ensuring that laws, regulations and policies clearly reflect a preference for recycling, as opposed to incineration or landfilling, effective recycling is critically dependent on the existence of adequate regional, national and international markets.

NRCA '90 to study market trends

By Gerry Sikorski
U.S. Representative (D-Minn.)

The rush to recycle is on, and no one will be more affected by the flood of newspapers, glass bottles and cans than local officials. County, city and municipal officials are, and increasingly will become, responsible for developing and implementing successful separation, collection and processing schemes to comply with the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's guidelines and various state laws.

While the establishment of federal recycling goals and state mandates are critical to ensuring that laws, regulations and policies clearly reflect a preference for recycling, as opposed to incineration or landfilling, effective recycling is critically dependent on the existence of adequate regional, national and international markets. As we have seen in our nation's capital, segregation of recyclable materials such as newspaper from the waste stream does not, by itself, guarantee a successful recycling program.

Last week, I and several of my colleagues introduced the National Recyclable, Commodities Act of 1990 (NRCA), H.R. 4942. NRCA, originally introduced by former U.S. Congressman Jim Florio, would require the U.S. Department of Commerce (DOC) to collect and analyze market information on various non-durable goods, containers and packaging. Regional data on national recycling rates and market information

would be collected and analyzed periodically.

Without reliable periodic market informa-



U.S. Congressman Gerry Sikorski
(D-Minn.)

tion, even the most successful separation and collection programs may be doomed to fail.

In addition to market analysis, NRCA would require DOC to establish uniform commodity specifications for recycled products and would require the federal government to take a much more active role in the

procurement of recycled goods.

H.R. 4942 also establishes a federal recyclable labeling scheme which would encourage consumer participation in local recycling initiatives by allowing consumers to know product, container or package's composition and whether it is recyclable.

With this kind of information, consumers will be able to make informed decisions about the products they purchase.

NRCA would also require DOC to establish a national recycling clearinghouse to distribute information on recycled products. H.R. 4942 is the companion bill of S. 1884, which was introduced by U.S. Senator Gore (D-Tenn.) in November of 1989.

Senate hearings on S. 1884 have been scheduled for June 13. Hearings on H.R. 4942 in the Subcommittee on Commerce, Consumer Protection and Competitiveness, House Committee on Energy and Commerce will follow later in the month.

County, municipal and city managers cannot be expected to develop and implement effective recycling programs without the necessary market information available to make informed management decisions.

While some of this information is currently available through various governmental and industry trade groups, NRCA will help to develop a comprehensive, recycling data base so that local government officials can begin to develop a coherent national recycling strategy.

Recycling for the small county

By Linda A. Bennett
Citrus County, Fla.

Citrus County, with a population of approximately 86,000, is located in northwest central Florida, on the Gulf Coast. In 1988, the Florida Legislature adopted The Solid Waste Management Act which required counties to reduce their waste stream volume by 30 percent. It also strongly encouraged curbside recycling.

One problem immediately surfaced for Citrus County officials. There were no other curbside recycling programs from which they could replicate, modify or even extrapolate information.

Left to their own devices, county officials decided to establish a successful, model recycling program that other small areas could easily copy.

The county first developed a marketing study. Interviewers went door-to-door administering questionnaires to a statistically-representative area of the county's population. The questionnaire sought to determine how much people knew about recycling and whether their personal sentiments were positive, negative or neutral.

The results of the study revealed some very interesting facts. For example, 67 percent of those interviewed realized it was only a matter of time before recycling programs were nationwide. Ninety-four percent of those interviewed knew that recycling re-

quired separation of solid waste.

Most citizens were, however, not sure how recycling programs originated. Respondents of this interview could not identify whether recycling programs were a federal, state or local mandate.

Approximately 50 percent of the respondents did not understand that recycling in Florida was now part of a state law called The Solid Waste Management Act.

Interesting enough, though, 92 percent of the respondents were willing to recycle. When asked what type of input or comments they would like to make, most respondents answered by asking why recycling programs had not come any sooner. The majority of people interviewed were very enthusiastic about recycling. Implementing a curbside recycling program was relatively easy once officials knew what the public's sentiments were.

One 12-gallon container was delivered to each respondent in the pre-study area. Educational literature was provided in the container. Door hangers were also distributed the week before pick-up began reminding citizens of what recyclables would be acceptable, and their designated time of pick-up.

The first day of pick-up, approximately 65 percent of those in the pre-study area participated in the curbside recycling program. On the average pick-up day, Citrus County officials have been able to estimate that between 62 to 68 percent of the citizens place their container at the curbside.

Ninety percent of all citizens participated in the program. Pick-up day statistics are usually lower because not all citizens have enough recyclables each week.

Small metropolitan areas can be just as successful at recycling as the larger metropolitan areas. In fact, the smallest of counties and cities can enjoy the benefit of providing a very customized program to their citizens.

Door-to-door campaigns can often be less expensive than mailings when providing information. The door-to-door campaign, especially in the small county, is easy to administer and highly effective.

Also, another inexpensive method of providing participants with information on recycling is to include information in the monthly utility bills.

Once curbside pick-up has begun, a relationship must continue to be cultivated with the participants. Solid waste officials in Citrus County have tried to maintain relationships by having periodic follow-up interviews in which citizens are asked how the service is, and whether or not they are satisfied with the program.

In conclusion, small counties and cities often times cannot make their recycling programs elaborate. The benefit, though, living in a small metropolitan area is that solid waste officials can make their programs customized, and even personalized. Citrus County has found that a very customized, personalized recycling program can enjoy a high level of success.

Aluminum industry offers insights

By Frank H. Rathbun
Aluminum Association, Inc.

Aluminum can recycling has become so widespread, so successful and, frankly, so routine that it is sometimes taken for granted. It shouldn't be. Aluminum is too important to be lost in the shuffle — not only for the environmental benefits it provides, but as a source of revenue for both private and public recycling programs.

The success of aluminum recycling is a result of the aluminum industry's economic need to recycle and reuse scrap metal. Environmental benefits are important as part of the industry's socially responsible behavior, but aluminum recycling thrives because it is a profitable enterprise for local governments, businesses, groups and individuals.

Almost a third of the aluminum industry's total supply of metal is derived from scrap. The economics of aluminum recycling and reuse are real — not artificial. The market for scrap aluminum is established. The technology is developed. The collection network is in place.

Today, there are an estimated 10,000 aluminum buy-back locations nationwide. Maintaining and expanding that infrastructure is an essential part of doing business for the aluminum industry. Aluminum companies want to buy the aluminum that counties already collect.

The aluminum industry's ability to compete in many of its largest markets depends in part on the recovery and reuse of scrap aluminum. For example, virtually all of the aluminum beverage cans on the shelf today are made in part from recycled cans. Most cast aluminum automotive parts are produced from recycled metal as well.

Already the environmental success story

of the '80s, aluminum can recycling shows even more potential in the '90s.

This reality is underscored by: 1) the industry's desire to recycle even more aluminum cans; 2) accelerated efforts to promote the ecological and fund-raising benefits of aluminum can recycling; 3) increased public awareness of aluminum's positive impact in waste management; and 4) anticipated gains for the aluminum can in the beer, soft drink, juice and food can markets.

More than 320 billion aluminum beverage cans — over half of those produced — were recycled in the '80s. Consumer recyclers earned \$900 million, recycling a record 49.4 billion aluminum cans in 1989, when the aluminum beverage can recycling rate hit an all-time high of 60.8 percent. Aluminum industry leaders see this rate surpassing 70 percent by the mid-'90s.

Aluminum recycling kept more than 20 billion pounds of aluminum out of the municipal waste stream during the '80s. That included cans (12 billion pounds), obsolete automobile parts, siding, gutters and down spouts, frozen food trays, lawn chair frames, pots and pans, and other aluminum products.

Although beverage cans represent less than one percent of the solid waste stream, aluminum recycling can make a substantial contribution to county recycling efforts. This contribution can be maximized by reminding residents of the ecological benefits and economic value of recycled aluminum and maximizing effective materials separation and scrap quality control.

Furthermore, county recycling programs are most likely to succeed when each material pays its own way in the recycling system. This reflects the philosophy that producers should assume responsibility for the full life cycle of the products or packaging they produce.

The aluminum industry stands ready to help public officials implement effective recycling strategies that build on the demonstrated success of existing aluminum recycling programs.

For more information, contact the Recycling Department, Aluminum Association, 900 19th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/862-5163.

(Ed. Note: Frank Rathbun is the manager of Public Information and Packaging Programs for the Aluminum Association, Inc.)

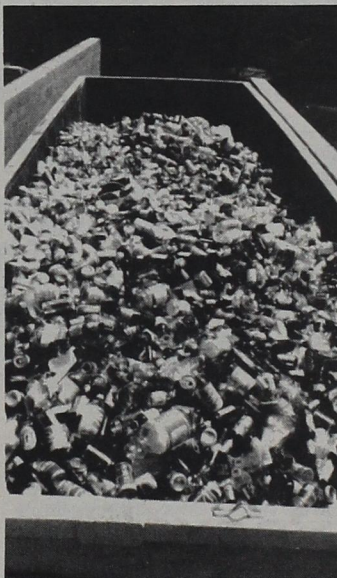


Photo by Chris Whatmore

Almost a third of the aluminum industry's total supply of metal is derived from scrap. The economics of aluminum recycling and reuse are real — not artificial. The market for scrap aluminum is established. The technology is developed. The collection network is in place.

Americans ready for recycling

Americans believe much more garbage can be recycled than is now being done — more, in fact, than many states and the federal

Seventy-four percent of Americans say it is possible to recycle more than 25 percent of the waste stream, the target set by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency and a number of states. Last summer, only 40 percent said it was possible to get beyond 25 percent. Americans, overall, recycle about 11 percent of their wastes now.

Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) have set as target goals, according to a new opinion poll by the National Solid Wastes Management Association (NSWMA).

Also, 55 percent of those polled would not object to placing a new waste-to-energy plant in their community, and 36 percent would not object to a new landfill.

The study, "Public Attitudes Toward Garbage Disposal," was released last month at Waste Expo '90, NSWMA's 1990 convention and trade show.

Seventy-four percent of Americans say it is possible to recycle more than 25 percent of the waste stream, the target set by EPA and a number of states. Last summer, only 40 percent said it was possible to get beyond 25 percent. Americans overall recycle about 11 percent of their wastes now.

Sixty percent of the people believe that it will take a combination of recycling, incineration and landfilling to manage the waste that exists.

Other poll results on a national basis:

- Sixty-one percent of opinion leaders believe more than 25 percent of the nation's solid wastes can be recycled.

- Opinion leaders are less opposed than

the public to a local waste-to-energy facility (62 percent in favor, 30 percent opposed) or landfill (36 percent in favor, 54 percent opposed).

- Asked to name the cause of the nation's garbage problems, the public and opinion leaders point mostly to non-degradable or excessive products or packaging (14 percent of the public, 23 percent of opinion leaders); a lack of recycling programs (15 percent of the public, 17 percent of opinion leaders); and a lack of safe places or ways to dispose of waste (16 percent of the public, 17 percent of opinion leaders).

- To ensure that waste treatment and disposal capacity is available, 50 percent of opinion leaders and 44 percent of the public would support giving federal or state officials authority to override local opposition to siting such facilities.

(Ed. Note: The National Solid Wastes Management Association represents more than 2,500 private companies involved in the waste management business. NSWMA's opinion poll was conducted by Cambridge Reports, Inc., Cambridge, Mass.)



Photo by Chris Whatmore

Plastic recycling, likely to see continued growth



Photo by Chris Whatmore

By Bailey Condrey
The Council for Solid Waste Solutions

Markets for post-consumer plastic resins will, in all likelihood, experience exponential growth in the next decade. In the last few months, several private and joint venture plastics recycling enterprises have come on-line around the United States. Hundreds of millions of dollars will be spent within the next few years aimed not only at establishing a plastics recycling infrastructure, but also at capturing a market share for recycled resins.

Currently, 85 percent of the plastic bottles familiar to consumers are made from polyethylene and polyester. Of the 735 million

pounds of polyethylene terephthalate (PET) manufactured into soft drink bottles in 1988, more than 20 percent, or 170 million pounds, was recycled into useful products. Potential markets exist for more than 530 million pounds of this plastic in non-food applications. Demand for this recycled resin currently exceeds supply. The market is far from saturated.*

Ninety-three million pounds of the common milk, juice and water jugs, made from high-density polyethylene (HDPE), were recycled in 1988. Companies such as Procter & Gamble, Sonoco Graham and Owens-Brockway have committed major resources to the recycling of HDPE resin. Demand currently exceeds supply. Potential markets exist for recycling nearly 463 million pounds of HDPE.*

Markets for recycled plastic resins are blossoming, evidenced by the rapid growth of companies and the formation of joint ventures. To network these company efforts, along with hundreds of others, into a national framework for plastics recycling, the Council for Solid Waste Solutions has developed a blueprint for plastics recycling. As part of this blueprint, the Council's technical department has created several data bases, for use by individuals, companies and municipalities, that will come on-line late this year.

- A handlers data base will provide information on the types of plastics handlers are buying and handlers' geographical locations. For a company planning a recycling program, one call to the data base net it company names, potential markets and a map, plotted to scale, that shows the location of handlers in proximity to its county. This resource currently holds nearly 500 listings.

- A collection data base will list everyone who is collecting plastic.

- A reclaimers data base will list companies that manufacture products from

reclaimed plastic resins.

- A Material Recovery Facilities (MRF) data base now contains MRF locations around the country. County officials arrange to visit a MRF in their geographic vicinity to help in designing their own, or develop a plan for incorporating an existing MRF in their recycling plans.

The Council's technical department held three industry/government roundtables that have brought together Council staff members of the plastics industry, university officials and state government officials purchasing, parks and recreation, and transportation.

The Council will provide technical assistance, educational material and equipment research new techniques in plastics recycling to determine what does and does not work.

The Council has developed a Resource Center that provides information on all aspects of plastics in the waste stream. The data base can be accessed by anyone with a phone modem on their personal computer. The Resource Center has corporate and nonprofit subscription rates and a minimal line user fee. The Council has established a toll-free number for people who wish to obtain information on plastics, recycling or other solid waste options. The number is 800/2/HELP/90.

The Council for Solid Waste Solutions is a program of The Society of the Plastics Industry.

(Ed. Note: *The market growth figures were taken from "New Product Applications and Evaluation & Continued Expansion of the National Database on the Plastics Recycling Industry," by Robert A. Bennett, Ph.D., University of Toledo, Toledo, Ohio.

Bailey Condrey is a communications specialist for The Council for Solid Waste Solutions.)

Polystyrene markets emerge

By Chris VandenHeuvel
Polystyrene Packaging Council, Inc.

Only two years ago, polystyrene foam coffee cups, sandwich containers and packaging materials were used once or twice and simply tossed in the garbage. Few people thought there was a useful second life for these "disposable" products. Some public officials even considered restricting these products since some used chlorofluorocarbons (CFCs).

But today, polystyrene is the only food service material being systematically recycled, and the industry has discontinued the use of CFCs. And as the market expands for reprocessed polystyrene, the number of collection programs is also growing.

Last year, the major producers of polystyrene announced the formation of the National Polystyrene Recycling Company to establish an infrastructure to collect and reprocess polystyrene.

The industry's initial goal is to reach a 25 percent recycling rate by 1995. Also, numerous independent companies and entrepreneurs

are entering the recycling business.

The market for recycled polystyrene is assured by the nature of the polystyrene industry. Polystyrene is a plastic material that is used primarily for durable goods: television and computer housings, office equipment and accessories, video cassettes and cases, and other "plastic" items. In fact, only 20 percent of the polystyrene produced in this country is used for disposable packaging. The other 80 percent represents a large market for the polystyrene which communities can divert from the solid waste stream.

Rubbermaid Corporation, which presently uses recycled polystyrene for office products, has stated that it will buy all of the material it can get. "As nationwide recycling projects grow, Rubbermaid will increase its use of recycled polystyrene in other products," said Robert Snyder, president of Rubbermaid Commercial Products. Other companies which purchase recycled polystyrene use the material for food trays, flower pots, building insulation and other reusable products. One company even uses



Photo courtesy of the Polystyrene Packaging Council, Inc., Washington, D.C.

See FOAM, page 22

Glass recycling experiences growth

By Chaz Miller
Glass Packaging Institute

Glass recycling is experiencing tremendous growth as communities and the glass container industry work together to establish strong markets for recycled glass collected at curbside and other recycling programs. With 77 plants in 27 states and a production rate of 41 billion containers annually, the demand for recycled glass is high. The strength of the recycled glass market draws on communities' ability to provide a consistent supply of quality recycled glass or cullet to glass container manufacturers. The manufacturers can then turn recycled glass into new glass containers. Today, recycled glass comprises approximately 30 percent of every container produced in the United States, with an industry goal of 50 percent. Recently, an Anchor Glass plant in Royersford, Pa. ran its plant on 100 percent recycled glass for seven weeks.

What is "quality" cullet?

The two main criteria for recycled glass or cullet are that it is color-sorted and contaminant-free.

Color sorting is essential for glass plants to ensure that newly manufactured containers match the color standards requested by the glass container customer.

For example, to make a clear bottle, clear glass is needed. Currently all glass must be color sorted by hand, although research on an automated process continues.

Contaminants, such as metal caps and lids, ceramics, stones, and crystal, are a concern to manufacturers because they can be harmful. They do not melt at the same temperature used to melt the glass materials. Instead, they remain intact and damage the glass-melting furnace, and appear as chips or bubbles in the new containers being made.

What is acceptable for recycling are soda bottles, beer bottles, juice containers, wine and liquor bottles, and food containers. Paper and plasti-shield labels do not need to be removed before recycling. By the same token, containers should be lightly rinsed.

Are there other uses for recycled glass?

For cullet that does not meet the specifications of glass manufacturers, new uses are being found. In New York City, where a



Photo by Chris Whatmore

mandatory recycling program has produced great success with glass, a secondary market for colored-mixed cullet used as a gravel substitute has emerged.

The cullet is mixed with asphalt, and is called glasphalt. Glasphalt can be seen on Fifth Avenue in front of Trump Tower. Color-mixed crushed glass can also be used for drainage around buildings.

How is the industry promoting markets for recycled glass?

To help encourage more recycling, the industry has established a national network of state recycling directors. The state directors work with communities nationwide to match cullet supply with the needs of glass container manufacturers and recycling facilities.

The industry is also working to improve the quality of cullet. More than 27 glass plants have installed processing units, and more are being planned. These units clean

returned glass and process it into furnace-ready cullet.

At a cost of \$1 million each, the installation of processing systems clearly demonstrates the industry's long-term commitment to cullet usage.

Where can communities get more information on glass recycling?

For communities that are interested in starting curbside recycling programs, the Glass Packaging Institute developed a workbook and video to answer common questions and help communities determine the cost of curbside recycling.

The brochure and workbook, along with a list of state recycling directors, are available by writing: The Glass Packaging Institute, 1801 K Street, NW, Suite 1105-L, Washington, D.C. 20006.

(Ed. Note: Chaz Miller is the director of recycling for the Glass Packaging Institute.)

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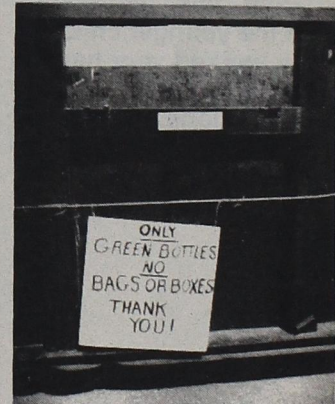


Photo by Chris Whatmore

New curriculum focuses on recycling

Juniors at a suburban Allegheny County, Pa. high school recently made history when they began teaching the county's recycling curriculum to students at five elementary schools and one junior high.

Allegheny County Board Chairman Tom Oster said the effort represents the first official use of the new curriculum which was developed by the Center for Hazardous Materials Research (CHMR) under contract with the county, and is part of the county's overall Solid Waste Management Program.

The curriculum, tailored to each grade level from kindergarten through 12, was provided as a means to make the program easier to teach in schools. The program's objective is to motivate students to participate in a school, community or family recycling project, and to instill a long-term environmental awareness among young people.

"This curriculum is an integral part of the public education element of our plan, and hopefully will be used to reinforce the recycling ethic on a continuing basis," said Don

Berman, director of the Allegheny County Waste Management Division. "We believe that students will be a driving force in the initial stages of recycling activities and that as they get older, they will look at recycling as a natural way of life."

The high school students were taught conservation principles by CHMR Research Assistant Angel Martin who was responsible for developing the curriculum. Martin in-

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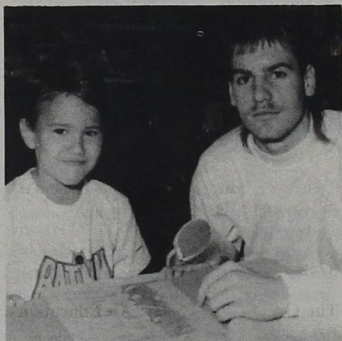
structed students on the the kinds of materials that are recyclable, how those materials should be prepared for recycling, the economic benefits of recycling, and waste management and ecology. Students also learned about their personal role in the recycling system, the recycling centers available in their areas, and what the local recycling program hopes to accomplish. Martin made a follow-up visit to the high school students to make sure they were on the right track before they ventured out into the elementary and junior high schools.

Throughout April, 70 students of Frank Muto's Environmental Botany class taught the environmental education course entitled "Recycling — The Economic, Environmental and Energy Value of Waste Reduction" to 2,400 younger students at six county schools.

"The decision to have students teach students proved wonderfully successful," said Martin. "The high school students realized the responsibility they had been given in sharing this information with the younger

"The decision to have students teach students proved wonderfully successful," said Martin. "The high school students realized the responsibility they had been given in sharing this information with the younger children. They worked very hard to prepare for their presentations."

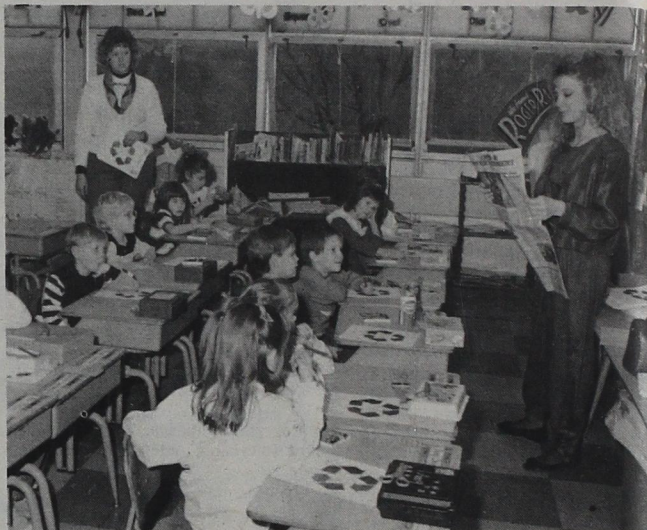
Angel Martin, CHMR research assistant



(r-l) Mike Testa goes over a recycling worksheet with Michael Stenger.



Plum High School student Mike Testa explains the benefits of recycling to a Pivik Elementary School class.



Plum High student Amy Fulton teaches Sharon McGraw's kindergarten class about recycling newsprint at Holiday Park Elementary School.

children. They worked very hard to prepare for their presentations."

"The younger children were very receptive to the older ones, and the older ones loved doing it," said Vince Capozzi, director of curriculum for the school district. "We're hoping that the program will help the county's recycling program by helping the children motivate their parents to recycle."

Contained in the county's solid waste plan, the school curriculum on recycling has been distributed to each municipality within the county. The county's plan addresses the requirements of Act 101, the Municipal

Waste Planning, Recycling and Waste Reduction Act, which requires communities with populations of 10,000 or more to be recycling certain materials by this September.

The mandatory recycling provision requires nearly eight million Pennsylvanians in more than 400 communities to recycle certain household wastes.

Any school district interested in obtaining further information on the Allegheny County recycling curriculum may contact the Allegheny County Division of Waste Management at 412/355-5865.

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content in products, the markets recycled polystyrene will continue to grow. County officials can help this trend by encouraging the purchase of products made from recycled plastic, glass, paper, metal and other materials.

County officials can find the companies which make products from recycled polystyrene by contacting either the National Polystyrene Recycling Company at 202/222-1954, or the Polystyrene Packaging Council at 202/822-6400. These organizations identify companies that make products which are regularly purchased for public use.

Since polystyrene is in its infancy, every community can feasibly recycle the material.

But as local, county, state and federal agencies increase the demand for recycled products, more communities will be able to divert more materials from the waste stream and contribute to a better environment.

(Ed. Note: Chris Vandenhuevel is communications director for the Polystyrene Packaging Council, Inc.)

Resources for environmental education programs

The following is a guide to environmental education and school curriculum materials reprinted, with permission, from the September 1989 issue of *Waste Alternatives*. Samples of most of these materials may be obtained at no cost from sponsoring organizations, though a fee is usually charged for large orders.

Not all recycling education programs and curricula are presented here, but *Waste Alternatives* has tried to create as complete a guide as possible.

Guide to Curriculum Planning in Environmental Education

David C. Engleson (1985), Department of Public Instruction, P.O. Box 7841, Madison 53707-7841, 608/266-3390.

Case of Waste

High Youth and Development Office, Box 4, Albert Hall, Cornell University, Ithaca, NY 14850, 607/255-2000.

Way With Waste: A Waste Management Curriculum for Schools

(1989) Washington State Department of Ecology, 4350 150th Ave., NE, Redmond, WA 98052, 206/867-7000.

odegradable, A Science Unit for 4th grade

Columbus Clean Community, 181 South Washington Blvd., Columbus, OH 43215, 614/645-6179.

Class Project: Conservation Learning Activities for Science and Social Studies

National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/797-0000.

Disposal of Household Hazardous Waste: Slide Set

Cornell Media Services, Audio Visual Resource Center, Building 8, Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850, 607/255-2090.

Don't Waste Waste

Environmental Action Coalition, 625 Broadway, New York, NY 10012, 212/677-0001.

Go-News

Environmental Action Coalition, 625 Broadway, New York, NY 10012, 212/677-0001.

Handbook for Reduction and Recycling of Commercial Solid Waste

Department of Environmental Management, State of Rhode Island, 9 Hayes St., Providence, RI 02908, 401/277-3434.

Here Today, Here Tomorrow: Revisited (Grades 4-8)

Department of Environmental Protection,

Division of Solid Waste Management, 401 East State St., Trenton, NJ 08625, 609/292-0331.

Let's Recycle: Lesson Suggestions for Teachers of K-3

(1977) Recycling Council of British Columbia, 1629 Columbia St., Vancouver, B.C., Canada, 604/731-7222.

Let's Recycle! Instructional Worksheets and Activities

Office of Recycling, Department of Waste Management, Town of Brookhaven, 3233 Route 112, Medford, NY 11763, 516/451-6220.

Mr. Rogers Activities for Young Children About Recycling and the Environment Guide

Pete Lieben, HDR Engineering, Inc., 8404 Indian Hills Dr., Omaha, NE 68114, 402/399-1010.

Mr. Rogers Recycling Video Tapes

Pete Lieben, HDR Engineering, Inc., 8404 Indian Hills Dr., Omaha, NE 68114, 402/399-1010.

Oscar's Options

Department of Environmental Management, State of Rhode Island, 9 Hayes St., Providence, RI 02908, 401/277-3434.

Radon Gas and the Home Environment

Cornell Media Services, Audio Visual Resource Center, Building 8 Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850, 607/255-2090.

Trees are Terrific

(1985) NatureScope, National Wildlife Federation, 1412 16th St., NW, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/797-6800.

Recycling for Reuse

(1985) 4-H Program, University of Wisconsin Extension, 328 Lowell Hall, 610 Langdon St., Madison, WI 53703, 608/266-4156.

Recycling Education: Developing a Curriculum

Dan Cotter, 1985, P.O. Box 10540, Portland, OR 97210, 503/227-1319.

Recycling: Activities for the Classroom

Mary Lynne Bowman, Herbert L. Coon (1978), ERIC/SMEAC Center, 1200 Chambers Rd., 3rd Floor, Ohio State University, Columbus, OH 43212, 614/292-6717.

Recycling: Games, Science Equipment and Crafts from Recycled Materials

Robin Simmons (1976) Houghton Mifflin Co., 2 Park St., Boston, MA 02107, 617/725-5000.

Recyculum (K-6)

(1980) Resource Recovery, P.O. Box 10540, Portland, OR 97210.

Space Station: Earth. A Recycling Video Program for 4th-5th Grades

Solid Waste Management Division, Snohomish County Public Works, 4th Floor, County Administration Building, Everett, WA 98201, 206/259-9425.

Spreading the Word: A Publicity Handbook for Recycling

Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions, 300 Mendham, NJ 07945, 201/539-7547.

Strength in Numbers: Recycling in Multi-family Housing

Association of New Jersey Environmental Commissions, 300 Mendham, NJ 07945, 201/539-7547.

Super Saver Investigators

(1988) Office of Litter Prevention, Ohio Department of Natural Resources, Fountain Square, Building F, Columbus, OH 43224, 614/265-6444.

Swimming Upstream: 13-Minute Video

Solid Waste Management Division, Snohomish County Public Works, 4th Floor, County Administration Building, Everett, WA 98201, 206/259-9425.

Teacher's Guide: Educational Materials in Resource Recovery (K-12)

Cathy A. Berg (1984), EDRS, 3900 Wheeler Ave., Alexandria, VA 22304, 1/800/227-3742.

The Great Glass Caper: An Educational Kit

Pennsylvania Glass Recycling Corporation, 509 North Second St., Harrisburg, PA 17101, 717/234-8091.

The Trash Monster and the Wizard of Waste

California State Department of Education, Publication Sales, P.O. Box 271, Sacramento, CA 95802, 916/445-4688.

They Call it the Waste Stream. A 20-Minute Video of Recycling

Solid Waste Management Division, Snohomish County Public Works, 4th Floor, County Administration Building, Everett, WA 98201, 206/259-9425.

Waste In Place: An Elementary Curriculum Guide

Columbus Clean Community, 181 South Washington Blvd., Columbus, OH 43215, 614/645-6169.

Waste Wise: Slide Set

Cornell Media Service, Audio Visual Resource Center, Building 8, Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850, 607/255-2090.

Woody Waste Wise

Cornell Media Services, Audio Visual Resource Center, Building 8, Research Park, Ithaca, NY 14850, 607/255-2090.

Wastepaper demand reaching record highs

In 1988, approximately 26 million tons of waste paper were collected for domestic use and export. By 1995, the American Paper Institute (API), the national trade association of pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturers, has set a goal to increase that to 40 million tons.

With a heightened national focus on the role of recycling in municipal solid waste management, new and expanded demand for recycled products is emerging. The U.S. paper industry is experiencing record demand for waste paper. Paper and paperboard already constitute more than 80 percent of all post-consumer material recovered for recycling.

In 1988, approximately 26 million tons of waste paper were collected for domestic use and export. By 1995, the American Paper Institute (API), the national trade association of pulp, paper and paperboard manufacturers, has set a goal to increase that to 40 million tons.

For its part, the paper industry has committed

to a number of actions that will help achieve its goal including:

- rapidly increasing paper recycling capacity, with a projected multi-billion dollar investment over the next five years. This means expanding recycling operations in at least 37 facilities, including constructing eight new plants. This new capacity will be added to the more than 500 paper mills already engaged in recycling;
- creating a national "MatchMaker" database to help communities, which have wastepaper to sell or want to start recycling programs, identify recycling mills and waste paper dealers. This includes developing a national paper recycling directory with those names, addresses and phone numbers;
- developing "how-to" tools that explain and promote comprehensive and efficient source separation and collection programs. A booklet and videotape will be released by API this summer;
- sponsoring a national public education program to promote recycling awareness and the collection of high quality waste paper, sorted by grade. A national public service announcement campaign will be developed as well as educational materials for public distribution; and
- expanding the paper industry's recycling awards program to recognize communities, businesses, civic and charitable organizations, and individuals involved in outstanding collection and recycling programs.

According to studies by

Franklin Associates, an organization which has researched the solid waste issue for the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, state and local governments, API's goal is considered to be the highest amount of waste paper that can reasonably be recovered by 1995.

Reaching this goal will be dependent on expansion of the collection infrastructure, but of assuring that the waste paper collected is of sufficient quality to be recycled, i.e. cleaned and sorted by grade. Both state and local governments, as well as tens of millions of American citizens, are needed to help create such a system.

Source separation of recyclable waste paper into its various grades is critical to the process. There are a variety of ways this can be accomplished, including mandatory source separation programs, such as those used by newspapers, old corrugated and computer printouts.

Whatever approach a local government may choose, it is important that the program yield a steady, clean, source-separated supply of waste paper. The collection should be phased in, focusing first on those grades which there is most likely to be an expanded market. And finally, it should — to the maximum extent possible — rely on existing private infrastructure that has been so successful in collecting, sorting, baling and shipping waste paper.

API has a great deal of experience working with local communities to develop recycling programs. For more information, contact API's Paper Recycling Committee, 2 Madison Ave., New York, NY 10016, 212-340-0660.

(Ed. Note: This article was prepared by the American Paper Institute.)



Photo by Chris Whatmore

GRCDA develops two new programs

Local officials needing assistance in finding solutions to their solid waste management dilemmas can now turn to two new resources for help — the Solid Waste Information Clearinghouse (SWICH) and a peer matching program entitled "Lending a Helping Hand," both funded, in part, under grants from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency's (EPA) Office of Solid Waste.

Developed by The Governmental Refuse Collection and Disposal Association (GRCDA), SWICH was designed to address the concern raised in EPA's document, "Agenda for Action," which noted that while a great deal of information on solid waste is available, it is difficult to locate. The purpose of SWICH is to help increase awareness and education by being a one-stop source for solid waste management information.

This month, SWICH, which currently consists of a library and a hotline, will premiere an electronic bulletin board that will provide users with direct access to up-to-the-minute municipal solid waste information. After signing into SWICH and choosing the electronic bulletin board option, users will be able to review case studies, new technologies, legislation and regulations;

and obtain expert contact information, leave message inquiries and participate in electronic conferences.

The SWICH Library currently has 5,000 holdings and will be available for computer-driven searches late this summer. The hotline is operating now and exists, primarily, to provide access to the clearinghouse for those without computer modems. Users calling the hotline will work with SWICH staff to answer solid waste information inquiries.

SWICH is designed to cover all aspects of municipal solid waste management including: source reduction, recycling, composting, planning, education, training, public participation, legislation, waste combustion, collection, transfer, disposal, landfill gas and special wastes.

Registration and access to SWICH are free. The hotline number is 1/800/67-SWICH.

"Lending a Helping Hand," the peer matching program established by GRCDA and the National Recycling Coalition (NRC) is another key resource available to local governments seeking solutions to their solid waste problems.

The program, funded by EPA, matches

experts in various fields with government officials throughout the United States who would like help in solving a variety of problems. A network of advisors — mostly local officials who have found solutions to similar problems — is maintained to provide technical assistance to those requesting assistance.

Under the peer match program, officials interested in receiving technical assistance contact GRCDA with their proposed problem. A determination is made as to whether an on-site visit is appropriate, or if other forms of assistance will suffice. If on-site assistance is to be provided, an advisor is sent to the location to assess the problem and offer solutions. Or, the local government can visit the advisor's operation to get a first-hand look at a program or technology in operation. The peer match program can pay up to one-half of the travel costs; the requestor would cover the remainder.

NRC and GRCDA also provide telephone advice, written information and referrals on a broad range of solid waste management issues.

For further information on the peer match program, call 1/800/456-GRCDA.

Pollution insurance: offerings slim

By Janice C. Hackett
Corron & Black Corporation

all activities of the insured.

A number of exclusions are also found in the policies. One of these exclusions is for known prior acts. Although pollution resulting from past activities is a major problem for both business and government, policies purchased today are not intended to cover contamination that occurred in the past.

Limited coverage may also be afforded by some excess liability policies. A careful review of each policy is critical, however, to determine the extent of coverage as well as any special requirements that are imposed. For example, many excess liability policies contain special claim reporting requirements for pollution losses. Complying with policy requirements, including any that are specific for pollution claims, is critical to protect coverage rights that may exist.

In addition to those commercial insurers that are offering pollution insurance, there are also other sources of coverage for this exposure. For example, a number of risk retention groups have been formed to provide specific pollution coverages, such as asbestos abatement liability, to their members.

A risk retention group is essentially an insurance company that is formed to provide coverage for its owners rather than as a commercial venture.

Few, if any, county risk management programs directly utilize a risk retention group; however, contractors performing work for a county could be purchasing coverage from one of these companies.

From a county's perspective, a primary concern is to ensure that contractual coverage requirements are satisfied by this insurance. In addition, financial strength of the insurer is an important concern. Some risk retention groups have been established at minimum funding levels.

Thus, certificates of insurance must be carefully monitored to see that the quality of insurance obtained by contractors meets specifications.

Because owners and operators of underground storage tanks are now required to satisfy certain financial responsibility requirements, some states have established funds for that purpose and others are in the

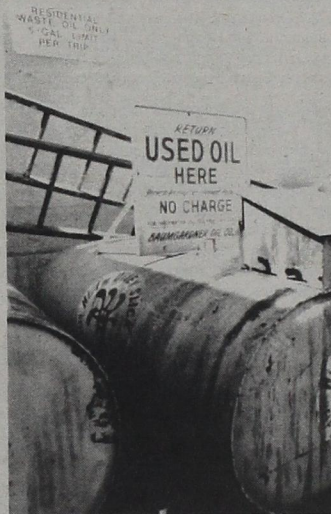


Photo by Chris Whatmore

process of doing so. These state insurance mechanisms are being established to compensate for the limited commercial availability of mandatory coverage.

As with any exposure, risk transfer is but one approach that should be evaluated. For exposures such as pollution where insurance availability is limited, other strategies for management of the risk take on increased importance.

For example, avoiding the risk by eliminating use of a toxic chemical may provide a feasible solution in some situations. In others, avoidance is simply not an answer.

There are, however, certain management activities that can be undertaken to minimize exposures and help insure prompt response in the event of a pollution incident. Management should:

- be certain that county officials are aware of potential exposures;
- avoid or minimize the use of toxic substances where possible;
- minimize waste by implementing recycling techniques;
- conduct appropriate due diligence when acquiring real property;
- implement safety/training programs for employees;
- develop a detailed contingency plan for implementation in the event of a pollution incident; and
- verify that adequate records and documentation are being maintained.

As we enter the '90s, environmental concerns will undoubtedly continue to be a priority issue. Addressing that issue will require that the public and private sectors, as well as individuals, re-evaluate many of the products and services that are now common. Dealing with pollution problems that were generated years ago while planning for the future may well be risk management's biggest challenge.

(Ed. Note: Janice Hackett is a vice president at Corron & Black.)

All levels of government, like most businesses, are faced with the problem of pollution. It's a problem that is emotionally charged, involves new and developing technology, and is the source of widespread litigation. Furthermore, it's a problem without complete solutions.

Since the early '70s, environmental legislation has expanded dramatically. At the federal level alone, environmental regulations now total more than 8,000 pages. At the same time, there are comparable state and local regulations which, in some cases, are more stringent than those at the federal level. For county government, pollution exposures arise from many of the services that are provided. The operation of landfills is but one example. Street and road maintenance, operation of clinics or hospitals, use of incinerators, and water and sewerage treatment, as well as the problem of asbestos in schools and other public buildings, are additional examples.

In the mid-'70s, commercial insurers first began offering policies that were specifically designed to provide coverage for environmental impairment liability. Many of the major U.S. insurers, as well as the London market, made this coverage available to their customers.

By 1985, however, most insurers had ceased to underwrite this type of business. Continued enactment of new environmental legislation, varying judicial interpretations of coverage, the high cost of defending claims, and the potential for joint and several liability are among factors that caused many insurers to withdraw coverage for this exposure.

Although availability is limited, there are commercial insurers that are currently offering pollution coverage. This coverage is available on a claims made policy form that is generally site-specific.

That is, coverage is limited to incidents arising from a specified location rather than

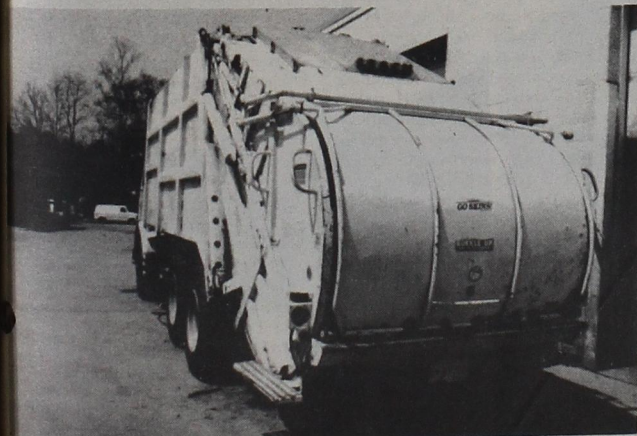


Photo by Chris Whatmore

Recycling: An unquestionable priority

By Kurt Smalberg
Steel Can Recycling Institute

The steel industry already has a remarkable recycling history. The overall steel recycling rate has been more than 50 percent since the early 1900s and more recently, the rate has been in excess of 66 percent. This is significant because it highlights the high level of scrap consumption in the steel-making process.

Today's watchword is "recycling." Every state, county and local solid waste manager is now familiar with the term and the urgency that goes with it. As a solid waste solution, recycling is an unquestionable priority. And steel can recycling is one of the primary aspects of this solution.

Steel can recycling is being conducted through curbside programs, resource recovery facilities, and drop-off, buy-back centers across the country. Steel cans are included in these programs because they are 100 percent recyclable, and because they are very easy to handle, due to their magnetic property.

The steel cans' magnetic property means that they can be automatically magnetically separated from other recyclables or from municipal solid waste.

The steel industry already has a remarkable recycling history. The overall steel recycling rate has been more than 50 percent since the early 1900s and more recently, the rate has been in excess of 66 percent. This is significant because it highlights the high level of scrap consumption in the steel-making process.

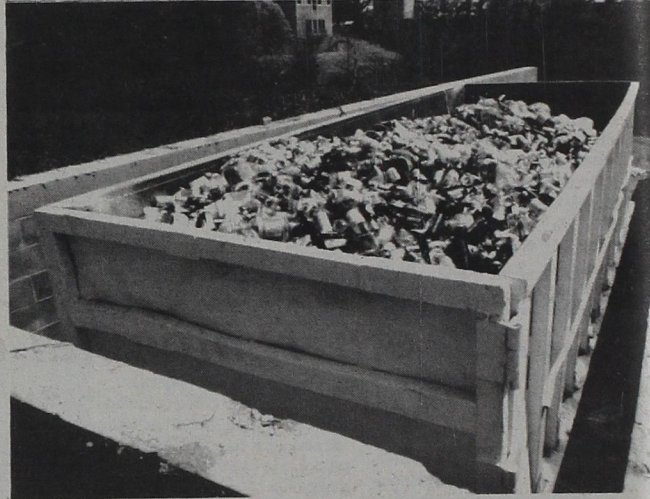
Scrap will continue to be a significant factor in the steel-making process for several reasons. Steel-making scrap has historically consisted of steel by-products from steel-making (home scrap) and steel fabrication (prompt scrap); and obsolete steel products, such as cars, white goods and construction materials. New technology has increased the use of scrap in two basic steel-making furnaces that consume either 25 percent or 100 percent scrap.

Additionally, enhanced efficiencies in the steel-making and fabricating processes have created a decline in the availability of home and prompt scrap, causing the steel industry to seek additional external scrap resources.

In conjunction with the country's focus on municipal solid waste recycling, the above two factors (increasing scrap needs and declining internal scrap resources) have set the scene for a new external scrap resource: the steel can. Clearly, demand for recycled steel cans will continue to increase.

Another important demand factor to be considered is that steel cans are not just made into new cans. They become a variety of new steel products, from car parts to construction materials, tools, toys and appliances, to name a few. This means that demand for recycled steel cans isn't dependent upon the sales volume of one or two end products into which the steel cans are made. With steel cans recycled into such a wide spectrum of products, there is no concern of a market glut.

Supply is growing and demand is strong. What remains is the continuing development of the link between supply and



demand to ensure a steady and smooth diversion of steel cans from the municipal solid waste stream to the end markets. This linking activity — referred to as the steel can recycling infrastructure — is where the Steel Can Recycling Institute (SCRI) plays its most focused role. The SCRI serves as an information and technical resource to ensure that those responsible for recycling — on a public and private basis — understand the recyclability of steel cans and include them effectively in their programs.

The SCRI began launching regional offices in late 1989. Currently, the following service areas have been developed: Central Eastern, Southwestern, Southeastern, and Mid-Atlantic. Additional locations will be developed throughout 1990.

Through these locations, regional market representatives can personally visit and work with community leaders and solid waste representatives in all facets of the public and private sectors.

County officials responsible for solid

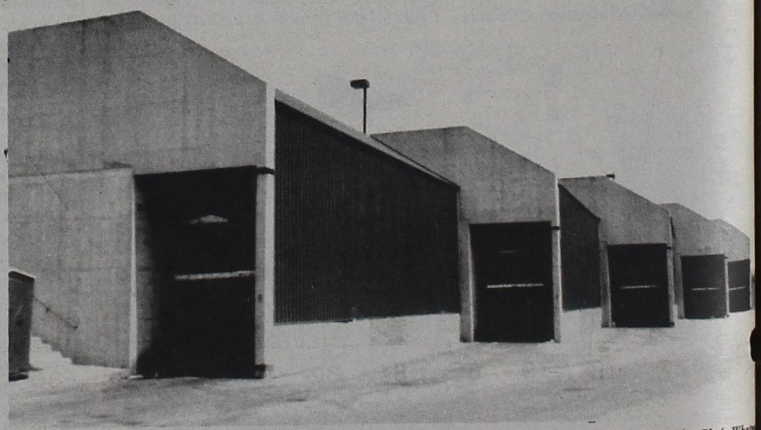
waste solutions have many decisions to make — and a great environmental responsibility. Steel can recycling must be one of the decisions. In fact, municipal solid waste decisions should consider the recycling of many materials as possible.

County officials are encouraged to contact the SCRI for information on steel can recycling. The SCRI publishes a listing of market buyers, which includes general market specifications. Direct contact with market buyers will help county officials assess processing and transportation options for recycled steel cans. Additionally, ferrous scrap dealers should be contacted for intermediate processing opportunities.

The growth of steel can recycling is helping to extend landfill life in many counties and soon it will do so across the country.

Please contact the Steel Can Recycling Institute for further information on steel can recycling at 1/800/876-SCRI.

(Ed. Note: Kurt Smalberg is the president of SCRI.)



Trailers are filled directly by county residents bringing their recycled items to a sorting station available to the public in Montgomery County, Md.

Photo by Chris Whelan

Americans, beginning to "green"

The following are examples of what is coming known as the "Greening of Industry":

Americans recycle six out of every 10 aluminum beverage cans produced in America. For over a decade, the aluminum industry has been actively promoting the recycling of aluminum beverage containers and created a market and put in place an infrastructure for this portion of the waste stream. Manufacturers of plastic foam products food packaging, such as egg cartons and

meat trays, have initiated a voluntary program to eliminate halogenated chlorofluorocarbons from their production process. This may not be market development, but the removal of toxins from consumer goods will make them more marketable when they become solid waste.

- McDonald's has announced the creation of an environmental leadership program which has set as an annual goal the purchasing of \$100 million worth of recycled materials for use in the construction, remodeling

and operations of its U.S. restaurants. "Mickey-D" has already moved into a major effort to recycle paper and plastic products for their fast food operations. They are now seriously helping to create an infrastructure for recovered materials.

- Kodak will recycle its disposable cameras.

- Procter and Gamble has designed a new household cleaner container made entirely of 100 percent recycled polyethylene terephthalate soft drink bottles.

Municipal bonds may be used to finance environmental clean-up

The Public Securities Association (PSA) recently said that state and local governments rely heavily on tax-exempt municipal bonds to finance the new decade's environmental clean-up.

Local and state governments raised \$9.3 billion of new capital for environmental purposes in 1989, including funding for pollution control, water and sewer, solid waste, resource recovery projects.

In the '90s, the focus is shifting further away from the federal government and toward state and local governments, and industry is the source of funding for the clean-up. State and local officials will turn more and more to tax-exempt municipal bonds for fi-

ancing environmental projects," PSA Chairman Austin V. Koenen said.

However, the trade group official said that federal policy in recent years has restricted the ability of state and local governments to use tax-exempt bonds to finance their environmental needs. "With the Tax Reform Act of 1986, Congress virtually eliminated the use of tax-exempt finance for air and water pollution control facilities, and made it more difficult to involve the private sector in bond-financed projects."

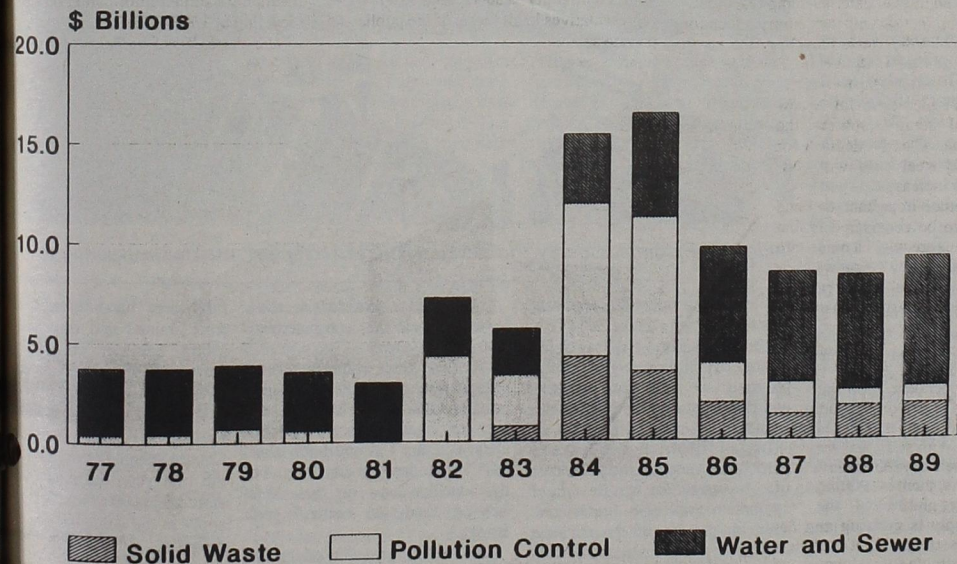
The PSA chairman urged Congress to ease some of the most onerous curbs and permit states and localities to finance legitimate public needs — such as protecting the

environment — with tax-exempt bonds.

"It seems to us that there is an inherent lack of fairness when the federal government dictates expensive environmental standards for states, cities and counties, then doesn't help them pay the costs. Not only does Washington not pay enough directly, but it also curtails the ability of state and local officials to reduce project costs through the issuance of lower interest rate tax-exempt debt," he pointed out.

PSA is the non-profit trade association for the public securities industry, representing nearly 400 banks, brokerage firms and associate members in the United States, United Kingdom and Japan.

Tax-Exempt Municipal Issuance for Environmental Purposes (New Capital Issues)



Job training report

Job training, human services agenda remains busy

By Neil E. Bomberg
research associate

The U.S. Senate and House remain involved with a number of legislative initiatives that could affect the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA).

Amendments to JTPA (S. 543) are pending on the Senate side. U.S. Senator Paul Simon (D-Ill.) has attempted to bring the bill to the floor, but has met with some opposition by senators from states which would experience funding cuts under his proposed formula. U.S. Representative Gus Hawkins (D-Calif.) will be holding a last set of hearings on June 6 on his JTPA amendments (H.R. 2039). U.S. Secretary of Labor Elizabeth Dole is expected to testify.

The Employment and Productivity Subcommittee of the

U.S. Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee held hearings on job training for the homeless, May 22.

The U.S. House Education and Labor Committee will hold a hearing on legislation (H.R. 4330) to establish school-based and higher education community service programs. And the Employment Opportunities Subcommittee of the U.S. House Education and Labor Committee will mark up legislation (H.R. 3069 — Displaced Homemakers Employment and Family Self-Sufficiency Act) to establish an employment and training program for displaced homemakers later this month.

Conference committees have been appointed for H.R. 3, a bill to extend Head Start and programs under the Elementary and Secondary Education Act, to

include child care services, and H.R. 7, reauthorization of the Carl Perkins Vocational Education Act. Among the members appointed to the conference committee on H.R. 3 are Edward M. Kennedy (D-Mass.), Christopher Dodd (D-Conn.), Claiborne Pell (D-R.I.), Orrin Hatch (R-Utah), Lloyd Bentsen (D-Texas), Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Bob Packwood (R-Ore.) and Robert Dole (R-Kan.) for the Senate and Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), William Ford (D-Mich.), William Clay (D-Mo.), William Goodling (R-Pa.), Thomas Petri (R-Wis.), Daniel Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), Thomas Downey (D-N.Y.), Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.) and Philip Crane (R-Ill.) for the House.

Among those appointed to the conference committee on H.R. 7 are Kennedy, Pell, Metzenbaum, Kassebaum and Jeffords for the

Senate and Hawkins, Ford, Grandy and Goodling for the House.

Meeting dates for each of those committees have yet to be scheduled.

Congress is also taking a close look at a recently released General Accounting Office (GAO) report which states that discrimination by employers against legal immigrants has increased substantially since passage of the Immigration and Nationality Act (INA) of 1986.

INA permits the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service to sanction firms that hire illegal aliens.

The result, according to the GAO, has been employer unwillingness to hire individuals from groups, especially Hispanics, who are affected by the INA.

U.S. Representative Ed Roybal (D-Calif.), Representative Bill

Richardson (D-N.M.) and Kennedy each introduced Resolutions that would abolish the sanctions. However, both resolutions failed to pass within the prescribed 30-day period.

To insure congressional attention, U.S. Representative Bryant (D-Texas) and U.S. Senator Alan K. Simpson (R-Wyo.) introduced bills to amend the Bryant's bill, H.R. 4421, is known as the Immigration and Naturalization Act of 1990.

It would amend the INA repealing the employer sanctions and authorizing a public information service on discrimination provisions currently in employment law. Simpson's bill would seek to improve the employment verification system to insure employers who act in good faith do not face sanctions.

School dropouts: finding a pathway to success

By June Garrett
research associate

The problem related to school dropouts seems to be intractable. As their numbers increase, they are consciously or unconsciously perceived and treated as if they were expendable.

The revelation of their expendability begins in the early stages of their education — where they are subjected to inferior schools and low standards of learning at the same time that the high school diploma has become the principal certification for potential employment.

According to James Boggs, executive director of the Private Industry Council (PIC) in Escambia County, Fla., nearly 40 percent of the youngsters in Pensacola High in 1984 dropped out of school. "It is a remarkable achievement when young people, who are programmed to be victims of the larger pattern of social, racial and educational discrimination can break out and assume productive lives. We can rescue school dropouts for lives of opportunity if we have the will," said Boggs.

In March 1985, the Escambia County School District entered into a public/private partnership with the local PIC and started a program that would assure that all youngsters who left school would have sufficient skills to earn a living. The computer-assisted instruction program is the combined efforts of the partnership. Funds for the program

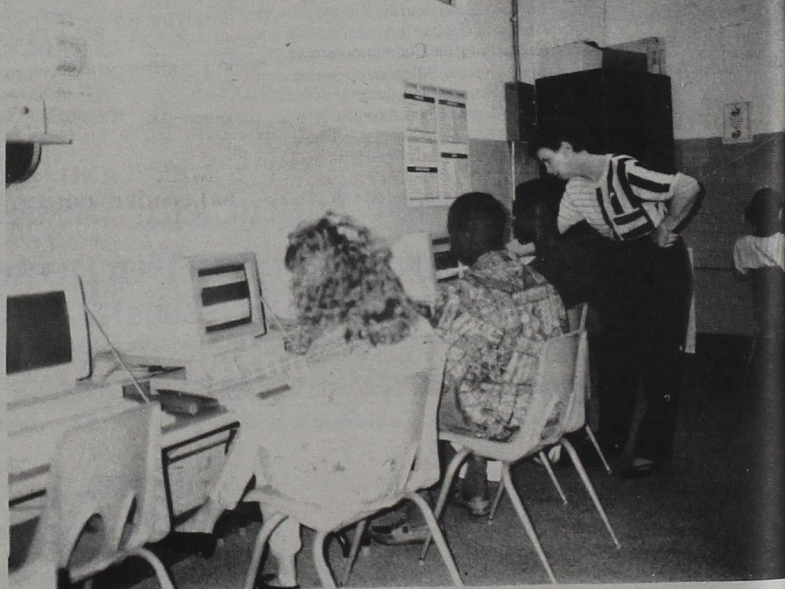
came from the Job Training Partnership Act (JTPA) and the school board.

In 1986, 16 computer terminals were installed in Pensacola High. (By 1990, more than 240 computers were installed in the seven county high schools and one juvenile justice center serving approximately 3,600 students.) During the first six months, only two of 374 participants assigned to the program dropped out. Students who had failed throughout their school years were, for the first time, experiencing academic success and that success kept them coming back.

By the second semester of school year 1987-88, the program began to utilize the Individualized Prescriptive Strategy (IPS). The first enrollees were 300 JTPA students. The IPS program introduced a new quantitative concept of curriculum management. It enables teachers to follow a student's progress in detail, and to intervene where necessary at an early date if progress was not satisfactory. In addition, to becoming more skilled, students see an important and hitherto missing link — the relationship of effort to success.

In school year 1988-89, 540 students were enrolled, 300 of whom were JTPA-eligible. Ninety-one percent of the students who completed the intake portion of the training achieved the academic goals they agreed to at the beginning of the course.

The program's dropout rate during school year 1987-88, its



Students in Escambia County, Fla. develop skills in a computer-assisted instruction program.

second year of operation, was less than two percent. Of the 300 JTPA eligible students — the students most at risk of dropping out of the program — only four percent withdrew before completing the program.

In addition to increased participation and low dropout rates, the increase in grade level attainment was also impressive. Thirteen percent of the students completed their assignment and were able to move on to the next level of instruction.

Instructors indicated that students love the computerized instruction system.

"At first, some came to school only to use the computer. Students remarked that the machine 'doesn't hate me ... that it gives me a second chance ... that I'm not dumb after all.' The student's seemed to think the machine was on their side helping them do better," said Boggs.

In 1986-87, remedial education students realized an average five grade level gain in three months.

Fifty-three handicapped students were trained and employed. 1,635 summer students completed the program, leaving with a positive attitude.

For each 1.5 grade gain in reading, JTPA paid the Escambia County School District \$348 the first year, the school earned \$83,000 which it was to apply to the administration program.

See ESCAMBIA, page 29

News from the nation's counties

North

NEW JERSEY

CAMDEN COUNTY is giving to young people for good jobs on cleaning up the environment.

Our young people will inherit the environment we leave them and I want to give them a voice in their future," said Freeholder Ed F. Carlamere who sponsored recently adopted resolution establishing the Students Environmental Advisory Committee which will work to improve cleanup efforts throughout the county.

Carlamere said he will contact school superintendents and principals this spring and summer to recruit young people to serve on the committee.

The committee will convene for the first time shortly after school resumes in September.

NEW YORK

In time for the kick-off of the park season, SUFFOLK COUNTY has completed a project generated 200 tactile maps of the county's premiere handicapped-accessible park.

The maps have raised symbols for the visually impaired can feel, as well as markings for those who use a cane. The maps will enable the visually impaired people to find themselves the entire 80-acre park, including two sensory trails.

The map was designed and produced under a contract with a

specialized cartographer with input from the Suffolk County Handicap Advisory Board and the county Office of Handicapped Services.

South

FLORIDA

• The DADE COUNTY Seaport Authority has hired a group of primarily black-owned firms to handle a \$29 million revenue issue.

"It is a demonstration that black professionals are in equal standing to white professionals," said Metropolitan Dade County Commissioner Joseph M. Gersten, who added that the nine-member board unanimously voted to select a team of six black-owned municipal bond and law firms and one non-minority firm.

According to municipal bond professionals, this may be one of the first municipal bond deals in the country to use a team of mostly minority firms.

GEORGIA

• BARROW COUNTY commissioners have voted to ban smoking in all county-owned and -operated offices. Smoking will be permitted only in designated areas of each building.

Commissioners have also decided to begin a series of public hearings to gather comment on an ordinance that would, if adopted, ban smoking in the public areas of all private businesses.

MARYLAND

• BALTIMORE COUNTY residents, anxious to rid their neighborhoods of small-time drug dealers, soon may be getting the help they need, thanks to a new program proposed by County

Executive Dennis F. Rasmussen.

Under the plan, funds seized during drug arrests will be used to create a community-based law enforcement effort that responds to specific neighborhood complaints of drug activity. Dubbed "Operation C.O.D.E." for "Community Oriented Drug Enforcement," the program will provide a total of \$90,000 in seized drug money to give county police the resources necessary to begin focusing on small-time drug dealers, according to Rasmussen. An additional \$40,000 will be directed to an investigative fund and \$50,000 will go toward an overtime fund for police narcotics officers.

Mid west

MINNESOTA

• HENNEPIN COUNTY Commissioner John Derus and the Hennepin County Board recently received an award from the Minnesota Department of Agriculture for playing a leading role in promoting the use of ethanol.

Hennepin became the first county in the nation to mandate the use of ethanol in its fleet of vehicles under a plan recommended by Derus and passed by the board in 1982. Since then, county vehicles have traveled more than 25 million miles on a blend of 10 percent ethanol and 90 percent gasoline.

Use of ethanol, an alcohol produced by fermentation of corn, can result in a 35 to 33 percent reduction in carbon monoxide

emissions in cars and has also been found to reduce the formation of ozone pollution.

West

CALIFORNIA

Senator Nicholas Petris recently announced major amendments to legislation that would provide a universal and comprehensive program of health care for all Californians.

SB 2868, which would establish the California Right of Health Care Act of 1990, proposes to restructure the state's health care delivery system to provide medically necessary and long-term care to all of the state's residents.

The County Supervisors Association of California (CSAC) has taken a "support in concept" position on SB 2868 because this measure most closely meets the health care principles that were recently adopted by the CSAC board of directors.

WASHINGTON

• KING COUNTY Executive Tim Hill is advancing the concept of developing a "boot camp" to straighten out teenagers who are using drugs and alcohol.

Hill is proposing to join Snohomish and Pierce counties to create a camp that would target substance abusers who are between 15 and 17 years-old. The camp would provide 30 to 90 days of very structured activity, including calisthenics and treatment, in an effort to break the downward cycle of increasing delinquency.

Notices . . . notices . . . notices

CONFERENCES

ACo is one of this year's co-sponsors of The Privatization Council's Fourth National Conference, June 11-13, in Washington, D.C. "Public-Private Partnerships: Solutions That Work" is the theme of the conference which will feature case studies, trends in public-private partnerships, and a symposium on improving public-private real estate.

For more information, contact the Privatization Council, 1101 Connecticut Ave., NW, Suite 700, Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/857-

Two seminars sponsored by the Government Finance Officers Association (GFOA) of the United States and Canada are being conducted in June in Washington, D.C.: June 18 — "Special Reporting and the GFOA Certificate of Achievement. The

cost is \$150 for GFOA members and \$200 for non-members; June 19-21 — Intermediate Governmental Accounting. The cost is \$260 for GFOA members and \$310 for non-members.

GFOA Educational Services Center programs meet the standards required for receiving Continuing Professional Education (CPE) credits for CPAs.

Advance registration by mail is required. For more information, contact Karen H. Nelson, GFOA Educational Services Center, 180 North Michigan Ave., Suite 800, Chicago, IL 60601, 312/977-9700.

■ Two of the nation's leading researchers on HIV infection will be featured speakers at the National Commission on Correctional Health Care's "National Conference on HIV & Incarcerated Youth," June 18-20 in San Diego, Calif.

Ralph DiClemente, MD, will present the findings of a survey

comparing incarcerated juveniles to adolescents in a mainstream school environment. Donald P. Francis, MD, will discuss getting the political and medical communities to focus on the epidemic and its potential spread into all segments of society.

For more information, contact the National Commission on Correctional Health Care, 2105 N. Southport, Suite 200, Chicago, IL 60614, 312/528-0818.

■ The Interagency Council on the Homeless is sponsoring the following regional workshops: July 16 and 17 in Kansas City, Mo. for the states of Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska. (Contact Marcia Presley at 816/374-6143); Aug. 21 and 22 in White Plains, N.Y. for the states of New York, New Jersey and the Caribbean. (Contact Juan Bautista at 212/264-4378); and Sept. 13-14 in Denver, Colo. for the states of Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South

Dakota, Utah, and Wyoming. (Contact Phyllis Semsch at 303/844-6359).

■ June 26-28 are the dates set for the "Third National Conference and Exposition on Geographic Information Systems — East" in Washington, D.C.

Overview of Geographic Information Systems (GIS), technology trends, and conversion methods and techniques are some of the workshop topics to be explored.

For more information, contact the U.S. Professional Development Institute, Geographic Information Systems — East Conference, 1734 Elton Rd., Suite 221, Silver Spring, MD 20903-1700, 301/445-4400.

■ Financing transportation infrastructure is the subject of a conference sponsored by the Institute for International Research in New York, N.Y., July 11 and 12.

Sessions will focus on subjects including the use of private sector funding, preparation for future regulations, and bidding and contracting tips.

For more information, write to: Conference Administrator, Institute for International Research, Inc., 437 Madison Ave., 23rd Floor, New York, NY 10022, or call: 212/826-1260 (local), or 1/800/345-8016 (toll-free).

■ The 1990 National Solid Waste Forum on Integrated Municipal Waste Management will be held on July 16-18 in Milwaukee, Wis.

Sponsored by the Association of State and Territorial Solid Waste Management Officials (ASTSWMO), plenary and concurrent sessions will explore issues such as state and regional planning, landfill design and operation, and state and local

See NOTICES, next page

Neal R. Peirce

Big city bypasses: path of the '90s?

Will the '90s be the era of gargantuan outer-loop highways, openers for ever-more-distant frontiers of suburban development?

It could be. The Virginia and Maryland highway departments are into serious planning of a massive bypass around the nation's capital. Public hearings are underway. Projected costs run as high as \$1.7 billion.

The Denver region has already built eastern segments of its 470 circumferential road, thanks mostly to federal funding. But the project now faces ferocious opposition as backers seek to finish remaining sections.

Atlanta is toying with a new super-road. Houston talks of transforming an expressway into a high-capacity bypass.

All this is likely just the tip of the iceberg of highway aspirations for the decade. Note what's on the checkerboard. Interstate-highway funding is winding down. Road builders are desperate for fresh contracts. Developers are hungry for fresh turf. And, Transportation Secretary Samuel Skinner suggests, however vaguely, federal dollars for new roads of "national interest."

But highway boosters are likely to find bypasses a thousand times tougher to sell than the old interstates.

Check the debate swirling around the proposed Washington, D.C., bypass. Proponents say rush-hour gridlock, auto and truck accidents are intolerably high on the capital's beltway. Whether it's built east or west of Washington, they say, an outer road, some 25 miles beyond the beltway, is imperative.

But a scrappy counterview got aired at a "Washington Bypass" conference put on by the Chesapeake Bay Foundation. It's nonsense to say a bypass will divert big chunks of existing traffic from the Beltway, said Anne Arundel County Council Chair Virginia Clagett and architect/engineer Joseph Passonneau. Their projections: minimal diversions and Beltway traffic reaching and exceeding its old levels in two to five years.

What's at stake, said Passonneau, are billions to build "a local development road" — just as urban interstates turned into commuter roads serving infinities of suburbia.

Environmentalists complained

that the new super-road would spur vast quantities of low-density residential development, adding to serious degradation of the Chesapeake Bay from "non-point pollution." The added sprawl, they claimed, would make a mockery of the national capital area's pledge to further mass transit.

And environmentalism, it turns out, is not the only new barrier to roads. In the interstate era, the big roads sliced through counties like a bulldozer through a sandbank. Roads meant progress, not to mention developer cash.

Now, officials of counties along the Washington bypass route, from wealthy Montgomery beside the capital to distant Fauquier in the Virginia countryside, are active opponents. And, officials of rural counties with one- or two-person planning departments are worrying about sophisticated highway engineers and developers running roughshod over the local interest.

Can they look to the states for help? The answer is that super-road proposals spell fearsome political pressure for state officials. Of all the players, states alone are capable of the master planning. Some counties will be appealing to their states for planning help, others

damning them for interference in local affairs. And only a handful of states — Oregon, Florida, Maine, Vermont in the lead — have bothered to adopt comprehensive land-use planning guidelines for local governments to follow.

The best short-term alternative to building new roads may be adding capacity to those already in place. A favorite device: creating more freeway lanes where the topography fits. Washington has debated widening its existing beltway from 8 to 14 lanes. Supporters say that would cost roughly half as much as the proposed bypass, and relieve Beltway congestion far more dramatically.

Seattle, Pittsburgh and Ottawa are lead cities in another strategy: adding hundreds of miles of HOV (high occupancy vehicle) lanes. Motorists may have HOVs, but the special lanes may represent the future for many cities. Indeed, it's not difficult to imagine a day, as congestion brings some cities' freeway traffic to a near standstill, when virtually all lanes would be made into HOVs during rush hours.

The last, darkest cloud over the highway builders' dream of massive bypasses is the cloud over

every other public enterprise of the '90s — money. It was one thing to take 90 percent federal money in the expansive '60s and '70s; it's quite another to get the taxpayers of strapped state or local governments to cough up the money in the '90s.

When Denver-region voters last year were asked to authorize and local taxes for the big W road, massive resistance surfaced. Opponents at first hoped to beat the proposal on environmental grounds. But they hit paydirt by labeling the highway a developers' road, not one for highway users. By convincing people they wouldn't be personally, the funding lost, 4-1, though many say the issue was brought back to the public agenda.

Bypass backers have to hope Uncle Sam will come galloping to the rescue. No one seriously believes a project like Washington bypass can be built on local funds alone. How many will be willing to float big issues for bypasses, when existing roads cry out for repair and replacement?

But for that matter, why should the federal government?

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Notices from previous page

government waste management financing.

For more information, call Kerry Callahan at ASTSWMO at 202/624-5828.

PUBLICATIONS

■ **The National Technical Information Service (NTIS)** is offering a free catalog listing over 150 titles of environmental publications available from NTIS. Government-sponsored studies, guidelines, handbooks, manuals and reports covering Superfund issues, solid waste, climate and the greenhouse effect, risk analysis, pesticides, air and water quality, are included.

For a free copy, contact the National Technical Information Service, U.S. Department of Commerce, Springfield, VA 22161, 703/487-4650.

■ **"Gateways to Comprehensive State Information Policy,"** a report exploring government policy on information in the electronic age, is available from the Chief Officers of State Library Agencies.

"Gateways" is a compilation of discussions from the first national conference on state information policy where experts examined current policy and the effect of

electronic information on several areas.

When ordering, ask for publication #C-164. Copies can be purchased for \$25 by writing to: Order Department, Council of State Governments, Iron Works Pike, P.O. Box 11910, Lexington, KY 40578-9989, or calling: 606/231-1878.

■ **The American Planning Association** has published two new zoning publications.

"**Zoning for Child Care**" (PAS Report #422) offers suggestions on how to balance the need for child care with the need to preserve a community's character, and addresses often-raised questions of location, parking, noise, signage and play space. The cost is \$25, including shipping and handling. To order, contact the American Planning Association, Planning Advisory Service, 1313 E. 60th St., Chicago, IL 60637, 312/872-0611. "**A Survey of Zoning Definitions**" (PAS Report #421) contains more than 150 traditional and newer zoning terms, along with rules and suggestions on writing definitions for zoning ordinances. The cost is \$25 for non-subscribers and \$15 for subscribers, including shipping and handling.

To order, write to the above

address, or call 312/955-9100.

■ **The Community Information Exchange** has assembled two information packets for community organizations.

"**Founding Your Community Organization**" is a collection of articles and essays to help guide community organizers through the first stages of organizational development. Areas covered include: the nuts and bolts of community organizing, creative approaches to fund-raising, and lobbying and advocacy methods.

"**Building Your Community Organization**" is designed for groups that have already gone through the initial stages of organizational development. It includes: advanced fund-raising techniques, proposal writing strategies, and public relations strategies.

Both are available for \$25. Contact: The Community Information Exchange, 1029 Vermont Ave., NW, Suite 710, Washington, D.C. 20005, 202/628-2981.

MISCELLANEOUS

■ States, local government and non-profit organizations may obtain certain federally-owned real

and personal property to use in homeless assistance programs, including foreclosed homes, vacant buildings, office equipment and clothing.

For more information on the availability of the property in your area and the requirements for obtaining it, contact the following:

For real property, write to: Division of Health, Facilities Planning, U.S. Public Health Service, Room 17A-10, Parklawn

Building, 5600 Fishers Lane, Rockville, MD 20857, or call 443-2265.

For personal property, contact your state agency for surplus property (Call the Interagency Council for the Homeless, 708-1480) for your state agency phone number), or write: Director, Property Management Division, Federal Supply Service General Services Administration, Washington, D.C. 20406.

ESCAMBIA from page 28

Over the past two years, the Escambia County School District JTPA Vocational Program has been recognized at the local, state and national level as an exemplary model for school dropouts. CBS Evening News (May 1988) featured the program as a model partnership between JTPA and the public/private sector because of its use of technology with dropouts. The *Christian Science Monitor* also carried a feature article on the program.

"The plight of school dropouts will not be remedied until the social insensitivities of the larger society are faced and eliminated,"

said James Boggs. "A society which continues to erect barriers for abiding the educational inferiority of less privileged people is perpetuating the pattern of school dropouts and fundamental risks of the social whole."

For additional information on the Escambia County program, write LaDon JTPA coordinator, or Leiteman, assistant coordinator, Escambia County School District, JTPA Vocational Program, 215 West Garden, Pensacola, FL 32501, 904/6121, Ext. 4345.

Job market

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT AND HOUSING DIRECTOR — DUTCHESS COUNTY, N.Y.: Dutchess County Planning Department is seeking a motivated person to manage its Community Development and Housing Division and to assist the Housing Partnership. The Director has overall responsibility for management of a \$1.3 million community development program and affordable housing initiatives. Applicant should have a Master's degree with at least three years of administrative experience, or a Bachelor's degree with four years of experience. Salary range: \$33,347-\$47,000. Excellent benefits package.

For immediate consideration apply: Dutchess County Personnel Department, 22 Market Street, Poughkeepsie, NY 12601, 914/431-2172. An EEO/AA Employer.

DIRECTOR OF THE ENVIRONMENTAL MANAGEMENT AGENCY — COUNTY OF CONTRA COSTA, CALIF.: (Pop. 750,000) Excellent salary & benefits. Contra Costa County is located directly east of San Francisco and has a temperate climate and beautiful geographic setting. The newly created position will be appointed by/report to the departments of Public Works, Community Development, and Building

Inspection. When fully operational, the Agency's staffing will total approximately 417 full-time positions. Candidates should have a Bachelor's degree in business or public administration, urban or regional planning, environmental management, civil engineering or a closely related field. Requires at least 5 years of progressively responsible experience as a director or assistant department head in a large organization. Management of a major, multi-program organization for a public-sector Community Development, Public Works, Building-Inspection, Housing/Redevelopment, or Land Use/Transportation Planning Department is important. Experience as a City Manager may also be appropriate. Prior experience working with an elected policy board and directing a staff through subordinate managers is also important. Please send resumes by 6/15/90 to Norman Roberts & Associates, Inc., Attn: Norm Roberts, President, 12424 Wilshire Blvd., #850, Los Angeles, CA 90025-1042. AA/EEO.

ENGINEER — CHASE COUNTY, KAN.: Chase County is accepting applications until August 1, 1990, for a licensed professional engineer. Applicants must be

experienced and qualified in road and bridge design, maintenance, repair and construction, and administration. Salary is open. Send resume of job experience and references to: Chase County Commissioners, Attn: William Yeager, Chairman, % Chase County Clerk, Cottonwood Falls, KS 66845.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR — OHIO-KENTUCKY-INDIANA REGIONAL COUNCIL OF GOVERNMENTS: (8 Counties, 232 Jurisdictions, 1,700,000 Pop.) Salary negotiable - range \$55,000-\$65,000, dependent on qualifications and experience. To replace Executive Director since 1970 for 23 member Executive Committee, \$2.4M budget. 36 person staff. On-going programs include: Transportation Planning (MPO); Water Quality (205); Air Quality; Rideshare (carpool/vanpool); Intergovernmental Clearinghouse; Inter-State Reconstruction/Traffic Management; Corridor Studies; and assistance to local governments. Requires public administration experience; intergovernmental liaison a must. Education: public administration, planning, engineering or related fields. Masters degree desirable. Send resume, salary history and references to: Henry M. Mann, Eighth St., Suite 400, Cincinnati, Ohio

45203. 513/621-7060. Application due by June 15, 1990. EEO/M/F/D.

NURSING HOME ADMINISTRATOR — CARROLL COUNTY, N.H.: Scenic Carroll County New Hampshire, 103 bed intermediate care facility seeks administrator. Experience required. Must hold or be able to obtain a New Hampshire Nursing Home Administrator's license. Salary \$40,000 - \$45,000. Send resume by July 1, 1990 to: Office of the Commissioners, P.O. Box 152, Ossipee, N.H. 03864.

SENIOR ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST (\$2,650-\$3,313/mo.)// ADMINISTRATIVE ANALYST (\$2,305-\$2,882/mo.) — WASHINGTON COUNTY, ORE.: The second largest county in Oregon is seeking an experienced analyst to join their professional management team. By applying well-developed management and budgetary analyst skills in the areas of fiscal management, program operations and budget control, this position will perform a variety of complex management tasks for the County Administrator's Office. In addition, this professional will conduct major studies and comprehensive program reviews. The successful candidate will possess increasingly responsible experience in local government management, including analysis of management problems. Washington County offers an excellent benefits package, including county paid medical & dental insurance and retirement. Submit resume to Washington County Personnel, 155 N. First Ave., Suite 210, Hillsboro, OR 97124. 503/648-8606. Women, minorities and the disabled are encouraged to apply. An E.O.E.

SOLID WASTE DIRECTOR/RECYCLING MANAGER — GLADES COUNTY, FLA.: Rural County in South Central, Fla. (Lake Okechobee Area) is seeking qualified Solid Waste Director to manage new landfill and administer the requirements of Florida's Waste Management Act. Successful applicant must have completed Department of Environmental Regulation Training Course for Landfill Operators and have a minimum of five years supervisory experience in landfill operations. Salary in the \$25,000 range. Submit letter and resume, no later than June 18, to: Glades County Board of County Commissioners, Attn: Administrative Assistant, P.O. Box 10, Moore Haven, FL 33471.

JOBS AVAILABLE
A listing of job vacancies in local government. Published every two weeks. Excellent recruitment and placement publication. Advertisers receive a free subscription. Subscription rate \$15 per year. Send job openings or subscription to: JOBS AVAILABLE, Midwest/Eastern Edition, P.O. Box 1222, Newton, IA 50208. (515) 791-9019.

CITY OF MIRAMAR, FLORIDA CITY MANAGER

Population: About 42,000; Salary Open DOQ's located in south Broward County, Miramar is the 3rd largest city in land area in Florida; only 1/3 developed; New position from recent change to Council/Manager form. Responsible to 5 member City Commission elected at large with a directly elected Mayor. Budget about \$18M including all funds. 380 FTE employees; full service city. Requires minimum of a BA degree and at least 5 years local government management experience, including experience as a CAO or CEO. Expertise in finance and budget, growth management and staff development. Submit resume by June 22, 1990 to:

Robert E. Slavin, President
MSN Management Consultants
2801 Buford Highway, Suite 470
Atlanta, Georgia 30329
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CITY OF NORFOLK, VIRGINIA DIRECTOR OF SOCIAL SERVICES

Salary Range \$48,093 - \$64,450. Excellent City located in highly desirable Hampton Roads region of Virginia. Service population about 280,000; responsible to Director of Human Services to manage a variety of social service and public assistance programs including Aid to Dependent Children, Medicaid, General Relief, Food Stamps, Fuel, Adoption, Foster Care, Protective Services for Children and Adults, infirm and disabled adults, Day Care, Homemaker, Transportation and Employment Services. About 440 employees; \$20M budget. Requires Masters degree in social work or related and 8 years of progressive related experience. Must be an excellent manager with exceptional human relations skills. Assessment Center and video interview may be used. Send confidential resume immediately to:

Robert E. Slavin, President
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National Association of Counties

55th Annual Conference
The Fontainebleau Hilton, Dade County (Miami), Florida
July 14-17, 1990

Advanced Registration
Closes June 8th

✓ CONFERENCE REGISTRATION/Postmark Deadline June 8, 1990 (PLEASE READ CAREFULLY BEFORE COMPLETING AND RETURNING FORM)

Conference registration fee MUST accompany this registration form and must be received before registration or housing can be processed. Send a check, voucher, county purchase order, claim or the equivalent made payable to the National Association of Counties. Return completed form with payment by June 8, 1990 to: NACo Conference Center, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.
Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below. Information following asterisks (*) will appear on the conference badge.

*Name (first, last name) _____
*Nickname _____
*Title _____
*County _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Phone _____
Registered Spouse (first, last name) _____
Registered Youth (first, last name) _____
Registered Youth (first, last name) _____

☐ YES, I would like travel assistance from the NACo Conference Travel Center.

✓ REGISTRATION FEES

Check the box that corresponds with your registration category.

ADVANCE REGISTRATION
Postmarked May 16-June 8
and on-site Registration

Member county attendee ☐ \$255
Nonmember county attendee ☐ \$325
Other government attendee ☐ \$325
Other attendee (private sector) ☐ \$350
Spouse ☐ \$50
Youth ☐ \$30

NOTE: ALL REGISTRATIONS POSTMARKED AFTER JUNE 8, 1990 WILL BE PROCESSED AT THE ON-SITE REGISTRATION DESK.

✓ HOUSING REGISTRATION/Postmark Deadline is June 8, 1990

☐ Please make my hotel reservations as indicated below.
☐ I do not require hotel accommodations.

Room occupant (first, last name) _____
Co-occupant (first, last name) _____
Arrival date _____ Time: AM _____ PM _____
Departure date _____ Time: AM _____ PM _____
Special housing request _____
Housing disability needs _____

PLEASE CIRCLE YOUR DESIRED ROOM RATE:

INDICATE YOUR FIRST CHOICE HOTEL WITH NUMBER 1. THEN NUMBER OTHER HOTELS FROM 2 TO 8 IN THE ORDER OF PREFERENCE. IF YOUR FIRST CHOICE IS UNAVAILABLE, RESERVATION WILL BE MADE AT THE NEXT AVAILABLE HOTEL ACCORDING TO YOUR RANKING.

HOTEL		SINGLE	DOUBLE	
Fontainebleau Hilton	F	\$ 99	\$109	DO NOT SEND HOUSING DEPOSITS WITH REGISTRATION PAYMENTS. Follow the "Housing Deposit" Instructions.
Eden Roc	F	\$ 70	\$ 70	
Doral Ocean Beach	F	\$ 95	\$ 95	
*The Alexander	F	\$100	\$150	
Clarion Castle	S	\$ 85	\$ 85	
Omni International	S	\$ 80	\$ 80	HOTEL LOCATION CODE: F-Within walking distance of the Fontainebleau Hilton S-Shuttle bus provided.
Marriott Biscayne Bay	S	\$ 89	\$ 89	
Inter-Continental	S	\$ 90	\$ 90	

* All suite hotel - one bedroom suites \$100, Two bedroom suites \$150

☐ Please contact me regarding suite information and availability.

✓ CANCELLATION POLICY

Postmark deadline: June 29, 1990

Refund of conference registration fee less an administrative fee of \$50 will be made if written notice of conference registration cancellation is postmarked no later than June 29, 1990.

✓ CREDIT CARD AUTHORIZATION

Credit card company _____
Card number _____ Expiration date _____

The NACo Housing Center and/or the NACo Conference Travel Center authorized to use the above card to guarantee my hotel reservations and to issue airline tickets reserved by me to attend this conference. I understand that one night's room charge will be billed through this card if I fail to arrive for my assigned housing at the confirmed date unless I have cancelled my reservation with the hotel at least 48 hours in advance. I understand that I may return any unused tickets for travel purchased by card for full refund as a result of this cancellation unless the fare is published by the airline carry a cancellation penalty.

Cardholder's signature _____ Date _____

For further registration or housing information, call the NACo Conference Registration Center (703) 471-6180. No registrations or reservations can be accepted by telephone.

✓ HOUSING DEPOSITS

A mandatory room deposit is required in an amount equal to one night's room charge. It is hotel policy that each room reservation be guaranteed either of the two following methods:

1. Complete the Credit Card Authorization section of this registration form. The NACo Conference Registration Center can guarantee your room with the hotel by your credit card.
2. Forward a check, money order, claim, purchase order or voucher directly to the hotel indicated on the Conference Registration/Housing form. Your acknowledgement you will be receiving from the NACo Conference Registration Center.

✓ SPECIAL DISCOUNTED AIRFARES

Special discounted airfares are available for attendees to the Annual Conference through the NACo Conference Travel Center. These special airfares begin at 40% off coach without restrictions and are not available through your local travel agent. Phone (800) 368-3239 or (703) 471-0480 to make your reservation.

✓ AFFILIATE INFORMATION

Please check the affiliated groups to which you belong.

☐ NACRC ☐ NACCA ☐ NCECE ☐ NACHFA ☐ NACP
☐ NACTFO ☐ NACE ☐ NACIO ☐ NACHO ☐ WON
☐ NACTEP ☐ NCCAE ☐ NACA ☐ NACHSA ☐ NABCO
☐ NACAP ☐ NACDPA ☐ NACEDD ☐ NAMHDADDPD
☐ NACPRO ☐ NACIRO ☐ NACS ☐ WIR ☐ ICMA

Political Affiliation

☐ Republican ☐ Democrat ☐ Independent

FOR OFFICE USE ONLY

PSMRK: _____ RCVD: _____
PYMT: _____ T: _____ S: _____
DESC: _____