

COUNTY NEWS

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

Vol. 7 No. 23

June 10, 1974

Washington, D.C.

Dade County Attraction



THE CHILDREN'S ZOO in Crandon Park keeps small animals for "contact" and then exchanges them as they grow bigger. It is just one of many attractions to be found at NACo's annual conference in Miami Beach, Florida, July 14-17.

CETA Funding Moves To Floor

by Jon Weintraub
Manpower Project

The House Appropriations Subcommittee on Labor, Health, Education and Welfare passed the fiscal '75 Department of Labor appropriation on to the full committee while adding \$100 million to the Administration's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) request of \$2.05 billion.

Congressman David Obey's (D-Wisconsin) attempt to add another \$200 million lost by one vote. As a result of this close vote, he intends to amend the bill to increase the appropriation by \$400 million when it comes to the House floor on or about June 27. Counties should write to their Congressmen asking them to support an increase in the CETA appropriation when the bill comes to the floor.

Complementing this action, the House and Senate passed the Second Supplemental Appropriations Act for fiscal '74 this week as approved by the joint conference committee. The act provides monies for Title II of CETA, Emergency Employment Act (EEA) Section 5, and summer youth programs.

A total of \$370 million, an increase of \$120 million over the Administration's request, was appropriated for CETA Title II public service employment. Eighty percent of this total, or \$296 million, will be allocated to prime sponsors in areas with an unemployment rate of 6.5 percent or higher based on unemployment data from June 1973 through March 1974.

Tentative allocations for Title II (printed in recent issues of *County News*) using an 80 percent base of \$200 million will now be updated using an additional month's unemployment figures, this will increase the number of eligible areas and may change the amounts going to some areas.

Congress appropriated an additional \$250 million under Section 5 of EEA. The administration did not request any money for it. It is not clear what regulations and allocation methodology will be used by DOL in administering these monies.

A total of \$305.6 million was appropriated for summer youth programs which, when added to the \$91.4 million of DOL recaptured funds, yields a total of \$397 million. Of this total, \$17 million is earmarked for summer youth recreation and transportation programs. The Administration had requested \$208.6 million yielding a total of \$300 million when combined with the recaptured funds. The Administration did not request any money for recreation or transportation. The additional \$17 million is divided between \$15 million for recreation and \$2 million for transportation.

The \$397 million will be allocated to all prime sponsors by the CETA formula as defined in Section 97.3 of the CETA summer program regulations published on May 13, 1974, in the *Federal Register*.

This marks the first time that counties will receive their fair share of summer youth monies for jobs, recreation, and transportation.

Overtime Exemption Sought For Sleeping

Regularly scheduled eating and sleeping periods should not be counted as hours worked by public safety employees, especially fire fighters, a NACo representative told the Department of Labor last week.

Appearing at hearings held by DOL to get information and suggestions from those affected by recent changes to the Fair Labor Standards Act (FLSA), Michael T. Mitchell, a battalion chief with the Los Angeles Fire Department, said precedent for this position exists in regulations governing overtime pay in private industry. These permit "regularly scheduled sleeping periods" and "bona fide meal periods" be discounted from consideration as "hours of work for certain employees who have duty periods of 24 hours or more."

"To include bona fide meal periods and sleep periods in the calculations of hours worked in a tour of duty would mandate unprecedented and unanticipated expenditures from municipal taxpayers... (and)... would permit certain public employees to be compensated at a time and one-half rate for sleeping and eating," Mitchell noted.

He also pointed out that a provision that would allow public employees to be compensated for eating and sleeping periods, while employees with similar tours of duty in the private sector could not, could possibly constitute a denial of equal protection under the law.

Representatives of various fire fighters unions took the opposite position. They claimed that all hours spent in the service of society should be counted as hours worked in calculating the length of tour of duty.

Mitchell, testified on behalf of NACo, the National League of Cities/U.S. Conference of Mayors, the National Governors Conference and the International City Management Association.

The 1974 FLSA amendments direct Labor to issue regulations implementing the special overtime provisions for law enforcement and fire protection employees (including security personnel in correctional institutions).

Mitchell asked the department to include in the definition of law enforcement personnel "uniformed or sworn full-time members of any police department, sheriff's department, highway patrol, agents of the Federal Bureau of Investigation, etc., whose duties may require them to enforce provisions of a state or federal penal or criminal law."

NACo does not believe that Congress intended the definition of law enforcement employees to include all personnel who directly or indirectly could be involved in the enforcement of non-criminal laws.

Fire protection employees should be defined to include uniformed or sworn full-time firemen who are members of an organized fire department or fire protection district and who have the authority and responsibility to engage in the extinguishment of dangerous or injurious fires within their jurisdiction, he said.

Part-paid, part-time and volunteer firemen, and citizens pressed into service

[Continued on page 11]

NACo To Support EDA Two-year Extension

NACo will support HR 14883 extending the Economic Development Administration (EDA) for two years.

Support for the bill now approved by the House Public Works Committee was announced by Community Development Steering Committee Chairwoman Ida Mae Garrett, Montgomery County (Maryland) Council member, following the committee's meeting last week.

Garrett said, "The National Association of Counties has long supported the continuation of economic development programs for areas with unemployment problems. The Community Development Steering Committee believes that the Economic Development Administration grant programs have proven to be successful in addressing these problems in areas of high and persistent unemployment."

HR 14883 will extend EDA for two years and also provide adequate funding for public works grants, business loans and loan guarantees and technical assistance for counties and other eligible units of government.

Because of high and persistent unemployment approximately 1300 counties are eligible for EDA programs.

The legislation also includes a new section, Title IX, that would create a demonstration program on a "model" basis for the Administration-sponsored Economic Adjustment Program. Garrett stated that "NACo does not oppose the

[Continued on page 11]

Transit Rally

Date: Wednesday, June 26

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

Time: 10 a.m. - 3 p.m.

Who to call if you're coming:
Meg Stephens or Ralph Tabor
at NACo.

Washington Briefs

Other legislative highlights in this issue include:

Supplemental appropriations	page 1
NACo supports EDA extension	page 1
Overtime provisions	page 1
Federal regulations (A-85)	page 9
Mid-year federal aid briefing	page 2
Low-lead gasoline regulations	page 2

Payments-in-Lieu (WRD Alert) — The NACo-sponsored legislation to provide a system of payments-in-lieu of property taxes is in danger of a setback. Field hearings that had been tentatively scheduled for this summer may be cancelled. The legislation (HR 12225) sponsored by Congressman John Blatnik (D-Minnesota) would compensate counties for federally-owned, tax-exempt lands within their boundaries. It is important that all counties who are concerned write Representative Morris K. Udall, Chairman of the Interior Subcommittee on the Environment, and point out how important this legislation would be for the county tax base.

Budget Control Act Approved — A House-Senate Conference Committee completed action this week on a new budget and appropriations process for the federal government. The bill (HR 7130) is very complex and will require considerable analysis to measure the full impact on state, county and municipal budgets. One key change is that the federal fiscal year will be from October 1 to September 30 starting in 1977. The bill specifically exempts general revenue sharing from an annual budget review. This was a key point in NACo's support for the bill. The bill will be outlined in the next issue of *County News*. A task force of county administrators and finance officers will be meeting soon to analyze the new budget process.

House Committee Marking-up Transit Bill — The House Public Works Committee started debate this week on a draft bill to authorize a large, long-range transit improvement programs. Funds would be provided for four separate programs: nine large metropolitan areas with rail transit systems; formula grants based on population to other metropolitan areas; formula grants to rural areas; and categorical grants to be awarded by the Secretary of Transportation. The first three programs would be both either capital projects (75 percent federal matching) or transit operating assistance (50 percent federal matching). The committee draft left out specific dollar figures for each of the programs. Considerable debate is expected on both the total amount over six years and the proportionate amount for the nine large metropolitan areas. The draft bill also would allow states to increase their truck weights on the Interstate System. NACo is strongly opposed to increase in allowable truck weights. No other highway provisions are included in the draft bill but new highway authorizations could be added by the committee.

Community Development Mark-up Continues — The House Banking and Currency Committee continues mark-up of HR 14490, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, having failed to meet Committee Chairman Wright Patman's (D-Tex.) June 6 deadline. Controversy among committee members is centering around the subsidized housing provisions in the bill reported by the Subcommittee on Housing. The subcommittee's bill rewrites the Section 23 Leased Housing Program and makes it the exclusive program for the provision of low and moderate income housing. Attempts are being made in the committee to reauthorize the conventional public housing program as well as the Section 235 home ownership program and the Section 236 multi-family rental assistance program. The committee hopes now to complete mark-up during the week of June 10.

Land Use Planning Act — The Land Use Planning Act (HR 10294) sponsored by Representative Morris Udall (D-Arizona) is scheduled for floor debate in the House on Tuesday, June 11. A floor debate on the rule to consider the bill is anticipated. NACo is urging a vote for the rule, a vote against the anticipated Steiger substitute (HR 13790) and a vote for the Udall bill (HR 10294). It is expected that Rep. Udall will accept some additional amendments further strengthening local government participation in addition to the local government amendments already included in this bill.

OEO Awaits Senate Committee Action — Legislation to extend the community action programs currently administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity is awaiting action by the Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee. The House has passed a bill, HR 14449, transferring the community action program to HEW to be administered by a new Community Action Administration. The bill authorizes \$330 million for fiscal 1975 with an additional \$50 million in incentive funds to encourage greater local government financial participation in community action programs. The Senate Subcommittee on Employment and Poverty is expected to begin consideration of the House bill in about 10 days with Senate floor action anticipated in late June. With authorization to be extended through a continuing resolution allowing it to operate temporarily at the fiscal 1974 level of funding.

House Acting On Water Bill — The Safe Drinking Water Act (HR 13002) is being marked up by the full Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Senate passed a version of the bill (S 433) on June 22, 1973. The bill provides for the Administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency to establish new federal primary and secondary drinking water standards, with states and localities determining controls needed to meet the standards.

New Receptionist



THE VOICE OF NACo: The first voice a caller to NACo hears and the first person a visitor sees when getting off the elevator is NACo's new receptionist/switchboard operator, Linda Delane. She is there to help callers and visitors get to the proper person. She replaces Carol Kercher who returned to California recently.

Energy Office Requires Low-lead Gas Be Available

County energy officials should be alerted to potential temporary supply shortages and probable public confusion over the issuance of Environmental Protection Agency regulations requiring gas stations to have for sale unleaded gasoline as of July 1, 1974.

The regulations require all stations selling more than 200,000 gallons of gasoline annually to have at least one pump of unleaded gas. They also require stations which sold over 150,000 gallons in any year since 1971 and are located in counties having a population density of less than 50 people per square mile, to have at least one pump of unleaded gas by January 1, 1975.

Unleaded gas will be required for all 1975 model cars equipped with catalytic converters—a projected 60 to 80 percent of all new cars sold in the next model year. Using leaded gas would cause rapid deterioration of the converters which have been developed to meet air pollution emission standards.

Many gas stations have already installed unleaded gas pumps, and others are in the process. In addition, a new smaller pump nozzle is required because the filler inlet on vehicles manufactured with catalytic converters will be smaller to prevent use of leaded gas from traditional pumps.

EPA and the Federal Energy Administration (FEA) are working together to insure that an adequate supply of unleaded gas is produced and distributed to meet projected need.

FEA has also proposed revision of its allocation regulations to make it mandatory that suppliers make available unleaded gasoline to their wholesale purchaser regardless of whether the purchasers had been supplied with the unleaded product previously.

The first several months will comprise a shakedown period during which tempo-

rary shortages may be felt in some regions. FEA and EPA will be closely monitoring supply availability and regulation compliance and will be prepared to redirect supply where needed. Should shortages develop, county officials should contact their state energy office or FEA regional office. For further regulation or supply information please contact NACo's County Liaison Officer in FEA, Harry Johnson. (phone 202/254-8550).

In additional energy developments, Executive Director Bernie Hillenbrand last week signed a NACo-FEA contract establishing a NACo Energy Project. The contract will provide a year's funding for three positions, two professional and one clerical, to study the impact of continuing energy shortages on county government. Within the next two weeks a detailed project schedule will be developed along with a coordinating mechanism to provide a close working relationship between NACo's Energy Project and similar efforts funded by FEA in the National Governor's Conference, Council of State Governments, National Legislative Conference and the National League of Cities/United States Conference of Mayors.

Working with these public interest groups and NACo's County Liaison Officer, within FEA, NACo will establish an Energy Information Exchange with the capacity to respond to county inquiries on a wide breadth of energy issues.

Regional task forces of county officials and key energy experts in the fields of conservation, resource development, and energy costs have been proposed as part of the Energy Project's strategy for developing issue papers in energy related problems of county government. These issue papers will provide the basis for continuing county input in the development of a national energy management program—the primary mission of FEA.

Recent NACo Survey Shows

County Officials Under-represented

by Aurora Gallagher
Criminal Justice Project

Local elected officials (including sheriffs, judges and prosecutors) make up 27.8 percent of all state advisory boards for criminal justice planning.

NACo recently surveyed all state criminal justice planning agencies to determine how many local elected officials serve on the boards. Legislative and executive officials (county commissioners, supervisors, mayors and councilmen) whose representation is specifically required by the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, comprise a mere 11.5 percent.

Under the act, state advisory boards execute definite functions. One is to divide block grants between state and local governments according to the ratio of what each spends for criminal justice from its own revenues. *Expenditures and Employment Data For The Criminal Justice System, 1971-72*, published by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration reported that local governments finance 70.6 percent of all expenditures for criminal justice from their own revenues. Yet, NACo's survey shows that they are represented by only 11.5 percent elected legislative and executive officials on state criminal justice advisory boards.

One state, Alaska, has no general elected official serving on the state board, and Pennsylvania has only one.

In Pennsylvania, where local governments pay 72.2 percent of all criminal

justice expenditures out of their own pockets, only one general elected official serves on the 10-member state board.

New York's local governments foot 80.3 percent of that state's criminal justice bill but have no elected policy-making officials representing local government on the state board for criminal justice planning.

Another function of the state advisory board is to write and encourage action on a state-wide plan against crime. Congress reasoned, in the debates that preceded the passage of the Safe Streets Act, that only elected officials with general policy-making responsibilities could commit their unit of government to the state plan.

Because only these officials can legislate, raise revenue, and allocate money in the government's budget to criminal justice, Congress specifically requires that they sit on the state advisory board. LEAA repeats the Congressional dictate as a regulation: "balanced representation is required and must include...representation of units of general local government by elected policy making or executive officials." This means mayors, city councilmen, county executives, and county commissioners.

Yet, in spite of clear federal language ordering their appointment, general local elected officials comprise only 11.5 percent of state advisory boards for criminal justice planning. Six states besides Alaska have no general elected official serving on their state boards: Illinois, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, New York and Wisconsin.

County officials rank particularly low on state advisory boards, in spite of an additional LEAA regulation that stipulates a "reasonable geographical" balance, the average number of general elected county officials on state boards is a lonely 1.24 and 17 states have no general elected

county official at all serving on the advisory board for criminal justice.

NACo is expanding the survey to regional boards to determine representation of local government in regional criminal justice planning.

State	Number on State Board	Number of Local Elected Officials	%	Number of General Elected Officials	%	Number of County Elected Officials	Percentage of Criminal Justice Expenditures From Local Revenue
Alabama	43	22	51	8	18	4	67.2
Alaska	11	0	0	0	0	0	18.4
Arizona	12	5	41	3	25	2	68.6
Arkansas	12	3	25	2	16	1	67.3
California	25	9	36	4	16	3	74.8
Colorado	22	11	50	1	4	0	56.5
Connecticut	17	4	14	1	3	0	51.2
Delaware	48	7	14	7	14	3	34.6
Florida	29	7	24	1	3	0	72.7
Georgia	33	9	27	3	9	2	68.7
Hawaii	15	5	33	5	33	5	70.3
Idaho	19	7	36	2	10	3	54.6
Illinois	21	3	14	0	0	0	74.7
Indiana	12	6	50	3	25	1	69.5
Iowa	23	3	13	1	4	1	65.5
Kansas	29	8	27	5	17	2	55.2
Kentucky	46	10	21	5	10	3	52.7
Louisiana	59	27	45	4	6	0	63.6
Maine	18	4	22	2	11	0	48.5
Maryland	28	8	28	3	10	3	43.2
Massachusetts	40	12	30	0	0	0	73.7
Michigan	73	19	26	10	13	4	75.9
Minnesota	29	5	10	2	6	0	72.6
Mississippi	41	11	26	2	4	0	56.7
Missouri	16	5	31	2	12	1	57.1
Nebraska	21	4	19	1	4	1	69.1
Nevada	22	6	27	2	9	1	73.5
New Hampshire	25	13	52	0	0	0	66.2
New Jersey	16	3	18	2	12	0	75.5
New Mexico	27	15	55	4	14	3	50.4
New York	18	2	11	0	0	0	80.3
North Carolina	28	6	21	2	7	1	43.7
North Dakota	29	11	37	5	17	2	68.9
Ohio	35	10	28	4	11	3	67.7
Oklahoma	31	7	22	2	6	1	54.5
Oregon	10	1	10	4	17	2	60.1
Pennsylvania	23	1	10	1	10	1	72.2
Rhode Island	22	8	36	0	0	0	54.6
South Carolina	29	4	13	2	6	1	58.6
South Dakota	17	5	29	3	17	1	58.0
Tennessee	21	6	28	3	14	1	65.0
Texas	10	2	20	1	10	1	72.0
Utah	18	6	33	4	22	1	58.9
Vermont	18	5	27	1	5	0	20.6
Virginia	33	11	33	5	15	2	53
Washington	32	7	21	3	9	1	57.1
West Virginia	19	7	36	0	0	0	66.5
Wisconsin	25	5	20	1	4	0	54.6
Wyoming							

Average percentage of local elected officials on state planning boards 27.29
 Average percentage of general elected officials on state planning boards 11.46
 Average number of county elected officials on state planning boards 1.24
 Average percentage of expenditures for criminal justice local governments from own revenues 70.6



the Ballot Box

by Richard G. Smolka

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

Another bill directly affecting the administration of elections is beginning to move through the United States Senate.

The proposed legislation, S.2102, was introduced by Senator Charles McC. Mathias of Maryland and provides that American citizens who reside overseas may vote in federal elections even if they do not maintain a residence in a state. The bill has been passed by the Subcommittee on Privileges and Elections and has moved to the full Senate Rules and Administration Committee. It is expected to pass handily in the near future.

There has been relatively little interest demonstrated in this thus far, but there has been no opposition either which is why the Senate is likely to act without much delay.

Similar legislation has been introduced in the House of Representatives by Congressman Peter Rodino (D-New Jersey) and Tom Railsback (R-Illinois), but no action has been taken.

The purpose of the proposed legislation is to provide an opportunity to vote in federal elections for an estimated several hundred thousand American citizens including businessmen, missionaries, and students who may be unable to register and vote in any elections due to state laws on residency or interpretations of state laws by local officials. The Senate bill would establish the right to vote in federal elections for such citizens clearly and unequivocally.

Perhaps the most controversial feature of the proposal is a provision permitting a person who not only has no residence in a

state but who does not claim to be a residence of a state to vote in federal elections from that state. The legislation would permit overseas American citizens to vote from the state of last residence even though they may have left it years ago or may not intend to return to that state in the future.

Several witnesses told the subcommittee of complaints by businessmen and others who had been given overseas appointments and did not know where they would reside upon a return to the United States. Many of these citizens had not registered in the state of their most recent residence and others had no current voter registration status in any state.

Senators Claiborne Pell (D-Rhode Island) and Barry Goldwater (R-Arizona) both testified for the bill.

Thus far, only one group of local election officials has taken a position on the legislation. The International Institute of Municipal Clerks executive committee passed a resolution against the legislation earlier this year but on May 10, after further study of the safeguards against fraud, reversed that position. At its annual conference in Norfolk, Va. in May, the group adopted the favorable position stated in the later executive committee resolution.

Some congressional observers believe that the defeat of the post card voter registration bill may mean that the overseas absentee voters bill will have a difficult time in the House of Representatives. Others believe that strong bipartisan support may carry the day.

Santarelli Resigns As LEAA Head

Donald E. Santarelli, Director of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, submitted his resignation last week. Newspapers had quoted Santarelli the previous weekend saying the President should resign. In accepting Santarelli's resignation on June 4 "with deep gratitude for your contributions to the conduct of our law enforcement programs," "President Nixon made no mention of Santarelli's reported criticisms.

In his official statement, Santarelli said: "I'm greatly distressed by recent misleading reports of remarks attributed to me suggesting criticism of the President. That suggestion is incorrect."

Soon after the first reports appeared, Santarelli emphasized in a speech to the Police Foundation's Symposium About Women in Policing that LEAA "is the spearpoint and leading practitioner of the concept of the New Federalism, which was initiated by President Nixon and his Administration."

LEAA administers \$871 million, most of which goes to the states in block grants,

there to be shared proportionately with local governments according to what each level of government spends on criminal justice out of its own pocket.

Under Santarelli's directorship, LEAA emphasized the importance of a truly equal partnership between federal, state, and local government to reduce crime and ensure justice. During 14 months at the helm, LEAA instituted new programs under the heading of "Citizen's Initiative" to bring official attention to bear on integrating ordinary citizens, as witnesses and victims, into the criminal-justice system.

The new programs were launched with a comprehensive national sampling to determine the actual rate of crime—reported and unreported. Further objectives of the sampling will be to discover why so much crime goes unreported, and how victims and witnesses can be encouraged to report crimes.

According to Santarelli's office, the President has asked him to remain in the director's seat until a replacement can be found.

County Opinion

More Representation Needed

Local governments are raising and spending most of the money for criminal justice without being granted their required representation. Congress and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) specify that general local elected executive and legislative officials be appointed to state advisory boards formed under the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968. Yet, according to a NACo survey (see page 3), state governors, who appoint board members, have filled only 11.5 percent of the seats with these officials.

Although local governments ante-up 70.6 percent of the funds used for criminal justice from their own revenues, their elected representation on state advisory boards for criminal justice comes to 27.3 percent. This figure includes all local elected officials, including those having no policymaking or revenue-raising authority (sheriffs, district attorneys, etc).

NACo is concerned that elected legislative county officials comprise only four percent of state boards, despite the fact counties raise 20.6 percent of the total national criminal-justice budget, and provide the bulk of the courts and corrections system.

The average state planning agency has only one general elected county official on its advisory board, and 17 states have none.

Even federal block grant money is a means, not an end, and the issue of representation on state criminal justice advisory boards is not entirely financial. The advisory board writes a state plan to combat crime that cannot be put into action unless local governments commit themselves to it. It would seem that prudence alone would guarantee the appointment of local elected executive and legislative officials to state advisory boards for

criminal justice planning.

In view of the record, however, NACo's Crime and Public Safety Steering Committee recently adopted the recommendation that:

- Supervisory boards be composed of at least 51 percent local elected officials.

- At least 51 percent of the majority of local elected officials on state supervisory boards shall be executive and legislative policymaking officials of general-purpose governments.

We urge LEAA to make this recommendation a federal regulation.

We also suggest that state associations of counties contact their appropriate state officials to urge that local governments generally and counties particularly be adequately represented on state advisory boards for criminal justice.

Missouri Association Looks At Past, Future

by Paul Dow

Missouri Association of Counties

The Missouri Association of Counties board held a three-day meeting in mid-May to take a long-term look at where the association has been and where it should be going. MAC was formed in February 1972. The objective of the meeting was to determine how MAC could help county officials, even more than in the past.

Results of the meeting were outstanding and should set the pace for the counties race to the future.

The board policies are as follows:

- That there be developed a looseleaf form compilation of the qualifications and duties of each county official. This material will contain appropriate statutes, court cases and opinions of the Attorney General.

- That there be developed a similar series of publications covering various functional areas of county government.

- That there be employed a director of research who must be an attorney. This person will assist county officials and prosecuting attorneys with inquiries and research relating to county government. This person will be employed at the earliest possible time.

- District directors of MAC should take an active role in assuring that as many counties as possible are aware of the advantages of MAC membership.

- That county official groups should retain their respective organizations. Further, that the president of each of these organizations should be a member of the MAC Board and be kept informed of legislation affecting that group of officials.

- That every effort be made to improve the image and visibility of county government. County officials are encouraged to participate in "County Govern-

Dade County, Florida Seeks Study Of Its Information Programs

The Dade County, Florida, government serving 1.4 million residents in the Greater Miami area, is seeking an evaluation of its several, existing public information programs.

The study, for a consultation fee of \$12,000 including expenses, also asks for recommendations of ways to improve citizen awareness and citizen involvement in the local government's administrative affairs.

A Request for Proposal containing general background information and spe-

cific detailed criteria and requirements for the evaluation is available. Public Relations firms and counsellors with government public relations experience should write to the project director, Hall Tennis, in the Dade County Manager's Office, Room #911, 73 W. Flagler Street, Miami, Fla. 33130.

The contract award to the best proposal, or the rejection of all proposals, will be announced in late June.

Deadline for study completion is October 15, 1974.

Former NACIO President Holds Post In Public Relations Society

Herm Sittard, former public information director of Hennepin County, Minn. government, has been named Midwest Regional Chairman of the Government Section of the Public Relations Society of America.

Sittard, President of Herm Sittard and Associates, a public relations counseling agency specializing in medical and governmental communications, is past president of the National Association of County Information Officers.

Prior to his service with Hennepin County, Sittard received three nominations for the Pulitzer Prize in news reporting and editing, and twice won the Halloran Award for the most distinguished news reporting for the Minneapolis Star.

A former assistant editor of The Catholic Digest, Sittard teaches magazine writing at the University of Minne-

sota School of Journalism and Mass Communication.

Environmental People Listed In EPA Booklet

A tabulation of Environmental Program Administrators listing state officials and their respective areas of responsibility has been released by the Environmental Protection Agency. The listing also includes the federal regional administrators in major areas as air, water and solid waste as well as interstate agencies having environmental program responsibilities.

Copies may be obtained from the Division of Intergovernmental Relations, Office of Legislation, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460.

himself on the duties and power of such office.

- That the duties of the executive director be realigned and that his duties shall be: increase and retain membership; office administration; represent MAC at various meetings; increase public and news media relations and information; and education of county officials and the public.

- That background research for legislation shall include the use of the National Association of Counties and other organizations. Further, that information derived from research shall be made available to other organizations which are interested in county governments.

- That the participation of county officials be encouraged and that the executive director develop a letter and telephone chain for legislative alerts.

County News

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

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

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

Hillenbrand's

WASHINGTON REPORT

202/785-9577

June 10, 1974

New County Times

On County Modernization

A preview of county achievement awards



SEARCH AND RESCUE. Hazardous terrain, extremes of temperature and over 80,000 square miles of land to cover make the San Bernardino County, Calif. Sheriff's Search and Rescue operation vast job.

by Florence Zeller
Research Associate

The changing role of counties in the '70's is reflected in the 1974 New County, U.S.A. Achievement Awards. This issue of *New County Times* highlights several achievement award-winning case studies which illustrate the blending of traditional county functions with new services and new ways of providing those services.

Since counties' traditional role was as an administrative arm of state governments, the functions of tax assessment and collection, election administration, court administration, public record keeping, jails, and detention facilities, health and welfare, roads and highways all continue to be important county functions. In addition, new services are constantly being added in the areas of land use, solid waste collection and disposal, parks and recreation and human services.

Case studies from Highland County, Ohio, Mercer County, New Jersey and Multnomah County, Oregon reflect traditional county functions given innovative twists. In one case, a small rural county with a diminishing tax base has fought to provide its elderly residents with education and recreation through a senior citizen center. Another county, this one eastern and urban, worked on the endless

problem of saving taxpayers' money through more centralized financial administration. And a large county on the west coast went through an entire internal reorganization in order to better cope with changing service delivery needs.

Some of the new county services are illustrated in Boulder County, Colorado, Orange County, California and Nassau County, New York. One county sits high in the Rocky Mountains and found a good and relatively inexpensive method of collecting trash. The county revised a method used in Alabama; the Alabama county received an award for their solid waste program in 1971. A large western county is attempting to control development through a lease option plan. A suburban county in New York provides not only recreational facilities but recreational and educational workshops in its mobile recreation program.

These six programs give a preview of the 306 programs which will be honored at the 1974 Annual Conference in Dade County (Miami Beach), Florida, July 14-17. Many counties will be displaying their achievements in booths at the Annual Achievement Clinic during the conference and case studies will be available through the *Living Library*. See the July *New County Times* for descriptions of all 306 award winning programs.

County unit assists lost And injured persons

The story of the search and rescue efforts of the San Bernardino County California Sheriff's department is one that began more than 50 years ago when miners and settlers often became lost in the mountains or desert.

Efforts to provide emergency assistance have always been a momentous task due to the vast distances and variety of terrain in San Bernardino County, an area in excess of 20,000 square miles and the largest county in the 48 contiguous states.

But size alone is not the only obstacle to be overcome. The county's terrain varies from frozen lakes and snow-capped peaks over 11,000 feet high, to the excessive heat of vast desert lands that frequently present serious problems to the inexperienced traveler. The sheriff of San Bernardino County has attacked these two-fold difficulties in a two-fold way.

A county-wide network of sheriff's substations has been set up throughout this vast county. Trained and authorized personnel are available at local stations to provide a professional search and rescue operation. A typical emergency search or rescue is under the authority of the local commanding officer who knows the terrain of that particular locality. His immediate superior officer on the project is the coordinator at headquarters — the captain in charge, who provides back-up of additional material, air support, and manpower.

Thus the problem of distance is met head on, with local specialists actually commanding their own search and rescue efforts, but the strength and variety of service of the entire department is still available to each unit.

Services provided

The solution to the problem of varying geography and terrain has been achieved by an assembly of the most diversified group of trained search and rescue personnel in the entire nation. The units, nineteen in number, operate in teams and provide the following special services:

1. Jet helicopter evacuation and/or emergency transportation to hospital within minutes, anywhere in the desert, mountains or valley.
2. Complete mountain search and rescue including rock and cliff specialists, ice units, snow units, trackers, dog units, mounted and 4-wheel drive units.
3. Total underwater search and rescue, including an under ice unit, deep water group, and river specialists.
4. Desert search and rescue, including coordinated land-air units, 4-wheel drive units, and the unique deep mine specialists.
5. Coordination of back-up and supply by the department's aviation group.

It is the completeness of the total search and rescue service that is unique in this most varied of counties. And it is effective.

An effective program as vast as this could not be purchased by a county department so the key lies in dedicated volunteers who donate their time and much of their own personal gear and equipment. Tens of thousands of man hours are donated each year in training and in actual search and rescue operations. With skilled deputies in charge, volunteers provide the manpower that is the key to success. Regularly scheduled exercises keep the many units physically and mentally fit.

[See "Search" page 8]

Revenue sharing saves Senior citizens center

Located in rural southwestern Ohio, Highland County, with a population of about 30,000 people, is the 16th smallest of the state's 88 counties. While not an unusual characteristic, the county also has the fourth largest number of citizens over 65 years of age.

Human services



AMONG THE MANY activities of the Highland County, Ohio Senior Citizens Center is a lesson in chair caning.

To meet an obvious need of providing for its older residents, Highland became the first rural county to receive federal funds for a senior citizens center through Title III of the Older Americans Act. During the first three years of the center's existence, funding ranged from a 75-25 percent, Federal-local share in the first year, to an even 50-50 split in the third year. Unfortunately, no further funds were available under the Act for the fourth year.

With the inability to obtain this federal support, the county commissioners were faced with a painful dilemma. On the one hand, the center was successfully providing activities and services to more than 650 people. Open five days a week and offering not only arts and crafts, the center also presents programs dealing with social security, housing, legal aid, fraud and deceit, wills and estates, diabetes screening, and nutrition, among others.

On the other hand, the county's governing board was faced with a tax base relying heavily upon agriculture and fixed income. The latter is all the more tenuous because of the present inflation which wreaks havoc on pensions, insurance and social security payments.

Underscoring the dilemma is the success and support which the center has received throughout the county. The

[See "Senior" page 8]

County programs keep up with the times

Recreation on wheels program

Nineteen seventy-three was a banner year for Nassau County's (New York) unique mobile recreation program. With the acquisition of four units and the implementation of year-round scheduling, it evolved into one of the finest and most widely-recognized and acclaimed county-run recreation projects, in the nation.

A wave of requests for information on the Nassau program poured into the county department of recreation and parks from recreation agencies at every level of government from throughout the United States and many other parts of the world, including England, Japan and Canada. Interest was stirred by publicity reports in some of the recreation field's major state, national and international professional journals.

Partnership government

The project is the embodiment of County Executive Ralph G. Caso's philosophy of "partnership government." The county supplies the units, related equipment and support personnel at the request of local municipalities, school districts and organizations. It not only supplements local recreation programs at little or no cost to the communities, but brings close to home for many residents a wide range of leisure activity that they would otherwise miss completely or have

to travel longer distances to enjoy. With the current gasoline shortage, the significance of the program is further highlighted.

Conceived originally as a means of bringing leisure time activities to youngsters in deprived areas of the county, the mobile recreation program has grown from 5 to 15 vehicles and today serves young and old-toddler, teenager and senior citizen — in every village, town and city in Nassau.

The concept behind this program is unique. Besides operating one of the largest and most varied recreation and parks systems in the nation, Nassau County also works closely with public and private agencies in local communities to supplement local recreation programs. The mobile recreation vehicles are not county programs in the community. They are county service-equipment and experts — furnished to local communities to use as they wish in their own programs.

As soon as one of the vans rolls into a community, it comes under the direction and supervision of the local coordinator who arranged the visit.

A creative outlet

This year the fleet included three traveling puppet theaters, two skate-mobles, two sportsmobles, two teen

NASSAU COUNTY IN/MOBILE DEPARTMENT OF RECREATION AND PARKS

G. CASO
COUNTY EXECUTIVE

RICHARD A. FITCH
COUNTY COMMISSIONER



NASSAU COUNTY, N.Y. brings recreational facilities to all areas of the county and to all age groups through its mobile recreation program. Here a storyteller entertains youngsters with the use of the Minimobile, part of the mobile recreation program working in conjunction with the Nassau County library system.

canteens and a traveling bandwagon and showwagon. There also a fashionmobile, a musicmobile, a craftmobile and minimobile — the latter working closely with the Nassau Library system and local libraries to bring storybooks, paperbacks and large-print books for the visually impaired into local communities. The minimobile also carried an old-fashioned storyteller to fascinate the youngsters and a discussion leader for adult programs.

The sportsmobile carried all the equipment needed for neighborhood softball,

football, volleyball, badminton and basketball — including portable nets and backdrops. There were qualified experts on board to give instruction on using the trampoline, weight-lifting and gymnastics. For the less active, there are chess, checkers, knock-hockey and other quiet games.

What has been accomplished through this 100 percent county-funded program should be measured primarily at the human level.

County reorganizes its Government structure

The Multnomah County (Oregon) home rule charter was passed by the voters in 1966. The charter abolished seven elective positions, consolidated several existing departments, renamed others, and authorized the board of county commissioners to make further functional and departmental alterations as they saw fit.

In 1972, after five years of experience with home rule government, a subcommittee of the board of county commissioners composed of commissioners Ben Padrow, Donald Clark and a number of staff people began to meet regularly on weekends to re-think county government. Commissioners M. James Gleason, Larry Aylsworth and Mel Gordon were consulted regularly during this process as were persons from throughout the community — from teacher to student and from businessman to business agent.

Time for Change

A theme emerged that remained constant throughout the process of formulating new means of achieving the desirable objectives — that substantial change was necessary because the governmental system was unwieldy, unresponsive and insulated from the people it served. The time and place for change had come.

It was proposed that county services be grouped under four major departmental structures or "umbrellas." The advantage of four functional groupings were multiple. Services which addressed the same or interwoven sets of needs could be logically grouped. A major weakness with the seven original departments was that each did their work in a relative vacuum that tended to isolate each one from the plans and activities of the other. In addition, over seventy subfunctions were apportioned among the various departments which made problems and needs

particularly difficult to address in any systematic fashion.

Each of the four major service groupings has a complimenting general goal which broadly outlines its area of program responsibility. Goal statements have been delineated as follows:

1) **Human Services.** To enrich the quality of the lives and health of all citizens and to better their relationships with peers, with family, and with the community.

2) **Justice Services.** To provide and foster swift and equal social justice and protection for each individual citizen.

3) **Environmental Services.** To develop the physical environment in a way that enriches life by creating and maintaining a quality setting in community living, work and recreation.

4) **Administrative Services.** To develop support services that best complement the attainment of county goals. A consistent theme runs through these statements — they are people oriented. Government should not be in the business of serving itself or a cooperating constituency of like-minded persons, interest groups, or organizations.

In December 1972, the board of county commissioners approved the reorganization plan.

Approximately 20 multi-disciplinary service teams (five per quadrant) are the key element in decentralization of human services. Each service team will be composed of 6-12 professionals, volunteer and secretarial-receptionist support personnel. Each will be located in and will serve a compact geographic area. All team members will be providers of service. The general orientation of the service team will be generalist rather than specialist since each will include representatives of several disciplines or programs. Teams may have an informal or formal group of citizen advisors.

County management/budget Office is a cost saving unit

With funds from the U.S. Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) and the State of New Jersey, Mercer County established an Office of Management Systems and Budget Analysis (M.B.S.A.) about five years ago.

Beginning with a Program-planning budgeting systems project, the office has assumed responsibilities for management system studies, county budget preparations, and special research projects.

With a budget of \$38 million and a staff of nearly 1,500 employees, county officials agreed that another arm was needed to assist in solving the complex problems which invariably appear in an expanding organization.

When operational problems arise, the office supplies the personnel and technical assistance to thoroughly research and present alternative solutions to issues confronting the board of freeholders. As a staff unit of the county administrator, the office also has the capability of crossing departmental lines to carry out its functions.

Benefits

M.S.B.A. has a number of projects which have already yielded important, tangible results. A student internship program was established to give collegians the opportunity to relate classroom skills with practical experience. The office is the primary sponsor of students working with the county's administrative agencies.

The new office conducted a survey of the county's rock quarry located at the corrections center and learned that it would be cheaper to purchase a ton of stone than to produce it. A copy survey revealed that an average annual saving of approximately \$6,000 could be realized through the use of uniform duplicating equipment, servicing, and supplies.

An account code classification system has replaced a previous system, which had 190 accounts, with one having but 80 accounts.

The office staff conducted a study of the county motor pool and developed a fleet management system for the county's 130 passenger vehicles. With the cooperation of the personnel director, a supervisory manual was designed and implemented to facilitate the improvement of personnel procedures in all county departments.

Under the direction of the M.S.B.A., student interns conducted a study of the county corrections, detention and youth reception centers. Major goals were to reduce excessive overtime, increase administrative efficiency, and insure maximum security while providing enough flexibility to allow for the effective operation of rehabilitation and recreational activities.

Finally, an economic feasibility study was made of operating the 82-year old county farm in conjunction with the corrections center. Preliminary indications are that it may be best to phase out the farm since overhead costs are outpacing farm commodity values which results in annual net deficits.

Spotlight on...

by Aurora Gallagher
Criminal Justice Project

"I cannot believe that a republic could hope to exist at the present time," said Alexis de Tocqueville in 1835 "if the influence of lawyers in public business did not increase in proportion to the power of the people."

Lawyers' influence may not have grown in 139 years, but the republic is still here, and we know they're involved in public business. In 46 states, an attorney is elected directly by the people of the counties to initiate criminal prosecution. The National Center for Prosecution Management reports in 1974 that these county attorneys "are inundated with work."

In many states, the county attorney, besides criminal prosecution, serves as the legal adviser to the county governing board. "Here in Nevada," says Humboldt County's District Attorney William MacDonald, "the district attorney is the legal adviser, period. In California, the governing board can enact a special ordinance and appoint a civil counsel. I have a deputy who is also the city attorney for Winnemucca, and he handles most of the criminal cases. My caseload is about 95 percent civil and 5 percent criminal. I serve as counsel to two cable T.V. districts, three sewer districts, the county hospital (now being sued for an alleged wage-hour violation), and the regional planning commission. And I'm kind of an expert on cattle-rustling cases."

State statutes (and the constitutions of some states) designate the title of this official: "district attorney" (in 17 states),

"county attorney" (12 states), "prosecuting attorney" (11 states), "state's attorney" (8 states), "commonwealth's attorney" (2 states), and "solicitor" (one state), and describe his duties. These state statutes give the county attorney authority to decide what acts will be prosecuted as criminal. He answers only to the people on his exercise of this broad discretionary power.

Critics argue that if an elected county attorney has no bounds set on the exercise of his authority, he will set them himself according to what is likely to guarantee his re-election. Thus, they say, a county attorney will consult public opinion rather than his own trained judgment about what cases to prosecute and how best to handle them.

Training available

A survey by the National Association of Attorneys General found, in 1973, that 50 percent of all county attorneys responding were serving their first term of office. Fifteen county attorneys NACo interviewed recently agreed that their jobs as prosecutors require training and experience. The Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) funds several national programs to provide this training: the National College of District Attorneys in Houston; a training coordinator to work with the National District Attorneys Association; model units in 15 counties to focus on economic crime, and the National Center for Prosecution Management.

Many states offer training and other assistance to their county attorneys. In Utah, where the office of county attorney

was recently rewritten in state statutes, the state helps fund a statewide prosecutors association that publishes a regular newsletter.

Most county prosecutors serve only part-time (65 percent), and the median population they serve is 20,000 to 30,000 persons, according to the National Association of Attorneys General. Salary, budget, and number of staff are directly related to population served. In large urban counties, from 100,000 to 500,000 in population, the prosecutor is assisted by staff attorneys. Anoka County, Minnesota, Attorney Robert Johnson, for example, has three civil, three criminal, and two regulatory staff attorneys to serve a county of 154,556 residents. "County governments will become more sophisticated," he says, "and they will need specialized advice to interpret laws, and to make laws."

Where counties have the authority to retain counsel, they will usually seek advice of some sort — from an occasional opinion, to hiring a full-time county civil attorney. In six states, these advisers have formed statewide associations — Maryland, Michigan, New Jersey, New York, North Carolina, and Pennsylvania. In California, the attorney general's office publishes a periodic *Civil Register*, listing cases pending and opinions he has been requested to render. But the county civil attorney finds his caseload increasing as well, without the corresponding training and state-association resources offered the criminal prosecutor. NACo and its affiliate group, the National Association of County Civil Attorneys, will sponsor programs of special interest to these

attorneys at the NACo annual conference in Miami Beach (Dade County), Florida July 14-17.

In addition to these attorneys, many counties and states are now appointing a public defender to ensure the rights of lower income persons accused of crimes to have representation and advice of a lawyer. This trend began with the U.S. Supreme Court's decision in *Gideon v. Wainwright* (1963) that the state must provide a lawyer to anyone accused of a serious crime too poor to hire one. In 1972, the Supreme Court ruled that no one could be jailed unless he had been offered the right to legal counsel at public expense.

Fourteen states maintain public defenders in local jurisdictions: Alaska, Colorado, Delaware, Florida, Hawaii, Kentucky, Maryland, Massachusetts, Minnesota, Missouri, Nevada, New Jersey, Rhode Island, and Vermont. In some states, counties themselves may appoint a public defender: Arizona, California, Georgia, Illinois, Indiana, Montana, Nebraska, New York, Ohio, Oklahoma, Tennessee, and Utah. In Illinois, eight counties banded together to hire one public defender and staff, who "ride circuit" from county to county providing legal counsel to indigents accused of crimes. Three other Illinois counties will imitate this experiment.

Lawyers exercise significant authority in county government: from the elected prosecutors to appointed civil counselors and public defenders. As county governments grow in power, their significance and number are bound to increase.

New Directions

Program Completes First Year of Operation

The Office of Volunteer Resources in *Montgomery County* (Pa.) completed its first full year of operation recently with a variety of programs offered to the community.

Established to provide citizen participation in the rehabilitation process for youthful offenders, the program has placed a significant number of offenders among sixty employers who have been willing to offer employment. Another program offered by the office of volunteer resources is a one-to-one involvement of county volunteers to work with juvenile offenders.

Seminar for Contractors Held

Experts in the fields of bidding, bonding, and insurance from federal and county governments were the principal speakers in a seminar sponsored by *Dade County* (Fla.).

The seminar was held to familiarize small contractors and minority contractors on government contracts, bonding, and insurance.

Elderly Receive Useful Discounts

For a dollar fee, senior citizens in *Westchester County* (N.Y.) can now receive an identification card which will allow them to utilize recreation facilities in the county for half price.

The program, which is funded through the fees, is available to senior citizens 60 years old and over. Alfred Del Bello, Westchester county executive, has expressed hope that local merchants, bus companies, and entertainment facilities may soon want to set special rates for senior citizens.

New Department Created

Possibly a first in the state, *Wake County* (N.C.) has created a department of natural resources to regulate a state sediment control law calling for regulation of construction activities to control erosion, sedimentation, and runoff during and after construction.

The new natural resources department will work in cooperation with the Wake Soil and Water Conservation District established by the U.S. Department of Agriculture.

Mystery Magazine Bestows Honors

The *King County* (Wash.) police department has been cited by a national magazine for "recognition of achievements in the highest traditions of law enforcement" for solving an intricate and bizarre murder case last August.

Editors of *Official Detective Stories* have detailed the murder in a story entitled "Case of the Loony Lover and Sex Kitten" in their April issue. The *King County* police department has been presented the Meritorious Service Citation for their investigation of the case by the publication's editors.

County to Use Youth Volunteers

County agencies and a few non-profit organizations will offer volunteer positions to high school and college students in *Nassau County* (N.Y.) who might want to donate some of their time during the summer, rather than idling away their days waiting for the start of school.

Young people who decide to volunteer can work at a diverse number of positions including recreation assistants, consumer affairs clerks, researchers, and information aids.

County Executive Ralph Caso feels the program will aid young people in a number of ways including exploration of future careers, and a chance to exercise their talents as a benefit to the community.

New County, U.S.A. Center Staff

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The New County Times is a monthly supplement to *County News* and is published by the New County, U.S.A. Center, National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Use green box concept For waste removal

Boulder County, Colorado initiated a program for solid waste collection in its rural areas. The county strategically placed large metal collector containers throughout the area to be used as depositories for rural solid waste.

Citizens have taken to the method, and it is estimated that 85 percent utilization of the containers is taking place. The weekly yardages varied from a low of 257 cubic yards in severe winter weather, to a high of 1,236 cubic yards in summer. It has not totally eliminated roadside litter, but according to the Colorado state highway department it has reduced it considerably. The program has been widely accepted and appears to be more economical than a series of small landfill disposal facilities. The opportunity for private enterprise to help solve some of the refuse problems in the mountains has been provided. The county has encouraged and succeeded in getting larger commercial enterprises, ski lodge resorts, etc., to subscribe to commercial hauling services to supplement the program.

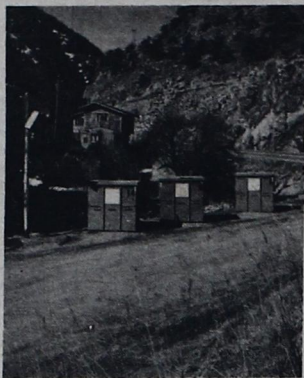
Green box concept

Four other governmental agencies are participating and benefiting from the program and a fifth agency is considering it for this summer. Eight other Colorado counties have consulted with Boulder County and in three instances their consultants have recommended that they implement a green box program.

The basic idea of the green box concept for solid waste collection originated in an Alabama county a number of years ago. The county is not aware, however, of such a program being used under the climatic conditions encountered in the Rocky Mountain region, nor one that has successfully combined the best attributes of both local government and private enterprise.

The green box program covers the mountainous half of Boulder County, which stretches to the continental Divide. The average elevation is between 8,000 and 9,000 feet. Snowfalls of several feet, temperature extremes from the minus 30's to high 90's, and wind velocities in excess of a hundred miles-an-hour are not uncommon, and the mountain roads are quite steep and narrow. All these factors present special collection and storage problems which the county has overcome.

The commissioners gave their approval to develop the program fully to attempt to meet the original commitment to be operational by July 1, 1972. So once again, in March and April the county met with the respective town councils, business groups, and individuals. A county-wide public meeting was held in the



BOULDER COUNTY, Colorado has solved its trash collection problems, and to a great extent, its visual pollution problems with the green box system. A typical site is shown here.

courthouse on May 10, 1972. The presentations included four variations of the green box concept. The consensus was overwhelmingly in favor of the method calling for 30 six cubic yard containers located on 18 sites. This is now reduced to 12 sites.

In mid-May the commissioners gave final approval to proceed with advertisements, bidding specifications, and contract documents. Bids were opened in June 1972, and the commissioners awarded the bid to a private solid waste removal firm.

The program has been so overwhelmingly accepted that the county has received requests for additional sites to be opened up. The commissioners have allowed an increase of five containers, starting in summer of 1974.

The county commissioners of Boulder County believe that many variances will continue to effect solid waste management systems, but the system that the people want, will accept, support, and pay for will be the system to be implemented.

County problems analyzed From a citizen perspective

by Scott Franklin
Research Intern

A critical evaluation of the long range problems in Montgomery County, Maryland, has been published in paperback form as a way of encouraging public involvement in finding solutions for the county's future needs.

The publication, *Beyond the Mid-million Mark*, was completed after hundreds of interviews with county citizens inside and outside of government. The title is based on the continuing growth of the county's population which recently surpassed the 500,000 level.

Examining population composition, government structures, land use, education, area agencies, and other factors, the book analyzes the fragmentation of local governments and services through a citizen's perspective.

County Executive James P. Gleason, stated that the purpose of the report was to objectively capture the forces for change within the county that are providing concerns among county resi-



ORANGE COUNTY, California's Dana Point Harbor is the largest leasehold development ever undertaken by the county.

Search/rescue program

[Continued from page 5]

During recent months, a sheriff's search and rescue squad has gone into action on an average of once every 48 hours. Frequently the operation takes a full day, or even several days. The air units have

succeeded in speeding delivery time to hospitals so that an injured person, no matter in what isolated area of the desert or mountains, is less than an hour away from a hospital operating table.

Lease option-techniques For growth management

In order to achieve the co-ordinated and timely development of Dana Point Harbor, the largest leasehold development that the County of Orange California had ever undertaken, the officials were forced to find a new innovative approach to leasehold development.

This investigation led them to the lease option agreement, an excellent tool for converting developer's promises to conditions and the conditions to reality.

The lease option insures a viable project before long-term leases are granted. By incorporating the option into their procedures at Dana Point Harbor, Orange County was able to obtain excellent co-ordination of the development of a multitude of leases and complete the construction faster than their most optimistic projections. There is no evidence of any other harbor in which so

many lease developments were brought together simultaneously and in such a short time framework.

Lease Option Agreement

The Lease Option "dooms the developer to success" by requiring him to make substantial commitments before obtaining the lease. His plans must be committed to paper and bear up under the close scrutiny of landowner, financier, and public agencies responsible for issuing the many permits. When the lease is granted, all speculation has been removed, and the developer can immediately move ahead with construction.

The option agreement is a personal right and, therefore, conveys no interest in real property. It gives the developer a contingent right to a lease which enables him to legitimately spend time and money in the development of plans, securing of building permits. If however, the developer fails to meet the terms and conditions of the option, his rights to lease never accrue and the landowner is not faced with the problems of freeing his land from a bad lease. These characteristics make it an ideal tool for both the landowner and developer.

The option agreement is a very flexible document that can be patterned to suit the needs of the particular development and drawn to take most any contingency into account. It provides for the orderly step-by-step development of plans and specifications and makes the landowner an important participant in total process.

The option has proven to be exceedingly flexible in meeting the ever-increasing development problems occasioned by the environmental impact legislation, coastal zone control, etc. The county's use of the option agreement at Dana Point Harbor enabled them to obtain excellent co-ordination of the lessee development and dramatically speed up the completion of the final development. It has changed what was a very disorganized and time-consuming process into a very orderly and efficient development process. It prescribes definite time schedules which do not permit the wasting of time. The option conditions are going to be

Senior citizens

[Continued from page 5]

center has a advisory board consisting of 24 members representing business, industry, banks, churches, government, civic and service organizations.

The only alternative open to the county for continued support of the center's \$15,000 annual budget was to use its general revenue sharing funds. Although this dilemma may have been a painful one for Highland County, it would have been even more so, had there not been the revenue sharing funds. In the short run, the center is secure but, in the longer perspective extending into the late 1970's and early 1980's, general revenue sharing funds will be even more important to the center's future existence.

Mid-year Aid Briefing Set At NACo Annual Convention

The NACo Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators (NACo/CIC) will hold its mid-year federal aid briefing on Saturday, July 13, 1974 in the Bonaparte-A Room of the Fontainebleau Hotel in Miami Beach, Florida from 9 a.m. to 4:30 p.m.

This briefing will provide the latest information about major federal grant programs for counties. (There is no separate registration fee for this briefing). The NACo Federal Affairs and Research staff will give detailed status reports on: federal legislation; what kinds of grants federal agencies are funding; and what funds are available.

A printed status report on federal programs will also be distributed. There will be ample time for questions and answers.

Dr. David Morell, Director of the Office of Transportation and Land Use Policy, Air Program Division of the Environmental Protection Agency, will speak on the impact that recently issued air regulations requiring the review of "indirect sources of air pollution, air quality maintenance plans and transportation control plans will have on counties. It is very important that counties (especially elected officials) should be aware of the potential effects and implications of these air pollution control regulations.

The final part of the program will deal with counties and federal regional councils (FRC). From this session CIC hopes to develop an action plan for the councils, based on coordinator's needs and ideas. Any ideas about FRC's should be forwarded to Aliceann Fritschler at NACo.

In addition to the July 13 briefing, CIC will sponsor two program sessions during the NACo Conference and will hold its Annual Business Meeting on Monday, July 15.

Any suggestions for CIC officers should be sent to Gordon Hobbs at NACo.

On Monday, July 15 NACo/CIC will co-sponsor a state association workshop from 9:30 - 11 a.m. CIC in keeping with the theme of this year's annual conference, is endeavoring to work more closely with state associations of counties.

This workshop is designed to provide information to county officials, state association directors and intergovernmental coordinators on possible funding sources, grantsmanship techniques, and ways county coordinators can be helpful to state associations of counties.

The panelists will be James T. Hayes, Executive Director, Policy Jury Association of Louisiana; Richard E. Watson, Executive Director, County Supervisors Association of California; James Mahoney, Deputy County Administrator, San Joaquin County, California and Robert Lawrence, former Federal Aid Coordinator, Tri-County Regional Planning Commission, Clinton - Eaton - Ingham Counties, Michigan.

The CIC annual business meeting will be from 6:30 - 8:00 p.m. There will be a dutch treat cocktail hour followed by the business meeting with Gordon L. Hobbs, President, NACo/CIC presiding. The agenda will include a report on the past year's NACo/CIC program and election of officers.

On Tuesday, July 16 the NACo/CIC will hold an orientation for elected officials and new coordinators from 9 a.m. to 12:00 noon. The NACo/CIC will conduct an informal roundtable discussion on the job of the county intergovernmental coordinators (or grantsman).

Experienced coordinators will discuss how coordinators and elected officials can work together and also will provide information for new coordinators. R. Vince Connerat, Coordinator, Intergovernmental Programs, Charlotte-Mecklenburg County, North Carolina will preside. The panelists will be: Clifford Tuck, County Intergovernmental Coordinator, Shelby County, Tennessee discussing "Policy Planning"; DeWayne Little, Federal Aid Coordinator, Dade County, Florida discussing "Working with Elected Officials"; Gwen Baskett, Federal Aid Coordinator, Cuyahoga County, Ohio discussing "Working with Department Heads" and Victor Miller, County Intergovernmental Coordinator, Hennepin County, Minnesota discussing "Grantsmanship Process."

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

UTPS Revised

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) has released an improved version of the UMTA Transportation Planning System (UTPS). The system consists of a suite of 13 computer programs and documentation designed to aid in the long-range planning of urban multi-modal transportation. According to UMTA, the system allows a transportation planner to economically and reasonably evaluate a proposed system in terms of cost and benefits.

UMTA will sponsor on a demand basis, a one-day introductory seminar on the new UTPS at locations throughout the country. The seminar, for management-orientated and semi-technical as well as computer specialized transportation planners, will review the UTPS program and its possible uses. The session will include a discussion of the software development programs and a case study on the use of UTPS.

UMTA has a form for persons interested in these seminars, so that locations can be determined. For a form and more information contact Robert B. Dial, Software Systems Division URD-70, UMTA, 2100 Second Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20596, (202) 426-9271.

Highway Construction Costs Rise

The Federal Highway Administration reports an 11.7 percent increase during the first quarter of 1974 over the last quarter of 1973 in highway construction costs. This follows an 8.3 percent increase for the previous quarter. The composite price index for the first quarter is 36.1 percent above the same period of 1973.

Percentage increases in materials costs for this quarter are as follows: bituminous concrete surfacing, 22.6 percent; structural steel, 21.1 percent; structural reinforcement, 20.8 percent; structural concrete, 17.4 percent; portland cement concrete, 9.8 percent. Excavation costs increased 4.1 percent above the previous quarter and 44.1 percent over last year's level.

The average quarterly price index increase from the second quarter of 1972 to the first quarter of 1974 was 5.5 percent. The figure has steadily increased since the beginning of 1973.

Successful Bus Lane Program

A report is available describing the success of an exclusive bus lane along a 2.5 mile portion of Interstate 495, in New Jersey, between the Lincoln Tunnel and the New Jersey Turnpike.

The experiment, part of a U.S. Department of Transportation Urban Corridor Demonstration Program, shows how public transportation can be quickly and operating agencies. The report describes the plan for coordinating and the activities of the agencies involved (Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Federal Highway Administration, Tri-State Regional Planning Commission, New Jersey Turnpike Authority, New Jersey Department of Transportation, Port of New York Authority); bus eligibility criteria; traffic control devices; and the public information campaign.

The reverse-flow lane carried thousands of people daily, at a time savings of 10 to 15 minutes. In 1971, the first year of its operation, more than 206,000 buses and 8.7 million riders used the lane; during the peak rush hour period, an average of 809 buses carrying 34,000 passengers used the lane. There were few traffic delays and only four accidents occurred in the lane during 1971.

Success of the project is measured through analysis of commuter surveys, aerial photos, and data collected in

day-to-day operations of the lane. Bus ridership has increased by 2,300 people since the lane's inception.

Copies of the report, "Urban Corridor Demonstration Program Exclusive Bus Lane Interstate 495-New Jersey Approach to Lincoln Tunnel," can be obtained from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151, at \$3.25 per copy.

TRB Publication

The Transportation Research Board (TRB) reports a new publication, "Improving Traffic Operations and Safety at Exit Gore Areas," on a study by researchers at Pennsylvania State University.

The dangers existing at exit gore areas where off-ramps leave a freeway were studied since these are sites of frequent accidents. The research focused on factors causing drivers to make erratic maneuvers at the exit gore areas; possible remedial devices at existing sites, and changes in design and traffic control criteria for future sites.

After preparing a state-of-the-art summary, the researchers selected nine exit sites in Maryland and Pennsylvania and examined them for erratic maneuvers. They then installed remedial measures, such as signing changes, markings, and reflective delineators. Evaluation showed significant reduction in hazardous maneuvers with the installation of these improvements.

Copies of the publication, NCHRP Report 145, can be obtained from TRB, Publications Department 805, 2101 Constitution Avenue, N.W., Washington, DC 20418, at \$6 each (prepaid).

A brief 16 mm film describing the nature of the problem and the practical procedures that may be followed in applying solutions to the problem may be obtained on a short-term loan basis from the National Cooperative Highway Research Program, TRB, at the above address.

Thank You

NACE Project staff wants to join Dean Anklan, Chairman, NACE Research Committee, in thanking all those working on the project's training manuals and are taking time from busy schedules to prepare and review these manuals.

All six are in at least first draft form, and the NACE staff is working on the second draft of several. This project couldn't be a success without your input, so, again, many thanks for the work you have done and will be doing during the summer on this project.

Successful Surgery

Bill Maslin, Director of NACo's Community Development Center and former NACE Project Director, underwent successful surgery this week here in Washington, D.C. Bill, with a new artery bypass, will be at the Washington Hospital Center, 110 Irving Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20010 for about two weeks. Then, if he can be kept down, he will recuperate for awhile at his home: 605 Blick Drive, Silver Spring, Maryland 20904. We all wish Bill a speedy recovery.

Hillenbrand's
Washington Report
(202) 785-9591

A Three-Minute Capsule

Federal Regulations Reviewed

Proposed federal regulations have been received by NACo for review and comment. These regulations are currently being analyzed by county officials and NACo staff to determine their impact on counties. Due to the size of some of the regulations, NACo is unable to provide copies of all issues. At the end of each description it is noted whether or not copies are available. If copies are available please write to Carol Shaskan at NACo. As an added service, we will separately be listing final issuances which are available from agencies.

74-48 - EPA "Prevention of Significant Air Quality Deterioration" The proposed guidelines are an update of regulations proposed by the Environmental Protection Agency last summer and are aimed at preventing "significant deterioration" of air quality in areas which are already above clean air standards. The proposed plan establishes a system by which areas would be designated under three classifications ranging from no growth to deterioration to secondary standards. States could designate the appropriate areas and determine what constitutes "significant deterioration," or turn this task over to localities. States are given two years to put this into their state

implementation plans. Copies are available.

74-49 - DOT "Urban Transportation Planning, Section 7, Metropolitan Planning Funds" In accord with Section 112 of the 1973 Highway Act, this directive establishes allocation, matching and programming procedures for the one-half percent metropolitan planning funds. Copies are available.

74-50 - DOT "Landscape and Roadside Development" These regulations establish policy concerning the design of water supply and sewage treatment facilities at safety rest areas.

74-51 - DOT "Incentive Grant Criteria for Reduction of State Highway Fatality Rates" The purpose of this regulation is to establish criteria for awarding incentive grants to the states for highway fatality rate reductions.

74-52 - EPA "Section 314 (Clean Lakes) of the Federal Water Pollution Act" These proposed regulations specify minimum guidelines for providing grants in states under Section 314, Clean Lakes of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act. These grants are intended to aid state programs in the restoration of the nation's publicly owned freshwater lakes. Copies are available.

New York, Minnesota - Part Of Human Resources Project

by Jo Merrill

Human Resources Project

NACo's Rural Human Resources Project has been introduced through a series of articles, of which this is the fifth.

The New York Association, with a membership of 56 of the 57 counties in the state, was founded in 1925 and acquired its first full-time director in 1956.

The current executive director is Herb Smith, who has been with the association for five years. Before directing the operation of the organization, he had extensive experience as an attorney.

Smith says, "We in New York have the task of integrating many private and public services organizations. The county is the ideal medium for accomplishing this. It is the one local government which not only has home rule powers over a sizeable subdivision of this state, but is big enough

active voice in seeking improvements in our system. We have given strong support to the concept of a coordinated system for the delivery of all human services. The results of this project should be extremely valuable to county officials, the public and our legislature in a continuing effort to devise and support the best possible human service delivery system."

Larry Granger serves as administrative assistant to the association. His prior experience include nearly 10 years with the City of Bloomington in administrative capacities.

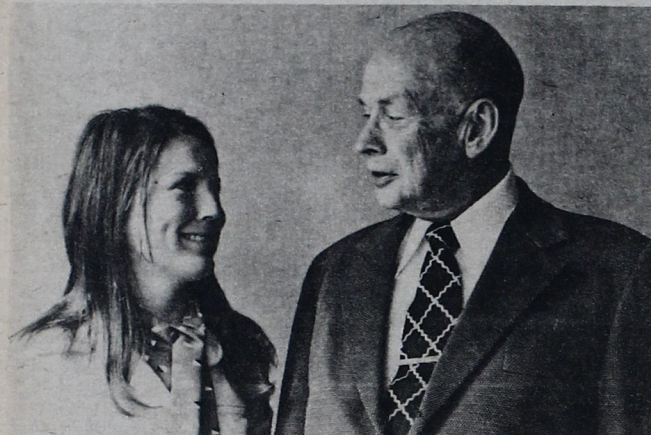
He is directing the project in Minnesota and has this to say, "The Rural Human Resources Project should prove valuable in helping to determine the future role of the Community Action Agency within the integrated human services delivery sy-

stem. We have given strong support to the concept of a coordinated system for the delivery of all human services. The results of this project should be extremely valuable to county officials, the public and our legislature in a continuing effort to devise and support the best possible human service delivery system."

The HRC for the project in Minnesota is Robert Andre. A graduate of the School of Social Work at Washington University, he was executive director of the Eastside Neighborhood Service in Minneapolis for six years and most recently was the resource development specialist of the Ramsey Action Programs, the Office of Economic Opportunity agency in St. Paul. In that role he worked on the continued

funding of Minnesota OEO programs.

Andre says, "Relative to the rest of the nation, Minnesota has outstanding human services. A temptation we must deal with is to sit back and say, 'We must be doing all right, look at the problems those other states have.' Our concern is to assist in the development of the best possible systems of human service delivery in each area—recognizing that this approach may mean a different system in various parts of the state. I feel the Rural Human Resources Project provides additional resources to this effort."



CHRIS MORASKI and Herb Smith of the New York Association.

to encourage economy and efficiency in operation and is still small enough to know the needs of its people."

Christina Potter Moraski is the human resource coordinator (HRC) for New York. She graduated from the State University of New York at Albany's School of Public Affairs and worked for several years as legislative staff assistant for New York State Assembly standing committees on social services and health. Most recently she was the executive assistant for the Temporary State Commission to Revise the Social Services Law.

Moraski says of the project, "In New York state, the initiative for coordinating and integrating human services has appeared on the county level. The Rural Human Resources Project will build on the interest and experiences of our county officials to encourage and improve county efforts toward services integration. This endeavor is essential in a state where over one billion public dollars is spent annually for human services."

The Association of Minnesota Counties, also demonstrating a very high membership rate with 86 of the 87 counties in the state, is another well-established association. It was originally formed in 1909 and acquired its first full-time director in 1956.

That director is still leading the organization; he is Ralph Keyes. Before taking on the leadership of the association, Ralph practiced law in Minnesota and served as executive secretary to one of the state's governors.

Ralph's outlook for the project: "In Minnesota, we view this project with great enthusiasm. Representing the elected county officials who have the primary responsibility of administering welfare, public health and corrections services at the local level, our association has had an

stem that's emerging in Minnesota. But more importantly, the project will help bring CAA staff, supporters and consumers into closer contact with county

House Interior Committee Okays Strip Mining Bill

By a vote of 26-15, the House Interior Committee last week approved a strip mining bill which authorizes states to designate land as unsuitable for "all, or certain types of, surface coal mining operations" after receiving citizens' petitions concerning such actions.

The bill (HR 11500) requires strip mining companies grow vegetation over mining which at least equals the area's natural vegetation. The companies' responsibility would vary according to the amount of precipitation in the area, lasting five years in areas with more than 26 inches of precipitation annually and ten years in areas with less. The companies are also responsible, beginning with the first planting of a crop, when the reclaimed land is planned for intensive agricultural use.

Consideration by the full House is expected in about two weeks. Once passed by the House, the bill will go to conference committee to be reconciled with the Senate-passed bill, S. 425. The Administration officially opposes the legislation.

For further information or questions concerning strip mining, contact Roger Basen of NACo staff.



MINNESOTA's Ralph Keyes and Bob Andre.

County Government Job Opportunities

County Administrator-Contra Costa County, California. Salary \$38,772-\$47,124 depending on qualifications. Five years experience as administrator in large local government - experience preferred. M.A. in public or business administration desirable. Send resume to county recruitment: Arthur D. Little, Inc., 1 Maritime Plaza, San Francisco, California 94111. Deadline July 12, 1974.

U.S. Urban Liaison Officer: Exceptional opportunity for a creative elected or appointed County Executive. Salary \$35,000 including benefits. To head up Urban Affairs Office in Europe. Within priority issues, unique European experiences sought out, surveyed, analyzed and adapted to usable form for U.S. cities and counties. Multi-lingual talent and international experience desired; fulltime residence at the Hague and substantial travel involved. Write for information: U.S. Urban Liaison Recruitment Committee, c/o John Garvey, Jr., Secretary; German Marshall Fund, 1717 Massachusetts Ave., N.W. Washington, D.C., 20036. Filing deadline: July 15.

Director, Division of Human Services-Hillsborough County, Florida. Salary commensurate with background. Responsible for directing overall program implementation, administration, and project development for human services activities including the county departments of consumer services, veterans affairs, agricultural extension, children services, parks and recreation, community action, manpower and museums. Minimum qualifications: Applicant must demonstrate proven high level administrative ability and experience in the field of human service delivery. Submit resume by 6-21-74 to Rudy Spoto, County Administrator, P.O. Box 1110, Tampa, Florida 33601-Equal Opportunity Employer.

Executive Director-Inland Manpower Association - San Bernardino County, California. Salary \$21,000. Joint-powers manpower consortium seeks experienced administrator to coordinate and develop \$15 million comprehensive manpower program in Southern California. Applicants must have a degree in manpower administration, industrial relations, public or business administration or related field, and 3 years of responsible administrative experience including 2 years experience related to a state or federally funded public manpower program. Liberal fringe benefits. Apply by June 30, 1974. Submit resume to County Personnel, 157, 5th St., San Bernardino, Ca, 92415, (714) 383-3970.

CETA Administrator-Maricopa County and City of Phoenix, Arizona. Salary range to \$26,354. Executive officer for manpower planning and operations serving Maricopa County and the City of Phoenix. Open to persons with several years experience in manpower and public administration with B.A. degree. Send resume immediately to Personnel Department, City of Phoenix, 251 Washington, 2nd floor, mezzanine, Phoenix, Az. 85003

County Administrator - Aiken County, South Carolina. Salary Open. Administrator appointed by Board of Commissioners. Candidate must have college degree or equivalent experience in public administration or business administration or related field. Preferably holding responsible position in government administration. Must have demonstrated record of accomplishment and history of stable employment. Send resume to Board of Commissioners, Aiken County, Drawer 2040, Aiken, South Carolina 29801.

NACo Supports Two-year Extension Of EDA

(Continued from page 1)

concept of 'block grants' contained in the Administration's proposal for an Economic Adjustment Program. However, we believe the long-range implications of this program should be further evaluated. Therefore, we support the Title IX provision in HR 14883 to create and evaluate an Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Demonstration Program on a trial basis."

Extends EDA Two Years

HR 14883 would amend the Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965 extending for two years the Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Regional Action Planning Commissions under the Department of Commerce.

It authorizes lease and loan guarantees, and a working capital loan and loan guarantee program for economically distressed areas; provides a series of amendments for better planning and

coordination at the local, state, regional and federal levels; and adds a new provision authorizing a demonstration economic development and adjustment program.

Title I authorizes \$200 million per year for grants for public facilities, and preserves the mandatory requirement that 25-35 percent of the funds appropriated for public facility grants must be spent on the Public Works Impact Program (PWIP).

Title II adds to the existing direct business loan program authority to guarantee leases and loans made to private borrowers by private institutions. It also authorizes up to 90 percent of the outstanding unpaid balance of such loans.

For Title II, \$60 million is authorized. To Title III (technical assistance), a new section is added authorizing grants of up to 100 percent of the costs of economic development planning to assist states, cities, and sub-state planning and development organizations, including the sub-

state economic development districts created under the original legislation.

To insure that funding for technical assistance continues at its present levels, a minimum of 60 percent of Title III funds must be spent for existing technical assistance programs.

States may receive up to 20 percent of the amount allocated to the new planning section. A total of \$60 million is authorized for Title III.

Title IV (Redevelopment Areas and Development Districts) would reduce the prerequisite requirement of two redevelopment areas for the formation of an economic development district to one redevelopment area.

Projects outside a redevelopment area, but within an economic development district, are authorized when such projects would be of substantial direct benefit to the redevelopment area.

Planning Commissions

To improve coordination between these multi-state commissions and sub-state

development districts, the regional action planning commissions would be required to consider district plans, as well as federal, state and local planning, in developing their own comprehensive plans and programs and in establishing priorities in the region.

For further information on EDA programs, counties should contact their nearest Economic Development Regional Office:

Atlantic Regional Office, Room 10424, 600 Arch St., Philadelphia, Pennsylvania 19106, 215/597-4603.

Midwestern Regional Office, 32 West Randolph St., Chicago, Illinois 60601, 312/353-7706.

Rocky Mountain Regional Office, Suite 505, Title Building, 909 17th St., Denver, Colorado, 80202, 303/873-4714.

Southeastern Regional Office, Suite 555, 1401 Peachtree St., N.W., Atlanta, Georgia 30309, 404/873-4714.

Southeastern Regional Office, 702, Colorado St., Austin, Texas 78701, 512/397-5461.

Western Regional Office, Suite 500, Lake Union Building, 1700 Westlake Ave., N. Seattle, Washington 98109.

Field Staffs Gather At NACo

Lilly, IPA People Discuss Team - building

By Terry Schutten
New County, U.S.A. Center

Four new management specialist assigned to the state associations in Illinois, Indiana and Ohio spent three days recently in Washington getting to know NACo and each other. The four positions are funded through a two-year grant from Lilly Endowment, Inc.

The four discussed how to develop team efforts to solve problems and shared experiences with the three Intergovernmental Personnel Act administrators from New York, Utah and North Carolina.

Jay Smith, assigned to the Urban County Council of Illinois, Paul Shaw, with the Indiana Association of Counties, Mike Quinn, the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns and Larry Long, the County Commissioners Association of Ohio, have the advantage of being within two hours driving time of each other.

The close proximity should allow for them to share problem-solving techniques and ideas about similar urban, rural, economic and social situations. Quarterly meetings will be held in Indianapolis, where the midwest team will review the program's progress and devise joint methods to improve the managerial capacities of local government.

Another unique feature of this program is that one person, Mike Quinn, is attached to the Indiana Association of Cities and Towns. The cross-fertilization of ideas about the shared problems of county/city governments will be a milestone in improving intergovernmental relations in Indiana.

During their two-day meeting, the management specialists visited other major public interest groups in Washington. Set the many resources available to them at NACo.

One highlight of the orientation was the availability of the IPA field administrators to relate their experiences to the new staff. Jack Tanner with the Utah Association of Counties, Chuck Jorgenson of the County Officers Association of the State of New York and Frank Lewis of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners have spent two years with their respective state associations assisting in the improvement of county managerial capacities. The three reported on their field activities and spent many hours answering questions posed by the management specialists.



LILLY MANAGEMENT SPECIALISTS ORIENTATION: (l. to r.) Gary Jacobs, NACo-New County Research Intern, Terry Schutten, NACo-New County Center Project Manager, Jay Smith, Management Specialist, Urban Counties Council of Illinois, Paul Shaw, Management Specialist, Association of Indiana Counties.



FIELD PERSONNEL: (l. to r.) Jack Tanner, IPA Field Administrator, Utah Association of Counties, Chuck Jorgenson, IPA Field Administrator, County Officer Association of the State of New York, Mike Quinn, Management Specialist, Indiana Association of Cities and Towns and Larry Long, Management Specialist, County Commissioners Association of Ohio.

Overtime

(Continued from page 1)

in times of natural disaster, should not come under FLSA coverage, nor should they be counted for the purpose of determining how many employees an employer has, Mitchell stressed.

White Collar Exemptions

NACo urged the department to apply existing regulations defining administrative, executive and professional employees to police and fire department personnel. These regulations define so-called "white collar exemptions" in terms of both salary and duties performed.

Mitchell urged it not to fragment this general rule of application merely to include certain employees represented by labor organizations.

The white collar rule should be applied on a case by case basis, he urged. Under this rule, first level supervisors in fire and police departments would be included or exempted from the overtime provisions on the basis of salary and duties performed, in accordance with the department's existing regulations.

"Comp Time"

Employer and employee representatives agreed that they wished the regulations issued by the department to permit liberal use of time off in compensation for hours worked overtime. As long as both employer and employee agree, NACo urged that public employees be permitted to take paid time off in lieu of cash overtime pay at a later date within an established period of time, perhaps within one calendar year of the overtime worked.

The FLSA may not give the DOL authority to issue regulations permitting the use of comp time. Representatives of both public employers and public employees expressed their desire that the practice of granting comp time be continued where the employer and the employee want it.

The calculation of hours worked in determining length of tour of duty for public safety employees is an issue critical to public employers. The Department of Labor will receive comments on this issue, or on any other issue relating to the implementation of the FLSA amendments through July 5. Counties are urged to send their comments (with a copy to NACo) to Warren Landis, Acting Administrator, Wage-Hour Division, U.S. Department of Labor, Washington, D.C. 20210.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

Congress is moving this week on several pieces of legislation which affect counties.

The House Public Works Committee continues to meet almost daily on the transit and rural highway legislation. We are working with the committee members to see that our county recommendations are written into this legislation. We are hopeful that the committee will have a draft bill by the time of our transit rally in Washington, June 26.

If transit programs are important to your county, you will want to send a representative to the June 26 rally in order to take part in our lobbying efforts on this legislation and to be sure that the counties have a strong voice. To get more details on the rally call Meg Stephens at our office—that number is (202) 785-9577.

A House Appropriations Subcommittee agreed to go along with the Administration's requested amount of manpower programs during fiscal year 1975. Efforts to increase the funding by an additional 400 million dollars were defeated in the subcommittee. An amendment will be proposed on the House floor during the last week of June to increase the funding of Title I by 400 million dollars. You should contact your Congressional delegation and urge their support for this amendment for additional funding. It is critical to your manpower program whether or not your county is a prime sponsor.

The House Banking and Currency Committee continues its work on the housing and community development bill, and expects to complete a bill by June 11. The bill includes a formula share of funds for community development projects in urban counties, a provision which NACo has been urging for several years.

A House-Senate Conference Committee completed action this week on a new budget and appropriations process for the federal government. The bill is very complex and will require considerable analysis to measure the full impact on state, county, and municipal budgets. One key change is that the federal fiscal year will be from October 1 to September 30 starting in 1977. The bill specifically exempts general revenue sharing from an annual budget review. This was a key point in NACo's support for the bill. The bill will be outlined in the issue of *County News* dated June 17. A task force of county administrators and finance officers will be meeting soon to analyze the new budget process.

NACo's Community Development Steering Committee, at its June 5 meeting, endorsed the House committee approved bill to extend the Economic Development Administration for two years. NACo has long supported the continuation of economic development programs for areas with unemployment problems. The bill will extend the Economic Development Administration for two years and will provide adequate funding for public works grants, business loans and loan guarantees, and technical assistance for counties and

other eligible units of government. Approximately 1300 counties are eligible for EDA programs based on high and persistent unemployment.

National Growth Policy

One of the most difficult problems for local government officials these days is controlling growth. The more than 250 city and county officials who attended our conference in Reston, Va. on this subject two weeks ago discussed in very great detail this basic dilemma.

Those from rural areas, anxious to preserve an agricultural economy, argued that helter skelter residential development makes it nearly impossible to provide real services to the new residents; greatly adds to the local tax burden; and causes untold disruption to agriculture and recreation values.

By the same token, suburbanities complain that they're caught in the squeeze of having to build new hospitals, schools and other public facilities when, in the same urban areas, these same facilities are under used or even being abandoned in the central city.

It seems that the time is ripe to put these various conflicting needs and aspirations and concern points into the framework of a national growth policy.

For example, if a builder goes into a suburban or rural area and builds a new condominium or row house, he's given as an incentive and accelerated depreciation on his taxes; incentives in the form of loan guarantees; and a whole host of other goodies. By contrast, if this same person wants to invest in rehabilitating housing or commercial activity in the central city, he is penalized by the tax structure, by the loan and grant mechanisms of the federal government, and above all, by policies of private financial institutions.

If we could just bring about some modest changes in the policies of the Department of Housing and Urban Development, we could greatly impact on implementation of sensible national growth and development.

One thing is certain. It is grossly unfair and shortsighted for communities to arbitrarily restrict new growth through a whole host of devices such as requirements for large lot sizes. This is not only unfair, but increasingly the courts are ruling that it is also illegal. We hope to have some mechanism in the National Association of Counties shortly to see if we can't develop some sensible policy on national growth.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillebrand

Bernard F. Hillebrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

JUNE

16-19	International Personnel Management Association 1974 Eastern Region Conference	Hershey, Pa. Hershey Motor Lodge & Convention Center	Celina Cassidy (717) 787-4697
19-21	Association of County Commissions of Alabama Annual Conference	Birmingham, Alabama	O.H. Sharpless 205/263-7594
	New Jersey Association of Chosen Freeholders Annual Conference	Camden County, New Jersey Cherry Hill Inn	Jack Lamping 609/394-3467
23-27	Pennsylvania State Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference	Hershey, Pennsylvania	C. Robert Budd 717/232-7554
24-25	NACo/IPMA Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974	Washington, D.C.	Dana Baggett 202/833-1545
26-28	County Officer's Association of Georgia 64th Annual Convention	Savannah, Georgia	Sara E. Taylor (404) 957-9131
26-29	Washington State Association of Counties Annual Conference	Seattle, Washington	Jack Rogers 206/357-5536

JULY

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

AUGUST

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

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

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