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Vol. 11, No. 23

COUNTY NEWS

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

June 11, 1979

NACo

Washington, D.C.

House Unit Funds Revenue Sharing



ELDERLY LOBBY—A large group of elderly citizens from Pennsylvania descended on Capitol Hill last week to give their opinions about continued support for services to the elderly. Funds for aging services are contained in the Labor-HEW bill, approved by the House Appropriations Committee. Seen addressing the group is Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.).

Spending for Labor-HEW HUD and EPA Is Decided

Counties received a vote of assurance last week when the House Appropriations Committee approved full funding, \$6.85 billion, for the general revenue sharing program for fiscal '80. This amount is contained in the HUD-independent agencies appropriations bill, as reported by the committee and is scheduled for floor action June 14.

Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.) announced in the markup that he would offer a floor amendment to delete the states' share (\$2.285 billion) of revenue sharing and to deauthorize their participation when the bill goes to the floor. County officials should call their congressmen asking for defeat of this amendment.

The House Appropriations Committee also completed action on the Labor-HEW appropriations bill for fiscal '80. The Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) survived about as well as could be expected, given the budget-cutting

atmosphere on the Hill. The committee-reported bill contained the following money for CETA:

- Title II-A,B,C: \$2.05 billion;
- Title II-D: \$1.48 billion;
- Title III: \$546.01 million;
- Title IV: \$608.56 million for the summer youth employment program, \$415.7 million for Job Corps, \$233.71 million for the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC), \$533.25 million for the youth employment and training programs (YETP), \$134 million for the youth community conservation and improvement project (YCCIP) programs;
- Title VI: \$1.81 billion;
- Title VII: \$325 million, with \$14 million for the targeted jobs tax credit (TJTC) program and \$311 million for the private sector initiative program.

This means that public service employment under CETA will average 500,000 public service jobs, split evenly between Title II-D and VI for fiscal '80. A total of \$3.3 billion was reported for public service employment in Title II-D and VI, with an assumed additional projected carry-in of \$2 billion, for a total of \$5.3 billion for public service employment.

Other significant actions included \$175 million provided in Title III for welfare demonstration programs under section 311(e) of CETA.

Funds for the summer youth employment program were increased by \$197 million over the President's budget, a significant victory for NACo. The committee, in maintaining the one million summer jobs for fiscal '80, endorsed continuing that program for 14-year-olds who were eliminated from the program in the President's budget.

See '80, page 10

Welcome to Counties in Oklahoma!

Oklahoma counties, formerly barred from membership in any national organization, can now join NACo.

Oklahoma Gov. George Nigh, signed H.B. 1472 into law recently, a bill which reverses a previous state law prohibiting all Oklahoma counties from affiliation or membership in any national organization.

Two Tulsa County officials, Terry Young, commissioner, and John Cantrell, treasurer, worked closely with the authors of the bill, state Rep. Jim Glover and Sen. Paul Taliaferro. The bill provides for a uniform travel allowance for county officials and includes a section which specifically states that Oklahoma counties would be allowed to join the National Association of Counties.

Efforts to strike the previous restricting law from the books dates back to 1973 when NACo's Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand and then NACo President Gil Barrett, commissioner, Dougherty County, Ga., visited the state capital.

Barrett continued negotiations over the next several years. During 1975 he met with Gov. David Boren and kept in touch with Oklahoma County officials. Support for new legislation during this time was also expressed by then Lt. Gov. Nigh.

"We are delighted that Oklahoma counties finally have the opportunity to join NACo," said Hillenbrand. "We look forward to working with them in the months ahead."

—Patricia Woods

UDAG ELIGIBILITY BROADENED

House Renews Housing Bill

The House last week passed the annual housing authorization bill, H.R. 3875, which provides authorization for a variety of housing and community development programs for fiscal '80.

Not included in the Housing and Community Development Act Amendments of 1979, however, is fiscal '80 authorization for the basic community development block grant program since the \$3.9 billion authorization for that program was passed in 1977. At that time \$400 million was also authorized for fiscal '80 for the new urban development action grant (UDAG) program.

H.R. 3875 increases the UDAG program by \$275 million to a total of \$675 million. An amendment by Rep. Donald Ritter (R-Pa.) to transfer \$200 million of the \$275 million increase from the UDAG program to the regular block grant program failed by a vote of 159-263. Opponents

of the amendment argued that the \$200 million would be diluted in the community development program, while leaving the additional funding in UDAG presented an opportunity for leveraging private sector investments.

By an overwhelming vote of 312-102 the House also adopted an amendment offered by Reps. Stephen Neal (D-N.C.) and Lester Wolff (D-N.Y.) broadening eligibility for the UDAG program to so-called "pockets of poverty" in otherwise non-distressed cities and urban counties.

CURRENT UDAG eligibility extends to cities and urban counties which meet minimum levels of physical and economic distress on a jurisdiction-wide basis.

The Neal-Wolff amendment is identical to provisions included in the Senate committee-approved ver-

sion of the housing bill, S. 1149, now awaiting floor action. Those provisions were added to the Senate bill by Sen. John Tower (R-Tex.).

In a separate move two days after the Neal-Wolff amendment was adopted, the House agreed to an amendment by Rep. Thomas Ashley (D-Ohio), chairman of the House subcommittee on housing and community development, greatly restricting the pockets of poverty eligibility criteria.

A "pocket of poverty" within an otherwise non-distressed city or urban county would be defined as a contiguous census tract of 10,000 persons or 10 percent of the city or county's population, (whichever is less), in which at least 70 percent of the residents have income 80 percent or below the city or county's median income. In addition, at least 30 percent of the pocket's residents must

See HOUSING, page 10

ATTENTION

The recent collapse of the roof of Kansas City's Kemper Arena will have no effect on NACo's upcoming annual conference, which is taking place in the H. Roe Bartle Hall Kansas City Convention Center.

Senate Fight Looms on Antitrust Bill

A major floor fight is predicted when antitrust legislation strongly supported by NACo, the National Association of Attorneys General and other government, consumer, farm and labor groups is scheduled for full Senate debate later this session.

The legislation, S. 300, the Antitrust Enforcement Act of 1979, would overrule the U.S. Supreme Court's 1977 *Illinois Brick* decision which restricts the ability of counties and others injured by illegal price-fixing to recover damages in antitrust suits.

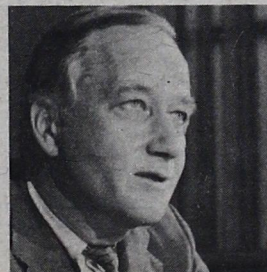
By a 9 to 8 vote, the measure narrowly cleared the Senate Judiciary

Committee on May 8 after the committee adopted several compromise amendments offered by Sens. Dennis DeConcini (D-Ariz.) and Charles McC. Mathias (R-Md.), including provisions awarding attorneys' fees to defendants if a suit is brought in bad faith and increasing judicial scrutiny of attorneys' fees.

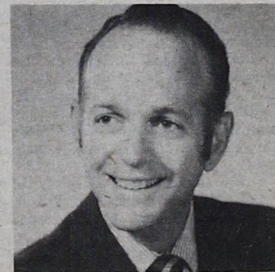
Supported by various business lobbying groups, Sens. Strom Thurmond (R-S.C.) and Orrin Hatch (R-Utah) have threatened a filibuster when S. 300 is debated on the Senate floor.

According to Joel Perwin, staff

See FILIBUSTER, page 10



Mathias



DeConcini

Restraints Put on Inflationary Fight

The President's anti-inflation guidelines were dealt a blow by a recent court ruling that the President exceeded his authority in ordering the denial of government contracts to those companies not complying with the Administration's wage-price guidelines.

The AFL-CIO brought the case before Judge Barrington Parker of the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia, arguing that because noncompliance with the guidelines resulted in exclusion from federal contracts, the voluntary guidelines were in effect, "mandatory."

The judge agreed, ruling that "the President's efforts to cope with soaring prices, however well-intentioned and commendable ... must be predicated upon executive power conferred by the Constitution or by a congressional enactment pursuant to the Constitution."

Using debarment from federal contracts as a means of enforcing the guidelines, he said, amounted to mandatory wage and price controls which are prohibited by law.

CALLING THE RULING "disappointing", President Carter's chief inflation advisor Alfred Kahn pointed out that the court decision is limited and relates only to the use of the procurement provisions as one element in the Administration's efforts to combat inflation. The government will move to stay the decision pending appeal.

Kahn said that while he does not minimize the importance of the procurement provisions as a part of the

overall anti-inflation program, "the decision does not cast doubt on the legitimacy of the voluntary pay and price standards as they have been conceived and applied by a broad spectrum of American business and industry."

"Moreover," he noted, "the Council on Wage and Price Stability has found that the publicity from being identified as a noncomplier is a major factor in gaining compliance."

It is not yet clear to what degree the court's decision will affect the President's anti-inflation program. With the recent death of the real wage insurance program proposal, which would have provided a tax incentive to comply with the guidelines, and now the demise of the threat of federal contract debarment, CWPS has little leverage to encourage employers to keep wage and price increases at or below the guideline limits.

One observer noted that employees settling for the recommended 7 percent increase in the future may be viewed as patriotic but financially stupid. "It's too bad," he continued, "because many public employers don't even have that much to give."

—Barbara Radcliff, NACoR

Hispanic Caucus

Pete Mirelez, commissioner, Adams County, Colo., and member of the NACo Board of Directors, has announced that the newly formed Hispanic Caucus of elected county officials will be meeting from 7:30 to 9 a.m., Monday, July 16, in the Crown Center Hotel, at NACo's annual conference in Kansas City, Mo.

NACo is encouraging all interested persons to attend this Hispanic Caucus meeting.

We are currently compiling a roster of Hispanic county elected officials. Please contact Servando Cuellar from the NACo staff if you will be attending the caucus meeting.



Dealaman

Dealaman Sits on ACIR Again

President Carter has announced the reappointment of Doris W. Dealaman, freeholder, Somerset County N.J., as a member of the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR).

Dealaman is a member of NACo's Board of Directors and serves as chairwoman for aging services.

The ACIR is a national, permanent commission established by the Congress to monitor the intergovernmental relations system and make recommendations for change. Its membership is made up of elected and appointed federal, state and local officials and representatives of the general public. Former New York City Mayor Abraham Beame is chairman.

Other county representatives on ACIR are Lynn Cutler, supervisor, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and member of NACo's Board of Directors, who serves as the panel's vice chairman, and William O. Beach, judge, Montgomery County, Tenn. and NACo immediate past president.



LEADERSHIP ROLES—NACo board members discuss new leadership role for counties during the recent County Modernization Symposium in Racine, Wis. Seen, from left, are Rosemary Ahmann, Olmsted County, Minn., NACo President Charlotte Williams, Genesee County, Mich., and Pete Mirelez, Adams County, Colo.

SYMPOSIUM DEFINES ISSUES

Expanding County Role Seen

RACINE, Wis.—Participants in the Wingspread County Modernization Symposium held here echoed the calls of NACo's recent Urban County Congress for an increased leadership role for county government in the 1980s.

"As we approach 1980," NACo president Charlotte Williams, commissioner, Genesee County, Mich., told the gathering of elected and appointed county officials and representatives of academic and other public research institutes, "county governments are being called upon to assume more and more responsibilities."

Williams added, "We are entering complex times. There will be no simple answers to the problems of local government ... The challenge of leadership has been thrust upon us and we must seize it aggressively."

Sponsored by NACo and funded in part by the U.S. Office of Personnel Management, this symposium sought to identify major issues and trends affecting the structure, functions and financial management of county government, currently and in the next decade.

The two-day meeting produced a set of recommendations which set forth strategies and activities to en-

sure responsible, efficient, and effective county responses. These recommendations will be used by NACo as a guide for a county modernization "work plan."

Another theme emerging from this symposium was summarized by Jim Shipman, executive director of the Association of Minnesota Counties, in closing remarks. "Structural and political reform must be linked with the management framework in order to close the gap between policy-making responsibilities and the efficient and effective administration of the delivery of county services."

The participants shied away from recommendations that would prescribe a certain form of county government for some or all counties. Rather, the group agreed that efforts to modernize county governments should be concentrated on establishing a clearly identified central administrative capacity within counties. In some places this might be accomplished by an elected executive; in others it might be done by the appointed administrator, manager, or clerk to the board.

THE ACTION AGENDA for county modernization suggested by the participants calls for developing ways

to give counties the needed tools for improving and expanding county operations. These included: improved budget and accounting procedures; improved personnel practices; use of private industry and university resources; broadened local taxing authority; and education of the federal and state government so they recognize the capabilities of county governments.

The suggested role for NACo in the modernization efforts focused on providing increased leadership training for elected officials and publishing information on improving management techniques, such as productivity analysis processes, personnel management procedures, and resource reallocation strategies.

More detailed information on this symposium and recommended actions will be published in the upcoming "County Modernization" supplement of *County-News*.

The symposium was hosted by the Johnson Foundation and took place at its Wingspread conference center. Wingspread was formerly the Johnson family's private residence, designed by Frank Lloyd Wright in 1939. The foundation was created in 1959 and the residence was converted into a conference center at that time.

Gentry's View of Wage-Price Guides

EDITOR'S NOTE: In an interview with NACoR's labor management specialist, Barbara Radcliff, John N. Gentry, deputy advisor to the President on inflation and principal labor-management relations advisor to Alfred Kahn, discussed some aspects of the President's Council on Wage and Price Stability (CWPS) guidelines which concern local governments.

COMPLIANCE

"Generally everyone has been cooperative in trying to comply with the guidelines. According to our information, just under 1 million employees in both the public and private sectors have negotiated settlements at or close to the guidelines' limit of 7 percent."

Gentry said he knew of no state or local jurisdiction reaching a settlement beyond the voluntary guidelines, but assumes there are some exceptions to the guidelines pattern.

On the price compliance end, Gentry noted with some humor:

"Isn't it a mystery how inflation can be running at 14 percent a year if everyone is complying?"

"Food and fuel alone cannot account for such spiraling increases in the Consumer Price Index. Obviously, someone is cheating on the price

side ... and I suspect it's not the largest corporation (who has too much 'image' at stake), but more likely a number of medium-sized and smaller companies."

"In addition, if you check, you will see that your friendly neighborhood doctor, dentist, barber, etc. have raised prices anywhere from 10 to 30 percent over the past several years. Of course, the reason is quite obvious: many people feel voluntary guidelines won't work and that the government will be compelled eventually to impose mandatory controls. So, they figure they might as well get as much as they can now."

HOW LONG?

Asked if Kahn believes the guidelines will have to become permanent guidelines in order to control inflation, Gentry said "no." He explained that Kahn abhors the idea of any guidelines but expects that they will be necessary for the foreseeable future.

TEAMSTER SETTLEMENT

Gentry explained the history of the trucking industry's settlement with the Teamsters from the CWPS's point of view. "It was important for the Teamsters to estimate the settle-

ment as high as possible in order to get contract ratification by its members. And, since trucking is a regulated industry (regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission), it was also in the interest of management to estimate high."

Gentry said the trucking settlement was not nearly as high as perceived by the general public. He pointed out that the labor reporters for the daily press accepted the parties' estimates of what the rate of inflation will be over the next three years.

"Why didn't they, at least, report them as possible or potential costs?", he asked. "Instead, they reported immediately that the guidelines had been stretched, and bent for the Teamsters."

Gentry charged that labor reporters have tried to transform themselves overnight into labor economists.

REAL WAGE INSURANCE

Of the Real Wage Insurance (RWI) program proposed by President Carter as part of the anti-inflation program, Gentry said, "RWI was a good approach but I'm afraid it was ahead of its time."

Gentry recalled a statement of George Taylor, the "dean" of arbitra-

tion and mediation for many years. "Taylor said that it was impossible for everyone to fit a size 5.5 pair of shoes (referring to Nixon's 5.5 shoe standard)." He quickly added, "It's also impossible for everyone to fit into a size 7 pair of shoes."

—Barbara Radcliff, NACoR

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EDITOR: Bernard Hillenbrand
MANAGING EDITOR: Christine Griesock
PRODUCTION MANAGER: Michael Breeding
GRAPHICS: Karen Eldridge, Robert Redding, and Deborah Salzer
ASSISTANT EDITOR: Joan Amico
WRITER/PHOTOGRAPHER: Paul Serber
CIRCULATION COORDINATOR: G. Marie Bell
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National Association of Counties
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
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202/785-9577

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Handicapped Regs for Transit Final

The long-awaited handicapped accessibility regulations for transportation were made final by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. These regulations, viewed by many as the handicapped community's "mobility bill of rights," were quietly released May 31. This is in contrast to the controversy and demonstrations the regulations have generated in the past.

The transportation regulations implement Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973. Because of the regulations, the public transportation industry and social service agencies throughout the country will now be responsible for providing a range of transportation services specifically designed to meet the special mobility needs of disabled Americans.

Local governments now attempting to provide special handicapped transportation services will be required to beef up this commitment, primarily through purchasing new specially-equipped buses, and to redesign

subway/light rail stations. Although the federal government does provide public transportation assistance to local governments through the Urban Mass Transportation Administration, the regulations do not include additional federal funds to implement the regulations.

THE REGULATIONS immediately call for ordering all new buses with installed wheelchair lifts, and will require that one-half of each community's peak hour bus fleet be made accessible for the handicapped within 10 years. If this mandate is not met within three years, interim services for the handicapped must be provided. In the off-peak, available accessible buses must be used before other buses that do not have lifts can be used.

In the interim, DOT expects that a substantial number of existing "inaccessible" buses will have to be redesigned to meet the 10-year deadline. However, DOT will not require

buses ordered before Feb. 15, 1977 to be so designed. The bus requirements apply to all sizes of buses.

The impact the regulations will have on rapid and commuter rail operations is difficult to judge because of the condition of most of the nation's older public transit systems stations and vehicles. All stations must be made accessible to handicapped persons who can use steps. In addition, all "key" transit stations must be made accessible to wheelchair users. The term "key" stations is defined as "major" stations which board, transfer, or interchange passengers in a community's systems.

Station modifications to accommodate the handicapped who are ambulatory must be completed within three years and all "key" stations must be completed within 30 years.

IN ADDITION, all transit vehicles must be made accessible to handicapped persons who can climb steps, and at least one car per train must be accessible to wheelchair users. Minor modifications to existing vehicles must be completed within three years, five years for heavy rail systems and 10 years for commuter rail vehicles.

All new heavy rail cars must be made accessible for wheelchairs although in cases where there are gaps between the loading platform and the rail car the requirement is deferred until Jan. 1, 1983.

The benefits of the regulation are difficult to estimate in terms of increased mobility for handicapped individuals, since DOT studies suggest that only 3 percent of the handicapped currently unable to use mass

transportation will take advantage of accessible fixed-route transit systems.

The cost of complying with the regulation will be high. For example, wheelchair lifts installed as original equipment on new buses is expected to be as high as \$20,000. Wheelchair lifts for existing buses are estimated to be about \$10,000 each with approximately \$800 per bus in operating costs annually.

For rapid rail systems capital/operating costs, depending on the number of "key" stations, are estimated to be "hundreds of millions of dollars" over 30 years.

Copies of the transportation handicapped regulations appeared in the May 31 *Federal Register* or they can be obtained from NACO.

Mortgage Subsidy Bonds Amended by House Panel

Markup in the House Ways and Means Committee continues on H.R. 3712, a bill to end the use of tax-exempt bonds for owner-occupied residences. The following amendments have already been adopted.

- Arbitrage earnings on mortgage reserve funds must be applied to new mortgages;

- The effective interest rate on mortgages would be 1 percent above the yield to maturity to the purchaser of the bond;

- The purchase price of a house would be limited (for eligibility) to 80 percent of the average purchase price during the past year in a standard metropolitan statistical area or county. However, in a HUD neighborhood strategy area (NSA) the purchase price of a residence could be 110 percent of the average purchase price.

- One-half of a bond issue must go to persons with 90 percent or less of median income and the other half to those with 115 percent or less of median income;

- Mortgages could not go to persons who had owned a home within the last three years, although this requirement could be waived for areas targeted for rehabilitation.

Still to be considered are a number of amendments regarding limits on the future use of single-family mortgage bonds and transitional rules to address the problems of potential issues caught by the April 24 introduction of the bill. Transitional rules for multifamily housing have been addressed and appear to have handled most if not all of those potential issues.

The Senate will begin oversight

Arbitrage Alert

Final regulations on arbitrage were filed this week by the Treasury Department and will appear in the *Federal Register* soon. These final regulations run 155 pages and present some changes to those proposed last September and are a codification of all rules issued over the past few years.

The changes deal with reserve funds, over-issuance of governmental obligations and investment of proceeds. NACO will announce the dates of publication in the *Federal Register* as soon as they are known. Contact Bruce Talley at NACO for additional information.

hearings on the tax-exempt mortgage bond issue June 12 before the Senate Banking Committee chaired by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.).

The House bill was introduced by Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.) after the Department of the Treasury determined that the loss in federal tax receipts due to the increased use of tax-exempt mortgage bonds could reach \$12 billion annually by 1984. In addition, Treasury contends that mortgage issues were not an intent of the legislation and do not serve a public purpose. The Administration supports the Ullman bill.

During hearings on H.R. 3712, where more than 150 witnesses were heard, strong resentment was voiced regarding the problem of bond issues which were caught in the pipeline and, under Ullman's bill, would not be allowed. Other testimony was directed at the conflict between tax policy and housing policy.

—Bruce Talley

DOE TO HOLD HEARINGS

Building Temperature Regs Proposed

The Department of Energy (DOE) on June 1 proposed regulations to implement the "Standby Conservation Plan No. 2, Emergency Building Temperature Restrictions."

These regulations place emergency restrictions on thermostat settings for heating, cooling, and hot water in commercial, industrial, government, and other nonresidential buildings. Exempted from the plan's temperature requirements would be residential buildings, hotels, hospitals, and health care facilities. The President could activate the program upon determining that a severe energy supply interruption has occurred and transmitting this information to Congress. The program would continue in effect for nine months after implementation.

The plan allows for state exceptions from the plan in cases where a comparable state plan is already in effect. The regulations provide no mechanism, however, for direct exemption of local governments. The proposed regulations further set out procedures for federal enforcement of the mandatory temperature restrictions, and penalties for violations of

those restrictions.

The promulgation of these regulations is the latest in a series of attempts to assure Americans that the nation has some standby energy plan to deal with energy supply interruptions. The building temperature restriction is the only standby plan of the Department of Energy to have survived in Congress. The others, weekend gasoline sales restrictions, emergency advertising lighting restrictions and standby gasoline rationing, all were defeated.

Since temperature restriction is the only approved standby plan and since the President has announced his intention to implement it this summer, it is likely that the plan will go into effect in July.

Under the plan thermostat settings in buildings should be set at 80° during the cooling season and 65° in the heating season. The Department of Energy has the authority to delegate enforcement of these restrictions to states, and the states have the option of designating political subdivisions as the enforcing agents.

In all likelihood this means that local governments will be called upon

to enforce the plan. Since the plan will be implemented upon a finding of a severe energy supply interruption, the regulations will supersede any conflicting or inconsistent state or local law or regulations.

Public hearings will be held in five cities during June. (See accompanying chart.)

The NACo Energy Project will provide copies of the proposed reg-

ulations to interested counties. Counties are encouraged to participate in the consideration of this program at the public hearings and to provide written comments. The comment period on the proposed regulations closes June 22. Please be sure to notify the energy project of your concerns on this program so they can also be incorporated in NACo's comments. For further information contact the NACoR Energy Project.

City	Hearing date	Hearing location and number for requests to speak
San Francisco	June 14	Holiday Inn, 1500 Van Ness Avenue, Crystal Room, San Francisco, Calif. 415/556-4953.
Chicago	June 14	Essex Inn, Buckingham Park East Room, 800 South Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 312/353-5761.
Dallas	June 18	Dunfey's Hotel, 3800 West Northwest Highway, Dallas, Texas. 214/749-7621.
New York	June 18	Doral Inn, 541 Lexington Avenue, New York, N.Y. 212/264-4608.
Washington, D.C.	June 20	National Guard Memorial, 1 Massachusetts Avenue, N.E., Washington, D.C. 202/376-1651.

Note: Requests to speak should be received by 4:30 p.m. on June 12 for San Francisco and Chicago, June 15 for Dallas and New York and June 19 for Washington D.C.



L.A. COUNTY OFFICIALS GREET THE PRESIDENT—The key to the County of Los Angeles is presented to President Jimmy Carter during a recent trip, arranged by Supervisor Ed Edelman, far left. Also seen at the presentation is Kenneth Hahn, chairman of the Los Angeles County Board of Supervisors.

Two Transportation Blunders in One Week

by Bernard F. Hillenbrand
NACo Executive Director

In the eyes of local officials, the Department of Transportation has made two blunders in one week.

The first came Friday, June 1, when the government issued final regulations requiring, among other things, that all buses purchased with federal matching funds are to be equipped with handicapped lifts.

Blunder number two came two days earlier. The Department of Transportation, under White House pressure for administrative tidiness, abolished the National Advisory Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (NAC).

Taken together, these two actions represent a blow to local initiative and a blatant disregard for the opinions of local citizens and their elected representatives.

Bus Lifts for Handicapped

By dictating a single national response to the problem of mobility for the handicapped, the federal government has imposed an inflationary cost on all of us without necessarily ensuring that the job will be done any better. It's a classic case of being *sensitive* without being *sensible*.

Anyone with an ounce of sensitivity is thankful to be healthy and concerned with those who are handicapped. Many of our county officials have volunteered to spend a day in a wheelchair to understand better those who are so restricted. And for years county officials have been working with handicapped individuals and groups to identify barriers to their full participation in society.

Many corrective measures have resulted, ranging from mechanical solutions like sidewalk curb ramps and the installation of elevators in public places to the adoption of special transportation services for the handicapped.

NACo has strongly supported these efforts and has urged the government to allow local communities to use their ingenuity to respond to the needs of the handicapped of all types under nationally recognized standards.

Now, all of this appears to be out the window with respect to mass transit.

High Cost of Compliance

The new lifts will add about \$20,000 to the cost of a new bus which already averages about \$150,000. According to DOT studies, there are approximately 400,000 wheelchair users in the United States. But the rub is that only about 200,000 reside in areas served by mass transit. Thus, many of the new bus lifts will go largely unused.

With inflation dramatically increasing the cost of fuel and the wages of bus drivers, the nation's public transit systems can ill afford to add unnecessary costs which, of course, must also be borne in part by the handicapped themselves.

Still another way to look at the increased costs (regardless of whether federal and/or local funds are used) is to calculate the number of fares necessary to cover the expenses.

The interest alone on the \$20,000, at current prime rates, is \$2,000 a year. Assuming a 50 cent fare, it will require 4,000 additional

fares each year on every new bus just to pay off the interest. And that doesn't take into account principal or lift maintenance.

Assuming the same funds were diverted to special transportation services for the handicapped, the interest cost for one new bus alone would purchase 1,000 taxi rides at \$2 per fare.

Advisory Committee Axed

The handicapped issue is obviously an emotional one with everyone agreeing that something must be done but nobody agreeing how to do it; the decision on the uniform traffic control committee is just plain baffling.

The National Advisory Committee (NAC), composed of state/city/county officials, was set up in 1972 to develop standards for highway and street signs, signals, markings, and other control and safety devices. These standards are approved by the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and published in the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices. They continue to be the "bible" for all U.S. roads and highways.

The stakes are high for counties. There are 2.8 million miles of local roads to look after and we are constantly aware that a large percentage of the 55,000 Americans who are killed in auto accidents each year die on our county roads.

NAC is not being axed because of poor performance. Even FHWA has acknowledged that "... over the past seven years of its existence, the activities of the NAC have reflected a high degree of professionalism and have enhanced the quality and stature of the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices ..."

Apparently, the group is being abolished simply because of federal policy to limit the number of federal advisory committees.

What Now?

Since both the bus lift and advisory committee actions, despite vigorous protest, are now set in concrete, where does NACo go from here?

On the handicapped regulations, we have some hope since they will be administered by William Johnston of the White House domestic policy staff, who appears to be a capable individual. We will attempt to work with him to see if some of our counties can proceed on the waiver provisions of the regulations to experiment with alternative approaches to serving the handicapped. These efforts are already under way.

On the advisory committee, NACo is joining our sister associations and others to form our own national committee. This committee will develop its own initiatives and make recommendations to the federal government, whether that government wants to hear them or not.

These steps forward, however, cannot mask the discouragement of all of us who try day in and day out to make people understand that we are governed by a cooperative federal system. When people die needlessly on our highways or when our handicapped citizens are not treated fairly, it is of national concern. And federal, state and local officials need to listen to each other and *work together* to get the job done.

County outlook

Just Compensation

In recent weeks, states, counties, and other local governments received checks for their share of a \$14 million settlement of antitrust litigation which was filed in 1970. For example, Minnesota counties received \$12,000; Oregon counties, approximately \$7,500. It is ironic that if the June 1977 Supreme Court decision in *Illinois Brick Company v. Illinois* had been in effect, no one would have received a penny of compensation from the manufacturers of master key lock systems.

Illinois Brick involved the State of Illinois and 700 local governments which had purchased bricks from a contractor and which sued to recover damages for price-fixing. The court held that Illinois and other forms of governments could not recover damages, since they did not purchase the bricks directly from the manufacturer.

That decision clearly invites price-fixers and other violators of the antitrust laws to gouge state and local budgets, safe from prosecution as long as the government purchases are made on an indirect basis.

Counties are major purchasers of construction materials for roads, bridges, school districts, hospitals, and so forth. Ninety percent of these items are handled indirectly through middlemen. Unless remedial legislation is enacted, counties will no longer be able to benefit from effective enforcement of the antitrust laws.

Legislation has been introduced in Congress which would reverse the *Illinois Brick* ruling so that all indirect purchasers, whether government, business or citizens would be allowed access to the courtroom to present evidence.

This legislation is strongly supported by NACo, the National Association of Attorneys General and a host of other government, consumer, farm and labor groups.

Right now, states have antitrust actions pending valued between \$200-\$300 million, including fine paper, petroleum, and ampicillin, all jeopardized by the Supreme Court ruling. Reversal of the *Illinois Brick* ruling is urgently needed to provide counties, states and the taxpayers with the protection that the antitrust laws were designed to provide in the first place.

Letters to the Editor

EDITOR'S NOTE: The following are some responses to a NACo letter asking for defeat of the First Concurrent Budget Resolution because of its cuts in social programs, far below those requested by President Carter.

... As you may know, on May 23 the House rejected the Conference Report on the budget targets. You will be pleased to hear that I was among those who voiced strong disapproval.

I also rejected the compromise version which was considered the following day, though this view did not prevail and the resolution passed. It must be remembered, however, that the budget restrictions are target figures and we are not bound by them at this point. The Appropriations Subcommittee and the full committee will now have to determine if the funding levels are acceptable.

We are concerned about fiscal responsibility, yet I am also deeply conscious of our obligation to provide for basic human needs in education and social services. Be assured that I will be further scrutinizing budget requests as a member of the Appropriations Committee, and will do all I can to see that adequate funding is available for "people programs".

—Joseph P. Addabbo (D-N.Y.)

I certainly appreciate having the benefit of your opinion regarding President Carter's proposed budget for fiscal '80 ... I am sure that as the budget process continues in the House of Representatives further additions and deletions to the budget will occur. Let me assure you that I will keep your comments in mind as the fiscal mechanism continues.

—Philip M. Crane (R-Ill.)

...The report, in my opinion, would result in unconscionable reductions in funding, especially in the areas of aid to education, rehabilitation of the handicapped and assistance for the elderly.

—Silvio O. Conte (R-N.Y.)

Thank you for your recent communication in which you convey the opposition of your organization for the Conference Report to the First Concurrent Resolution on the Budget for fiscal '80. You can be assured your advice and concerns will be kept in mind.

—Bill D. Burlison, (D-Mo.)

Carter Addresses Iowa Officials

During his address to the Iowa State Association of Counties last month, President Carter lashed out at critics of his energy and anti-inflationary policies.

"Washington is full of people selling snake-oil cures for inflation, or telling science fiction stories about easy energy," said Carter.

The President told the Iowa officials, many of whom represent predominantly rural farming areas, that he will take firm steps to ensure that farmers receive adequate supplies of gasoline and other fuel during the current gasoline shortage.

Carter described the practical use of solar energy as a long way from being reality. He urged the use of more conventional methods of energy such as wood burning stoves, gasoline, and hydroelectric power.

In an effort to encourage the use

of these alternate energy sources, Carter said he will seek a tax credit for the purchase of wood burning stoves, provide guaranteed loans for the construction of gasoline plants, and reprogram nearly \$300 million of existing funds to rehabilitate 100 rural hydroelectric turbines.

The President was enthusiastic about efforts to extract gas from coal and shale reserves. He announced that the Energy Department has awarded a \$3.8 million grant to the American Public Gas Association to demonstrate that natural gas extraction can be accomplished at competitive prices.

On other issues, Carter said his administration has helped tackle rural problems of health, housing and services for the elderly, water and sewer programs, and communications.

COUNTIES



CONFERENCE HIGHLIGHT—Iowa State Association of Counties Executive Director Don Cleveland welcomes President Carter to ISAC's annual conference. The President, introduced by NACo board member Lynn Cutler, spoke before a crowd of nearly 800 county, city and state officials.



SHARING VIEWS—At left, Lynn Cutler, supervisor, Black Hawk County, Iowa, confers with ISAC President, Alvin Ohrt and Jack Watson, special assistant to the President on Intergovernmental Affairs. Press corps, above, covered the President's visit.

State Aid to Youth Justice Systems Endorsed

BOSTON, Mass.—Two key subcommittees of the National Advisory Committee for Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention have endorsed NACo's position of a new state subsidy title for the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act which will be up for reauthorization next year. The subcommittees of the congressional mandated Advisory Committee urged the full committee to evaluate the proposal at the next meeting in Washington, D.C. this September.

Rod O'Connor, director of NACo's Juvenile Justice Project, outlined a NACo proposal which would allocate some \$32 million to states for them to develop state subsidy programs for local governments. The proposal would fund 50 percent of program costs with state and local governments providing match funds. The additional funds would go to divert youth from secure detention and to develop local planning and coordinating structures for efficient delivery of youth services.

Mike Kannensohn, principal investigator, state subsidy project, Council

of State Governments (CSG), outlined the present impact state subsidies for juvenile justice services have on local governments. CSG is studying the effect of state and federal funds on local juvenile services. The results of the study should be ready early this fall.

IN OTHER ACTION, the committee adopted a position opposing further promotion or duplication of the Juvenile Awareness Project Help at Rahway State Prison as depicted in the film "Scared Straight." Citing the research of Dr. James Finckel of the Rutgers University School of Criminal Justice which found that "Scared Straight" type programs rather than dissuading youths from committing crime, may encourage them to commit further offenses. The committee urged a moratorium on further programs until more analysis can be done.

The committee heard from Associate Deputy Attorney General Eric Richards and House subcommittee on education and labor staff director Gordon Raley on next year's reauth-

orization of the Juvenile Justice Act and appropriations prospects for fiscal '80. Raley reported that subcommittee chairman, Rep. Ike Andrews (D-N.C.), will not hold reauthorization hearings until early 1980.

AN ISSUE THAT will be part of the President's reauthorization package, dealing with serious juvenile offenders, was covered in three different presentations. Thomas James, chief executive officer of Denver's Project New Pride, and Jay Lindgren, Director of the Serious Juvenile Program for the Minnesota Department of Corrections, outlined their programs. Paul Alexander of the American Justice Institute outlined his organization's research efforts and proposals on serious and violent juvenile offenders.

Following their statements, the committee endorsed a definition of a serious juvenile offender as someone over the age of 14 convicted of homicide, kidnapping, aggravated arson or criminal sexual conduct; or someone over 14 convicted of manslaughter, aggravated assault or aggravated

robbery with a prior conviction in the previous 24 months; or someone age 14 or over with two separate adjudications for a major property offense such as burglary of a personal dwelling.

Much interest was generated by Dr. Jerome Miller, former commissioner of the Massachusetts Department of Youth Services and presently Executive Director of the National Center on Institutions and Alternatives. Miller, as commissioner, was responsible for the state closing its secure juvenile facilities in favor of a series of alternative programs and nonsecure residential facilities.

Stating that it was impossible to sustain decent programs in large institutions, Miller cited research from the Harvard Center for Criminal Justice which observed the Massachusetts deinstitutionalization drive failed to go far enough because group homes, although less expensive per year than secure detention, do not result in a lower rate of recidivism. Miller concluded that unless public officials and service providers face the politi-

cal implications of moving away from secure detention, the goals of deinstitutionalization cannot be reached.

The Concentration of Federal Effort subcommittee heard from Bill Wolfe of the President's Reorganization Project. Wolfe outlined the work of an Interagency Task Force on Youth which has met biweekly over the past several months. The Task Force has directed its efforts toward a multi-disciplinary approach to youth with special needs.

Wolfe said a pilot interagency project would be announced shortly. The goal of this initial effort is to demonstrate both to federal agencies and to state and local governments, as well as private nonprofit agencies, the possibility for interagency service delivery programs for youth, he said.

At its next meeting, the Advisory Committee will focus on the question of standards currently under preparation for the committee under the direction of the Georgetown University Law Center Juvenile Justice Clinic. The meeting is scheduled for Washington, D.C., Sept. 20-22.

National Association of Counties

44th Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits

IMPROVING PUBLIC MANAGEMENT

Inflationary times are hard times for local officials. County administrators and governing boards confronted with the realities of limited purchasing power are faced with the tough choices of raising more revenues through increased taxes or cutting back programs and services in order to keep their budgets in balance. NACo, through its annual conference, will offer county officials a third alternative for coping with the impacts of inflation — improved public management. General conference sessions with key members of Congress and the Administration as well as numerous workshop sessions will address the conference theme by stressing practical ways governments can maximize what they have on hand.

Don't miss this chance to participate in real "nuts and bolts" discussions on ways to improve productivity in areas such as transportation, environment and energy, employment, welfare and social services, community development, health and many others.

July 15-18, 1979 Jackson County, Kansas City, Mo.

Registration and Housing Information (Please read carefully before completing forms and returning to registration center.)

—Your conference registration fee must accompany this registration form by check, voucher, or equivalent and be made payable to National Association of Counties. **Return completed form with payment postmarked no later than June 15, 1979 to the following address:**

NACo Conference Registration Center
1735 New York Avenue, NW
Washington, DC 20006
Attn: Annual Conference Coordinator

—Refund of conference registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary provided written notice is postmarked no later than July 1, 1979.

—Delegates must register for the conference in order to receive hotel accommodations in NACo's block of rooms and receive the conference rate. **Special conference room rates will be available to all delegates whose registration is postmarked no later than June 15, 1979.** In order to ensure receipt of confirmation from the hotel, send your registration early.

List preferred accommodations:

1st Selection: _____

2nd Selection: _____

3rd Selection: _____

Hotel	Single	Double/Twin	Suite
Alameda Plaza	\$45 - \$55	\$55 - \$65	\$75 & up
Continental	\$24 - \$32	\$32 - \$39	\$59 & up
Crown Center	\$43 - \$53	\$54 - \$64	\$100 & up
Dixon Inn	\$18 - \$24	\$24 - \$30	\$67 & up
Executive Inn	\$23	\$28	N/A
Granada Royale	N/A	N/A	\$56 & up
Hilton Plaza	\$39 - \$47	\$49 - \$57	\$78 & up
Holiday Inn	\$34	\$44	\$90 & up
President	\$22 - \$26	\$26 - \$30	\$36 (Jr. Suites)
Radisson Muehlbach	\$32 - \$42	\$42 - \$52	\$90 & up
Ramada Inn	\$28 - \$34	\$34 - \$40	\$70 & up
Raphael	\$42 - \$54	\$52 - \$64	\$45 & up
Sheraton	\$33	\$37	\$66 & up
Travelodge	\$25	\$29	N/A

Suite information available from NACo Conference Registration Center.

Room deposits will be required to reserve a room by county voucher, credit card or by sending one night's deposit to the address above. **For further housing or registration information, call NACo Conference Registration Center, 703/471-6180.** No registration or housing request will be taken by phone.

For Office Use Only

Check #: _____

Check Amount: _____

Voucher #: _____

Date Received: _____

Date Postmarked: _____

Please type or print clearly all applicable information requested below as you want it to appear on your badge. Be sure to fill out the form completely.

County/Representing: _____

Address: _____

City: _____

State: _____

Zip Code: _____

Delegate's Name: _____

(Last)

(First)

(Initial)

Title: _____

If you wish to register your spouse or youth, complete this section.

Spouse's Name: _____

Youth's Name: _____

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F

Age: _____

Youth's Name: _____

Sex: ☐ M ☐ F

Age: _____

Check appropriate box below and fill in the applicable amount:

My county is a member. . . . Registration fee \$95.00 \$ _____

Non member/others. . . . Registration fee \$125.00 \$ _____

Please register my spouse. . . . Registration fee \$50.00 \$ _____

Please register my youth(s). . . . Registration fee \$30.00 \$ _____

☐ Check enclosed ☐ Please bill my county/representing ☐ This is my first NACo Annual Conference

Total Amount \$ _____

HOTEL ROOM RESERVATION

Arrival Time/Day: _____

Departure Time/Day: _____

Room Occupant: _____

Sharing With: _____

Special Housing Request: _____

Housing Disability Needs: _____

Credit Card Name: _____

Number: _____

Expiration Date: _____

Authorized User's Signature: _____

OPEN MESSAGE TO NACo MEMBERSHIP

Criteria for "At-Large" Directors

by Frank Francois
NACo First Vice President

Under bylaw amendments approved in 1977, the incoming NACo president is authorized to appoint up to 10 "at-large" NACo directors to correct imbalances on the board. While I am not officially the "incoming president," past history in NACo suggests that event will come to pass. Thus, I feel it would be well to state what my policy as NACo President will be concerning these appointments.

We are all aware of the importance of using these appointments wisely to ensure that NACo is as representative of all our citizens as is humanly possible. At the annual conference the responsibility for appointments will be the president's. I have consulted with, and will continue to consult with my fellow officers, state association leaders, NACo board members, and representatives of women and minor-

ities to get the benefit of their collective judgment.

In making these appointments, I will be guided by my judgment that the counties within a state are making their best effort to ensure that in their state association activities and their support of NACo there is a good faith effort to ensure more participation by minorities and women. This would include appointment of women and minorities to state advisory groups; participation by minorities and women in state legislative activity and in conference programs; the appointments of women and minorities to state association committees and task forces; and efforts to ensure appointments of minorities and women to the staffs of state associations.

The following are general criteria I will use in making these appointments. Please keep them in mind.

- Appointments must be made for the purpose of correcting any inequities in representa-

tion—especially female, black, Hispanic, Indian or urban/rural. (Specifically mandated by the bylaws.)

- Appointees must be elected officials from NACo member counties. (Specifically mandated by the bylaws.)

- Appointees must have demonstrated some leadership in county government at the local, state and/or national level.

- Appointees may not be officials who presently serve on the NACo board through the regular election process.

The method of appointment I will follow:

- Nominations are to be submitted by the start of the Public Hearing on Minority Appointments. Nominations will be collected by Bruce Talley, appointed by NACo President Charlotte Williams as secretariat to the NACo Nominating Committee.

- A Public Hearing on Minority Appointments will start one hour following the adjournment of the NACo business meeting Tuesday,

July 17 in Room 200w of Bartle Hall. The hearing will be conducted by me, assisted by an Advisory Committee composed of the NACo Executive Committee (president, four vice presidents, fiscal officer and immediate past president); the chairperson of Elected Women in NACo; the chairperson of the National Association of Black County Officials; and the president of the National Council of County Association Executives.

- After the hearing, the NACo president will make the decision on the appointees. These appointees will be announced during the luncheon on Wednesday, July 18.

- These appointees will attend the orientation session for the 1979-1980 Board at 4 p.m., Wednesday, July 18; will be sworn in with the rest of the elected Board members during the Annual Banquet on Wednesday evening, July 18; and will have the same prerogatives, authority and responsibilities of regularly elected NACo Board members.

Nominating Committee Procedures

The following nominating procedures for NACo officers and board members have been announced by Nominating Committee Chairman William O. Beach, judge, Montgomery County, Tenn.

Preconference

Nominations can occur by mail—send name and background information on candidate and position desired to Chairman Beach, c/o Nominating Committee, National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, Attn: Bruce Talley.

Candidates for fourth vice president may have publication space in *County News*, if they desire.

At the Conference

Hearing:

Monday, July 16, 10 a.m. to noon in Room 207w of Bartle Hall.

Hearing Procedures:

Procedures for Officers: Nominations for officers will be heard during the above mentioned hours. Each candidate may have one nominating speech of five minutes followed by a seconding speech lasting two minutes each. Additional seconds, if desired, may be submitted in writing.

Procedures for Board Members: Nominations for the NACo Board of Directors can be made orally and/or in writing, using the attached form. Nominations for board members will be heard during the above mentioned hours.

- **Oral:** Persons wishing to make oral nominations may do so on a first-come basis. Nominating statements are limited to one speech of three minutes. Seconding statements may be provided in writing.

- **Written:** The attached form should be completed for each nominated candidate. In the case of renominating a current board member, background material is not required. It is essential, however, that if another term is desired for an existing board member, that board member be nominated since each board is totally new. If submitted in writing, an oral presentation is not required.

Presentation of Slate: The Nominating Committee report will be available by 8 a.m. Tuesday, July 17 at the NACo Information Desk in Bartle Hall.

Election: The membership will vote on officers and directors on Tuesday, July 17 at the Annual Business Meeting, 2 p.m.

Nominating Form—1979 Officers, Board of Directors

Candidate _____

Mailing Address _____

State _____ County _____

Title _____ Phone Number _____

Nominated by _____ County _____ State _____

Second by _____ County _____ State _____

Remarks: _____

Resume of other qualifications, including service at local, state, or national levels; where possible, indicate dates of service: _____

Personal Remarks: _____

Other Honors: _____

Other Endorsements: _____

Please return to Bruce Talley of NACo staff.

Special Report 4 NACo PUBLIC LANDS TEAM

NACo's public lands team has an important mission. The assignment: spearhead a grassroots "Good Neighbor" policy.

That means turning the nation's largest landowner from an absentee landlord, who once didn't even pay a county property tax, into one who cares and acts as a good neighbor should.

The landlord is the federal government which owns 775 million acres in the 50 states and every county, an area about the size of western Europe and over a third of all U.S. land.

Sure, the federal government is all of us because we own all the land. But when you translate federal government into rules and regulations, agencies and congressional debate, sometimes "all of us" get lost.

Your Washington Connection

That's where NACo and its public lands team of Jim Evans and Linda Bennett come in because NACo is the Washington Connection for America's counties. Look at what NACo has done for counties on the issue of public lands.

- Coordinated the 1976 congressional passage of the payments-in-lieu of taxes program that NACo hailed as "Good Neighbor" legislation in our bicentennial year.

- Ensured that these payments to more than 1,500 counties were unrestricted and could be used for any governmental purpose: roads, fire equipment, law enforcement, health and hospitals, even helping hold down local property taxes.

- Saw to it in 1978 that this landmark law was authorized for four more years, protecting the more than \$100 million a year counties get from this program.

- Sponsored amendments to the federal Land Planning and Management Act and Resources Planning Act assuring that use of federal lands dovetails with county land use plans and that Washington increases its local share of public land lease revenues.

- Helped defeat a proposed reorganization that would have pulled the U.S. Forest Service from the U.S. Agriculture Department. Such a shift would have weakened the federal commitment to better managing our resources for timber, recreation, and economic productivity as well as preserving natural beauty.

- Started to target key figures in the U.S. Senate where the Alaskan Lands bill faces its next battle. This is a crucial public lands issue because the federal government owns more than 96 percent of all Alaska's acres.

- Begun to coordinate county ideas on proposed legislation to convert 15 million acres of national forests to wilderness to make sure local social and economic goals are balanced with environmental concerns.

- Formed a special Indian Affairs committee to address the jurisdictional problems between Indian tribes and county governments such as who should provide local law enforcement,

roads, and health facilities for people living on Indian reservations.

Reaching Out to You

Telling the county's story in Washington is only part of the picture. NACo's roots are in the counties and here are some examples of what we can do for you:

- A mini-management packet (No. 12) on "Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes" is available on request.
- A new public lands training program for county officials and their staffs begins this month. For a week every month, Jim Evans and

12 Ways NACo Helps You

NACo's Public Lands Team takes its lead from the Public Lands Steering Committee, chaired by George Buzianis, chairman of the Tooele County Board of Commissioners, Utah. The steering committee, made up of county officials from all parts of the country, determines legislative policy which is then reviewed by the NACo Board of Directors and voted on by our members at the annual conference.

NACo's 12 Steering Committees are:

- Community Development
- Criminal Justice and Public Safety
- Employment
- Environment and Energy
- Health and Education
- Home Rule and Regional Affairs
- Labor Management Relations
- Land Use
- Public Lands
- Taxation and Finance
- Transportation
- Welfare and Social Services

Linda Bennett will work with these county officials and their staff in Washington.

- A public lands newsletter that is published every two weeks reports on legislation and regulations. What really happened to the Alaskan Lands bill in the House? The May 18 newsletter related who did what to whom and why.

- At NACo's Annual Conference in Kansas City, Jackson County, Mo., July 15-18, the public lands team has arranged workshops on public land regulations and legislation, payments-in-lieu of taxes, and Indian affairs.

- The public lands team also provides staff for the Western Interstate Region, a NACo district of 13 states where about 90 percent of federal lands are located.

- To give county officials an opportunity to participate in NACo policy making and to exchange ideas, a Public Lands Conference is held each fall and a Western Interstate Region Conference every spring.

The NACo public lands team doesn't work alone.

It is guided and counseled by the NACo public lands steering committee chaired by George Buzianis, chairman of the Tooele County (Utah) Board of Commissioners.

This 42-member committee of county officials from throughout the country develops and carries out NACo policy on public lands issues.

Remember the team's mission to help the federal government be a "good neighbor" of counties?

This spells out the NACo philosophy that federal legislation must reflect the reality that federal and local governments are partners in such issues as public lands, and if that marriage isn't respected, the laws won't work.

As the record shows, it's a mission that's chalked up many successes, but it needs the constant surveillance of men and women in county government.

That means you and us.

GIVE US A CHANCE TO SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS! RETURN THIS COUPON TODAY!

Name _____ Title _____

Address _____

Zip _____

Telephone _____

Your Public Lands Problem _____

Federally owned lands and the big revenue bite that such property takes out of county coffers was a big issue at the 4th Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties.

Forty years later, the millions of acres of land owned by the U.S. government still stirs controversy, but the absentee landlord relationship of Uncle Sam with counties has improved considerably.

At that 4th Annual Conference a major drive was launched in which literally thousands of county officials took part. In meetings, studies, hearings, and rallies, county officials demonstrated time after time that the tax-immunity of federally owned lands was an unfair burden on counties.

That effort paid off with enactment of the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976—and is a widely heralded success story.

Less well known, but also important, are NACo activities in other public land revenue efforts—such as sound multiple use management of our national forests. County officials have long recognized the benefits of our national forests: timber for housing, recreation, shelter for wildlife and a fresh water supply for rivers.

The harvesting of these forests also provides the revenue for their management—a share of which goes to counties for such necessities as road and bridge building and maintenance. Until recently, though, the feds deducted both the costs of the logging roads and the costs of reforestation from the county share of the total forest revenues. Counties cried "foul" and through hard work were able to persuade Congress to change the law so that

PUBLIC LAND:

Despite Gains It still stirs Controversy

counties now receive their full share of these revenues. This means another \$100 million annually to reimburse counties for the services they provide.

The nation's public lands also are the source of our mineral resources, and county officials have been concerned about the services they need to provide in mining communities. NACo worked to get Congress to share 50 percent of the revenues from mineral leases on public lands with states and counties. When it was discovered that the states weren't "passing through" the money to where it was most needed, county officials pushed Congress to add a priority for counties

and other communities severely affected by mineral development activities.

These examples show how counties did receive the revenues needed to finance local services which are the result of the range of activities on federally owned public lands. County officials came to NACo to tell the story and it paid off.

You too can help counties maintain their fair share of these revenues. NACo was the only organization in Washington working on these public land efforts. NACo is the Washington connection for counties.

We can help with the four I's:

- **Information** that we share on how better to manage our affairs.
- **Influence** in the state capital and in Washington to make our common voices heard.
- **Infiltration**, your eyes and ears in the state and federal courts, administrative agencies and deliberative bodies.
- **Inspiration**, that precious something which we get from each other from sharing a common danger.

Make use of our knowledge and expertise. Join the National Association of Counties.

Get Your Fair Revenue Share
JOIN THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES



SUBCOMMITTEE REPORTS

Agland Demonstration Grants Kept

A revised agricultural land protection bill, recently reported out of a House Agriculture subcommittee, still retains a \$60 million demonstration grant program and a modified federal consistency section, both of which NACo supports.

The action came as the House Agriculture subcommittee on family farms, rural development, and special studies adopted a substitute version of the bill, H.R. 2551, offered by subcommittee chairman, Richard Nolan (D-Minn.). Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.), initial sponsor of H.R. 2551, fully concurred in the substitute, considered a "cleaned up" version of the Jeffords measure.

Passage of the Nolan substitute was assured following the 7-5 defeat of a second substitute offered by Rep. Charles Grassley (R-Iowa). The Grassley bill contained no provision for demonstration grants, considered by many to be an essential feature of the original bill.

In addition to the demonstration program and the federal consistency provision, the bill also calls for an intensive U.S. Department of Agriculture study of the problem of agricultural land conversion. The Nolan substitute shortens the time allotted for the study from 42 to 30 months, and permits an Administration inter-agency task force study to be conducted in lieu of the one envisioned by the bill.

ONE POTENTIALLY important difference between the Jeffords and Nolan versions of H.R. 2551 lies in the language of Section 104, which requires federal consistency with all local and state agland retention programs. Original wording suggests that federal consistency must be absolute, while the Nolan bill requires compliance only of "major" federal actions "significantly affecting" farmland.

Filibuster Possible for Price-Fixing Bill

Continued from page 1

counsel for the Senate Judiciary Committee, Senate Majority Leader Robert C. Byrd (D-W.Va.) would probably not schedule the bill for full Senate debate until he is persuaded that there are sufficient votes to override any threatened filibuster. County officials are urged to contact Sen. Byrd and the members of their congressional delegation expressing support of S. 300 and the companion House bill, H.R. 2060.

On the House side, the measure, H.R. 2060, is pending before the monopolies and commercial law subcommittee, chaired by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-N.J.), which has not yet scheduled any action.

THE ILLINOIS BRICK case involved the State of Illinois and 700 counties and other local governments which had purchased bricks from a contractor and which sued to recover damages for illegal price-fixing. In holding that the state and local governments could not recover antitrust damages, the Supreme Court declared that only direct purchasers of a price-fixed item could recover damages suffered from private sector price-fixing and other violations of the antitrust laws.

Since counties and other local governments purchase the vast majority of their supplies indirectly through middlemen, counties under the Illinois Brick decision are forced to absorb the cost of any overcharges. According to Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), Senate Judiciary Com-

Drafters of the revised Section 104 offer two reasons for the change. First, it was feared that the original section might be used to cripple controversial federal projects having only a trivial or incidental impact on agricultural land. Also, proponents of H.R. 2551 were concerned that the stiffer command of the original section would engender strong opposition by other House members in

future action on the bill.

No further action on the bill is expected in the House until the Senate takes up a companion bill, S. 795. The Senate bill has been referred to the Agriculture subcommittee on environment, soil conservation, and forestry, which is expected to schedule hearings on S. 795 in the near future.

Last year, an agricultural land re-

tenion bill died at the close of the 95th Congress after being reported out by the House Agriculture Committee. The Senate was unable to take action before adjournment.

Despite state and local efforts to stem the loss of the nation's prime agricultural land, it is estimated that farmland continues to disappear at a rate of nearly three million acres a year.

'80 Appropriations Set in House

Continued from page 1

Rep. Robert Michel (R-Ill.) offered an amendment to cut funding for Title VI by \$271 million which would have decreased funding for public service jobs by 50,000 jobs by the end of the fiscal year. This amendment was defeated by voice vote. In addition, Rep. Michel offered an amendment to eliminate the use of funds for public service jobs for prisoners. This passed by voice vote.

HEALTH APPROPRIATIONS

On the health side, the committee approved \$339 million for community health centers; \$380 million for maternal and child health care; \$6 million for home health and only \$52 million for section 314(d) of the Public Health Act, the health incentive grant program. NACo was disappointed by the reduced funding for the health incentive grants since the provision for public health services has been maintained at \$76.5 million over the highly inflationary period of 1968-1979.

SOCIAL SERVICES

In the social services area the committee provided \$2.475 billion for Title XX for fiscal '80. In a colloquy

between Rep. Martin Sabo (D-Minn.) and subcommittee chairman William Natcher (D-Ky.), Natcher endorsed additional funding for Title XX for the soon-to-be-authorized \$2.9 billion level in a fiscal '80 supplemental bill, but refused to commit the funds without the authorization.

In an amendment by Rep. David Obey (D-Wis.), which passed 23-18, \$23.5 million was provided for all refugees as opposed to the subcommittee bill which provided funds at a higher level for Cuban refugees in Dade County, Fla. The funding for Cuban refugees in the county was reduced from \$55 million in the subcommittee report as well as expanded to include all classifications of refugees.

Many members felt that refugee aid should only extend for two years for each individual refugee from time of arrival.

Other social service funds that are of interest to counties were provided. Included was \$2.6 billion for child welfare services, \$2.5 billion for human development and \$265 million for the WIN program. Restored to the appropriations bill was \$10 million for the Community Services Administration summer recreation program and \$6 million for the summer youth sports program which were eliminated by President Carter in his budget request.

The Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program was funded at \$6.323 billion while \$7.07 billion was provided for assistance payments. The AFDC program received \$7.05 billion while child support received \$333 million, with an additional \$56.5 million set aside for child welfare services and \$11 million for the runaway youth program.

AGING PROGRAMS

The aging program was well treated by the House Appropriations Committee. Community Services for the Aging received \$219.47 million with the nutrition program getting an

additional \$350 million. The research and training program received \$54.3 million, a drop of \$5 million from the President's budget request. The Federal Council on Aging received \$450,000 while the National Clearinghouse received \$2 million and the National Institute on Aging \$58.9 million.

COMMUNITY DEVELOPMENT

Under the HUD-independent agencies bill, federally assisted housing was funded at \$26.68 billion with 60 percent for new housing and 40 percent for existing housing. The community development block grant program received \$2.89 billion, a \$10 million reduction from the President's request, with the reduction to be applied to the Secretary's discretionary money. The urban development action grant (UDAG) program received \$675 million, an increase of \$275 million over the fiscal '79 appropriation level. The Government National Mortgage Association received \$2 billion in the bill as reported by the House while the Comprehensive Planning grants were funded at \$35 million.

Funding for the Environmental Protection Agency was also included in the HUD-independent agencies appropriation bill. The total of \$3.4 billion was provided for wastewater treatment facilities, a reduction of \$400 million from the President's budget. An amendment offered by Rep. Bo Ginn (D-Ga.) to restore the \$400 million failed 10 to 31. Members argued that a majority of states could not spend any money out of their fiscal '80 entitlement because of the extremely high level of unspent funds that the program has experienced.

The HUD-independent agencies appropriations bill goes to the floor June 14 while the Labor-HEW appropriations bill goes to the House floor June 20.

—Jon Weintraub

Housing Authorization Bill

Continued from page 1

have incomes below the national poverty level.

The Ashley amendment also requires that the UDAG project provide direct benefit to the residents of the pocket of poverty, and that the city or urban county must provide comparable services to the pocket as it provides to other areas of the community.

Finally, the amendment requires a match of 30 percent, coming from either local or state sources.

Another amendment offered by Rep. Bill Boner (D-Tenn.), which sought to define a distressed urban county as one which had areas within it meeting the minimum levels of distress and which before 1960 was a city, was defeated 357-48. The amendment was intended to extend eligibility to pockets of poverty in consolidated city/counties such as

Nashville, Tenn. which are not now eligible. From NACo's analysis, this redefinition of an urban county would deny eligibility to 11 urban counties, which are not consolidated city/counties, two of which have already received UDAG grants. Cities such as Nashville, however, would be aided by the Neal-Wolff pockets of poverty amendment, making the Boner amendment unnecessary.

The bill also includes an authorization of \$150 million for the Section 312 Housing Rehabilitation Loan program, \$1.28 billion in contract authority for Section 8 public housing and \$875 million for the Section 202 elderly housing loan program, \$45 million for Section 701 planning grants and extensions for various FHA mortgage insurance and Farmer's Home Administration rural housing programs.

Matter and Measure

PLAN NOW FOR THE ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Jackson County, Kansas City, Mo. is the site for NACo's 44th annual conference July 15-18. We have some interesting and timely sessions planned, and will be getting together for various NACE meetings which you are invited to attend.

Sunday, July 15
• (Current) NACE Board of Directors Meeting
• NACE Research Committee Meeting

Monday, July 16
• General NACE Business Meeting
• Reception and Banquet (Installation of officers)

Tuesday, July 17
• Sessions: Energy Conservation in Highway Programs; Railroad Trucking Deregulation; and Options in Urban Transportation Planning

Wednesday, July 18
• Sessions: Highway Safety and Tort Liability Revisited; Airport Legislation; and Engineer/Electrical Official Press Relations

Please note that the President's suite and the reception and banquet will be in the Alameda Plaza. Conference information and a registration form will appear each week in *County News*, but don't delay. Conference registration deadline is June 15. If you haven't made your hotel reservations yet, request the Alameda Plaza so we engineers can stay together.

—Blake Livingston, President
Engineer, St. Clair County, Ala.

RRR COMMENTS EVALUATED

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) has issued a notice the May 23 *Federal Register* regarding the status of its action on developing criteria for resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation (RRR) projects. The comment period on the notice proposed rulemaking was extended once (at the request of various groups including NACo) and closed on June 9, 1979.

FHWA received over 100 comments on the RRR notice of proposed rulemaking including many comments from counties. Because of the great interest and complexity of the matter, FHWA has established several internal working groups to assist in evaluating the proposed action and other feasible approaches. The internal working groups will commend what course of action should be taken next as part of the RRR rulemaking activity. Future FHWA action will take into account the varied comments received through the Jan. 9 RRR comment deadline. For further information contact: Mr. Leathers, Office of Engineering, Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-0370.

PERSONAL TRANSPORTATION CONFERENCE

The Metropolitan Association of Urban Designers and Environmental Planners (MAUDEP) will sponsor an international conference on the planning, design and implementation of bicycle, pedestrian and moped facilities. The conference will be held July 3, 5 and 6 in San Diego, Calif. and will focus on various themes: personal transportation including planning, design and operation considerations, safety and education, the role of government and industry. For further information and registration contact: MAUDEP, P.O. Box 722, Church Street Station, New York, N.Y. 10008.

Chuck Loveless

SALT II: The Path of Security and Peace

To NACo Membership:

Dear County Official:

Our National Association of Counties of course does not take policy positions for or against international issues like the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks between the United States and the Soviet Union.

As local political leaders and citizens, however, we do need to be as fully informed as possible. In this spirit we are publishing President Carter's April 25 address to the American Newspaper Publishers' Association in which Mr. Carter makes his case for the treaty that must be presented to the U.S. Senate for ratification.

substance of an address by President Carter to the American Newspaper Publishers Association, New York, April 25, 1979

Each generation of Americans faces a choice that defines our national character, a choice that is important for what it says about our own nation's outlook toward the world. In the coming months, we will almost certainly be faced with such a choice: whether to accept or to reject a new strategic arms limitation treaty. The decision we make will profoundly affect our lives—and the lives of people all over the world—for years to come. We face this choice from a position of strength—as the strongest nation on Earth—economically, militarily, and politically.

Our alliances are firm and reliable. Our military forces are strong and ready. Our economic power is unmatched. Along with other industrial democracies we are our friends, we lead the way in technological innovation. Our combined economies are more than three times as productive as those of the Soviet Union and all its allies. Our political institutions are based on human freedom. Our open society encourages individual initiative and creativity—and that, in turn, strengthens our entire society. Our values and our democratic way of life have a magnetic appeal for people all over the world. We have a materialistic and a totalitarian philosophy. We never hope to challenge or to rival.

For all these reasons, we have a capacity for leadership in the world that surpasses that of any other nation. Our leadership imposes many responsibilities on me as President, and on you, other leaders who shape opinion and the character of our country. Our noblest duty is to use our strength to serve our highest interest: the building of a secure, stable, and peaceful world. We perform the duty in the words proclaimed by John F. Kennedy in 1963, the year he died: "Confident and unafraid," he said, "we labor on—not toward a strategy of annihilation, but toward a strategy of peace."

In our relations with the Soviet Union, the possibility of mutual annihilation makes a strategy of peace the only rational choice for both sides.

Because our values are so different, it is clear that the United States of America and the Soviet Union are in competition as far ahead as we can imagine.

But we have a common interest in survival, and we have a common recognition that our survival depends, in a real sense, on each other. The very competition between us makes it imperative that we keep under control its most dangerous aspect—the arms race. That is why the Strategic Arms Limitation Talks (SALT) are so very important. This contest by two great nations to limit vital security is unique in human history. None have ever done this before.

Many of our county officials have been or will be invited to the White House for private briefings by the President and his top advisors.

If last year's experience with ratification of the Panama Canal Treaty is any indication, the Senate will have very extensive debates on the matter. The ensuing delays and political trade-offs are likely to have a profound effect upon NACo's own legislative priorities.

—Charlotte Williams
NACo President

As Congress and the American people consider the SALT treaty which is now nearly complete, the debate will center around four basic questions: Why do we need SALT? How is the treaty related to our overall defense strategy? Can Soviet compliance be verified? How does the treaty relate to Soviet activities which challenge us and challenge our interests?

Why We Need a SALT Treaty

We need it because it will contribute to a more peaceful world—and to our own national security.

Today, we and the Soviet Union, with sharply different world outlooks and interests, both have the ominous destructive power literally to destroy each other as a functioning society, killing tens of millions of people in the process. And common sense tells us—as it tells the Soviet Union—that we must work to make our competition less dangerous, less burdensome, and less likely to bring the ultimate horror of nuclear war. Indeed, the entire world has a vital interest in whether or not we control the strategic arms race.

We have consulted closely with our allies, who count on us not only to maintain strong military forces to offset Soviet military power but also, and equally important, to manage successfully a stable East-West relationship. SALT is at the heart of both these crucial efforts. That is why the leaders of France, Great Britain, Germany, Canada, and other nations have voiced their full support for the emerging treaty.

Some nations which have so far held back from building their own nuclear weapons—and at least a dozen other nations on Earth now have that capability—will be strongly influenced in their decision by whether the two nuclear superpowers will restrain our weapons.

Rejection of the new strategic arms limitation treaty would seriously undermine the effort to control proliferation of these deadly weapons. And nothing, nothing, would more surely damage our other critical efforts in arms control—from a ban on all nuclear testing to the prevention of dangerous satellite warfare in space; from equalizing NATO and Warsaw Pact forces to restraining the spread of sophisticated conventional weapons on Earth.

Every President since the dawn of the nuclear age has pursued the effort to bring nuclear arms under control. And this must be a continuing process.

President Kennedy, building on the efforts of Presidents Truman and Eisenhower, signed the first agreement with the Soviet Union in 1963 to stop the poisonous testing of nuclear explosives in the atmosphere.

Five years later, under President Johnson, the United States and the Soviet Union joined other nations throughout the world in signing the Nonproliferation Treaty, an important step in

preventing the spread of nuclear explosives to other nations.

In 1972, under President Nixon, the SALT I agreement placed the first agreed limit on the number of offensive weapons, and the Antiballistic Missile Treaty, the ABM Treaty, made an enduring contribution to our own security.

President Ford continued the negotiations at Helsinki and at Vladivostok. Each negotiation builds on the accomplishments of the last. Each agreement provides a foundation for further progress toward a more stable nuclear relationship.

Three Presidents have now spent more than eight years negotiating the next step in this process—SALT II. We have all negotiated carefully and deliberately. Every step of the way, we have worked with our military leaders and other experts, and we have sought the advice and counsel of the Members of Congress.

An overwhelming majority of the American people recognize the need for SALT II. Our people want, and our people expect, continued step-by-step progress toward bringing nuclear weapons under control.

Americans will support a reasoned increase in our defense effort, but we do not want a wholly unnecessary return to the cold war and an all-out arms race with its vastly greater risks and costs. Through strength, we want world peace.

SALT II and Defense Strategy

The strategic forces of the United States and the Soviet Union today are essentially equivalent. They have larger and more numerous land-based missiles. We have a larger number of warheads and, as you know, significant technological and geographical advantages.

Each side has the will and the means to prevent the other from achieving superiority. Neither side is in a position to exploit its nuclear weapons for political purposes nor to use strategic weapons without facing almost certain suicide.

What causes us concern is not the current balance but the momentum of the Soviet strategic buildup. Over the past decade, the Soviets have steadily increased their real defense spending, year-by-year, while our own defense spending over that decade has had a net decrease.

In areas not limited by SALT I, they have launched ambitious programs to strengthen their strategic forces. At some future point, the Soviet Union could achieve a strategic advantage—unless we alter these trends. That is exactly what I want to do—with the support of the American people and the bipartisan support of Congress.

We must move on two fronts at the same time.

First, within mutually accepted limits, we must modernize our own strategic forces. Along with the strengthening of NATO, that is a central purpose of the increased Defense budget that I have submitted to Congress—improvements which are necessary even in a time of fiscal restraint.

And second, we must place more stringent limits on the arms race than are presently imposed by SALT I. That is the purpose of the SALT II treaty.

The Defense budget I have submitted will insure that our nuclear force continues to be essentially equivalent to that of the Soviet Union.

This year we have begun to equip our submarines with new, more powerful and longer range Trident I missiles. Next year, the first of our new even more secure Trident submarines will be going to sea, and we are working on a more powerful and accurate Trident II missile for these submarines.

Our cruise missile program will greatly enhance the effectiveness of our long-range bomber force. These missiles will be able to penetrate any air

Continued on next page

SALT II: The Path of Security and Peace

defense system which the Soviet Union could build in the foreseeable future.

We are substantially improving the accuracy and the power of our land-based Minuteman missiles. But in the coming decade, missiles of this type based in fixed silos will become increasingly vulnerable to surprise attack. The Soviets have three-quarters of their warheads in such fixed-base missiles, compared to only one-quarter of ours. Nevertheless, this is a very serious problem, and we must deal with it effectively and sensibly.

The Defense Department now has under consideration a number of options for responding to this problem, including making some of our own intercontinental ballistic missiles (ICBM's) mobile. I might add—and this is very important—that the options which we are evaluating would be far more costly, and we would have far less confidence of their effectiveness, in the absence of SALT II limits. For without these limits on the number of Soviet warheads, the Soviet Union could counter any effort we made simply by greatly increasing the number of warheads on their missiles.

Let me emphasize that the SALT II agreement preserves adequate flexibility for the United States in this important area.

Our strategic forces must be able to survive any attack and to counterattack military and civilian targets in the aggressor nation. And the aggressor nation must know that we have the ability and the will to exercise this option if they should attack us. We have had this capacity—which is the essence of deterrence—in the past; we have it today; and SALT II, plus the defense programs that I have described, will insure that we have it for the future.

The SALT II agreement will slow the growth of Soviet arms and limit the strategic competition, and by helping to define future threats that we might face, SALT II will make our defense planning much more effective.

Under the agreement, the two sides will be limited to equal numbers of strategic launchers for the first time, ending the substantial Soviet numerical advantage which was permitted in the currently effective SALT I treaty.

To reach these new and lower levels, the Soviets will have to reduce their overall number of strategic delivery systems by 10 percent—more than 250 Soviet missile launchers or bombers will have to be dismantled. Naturally, the Soviets will choose to phase out their older systems, but these systems are still formidable.

The missiles, for instance, to be torn down are comparable in age and payload to our Minuteman II missiles and to our Polaris missiles presently deployed. Under the agreement, they will not be permitted to replace these dismantled systems with modern ones. Our own operational forces have been kept somewhat below the permitted ceiling. Thus, under the agreement, we could increase our force level, if necessary.

SALT II will also impose the first limited but important restraints on the race to build new systems and to improve existing ones—the so-called qualitative arms race.

In short, SALT II places serious limits on what the Soviets might do in the absence of such an agreement. For example, without SALT II, the Soviet Union could build up to some 3,000 strategic systems by 1985. With SALT II, we will both be limited to 2,250 such weapons.

This new arms control agreement will, obviously, serve our national interests. It will reduce the dangerous levels of strategic arms and restrain the development of future weapons. It will help to maintain our relative strength compared to the Soviets. It will avert a costly, risky, and pointless buildup of missile launchers and bombers—at the end of which both sides would be even less secure.

Verification

No objective has commanded more energy and attention in our negotiations. We have insisted that the SALT II agreement be made verifiable. We are confident that no significant violation of the treaty could take place without the United States detecting it.

Our confidence in the verifiability of the agreement derives from the size and nature of activities we must monitor and the many effective and sophisticated intelligence collection systems which we in America possess.

For example, nuclear submarines take several years to construct and assemble. Missile silos and their supportive equipment are quite large and visible. Intercontinental bombers are built at a few plants, and they need major airfields. Our photo-reconnaissance satellites survey the entire Soviet Union on a regular basis; they give us high confidence that we will be able to count accurately the numbers of all these systems.

But our independent verification capabilities are not limited only to observing these large-scale activities. We can determine not only how many systems there are but what they can do. Our photographic satellites and other systems enable us to follow technological developments in Soviet strategic forces with great accuracy. There is no question that any cheating which might affect our national security would be discovered in time for us to respond fully.

For many years we have monitored Soviet strategic forces and Soviet compliance with the SALT agreements with a high degree of confidence. The overall capability remains. It was certainly not lost with our observation stations in Iran, which was only one of many intelligence sources that we use to follow Soviet strategic activities. We are concerned with that loss, but we must keep it in perspective.

This monitoring capability relates principally to the portion of the new agreement dealing with the modernization limits on ICBM's and to only a portion of such modernization restraints.

The sensitive intelligence techniques obviously cannot be disclosed in public, but the bottom line is that if there is an effort to cheat on the SALT agreement—including the limits on modernizing ICBM's—we will detect it, and we will do so in time to protect our security.

We must also keep in mind that quite apart from SALT limits, our security is affected by the extent of our information about Soviet strategic forces. With this SALT II treaty, that vital information will be much more accessible to us.

The agreement specifically forbids, for the first time, interference with the systems used for monitoring compliance and prohibits any deliberate concealment that would impede verification. Any concealment activity would itself be detectable, and a violation of this part of the agreement would be so serious as to give us grounds to cancel the treaty itself.

As I have said many times, the stakes are too high to rely on trust, or even on the Soviets' rational inclination to act in their own best interest. The treaty must—and the treaty will be—verifiable from the first day it is signed.

SALT II and Overall Relations With the U.S.S.R.

Because SALT II will make the world safer and our nation more secure, it is in our national interest to control nuclear weapons even as we compete with the Soviets elsewhere in the world. A SALT II agreement in no way limits our ability to promote our interests or to answer Soviet threats to those interests.

We will continue to support the independence of Third World nations which struggle to stay free. We will continue to promote the peaceful resolution of local and regional disputes and to oppose efforts

by any others to inflame these disputes with outside force. And we will continue to work for human rights.

It is a delusion to believe that rejection of a SALT treaty would somehow induce the Soviet Union to exercise new restraints in troubled areas.

The actual effect of rejecting such a treaty might be precisely the opposite. The most intransigent and hostile elements of a Soviet political power structure would certainly be encouraged and strengthened by our rejection of a SALT agreement. The Soviets might very well feel that they then have little to lose by creating new international tensions.

A rejection of SALT II would have significance far beyond the fate of a single treaty. It would mean a radical turning away from America's longtime policy of seeking world peace.

We would no longer be identified as the peace-loving nation. It would turn us away from the control of nuclear weapons and from the easing of tensions between Americans and the Soviet people under the system of international law based on mutual interests.

The rejection of SALT II would result in a more perilous world.

I put these issues to you today because they need discussion and debate, and because the voices of the American people must be heard...

During this debate, it is important that we exercise care. We will be sharing with the Congress some of our most sensitive defense and intelligence secrets. And the leaders in Congress must insure that these secrets will be guarded so that the debate itself will not undermine our own security.

As the national discussion takes place, let us be clear about what the issues are and are not.

Americans are committed to maintaining a strong defense. That is not the issue.

We will continue to compete—and compete effectively—with the Soviet Union. That is not the issue.

The issue is whether we will move ahead with strategic arms control or resume a relentless nuclear weapons competition. That is the choice we face—between an imperfect world with a SALT agreement or an imperfect and more dangerous world without a SALT agreement.

With SALT II, we will have:

- The foundation for further controls on nuclear and conventional arms;
- Far greater certainty in our defense planning and in the knowledge of the threats that we might face;
- Flexibility to meet our own defense needs;
- Our own self-respect and the earned respect of the world for a United States demonstrably committed to the works of peace; and
- Reductions in Soviet strategic forces.

Without SALT, the Soviets will be unconstrained and capable of—and probably committed to—an enormous further buildup.

Without SALT, there would have to be a much sharper rise in our own defense spending, at the expense of other necessary programs for our people.

Without SALT, we would end up with thousands more strategic nuclear warheads on both sides, with far greater costs—and far less security—for our citizens.

Without SALT, the long slow process of arms control—so central to building a safer world—would be dealt a crippling, and perhaps a fatal, blow.

Without SALT, the world would be forced to conclude that America had chosen confrontation rather than cooperation and peace. This is an inescapable choice we face. For the fact is that the alternative to this treaty is not some perfect agreement drafted unilaterally by the United States in which we gain everything and the Soviets gain nothing. The alternative now, and in the foreseeable future, is no agreement at all...

Annual Conference Voting Register

Below is a list of active NACo member counties and the number of weighted votes to which each is entitled at NACo's annual business meeting. A member county is entitled to one vote, with one additional vote for every additional \$500, or fraction thereof, paid in dues.

The list was prepared a month before the annual conference. At that time, the total number of NACo member counties was 1,780; the total number of possible votes 4,260. Since NACo's membership changes daily, these figures will vary slightly between now and

the conference. State association executive directors will be kept informed of membership changes as they occur.

Questions about membership, voting, or credentials should be referred to Patricia Woods of the NACo staff.

ALABAMA 68 Counties 18 Votes

Alabama 1
Baldwin 2
Barbour 1
Bibb 1
Blount 1
Brock 1
Butler 1
Calhoun 3
Chambers 1
Cherokee 1
Clay 1
Crawford 1
Culbert 1
Cuscuta 1
Dallas 1
De Kalb 1
Etowah 1
Franklin 1
Gibson 1
Greene 1
Hale 1
Hamilton 1
Hardee 1
Harrison 1
Hendrix 1
Houston 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 1
Lamar 1
Lawrence 1
Lee 1
Leflore 1
Liberty 1
Madison 1
Marengo 1
Marion 1
Mason 1
Mauldin 1
Milledgeville 1
Monroe 1
Montgomery 5
Morgan 2
Murray 1
Nelson 1
Ochiltree 1
Opelika 1
Perry 1
Pickens 1
Randolph 1
Shelby 1
St. Clair 1
St. Francis 1
Tallapoosa 1
Telford 1
Trotter 1
Union 1
Walker 1
Washington 1
Wilcox 1
Winnington 1

ARIZONA 14 Counties 50 Votes

Apache 1
Cochise 2
Coconino 2
Gila 1
Graham 1
Greenlee 1
Maricopa 24
Mohave 1
Navajo 2
Pima 9
Pinal 2
Santa Cruz 1
Yavapai 1
Yuma 2

ARKANSAS 21 Counties 26 Votes

Ashley 1
Baxter 1
Chicot 1
Crittenden 2
Garland 2
Independence 1
Jackson 1
Lincoln 1
Little River 1
Madison 1
Mississippi 2
Newton 1
Ouachita 1
Poinsett 1
Randolph 1
St. Francis 1
Scott 1
Sebastian 2
Washington 2
Woodruff 1
Yell 1

CALIFORNIA 48 Counties 340 Votes

Alameda 26
Alpine 1
Butte 3
Calaveras 1
Colusa 1
Contra Costa 14
Del Norte 1
Fresno 10
Glenn 1
Humboldt 3
Imperial 2
Inyo 1
Kern 8
Kings 2
Lassen 1
Los Angeles 49
Madera 2
Marin 5
Mariposa 1
Mendocino 2
Merced 3
Modoc 1
Mono 1
Napa 2
Orange 35
Placer 2
Plumas 1
Riverside 12
Sacramento 16
San Benito 1
San Bernardino 17
San Diego 33
San Joaquin 8
San Mateo 14
Santa Clara 26
Shasta 2
Sierra 1
Siskiyou 1
Solano 5
Sonoma 5
Stanislaus 5
Sutter 2
Tehama 1

Trinity 1
Tulare 5
Tuolumne 1
Yolo 3
Yuba 2

COLORADO 55 Counties 82 Votes

Adams 5
Alamosa 1
Arapahoe 4
Archuleta 1
Baca 1
Bent 1
Boulder 4
Chaffee 1
Clear Creek 1
Conejos 1
Costilla 1
Custer 1
Douglas 1
Eagle 1
Elbert 1
El Paso 6
Fremont 1
Garfield 1
Gilpin 1
Grand 1
Gunnison 1
Hinsdale 1
Huerfano 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 6
Kiowa 1
Kit Carson 1
Lake 1
La Plata 1
Larimer 3
Las Animas 1
Logan 1
Mesa 2
Mineral 1
Moffat 1
Montezuma 1
Montrose 1
Morgan 1
Otero 1
Ouray 1
Phillips 1
Pitkin 1
Prowers 1
Pueblo 3
Rio Blanco 1
Rio Grande 1
Routt 1
Saguache 1
San Juan 1
San Miguel 1
Sedgwick 1
Summit 1
Teller 1
Weld 3
Yuma 1

DELAWARE 3 Counties 15 Votes

Kent 3
New Castle 10
Sussex 2

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 1 Independent City 10 Votes

FLORIDA 49 Counties 181 Votes

Alachua 3
Bay 2
Bradford 1
Brevard 6
Broward 15

Charlotte 1
Citrus 1
Collier 1
Columbia 1
Dade 31
DeSoto 1
Duval 13
Escambia 5
Gadsden 1
Glades 1
Hamilton 1
Hardee 1
Hendry 1
Hernando 1
Highlands 1
Hillsborough 12
Indian River 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 1
Lake 2
Lee 3
Leon 3
Manatee 3
Martin 1
Monroe 2
Nassau 1
Okaloosa 3
Okeechobee 1
Orange 9
Osceola 1
Palm Beach 9
Pasco 2
Pinellas 13
Polk 6
St. Johns 1
St. Lucie 2
Santa Rosa 1
Sarasota 3
Seminole 3
Sumter 1
Suwannee 1
Volusia 5
Wakulla 1
Walton 1

GEORGIA 49 Counties 100 Votes

Appling 1
Baldwin 1
Banks 1
Ben Hill 1
Berrien 1
Bibb 4
Brooks 1
Bryan 1
Catoosa 1
Chatham 5
Cherokee 1
Clarke 2
Clayton 3
Cobb 5
Colquitt 1
Columbia 1
Coweta 1
De Kalb 11
Dooly 1
Dougherty 3
Floyd 2
Fulton 15
Glynn 2
Gwinnett 2
Habersham 1
Hall 2
Houston 2
Jefferson 1
Lee 1
Lincoln 1
Lowndes 2
Monroe 1
Muscogee 5
Newton 1
Paulding 1
Pulaski 1
Rabun 1
Rockdale 1
Screven 1
Spalding 1
Stephens 1

Sumter 1
Taliaferro 1
Thomas 1
Tift 1
Toombs 1
Wayne 1
Whitfield 2
Worth 1

HAWAII 4 Counties 21 Votes

Hawaii 2
Honolulu 16
Kauai 1
Maui 2

IDAHO 44 Counties 50 Votes

Ada 3
Adams 1
Bannock 2
Bear Lake 1
Benewah 1
Bingham 1
Blaine 1
Boise 1
Bonner 1
Bonneville 2
Boundary 1
Butte 1
Camas 1
Canyon 2
Caribou 1
Cassia 1
Clark 1
Clearwater 1
Custer 1
Elmore 1
Franklin 1
Fremont 1
Gem 1
Gooding 1
Idaho 1
Jefferson 1
Jerome 1
Kootenai 1
Latah 1
Lemhi 1
Lewis 1
Lincoln 1
Madison 1
Minidoka 1
Nez Perce 1
Owens 1
Owyhee 1
Payette 1
Power 1
Shoshone 1
Teton 1
Twin Falls 2
Valley 1
Washington 1

ILLINOIS 28 Counties 96 Votes

Alexander 1
Carroll 1
Champaign 4
Christian 1
Clark 1
Cook 5
De Kalb 2
Du Page 12
Gallatin 1
Greene 1
Hardin 1
Kankakee 3
Lake 10
McDonough 1
McLean 3
Macon 4
Madison 7
Peoria 5

Platt 1
Pope 1
Rock Island 5
St. Clair 7
Warren 1
Washington 1
Whiteside 2
Williamson 2
Winnebago 6

INDIANA 10 Counties 50 Votes

De Kalb 1
Elkhart 4
Gibson 1
Hendricks 2
Lake 14
La Porte 3
Marion-Indianapolis 20
Tippecanoe 3
Warren 1
Wells 1

IOWA 63 Counties 91 Votes

Benton 1
Black Hawk 4
Boone 1
Bremer 1
Buchanan 1
Buena Vista 1
Butler 1
Calhoun 1
Carroll 1
Cedar 1
Cerro Gordo 2
Cherokee 1
Chickasaw 1
Clay 1
Clayton 1
Clinton 2
Dallas 1
Gem 1
Delaware 1
Des Moines 2
Dickinson 1
Dubuque 3
Emmet 1
Fayette 1
Floyd 1
Franklin 1
Greene 1
Grundy 1
Guthrie 1
Hamilton 1
Hancock 1
Iowa 1
Jackson 1
Jasper 1
Jefferson 1
Johnson 2
Jones 1
Kossuth 1
Linn 4
Louisa 1
Lucas 1
Mitchell 1
Muscatine 1
Osceola 1
Page 1
Palo Alto 1
Plymouth 1
Pocahontas 1
Polk 7
Pottawattamie 3
Scott 4
Shelby 1
Sioux 1
Story 2
Taylor 1
Union 1
Van Buren 1
Wapello 2
Warren 1
Washington 1
Webster 2
Winneshiek 1
Woodbury 3
Worth 1

KANSAS 48 Counties 71 Votes

Allen 1
Anderson 1
Atchison 1
Barber 1
Brown 1
Cherokee 1
Clay 1
Cloud 1
Comanche 1
Crawford 1
Decatur 1
Douglas 2
Ellis 1
Ellsworth 1
Finney 1
Franklin 1
Geary 1
Graham 1
Gray 1
Harvey 1
Hodgeman 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 1
Jewell 1
Johnson 6
Leavenworth 2
Linn 1
McPherson 1
Marion 1
Marshall 1
Mitchell 1
Osage 1
Ottawa 1
Pottawatomie 1
Rawlins 1
Reno 2
Republic 1
Riley 1
Rooks 1
Saline 2
Sedgwick 8
Shawnee 4
Sheridan 1
Sherman 1
Stafford 1
Sumner 1
Woodson 1
Wyandotte 5

KENTUCKY 47 Counties 73 Votes

Ballard 1
Bath 1
Boone 1
Bourbon 1
Boyd 2
Boyle 1
Bullitt 1
Caldwell 1
Calloway 1
Campbell 3
Carroll 1
Carter 1
Christian 2
Clark 1
Crittenden 1
Cumberland 1
Estill 1
Garrard 1
Graves 1
Hardin 2
Hart 1
Henry 1
Hopkins 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 17
Jessamine 1
Johnson 1
Kenton 4
Knott 1
Lawrence 1
Lee 1
Livingston 1
McCreary 1
Marion 1

Marshall 1
Meade 1
Montgomery 1
Morgan 1
Ohio 1
Perry 1
Pike 2
Pulaski 1
Scott 1
Shelby 1
Union 1
Warren 2
Webster 1

LOUISIANA 58 Parishes 100 Votes

Acadia 2
Allen 1
Ascension 1
Assumption 1
Avoyelles 1
Beauregard 1
Bienville 1
Bossier 2
Caddo 6
Calcasieu 4
Cameron 1
Catahoula 1
Claiborne 1
Concordia 1
De Soto 1
East Baton Rouge 7
East Carroll 1
East Feliciana 1
Evangeline 1
Grant 1
Iberia 2
Iberville 1
Jackson 1
Jefferson 9
Jefferson Davis 1
Lafayette 3
Lafourche 2
La Salle 1
Livingston 1
Madison 1
Natchitoches 1
Ouachita 3
Plaquemines 1
Pointe Coupee 1
Rapides 3
Red River 1
Richland 1
St. Bernard 2
St. Charles 1
St. Helena 1
St. James 1
St. John the Baptist 1
St. Landry 2
St. Martin 1
St. Mary 2
St. Tammany 2
Tangipahoa 2
Tensas 1
Terrebonne 2
Union 1
Vermilion 2
Vernon 2
Washington 2
Webster 2
West Baton Rouge 1
West Feliciana 1
Winn 1

MAINE 8 Counties 13 Votes

Androscoggin 3
Franklin 1
Hancock 1
Lincoln 1
Penobscot 4
Piscataquis 1
Waldo 1
Washington 1

Annual Conference Voting Register

MARYLAND 24 Counties 107 Votes

Allegany 3
Anne Arundel 8
Baltimore County 15
Baltimore City 22
Calvert 1
Caroline 1
Carroll 2
Cecil 2
Charles 2
Dorchester 1
Frederick 3
Garrett 1
Harford 3
Howard 2
Kent 1
Montgomery 13
Prince George's 16
Queen Annes 1
St. Mary's 2
Somerset 1
Talbot 1
Washington 3
Wicomico 2
Worcester 1

MASSACHUSETTS 8 Counties 8 Votes

Berkshire 1
Bristol 1
Essex 1
Hampden 1
Hampshire 1
Middlesex 1
Norfolk 1
Worcester 1

MICHIGAN 65 Counties 223 Votes

Alcona 1
Alpena 1
Antrim 1
Baraga 1
Barry 1
Bay 3
Benzie 1
Berrien 4
Branch 1
Calhoun 4
Charlevoix 1
Cheboygan 1
Chippewa 1
Clinton 2
Crawford 1
Delta 1
Eaton 2
Genesee 11
Gogebic 1
Grand Traverse 1
Grafton 1
Ingham 7
Iosco 1
Iron 1
Isabella 2
Jackson 4
Kalamazoo 5
Kent 10
Lake 1
Lapeer 2
Leelanau 1
Lenawee 3
Livingston 2
Mackinac 1
Macomb 16
Manistee 1
Marquette 2
Mason 1
Menominee 1
Midland 2
Missaukee 1
Monroe 3
Montcalm 2
Muskegon 4
Newaygo 1
Oakland 22
Oceana 1
Ogemaw 1
Ontonagon 1
Osceola 1
Oscoda 1
Ottawa 4
Preque Isle 1
Roscommon 1
Saginaw 6
St. Clair 3

Mich. cont'd

St. Joseph 2
Sanilac 1
Schoolcraft 1
Shiawassee 2
Tuscola 2
Van Buren 2
Washtenaw 6
Wayne 49
Wexford 1

MINNESOTA 80 Counties 137 Votes

Aitkin 1
Anoka 4
Becker 1
Beltrami 1
Benton 1
Big Stone 1
Blue Earth 2
Brown 1
Carlton 1
Carver 1
Cass 1
Chippewa 1
Chisago 1
Clay 2
Clearwater 1
Cook 1
Cottonwood 1
Crow Wing 1
Dakota 4
Dodge 1
Douglas 1
Faribault 1
Freeborn 1
Goodhue 1
Hennepin 24
Houston 1
Hubbard 1
Isanti 1
Itasca 1
Jackson 1
Kanabec 1
Kandiyohi 1
Kittson 1
Koochiching 1
Lac qui Parle 1
Lake 1
Lake of the Woods 1
Le Sueur 1
Lincoln 1
Lyon 1
McLeod 1
Marshall 1
Martin 1
Meeker 1
Mille Lacs 1
Morrison 1
Mower 2
Murray 1
Nicollet 1
Nobles 1
Norman 1
Olmsted 3
Otter Tail 2
Pipestone 1
Polk 1
Ramsey 12
Red Lake 1
Redwood 1
Renville 1
Rice 2
Rock 1
Roseau 1
St. Louis 6
Scott 1
Sherburne 1
Sibley 1
Stearns 3
Steele 1
Stevens 1
Swift 1
Todd 1
Wabasha 1
Wadena 1
Waseca 1
Washington 3
Watsonwan 1
Wilkin 1
Winona 2
Wright 1
Yellow Medicine 1

MISSISSIPPI 42 Counties 54 Votes

Adams 1
Amite 1
Bolivar 2
Calhoun 1
Carroll 1
Claiborne 1
Copiah 1
De Soto 1
Franklin 1
George 1
Greene 1
Hancock 1
Harrison 4
Holmes 1
Jackson 3
Jasper 1
Lamar 1
Lauderdale 2
Lawrence 1
Leake 1
Lee 2
Leflore 2
Madison 1
Marion 1
Monroe 1
Panola 1
Pearl River 1
Perry 1
Quitman 1
Rankin 2
Scott 1
Sharkey 1
Simpson 1
Smith 1
Tunica 1
Union 1
Walthall 1
Warren 2
Washington 2
Wayne 1
Winston 1
Yazoo 1

MISSOURI 40 Counties 85 Votes

Audrain 1
Barton 1
Benton 1
Boone 2
Callaway 1
Carroll 1
Chariton 1
Clark 1
Clay 4
Clinton 1
Crawford 1
Dent 1
Douglas 1
Franklin 2
Gasconade 1
Greene 4
Jackson 16
Lafayette 1
Lewis 1
Macon 1
Maries 1
Miller 1
Moniteau 1
Monroe 1
Morgan 1
Newton 1
Osage 1
Pemiscot 1
Perry 1
Phelps 1
Pike 1
Randolph 1
Ray 1
Reynolds 1
St. Clair 1
St. Louis County 23
Saline 1
Schuyler 1
Scotland 1
Wright 1

MONTANA 32 Counties 35 Votes

Big Horn 1
Blaine 1
Broadwater 1
Carbon 1
Chouteau 1
Custer 1
Deer Lodge 1
Fallon 1
Flathead 1
Glacier 1
Granite 1
Hill 1
Lake 1
Lewis and Clark 1
Liberty 1
Lincoln 1
McCone 1
Meagher 1
Mineral 1
Missoula 2
Pondera 1
Powder River 1
Roosevelt 1
Sanders 1
Sheridan 1
Stillwater 1
Sweet Grass 1
Teton 1
Toole 1
Valley 1
Wibaux 1
Yellowstone 3

NEBRASKA 40 Counties 55 Votes

Adams 1
Buffalo 1
Burt 1
Butler 1
Cass 1
Cedar 1
Cheyenne 1
Dawes 1
Dawson 1
Deuel 1
Dixon 1
Dodge 1
Douglas 10
Dundy 1
Fillmore 1
Franklin 1
Furnas 1
Gage 1
Hall 2
Hamilton 1
Harlan 1
Holt 1
Howard 1
Kearney 1
Keith 1
Keya Paha 1
Kimball 1
Lancaster 5
Madison 1
Morrill 1
Perkins 1
Platte 1
Red Willow 1
Saline 1
Sarpy 2
Scotts Bluff 1
Thayer 1
Thomas 1
Washington 1
York 1

NEVADA 17 Counties 25 Votes

Churchill 1
Clark 7
Douglas 1
Elko 1
Esmeralda 1
Eureka 1
Humboldt 1
Lander 1
Lincoln 1
Lyon 1
Mineral 1
Nye 1
Ormsby-Carson City 1
Pershing 1
Storey 1
Washoe 3
White Pine 1

NEW HAMPSHIRE 10 Counties 22 Votes

Belknap 1
Carroll 1
Cheshire 2
Coos 1
Grafton 2
Hillsborough 6
Merrimack 2
Rockingham 4
Stratford 2
Sullivan 1

NEW JERSEY 21 Counties 185 Votes

Atlantic 5
Bergen 22
Burlington 8
Camden 12
Cape May 2
Cumberland 3
Essex 23
Gloucester 5
Hudson 15
Hunterdon 2
Mercer 8
Middlesex 15
Monmouth 12
Morris 10
Ocean 6
Passaic 12
Salem 2
Somerset 5
Sussex 2
Union 14
Warren 2

NEW MEXICO 20 Counties 36 Votes

Bernalillo 8
Chaves 2
Curry 1
De Baca 1
Dona Ana 2
Eddy 2
Grant 1
Lea 2
Lincoln 1
Los Alamos 1
Luna 1
McKinley 2
Otero 2
Quay 1
Sandoval 1
San Juan 2
Santa Fe 2
Taos 1
Torrance 1
Valencia 2

NEW YORK 45 Counties 264 Votes

Allegany 2
Broome 6
Cattaraugus 3
Cayuga 2
Chautauque 4
Chemung 3
Chenango 2
Clinton 2
Columbia 2
Cortland 2
Dutchess 6
Erie 27
Essex 1
Franklin 2
Genesee 2
Greene 1
Hamilton 1
Jefferson 3
Monroe 18
Nassau 35
New York City 20
Oneida 7
Onondaga 12
Ontario 2
Orange 6
Orleans 1
Oswego 3
Otsego 2
Putnam 2
Rensselaer 4
Rockland 6

N.Y. cont'd

St. Lawrence 3
Saratoga 3
Schuyler 1
Steuben 3
Suffolk 27
Sullivan 2
Tompkins 2
Ulster 4
Warren 2
Washington 2
Wayne 2
Westchester 22
Wyoming 1
Yates 1

NORTH CAROLINA 100 Counties 181 Votes

Alamance 3
Alexander 1
Allegany 1
Anson 1
Ashe 1
Avery 1
Beaufort 1
Bertie 1
Bladen 1
Brunswick 1
Buncombe 4
Burlington 1
Cabarrus 2
Caldwell 2
Camden 1
Carteret 1
Caswell 1
Catawba 3
Chatham 1
Cherokee 1
Chowan 1
Clay 1
Cleveland 2
Columbus 2
Craven 2
Cumberland 6
Currituck 1
Dare 1
Davidson 3
Davie 1
Duplin 1
Durham 4
Edgecombe 2
Forsyth 6
Franklin 1
Gaston 4
Gates 1
Graham 1
Granville 1
Greene 1
Guilford 7
Hallifax 2
Harnett 2
Haywood 2
Henderson 2
Hertford 1
Hoke 1
Hyde 1
Iredell 2
Jackson 1
Johnston 2
Jones 1
Lee 1
Lenoir 2
Lincoln 1
McDowell 1
Macon 1
Madison 1
Martin 1
Mecklenburg 9
Mitchell 1
Montgomery 1
Moore 1
Nash 2
New Hanover 3
Northampton 1
Onslow 3
Orange 2
Pamlico 1
Pasquotank 1
Pender 1
Perquimans 1
Person 1
Pitt 2
Polk 1
Randolph 2
Richmond 2
Robeson 3
Rockingham 2
Rowan 3
Rutherford 2

N.C. cont'd

Sampson 2
Scotland 2
Stanly 2
Stokes 1
Surry 2
Swain 1
Transylvania 1
Tyrrell 1
Union 2
Vance 1
Wake 6
Warren 1
Washington 1
Watauga 1
Wayne 3
Wilkes 2
Wilson 2
Yadkin 1
Yancey 1

NORTH DAKOTA 12 Counties 14 Votes

Barnes 1
Cass 2
Emmons 1
Grand Forks 2
La Moure 1
McIntosh 1
Morton 1
Pembina 1
Ransom 1
Steele 1
Traill 1

OHIO 65 Counties 223 Votes

Allen 3
Ashland 2
Ashtabula 3
Athens 2
Auglaize 1
Belmont 2
Butler 6
Carroll 1
Clark 4
Clermont 3
Clinton 1
Coshocton 1
Crawford 2
Cuyahoga 42
Darke 2
Defiance 1
Erie 2
Fayette 1
Fulton 1
Gallia 1
Geauga 2
Greene 4
Guernsey 1
Hancock 2
Hardin 1
Henry 1
Highland 1
Hocking 1
Holmes 1
Jefferson 3
Lake 5
Lawrence 2
Licking 3
Logan 1
Lorain 7
Lucas 12
Mahoning 8
Marion 2
Medina 3
Meigs 1
Mercer 1
Miami 3
Montgomery 15
Muskingum 2
Ottawa 1
Pickaway 2
Pike 1
Portage 4
Preble 1
Putnam 1
Richland 4
Ross 2
Sandusky 2
Scioto 2
Seneca 2
Stark 9
Summit 14
Tuscarawas 2
Union 1
Van Wert 1

Ohio cont'd

Warren 3
Wayne 3
Williams 1
Wood 3
Wyandot 1

OREGON 31 Counties 67 Votes

Baker 1
Benton 2
Clackamas 5
Clatsop 1
Crook 1
Curry 1
Deschutes 1
Douglas 2
Gilliam 1
Grant 1
Harney 1
Hood River 1
Jackson 3
Jefferson 1
Josephine 1
Klamath 2
Lane 6
Lincoln 1
Linn 2
Malheur 1
Marion 4
Morrow 1
Multnomah 14
Tillamook 1
Umatilla 2
Union 1
Wallowa 1
Wasco 1
Washington 4
Yamhill 2

PENNSYLVANIA 37 Counties 164 Votes

Allegheny 39
Beaver 6
Berks 8
Blair 4
Bradford 2
Cambria 5
Carbon 2
Chester 7
Clarion 1
Clearfield 2
Clinton 1
Columbia 2
Crawford 3
Dauphin 6
Elk 1
Erie 7
Fulton 1
Greene 1
Jefferson 2
Lackawanna 6
Lancaster 8
Lehigh 7
McKean 2
Mercer 4
Northampton 6
Northumberland 1
Perry 1
Potter 1
Schuylkill 4
Snyder 1
Somerset 2
Susquehanna 1
Tioga 2
Warren 2
Washington 6
Wyoming 1
York 7

Annual Conference Voting Register

WITH CAROLINA
65 Counties
65 Votes

Beville 1
 Berry 3
 Buford 2
 Chatham 6
 Clayton 1
 Custer 1
 Gaston 1
 Henderson 1
 Johnston 2
 Lincoln 1
 McDowell 1
 Wayne 3
 Yancey 1
 Ziebach 1
 Anderson 2
 Benton 1
 Blount 2
 Campbell 1
 Carroll 1
 Carter 2
 Cheatham 1
 Clay 1
 Coffee 1
 Crockett 1
 Cumberland 1
 Davidson 11
 Decatur 1
 De Kalb 1
 Dickson 1
 Dyer 1
 Fayette 1
 Fentress 1
 Franklin 1
 Gibson 2
 Giles 1
 Grainger 1
 Greene 2
 Hamilton 7
 Hardeman 1
 Hardin 1
 Hawkins 1
 Haywood 1
 Henry 1
 Houston 1
 Humphreys 1
 Jackson 1
 Jefferson 1
 Knox 7
 Lake 1
 Lauderdale 1
 Lawrence 1
 Loudon 1
 McMinn 1
 Macon 1
 Madison 2
 Marion 1
 Marshall 1
 Meigs 1
 Monroe 1

S.D. cont'd

Marshall 1
 Miner 1
 Minnehaha 3
 Pennington 2
 Perkins 1
 Sanborn 1
 Spink 1
 Sully 1
 Tripp 1
 Turner 1
 Union 1
 Walworth 1
 Yankton 1
 Ziebach 1

TENNESSEE
62 Counties
110 Votes

Anderson 2
 Benton 1
 Blount 2
 Campbell 1
 Carroll 1
 Carter 2
 Cheatham 1
 Clay 1
 Coffee 1
 Crockett 1
 Cumberland 1
 Davidson 11
 Decatur 1
 De Kalb 1
 Dickson 1
 Dyer 1
 Fayette 1
 Fentress 1
 Franklin 1
 Gibson 2
 Giles 1
 Grainger 1
 Greene 2
 Hamilton 7
 Hardeman 1
 Hardin 1
 Hawkins 1
 Haywood 1
 Henry 1
 Houston 1
 Humphreys 1
 Jackson 1
 Jefferson 1
 Knox 7
 Lake 1
 Lauderdale 1
 Lawrence 1
 Loudon 1
 McMinn 1
 Macon 1
 Madison 2
 Marion 1
 Marshall 1
 Meigs 1
 Monroe 1

Tenn. cont'd

Montgomery 2
 Morgan 1
 Perry 1
 Pickett 1
 Roane 1
 Robertson 1
 Rutherford 2
 Sevier 1
 Shelby 18
 Smith 1
 Stewart 1
 Sumner 2
 Tipton 1
 Trousdale 1
 Warren 1
 Weakley 1
 Williamson 1
 Wilson 1

TEXAS
87 Counties
224 Votes

Andrews 1
 Austin 1
 Bandera 1
 Bastrop 1
 Bee 1
 Bell 4
 Brazoria 3
 Brazos 2
 Brooks 1
 Burnet 1
 Chambers 1
 Clay 1
 Coke 1
 Colorado 1
 Comal 1
 Comanche 1
 Concho 1
 Crane 1
 Culberson 1
 Dallam 1
 Dallas 32
 Dawson 1
 Deaf Smith 1
 Denton 2
 De Witt 1
 Ector 3
 El Paso 9
 Fayette 1
 Fisher 1
 Floyd 1
 Frio 1
 Galveston 5
 Garza 1
 Gillespie 1
 Gregg 2
 Hale 1
 Harris 42
 Hood 1
 Howard 1
 Hunt 2

Texas cont'd

Jackson 1
 Jasper 1
 Jeff Davis 1
 Jim Hogg 1
 Karnes 1
 Kleberg 1
 Knox 1
 Lampasas 1
 La Salle 1
 Leon 1
 Llano 1
 McLennan 4
 Martin 1
 Maverick 1
 Montgomery 2
 Moore 1
 Morris 1
 Navarro 1
 Newton 1
 Nueces 6
 Ochiltree 1
 Pecos 1
 Randall 2
 Red River 1
 Robertson 1
 Runnels 1
 San Jacinto 1
 San Patricio 2
 San Saba 1
 Shelby 1
 Smith 3
 Sutton 1
 Tarrant 18
 Taylor 3
 Travis 8
 Upshur 1
 Val Verde 1
 Victoria 2
 Wheeler 1
 Wichita 3
 Wilbarger 1
 Willacy 1
 Wilson 1
 Wise 1
 Wood 1
 Yoakum 1
 Zavala 1

UTAH
29 Counties
49 Votes

Beaver 1
 Box Elder 1
 Cache 2
 Carbon 1
 Daggett 1
 Davis 3
 Duchesne 1
 Emery 1
 Garfield 1
 Grand 1
 Iron 1
 Juab 1

Utah cont'd

Kane 1
 Millard 1
 Morgan 1
 Piute 1
 Rich 1
 Salt Lake 12
 San Juan 1
 Sanpete 1
 Sevier 1
 Summit 1
 Tooele 1
 Uintah 1
 Utah 4
 Wasatch 1
 Washington 1
 Wayne 1
 Weber 4

VIRGINIA
72 Counties
99 Votes

Accomack 1
 Albemarle 1
 Alleghany 1
 Amherst 1
 Augusta 2
 Bland 1
 Botetourt 1
 Buchanan 1
 Campbell 2
 Caroline 1
 Charles City 1
 Charlotte 1
 Chesterfield 2
 Clark 1
 Cumberland 1
 Dickenson 1
 Dinwiddie 1
 Fairfax 11
 Fauquier 1
 Fluvanna 1
 Franklin 1
 Frederick 1
 Giles 1
 Gloucester 1
 Goochland 1
 Greene 1
 Halifax 1
 Hanover 1
 Henrico 4
 Henry 2
 Highland 1
 Isle of Wight 1
 James City 1
 King and Queen 1
 King George 1
 King William 1
 Lancaster 1
 Lee 1
 Loudoun 1
 Louisa 1
 Mecklenburg 1
 New Kent 1

Va. cont'd

Northampton 1
 Northumberland 1
 Pittsylvania 2
 Powhatan 1
 Prince Edward 1
 Prince George 1
 Prince William 3
 Pulaski 1
 Richmond 1
 Roanoke 2
 Rockbridge 1
 Rockingham 2
 Russell 1
 Scott 1
 Shenandoah 1
 Smyth 1
 Southampton 1
 Spotsylvania 1
 Stafford 1
 Surry 1
 Sussex 1
 Tazewell 2
 Warren 1
 Washington 2
 Westmoreland 1
 Wise 1
 Wythe 1
 York 1

VIRGINIA
Independent Cities

Portsmouth City 3
 Suffolk City 2

WASHINGTON
39 Counties
106 Votes

Adams 1
 Asotin 1
 Benton 2
 Chelan 2
 Clallam 1
 Clark 4
 Columbia 1
 Cowlitz 2
 Douglas 1
 Ferry 1
 Franklin 1
 Garfield 1
 Grant 2
 Grays Harbor 2
 Island 1
 Jefferson 1
 King 28
 Kitsap 3
 Kittitas 1
 Klickitat 1
 Lee 2
 Lincoln 1
 Mason 1
 Okanogan 1
 Pacific 1
 Pend Oreille 1

Wash. cont'd

Pierce 10
 San Juan 1
 Skagit 2
 Skamania 1
 Snohomish 7
 Spokane 7
 Stevens 1
 Thurston 2
 Wahkiakum 1
 Walla Walla 2
 Whatcom 3
 Whitman 1
 Yakima 4

WEST VIRGINIA
30 Counties
42 Votes

Berkeley 1
 Boone 1
 Brooke 1
 Cabell 3
 Clay 1
 Fayette 2
 Grant 1
 Greenbrier 1
 Hancock 2
 Harrison 2
 Jackson 1
 Jefferson 1
 Lewis 1
 Lincoln 1
 Marion 2
 Mason 1
 Mercer 2
 Monongalia 2
 Morgan 1
 Nicholas 1
 Ohio 2
 Pocahontas 1
 Putnam 1
 Raleigh 2
 Randolph 1
 Taylor 1
 Upshur 1
 Wayne 1
 Wetzel 1
 Wood 3

WISCONSIN
50 Counties
121 Votes

Adams 1
 Ashland 1
 Barron 1
 Brown 4
 Buffalo 1
 Burnett 1
 Calumet 1
 Chippewa 2
 Clark 1
 Dane 8
 Door 1
 Douglas 2

Wis. cont'd

Dunn 1
 Eau Claire 2
 Florence 1
 Fond du Lac 3
 Forest 1
 Grant 2
 Green 1
 Jefferson 2
 Juneau 1
 Kenosha 3
 LaCrosse 2
 Lafayette 1
 Langlade 1
 Lincoln 1
 Manitowoc 3
 Marathon 3
 Marquette 1
 Milwaukee 26
 Monroe 1
 Oconto 1
 Oneida 1
 Outagamie 3
 Ozaukee 2
 Pierce 1
 Racine 5
 Richland 1
 Rock 4
 Sauk 1
 Shawano 1
 Sheboygan 3
 Trempealeau 1
 Vilas 1
 Walworth 2
 Washburn 1
 Washington 2
 Waukesha 6
 Winnebago 4

WYOMING
23 Counties
25 Votes

Albany 1
 Big Horn 1
 Campbell 1
 Carbon 1
 Converse 1
 Crook 1
 Fremont 1
 Goshen 1
 Hot Springs 1
 Johnson 1
 Laramie 2
 Lincoln 1
 Natrona 2
 Niobrara 1
 Park 1
 Platte 1
 Sheridan 1
 Sublette 1
 Sweetwater 1
 Teton 1
 Uinta 1
 Washakie 1
 Weston 1

NACo 44th Annual Conference and Educational Exhibits Jackson County (Kansas City), Missouri

Saturday, July 14	Sunday, July 15	Monday, July 16	Tuesday, July 17	Wednesday, July 18
Policy Day	Opening Day	Program Day	Policy Day	Program Day
Hearing Committee/Subcommittee Meetings 9 a.m.-5 p.m. NACo/NACoRF/NACoR, Inc. Board of Directors Noon Affiliate Meetings	Conference/Credentials Registration 9 a.m.-8 p.m. Educational Exhibits 9 a.m.-3 p.m. 7-8:30 p.m. Resolutions Committee 10 a.m.-5 p.m. Opening General Session 5:30 p.m. NACo President's Reception immediately following Opening General Session Affiliate Meetings	Conference/Credentials Registration 8 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Educational Exhibits 9 a.m.-4:30 p.m. Second General Session 9 a.m.-10 a.m. Nominating Committee 10 a.m.-Noon Program Sessions* 10 a.m.-Noon Exhibit Luncheon Noon-1:15 p.m. Program Sessions 1:30 p.m.-5 p.m. Credentials Committee 4-5 p.m. Affiliate Meetings Spouse and Youth Programs	Annual Business Meeting 9 a.m.-Noon Educational Exhibits 10 a.m.-Noon Exhibit Luncheon Noon-1:30 p.m. Business Meeting 2-5 p.m. Conference Event Picnic/Play 6-11 p.m. Affiliate Meeting Spouse and Youth Programs	Program Sessions 9 a.m.-Noon Luncheon and Speaker 12:15-1:30 p.m. Program Sessions 2:15-3:45 p.m. Closing Banquet 7 p.m. Affiliate Meetings Spouse and Youth Programs

The program sessions this year number more than 150. They are directed at the full range of county responsibilities from financial management to fuel allocation. A detailed conference program will appear in *County News* within the next few weeks.

Washington Briefs

Criminal Justice

LEAA. The Senate voted to reauthorize the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, S. 241, for four years to help improve local government criminal justice programs; the House has reported the reauthorization plan, H.R. 2061, out of committee. The budget conference committee approved only \$446 million for fiscal '80 for LEAA, \$100 million less than the President's request and \$200 million less than fiscal '79.

Community Development

Sugar Legislation. Last week Rep. Charles Vanik (D-Ohio), introduced a new sugar bill, H.R. 4328 to merely implement the International Sugar Agreement equalizing international competition. It does not contain price guarantees or a domestic subsidy program. NACo is now evaluating this legislation which may be a better approach than the de la Garza bill, H.R. 2172, as amended by the House Agriculture Committee, H.R. 2172, as amended, would limit price guarantees and domestic subsidy payments to such an extent it would potentially ruin the sugar industry for the counties in Hawaii. The House Ways and Means subcommittee on trade is expected to schedule a markup session sometime this month to consider these two bills.

Community Development-HUD Appropriations. The House Appropriations Committee last week approved the HUD Appropriations bill for fiscal '80. The committee left intact the amounts recommended by the HUD Appropriations subcommittee including \$27.6 billion in contract authority for Section 8 conventional public housing and setting a mix of 60 percent new construction and 40 percent existing housing, down from the 66 percent/34 percent requested by the Administration. Estimates of the number of housing units to be assisted vary from a high of 316,000 projected by the Administration to a low of 266,000 projected by the Congressional Budget Office. The bill also contains \$3.9 billion for the community development block grant program, \$675 million for the urban development action grant program (UDAG), a \$275 million increase over this year and \$130 million for the Section 312 housing rehabilitation loan programs. The Senate HUD Appropriations subcommittee will consider the HUD appropriations bill in late June.

Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1979. The House last week approved H.R. 3875, the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1979 (See story page 1). The Senate version of this legislation is expected to go to the Senate floor later this month.

Environment and Energy

EPA Appropriations. The House Appropriations subcommittee has recommended \$3.4 billion for wastewater construction grants, \$30 million for water quality management planning, \$10 million for state and local solid waste planning, and \$13.8 million for resource recovery for fiscal '80. NACo is seeking \$40 million to be split between Section 175 clean air grants and local solid waste planning at EPA's discretion. Senate hearings completed; markup expected by the subcommittee the week of June 18.

Energy Impact Assistance. The House Interior subcommittee on appropriations will be considering the Department of Energy appropriations bill on June 12. NACo is trying to get sponsorship for an amendment which would fully fund the Section 601 energy impact assistance program. The \$120 million request is still \$30 million less than requested in the President's budget for the stalled Hart-Randolph inland impact assistance bill. Support on the committee for transferring the funds to the 601 program is high except for Chairman Sidney Yates (D-Ill.) who may oppose.

Nuclear Waste Management. Hearings have been tentatively scheduled for late this month on Sens. Glenn and Percy's nuclear waste management bill, S-742. NACo will testify. Of major concern are how local governments will be involved in siting a repository and our role in developing a national waste management policy.

Grant Reform

Federal Assistance Reform Act. Anticipate the Senate to hold hearings on S. 878 by mid-July. No House action expected until Senate action is nearly completed. Passage this year is unlikely unless congressional action begins soon.

Sunset Law. House hearings on H.R. 2 scheduled for June 6. Senate expected to continue hearings on S. 2 within the month. Passage likely in the Senate; House passage uncertain.

Health

Hospital Cost Containment. H.R. 2626 is awaiting markup in the House Commerce health subcommittee; S. 570 is scheduled for markup June 13 in the Senate Human Resources health subcommittee. Markup of S. 505, Sen. Herman Talmadge's Medicaid/Medicare Reimbursement Reform Act will be resumed by the Senate Finance Committee June 12-14.

Catastrophic Health Insurance. Markup in Senate Finance of Sen. Long's proposals for catastrophic health insurance, S. 350, S. 760, etc. are tentatively scheduled for late June. Markups on bills in the House Commerce and Ways and Means subcommittees have not yet been set.

Medicare Amendments. House Aging Committee and the Commerce consumer protection subcommittee will hold joint hearings on health insurance and supplementing Medicare June 13. House Ways and Means health subcommittee is stating it will hold hearings on "very short" notice this month on H.R. 3990 and H.R. 4000, after consideration of hospital cost containment legislation, equivalent to the proposed amendments for improving Medicare coverage from the 95th Congress.

Child Health Assurance Programs (CHAPs). Hearing held June 7 and 11 in the House Commerce health subcommittee. No bill has been introduced by the Senate.

National Health Insurance. President Carter is scheduled to announce the Administration's proposal for national health insurance this week. Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) are drafting bills and hope to schedule hearings later this summer.

314 (d) Health Incentive Grants Program Appropriations. The House Appropriations Committee approved the \$52 million which represents a one-third cut in the previous funding level. NACo is pushing to fund the program at \$115 million. No date has been set for markup in the Senate Appropriations health subcommittee.

Mental Health Policy. The Administration's plan to implement mental health policy programs will be the subject of hearings before the Senate Human Resources health subcommittee June 11.

Health Planning. H.R. 3917 has been voted out of House Commerce and is awaiting floor action. The Senate passed May 1 a three-year \$997 million reauthorization of S. 544, the Health Planning and Resource Development Act.

Home Rule

IPA Appropriations. House and Senate are expected to report appropriation by the second week in June for the full \$20 million of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act program.

Labor Management

Mine Safety and Health Act Regulations. H.R. 1603 and S. 625 would amend the Federal Mine Safety and Health Amendments Act of 1977 to remove from MSHA jurisdiction the sand, gravel and stone industries including counties which are involved in such operations for purposes of road maintenance and construction. The House legislation has been referred to Education and Labor Committee's health and safety subcommittee; the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee held a hearing May 2. NACo supports legislation exempting state and local governments.

Frequency of Social Security Deposit Payments by State and Local Governments. Regulations go into effect July 1 requiring state and local governments to deposit their Social Security payment 12 times a year rather than quarterly. Rep. Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.) has introduced H.R. 1115 which would retain the current quarterly deposit schedule. The Senate Finance subcommittee on Social Security held hearings Jan. 29 on the HEW regulations. NACo is working with the subcommittee to modify the regulations.

Universal Social Security Coverage. A HEW study group has held hearings on mandating inclusion of state and local governments under the Social Security system. NACo testified in opposition to mandatory coverage. The study group's final report is expected to serve as the basis of legislation later in this Congress.

Social Security Disability Insurance Program. On April 9, the House Ways and Means Committee approved, as amended, H.R. 3236, the Disability Insurance Amendments of 1979, which would remove certain work disincentives alleged to exist in the program. On June 5, by a 5 to 5 vote, the House Rules Committee failed to grant a rule setting condition under which the bill can be taken to the House floor.

Veterans Preference. On June 5 the U.S. Supreme Court issued a ruling upholding the constitutionality of a Massachusetts law according veterans preference in public employment. The court rejected a sex

discrimination challenge by a former female state employee who argued that the state's veterans preference law operated to exclude women from higher level state civil service positions.

Repeal/Reform of the Davis-Bacon Act. Legislation, H.R. 49, H.R. 53, S. 29, would repeal the Davis-Bacon Act, which requires federal and federally assisted contractors to pay employees the wages prevailing in the local area. Prospects for outright repeal are extremely slim. Opponents of the act have instead been attempting to waive the Davis-Bacon requirements for selected programs. Supporters of the act have introduced H.R. 3670 which would clarify the responsibilities of the Secretary of Labor and the Comptroller General and specify that prevailing collective bargaining agreements in local communities would be the prevailing wage rates under the act. Hearings on this issue will be held June 14.

PERISA. A modified version of last year's Public Employee Retirement Income Security Act (PERISA) is expected to be introduced this summer by Reps. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and John Erlenborn (R-Ill.). While there appears to be strong support in the House Education and Labor Committee for such legislation, PERISA's overall legislative prospects are uncertain. The legislation would propose federal standards for state and local government pension plans in the areas of reporting and disclosure, fiduciary responsibility and plan administration.

Land Use

Agricultural Land Protection. The House subcommittee on the family farm, rural development and special studies has reported H.R. 2551 to the full House Agriculture Committee (see story page 10). Senate subcommittee hearings on S. 795 and full House committee markup expected in late July.

Public Lands

Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes. House Appropriations subcommittee on Interior is scheduled to mark up the fiscal '80 Interior appropriations bill June 12. The Administration has requested \$108 million for the Payments-in-Lieu program. NACo is pushing for \$115 million to include full payments for amendments approved by Congress last year that add certain parks, wildlife refuges, and inactive Army reserve lands.

Federal Public Lands Payments. House Appropriations subcommittee on Interior is scheduled to mark up the fiscal '80 Interior Appropriations bill June 12. The Administration has requested \$108 million for public land payments to counties. This amount does not include \$7 million to implement a recent ruling of the comptroller general. Counties are advised to budget a 70 percent payment this year unless these issues are resolved in the appropriations process.

Rural Affairs

The Rural Development Policy Act. H.R. 3580 increases authorization for Section 111 rural planning grants from \$10 million to \$20 million. House Agriculture was ordered to report the measure on May 15. Not reported to date.

Rural Programs Appropriations. House appropriated \$5 million for Section 111 planning grants; \$300 million for water/sewer; and \$1.1

billion for business and industrial loans. Senate expected to meet June 18.

Rural Development Policy Act of 1979. S. 670 increases authorization for Section 111 rural planning grants from \$10 million. Was amended in Senate to expand eligibility to counties. Reported on May 16. Awaiting Senate floor action.

National Rural Development Act of 1979. S. 372 establishes a federal chartered national rural development bank. No action scheduled.

Home Ownership Assistance Program. A new housing program to encourage home ownership for low-income families. Money in the budget request; however, House Appropriations Committee has recommended funding.

Transportation

Rural Public Transportation. Capital and operating funds for existing rural public transportation programs remains delayed because the new 13(c) national protective arrangements have not been finalized by NACo, DOT and DOL.

Section 504 Handicapped Transportation Regulations. H.R. released May 31 the long awaited handicapped transportation regulations (see editorial, page 4 and story on page 3).

Aircraft Noise. The House subcommittee on transportation and commerce will hold hearings on the House version of the Aviation Safety and Noise Reduction Act this week.

Transportation Appropriations. Full House Appropriation Committee is scheduled to take up fiscal transportation appropriations this week.

Airports. The Administration introduced airport legislation which would reauthorize airport program through 1985. The legislation, which is expected to be taken up by appropriate congressional committee this summer, calls for expenditure of \$6.6 billion for five years.

Welfare

Food Stamps. House Agriculture Committee reported out H.R. 48 by a vote of 30-12. This bill raises food stamp cap from \$6.1 billion to \$6.778 billion for fiscal '79. Floor action is expected within the month. The Administration is expected to testify on the Food Stamp Amendments of 1979 in House Agriculture this week. H.R. 4318, the Administration's bill, was introduced in the House last week. Hearings will be held in Miami on June 18 on impact of the new food stamp regulations, especially on the elderly. Rep. testify, contact Diane Shust at NACo. Hearings will be held on H.R. 48 a bill allowing medical and shelter deductions for the elderly June 12 in Washington.

Welfare Reform. Ways and Means subcommittee on public assistance has scheduled hearings on the Administration's Social Welfare Reform Amendments of 1979 H.R. 4321, a similar bill, H.R. 4122, the Family Protection Act of 1979, sponsored by Rep. Charles Rangel (R-N.Y.). June 15 the subcommittee will hold only Administration witnesses. Further hearing dates are to be arranged and NACo will testify.