

County News

National Association of Counties • Washington, D.C.

Vol. 26, No. 13 • June 27, 1994

Senate panel approves mandate-relief bill

Administration supports bipartisan agreement in letter from OMB chief

By Larry Jones
associate legislative director

In a significant victory for state and local governments, the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee, on June 16, approved a bipartisan mandate-relief proposal crafted by Senator Dirk Kempthorne (R-Idaho) and the committee chairman, Senator John Glenn (D-Ohio).

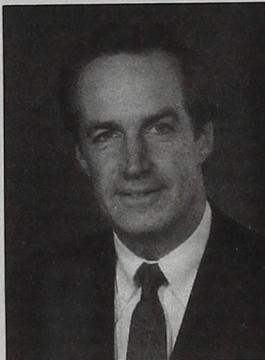
Before a packed hearing room of representatives of state and local public interest groups and other spectators, the committee adopted the legislation by voice vote with no opposition.

As approved by committee, the bill would not prevent Congress from approving future mandates, but would require members to authorize funds to pay for them, or the majority of members in both houses must take a separate vote and go on record voting in favor of imposing costly mandates on state and local governments.

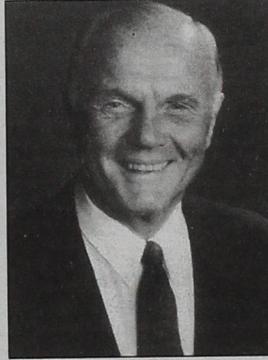
During consideration of the bill, Sen. Glenn announced that President Clinton, during a videoconference speech at a U.S. Conference of Mayors meeting in Portland, Ore. last week, expressed support for getting "a bill out this year that all of us can support."

Glenn also said he had received a letter from Office of Management and Budget director Leon Panetta supporting the Kempthorne-Glenn agreement (See page 9 for text). With the support of the Administration, NACo and other public interest groups would urge the Senate leadership to schedule the bill for Senate floor action by mid-July.

The new Kempthorne-Glenn proposal results from several weeks of intense negotiations be-



Senator Dirk Kempthorne
(R-Idaho)



Senator John Glenn
(D-Ohio)

The new Kempthorne-Glenn proposal results from several weeks of intense negotiations between the two senators, their staffs, and state and local public interest groups.

tween the two senators, their staffs, and state and local public interest groups. Under the new version, which

was given the same bill number as the original Kempthorne proposal (S. 993), the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) would be required to prepare a fiscal impact statement for any new mandate estimated to cost state and local governments \$50 million or more on an annual basis.

Committees approving new mandates that exceed this limit would be required to authorize funds and identify funding sources (i.e., new taxes, reduced authorizations and cuts in existing programs) to pay for them.

All future mandates must meet these conditions before they can be considered on the floor of either house. Those that do not would be subject to a point of order, which can be raised by any member to delay further action on the measure. A majority vote would be required to override the point of order, which in effect would waive the Kempthorne-Glenn requirements, and thereby impose an unfunded mandate on state

and local governments.

While NACo and other public interest groups were pleased about the committee's approval of the Kempthorne-Glenn proposal, two amendments were adopted that could pose problems when the bill is considered on the floor.

The first amendment, offered by Senator Byron Dorgan (D-N.D.), would require CBO cost estimates for mandates affecting the private sector. However, estimates for the private sector would only be required for mandates estimated to cost \$200 million or more on an annual basis.

The Dorgan amendment was opposed by Sen. Glenn and Senator William Roth (R-Del.), the ranking Republican member of the committee. They argued against the amendment because they felt it would burden the CBO with too much work. In an attempt to urge members to oppose the amendment, Glenn read a let-

See **AGREEMENT**, page 9

House, Senate conferees meet on crime bill

\$2 billion Local Partnership Act at risk; fate of gun control unclear

By Brian K. Lagana
legislative assistant

As *County News* went to press, House and Senate conferees began hammering out a compromise piece of anti-crime legislation. Known as the Violent Crime Control and Law Enforcement Act of 1994, the legislation seeks to enhance public safety through community policing, prevention programs and correctional programs.

The so-called Biden-Brooks compromise bill, provides ap-

The legislation seeks to enhance public safety through community policing, prevention programs and correctional programs.

proximately \$30 billion in spending over six years. It calls for \$9 billion to fund 100,000 new police officers and \$8.4 billion for comprehensive state and local correctional programs.

The initial Biden-Brooks plan released June 23 did not include language calling for an assault

weapons ban or the Racial Justice Act. The assault weapons ban was in the House version of the crime bill; the Racial Justice Act in the Senate's version. It is not clear whether both will be considered as freestanding bills. However, it is expected that the compromise package will be

ready for floor action shortly after Congress returns from the July 4 recess.

While NACo supports many of the provisions in the legislation, it has reservations in several key areas.

NACo supports retaining the \$6.9 billion provision for crime prevention programs. This includes \$2 billion for the Local Partnership Act (LPA), which is similar to revenue sharing in the sense that nearly all counties will

See **CRIME BILL**, page 7

If you're going to NACo's Annual Conference this year, don't miss our special conference guide insert in this issue. With it, you can plan ahead and find out how you can win a chance on a \$100 U.S. Savings Bond.



It's been 25 years since NACo distributed its first Achievement Awards in tandem with a focused campaign to encourage good county government.



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Western Interstate Region (WIR) President Noel Williams unveils a new policy proposal for "endangered communities."

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The news is good from Capitol Hill for CDBG and HOME programs.

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Find out your county's vote allocation for this year's race for NACo third vice president.

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1994 Achievement Award Program celebrates 25th anniversary

By Kelly Mackie
research assistant

1994 marks the 25th anniversary of NACo's popular Achieve-

ment Award Program which began in 1970 as a part of the "New County, USA" campaign. The "New County, USA" campaign included a pledge made by county officials, employees and other

supporters of strong grass roots government to revitalize county government to better serve the country.

Its main emphasis was to modernize and streamline county gov-

ernment and increase service to citizens both alone and in cooperation with other governments at the municipal, state and national levels.

County Achievement Awards,



NACo's First Achievement Award Winners

In 1970, the following counties received NACo Achievement Awards:

• **Prince George's, Md.**
Prince George's County Task Force Against Drug Abuse

Experts from 18 private, county and state agencies were brought together to address the educational, health and legal responses to the drug problem.

• **Nassau, N.Y.**
Office of Consumer Affairs

The nation's first county-level agency created for the sole purpose of protecting and educating the consumer.

• **Santa Clara, Calif.**
The County-Owned, County-Operated Instructional TV Station

A TV station operated largely for classroom education in the county's schools, but also produced for adults for the purpose of job training and public service.

• **Monroe, N.Y.**
Program to Rehabilitate Severely Disabled, Chronic Alcoholics

Opened an innovative facility to educate youthful law offenders in the automotive trades.

• **Baltimore, Md.**
School Facilities Work for Recreation

A cooperative working arrangement between the departments of recreation and education in the purchase, development, maintenance and control of school-recreation sites for the many-faceted programs of the recreation and parks councils.

• **Dade, Fla.**
Court Educates for Traffic Control

Created a metropolitan court system which instituted county-wide jurisdiction over traffic violations, increased the number of judges hearing traffic violation cases, and adopted the uniform traffic complaints and summons procedures.

• **Washington, Ore.**
Clean Water for Life

Promoted the newest approach to the environmental problem of clean water and effective sewerage disposal.

• **Muskegon, Mich.**
Mends Wastelands With Wastewater

Developed the Muskegon County Wastewater Management Plan to use wastewater to revitalize nutri-

ent-poor farmlands.

• **Sedgwick, Kan.**
Programs for Manpower Management

Established a Personnel Department to bring competent manpower to county government and place all personnel matters under a central administration.

• **Brevard, Fla.**
Highway Safety Program

Developed a Highway Safety Department to promote a safe traffic environment through several services, such as motor vehicle inspections, traffic records, adult driver retraining, emergency transportation, traffic engineering and control, and public information.

• **Oakland, Mich.**
Traffic Improvement Association

Brought together 20 community leaders, public officials and traffic experts to develop a comprehensive survey to reveal the success of county traffic accident prevention efforts.

• **Baton Rouge, La.**
Checking Drunk Drivers

Curbed accidents caused by drunk drivers by instituting the nation's first

procedure for testing drivers suspected of being intoxicated and allowing chemical test results to be used in investigations preceding arrests for drunk driving.

• **Union, N.J.**
Traffic Engineering Planning Board

Formulated a long-range county planning program and technical planning assistance to the county's 21 municipalities.

• **Montgomery, Ohio**
Pays As It Builds

Adopted a "pay as you go" philosophy with a package proposal designed to meet capital needs for the next decade, and supported by the infusion of publicly supported tax levies instead of bond issues.

• **Los Angeles, Calif.**
Community Improvement Program

Developed and administered a comprehensive general plan to organize and carry out analyses of the community, implement improvement programs, and conduct community relations and citizens participation programs.

a major component of the "New County, USA" campaign, continues to give national recognition to progressive county developments and has enabled NACo to build a storehouse of detailed "case histories" in many program areas, such as the arts and historic preservation, children and youth programs, community/economic development, corrections, county administration and management, court administration, emergency response, risk management, rural programs, and more.

Twenty-five years later, the Achievement Award Program is stronger than ever, boasting more than 1,700 applications in 1994 alone. The information provided in this record-setting number of applications will be compiled in a series of publications available for a nominal charge in August at the 1994 NACo Annual Conference in Clark County, Nev.

At this time, county officials and staff will also be publicly commended for their contributions to the successes of these award-winning programs.

Stay tuned for information on the 1994 Achievement Award Winners!

America's Counties

Pennsylvania association among oldest in nation

By Barbara Sheen Todd
NACo president

William Penn authorized the formation of Pennsylvania's first three counties — Philadelphia, Bucks and Chester — more than 150 years before the American Revolution. Lackawanna, the commonwealth's last county, was created by court decree in 1878.

Today, Pennsylvania's 67 counties receive their powers from the state constitution and from state statutes. Counties in Pennsylvania use one of three structural formats: the commission form, the home rule charter and the optional county plan of government.

It is not certain as to the exact time when the County Commis-

sioners Association of Pennsylvania (CCAP) was created, although written records seem to confirm that the group held their first official meeting in 1887. All counties in Pennsylvania belong to their state association of county commissioners.

Many of the challenges facing Pennsylvania's county officials are related to tax form issues and unfunded mandates by the state and federal government. County officials believe that the state should fund a greater percentage of the state court system as this is a program that is "out of control" fiscally.

CCAP has experienced numerous changeover the last several years which have strengthened the organization's activities and ability to influence state legislation, bud-

gets and programs, especially in the area of human services. The association has an extensive affiliate program which serves as a basis for a united front among all county officials when dealing with issues affecting counties.

The state association provides a variety of programs and services to its membership in addition to a very effective legislative program. The "Legislative Bulletin" keeps the membership apprised of the latest information relating to legislative activity. Publications such as the *Pennsylvania County News* keep county officials informed of major issues, conferences, seminars, etc.

CCAP also offers training programs to its membership and to the community at large. Currently, CCAP is negotiating with Penn State University to formalize more continuing education programs for county officials. These education initiatives will include the production of video training for newly elected county officials.

Insurance programs coordinated

through CCAP have already saved counties in the state over \$8 million. The association is diligent in its efforts to find new ways to serve its member counties.

Pennsylvania's counties have experienced several successes in recent years. Through the leadership of counties, an initiative to preserve agricultural lands has been successfully implemented statewide. Essentially, the state program works through the counties which identify agricultural areas eligible for the program. The lands are then appraised on an agricultural land-use basis, and owners are compensated for development rights. Lancaster and Chester counties have taken the lead on this initiative.

Dauphin County has created an innovative program for youth using "drug money" paid as part of the fines and forfeitures for criminal justice compensation. An all-night center provides activities and supervision for young people who otherwise might be unsupervised "on the streets." The county has

also initiated drug task force programs with the state attorney general which provides education, peer counseling, and preventative programs to keep young people out of the criminal justice system.

The greatest challenges that face the counties in Pennsylvania continue to be unfunded mandates, the need for tax reform, and the need for financial assistance to counties in meeting the growing costs of the criminal justice system.

The leadership of CCAP remains optimistic. They have already made significant inroads in impacting these issues in a positive manner. That commitment to excellence is best exemplified in the words of Pat Costello from McKean County, Pa.: "I believe that county government ... from the commissioner's level, is going to be more exposed and more active in fields that they've never been in before."

And the county officials from Pennsylvania will indeed be leading the way into the next decade in their communities and in the state.

County News invites Letters to the Editor

If you have a compliment, complaint or different point of view, let us know. Please include a phone number with your letter. Mail or fax to: County News, NACo, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001-2080, 202/393-2630.

Enterprising County

Prepared by Public Technology, Inc.
for the National Association of Counties

June 27, 1994

Local Government: The Silent Investor

In *Local Government: The Silent Investor in Wireline Communications Networks*, Nicholas P. Miller argues for the conceptual separation of local regulatory power from franchising authority, claiming that confusion of the two threatens local government interests in the face of mounting pressures from the telecommunications industry.

Writing that most local governments do not realize that they are "in charge of the telecommunications landscape," Miller urges that they recognize the magnitude of their role of promotion, consumption, regulation, and investment. Local governments, which have long encouraged telecommunications expansion to bring better, lower-cost coverage to their communities, are now second only to the federal government in service consumption. Taken collectively, they are the largest single investor in telecommunications businesses that use wires in the public rights-of-way.

Counties "own and make available to telecommunications wireline providers, through the local franchise process, the most valuable property used by telecommunications companies—the public rights-of-way." Thus, franchising is their most important investment in the telecommunications industry.

Too often, Miller believes, the debate in Washington equates franchising with regulation, in part because the two are often embodied in a single public-private contract. He insists that the two should be separated, at least conceptually: "Regulation," he writes, "is the exercise of [government's] inherent police power. Franchising is the grant of valuable property rights [for a dedicated purpose and for a specific compensation to the local government]." Doing so foregrounds local government's stake in the emerging NII-related battle between the federal government, private industry, and local communities: loss of billions of dollars' worth of public property.

According to Miller, the Clinton administration and Congress—claiming to "simplify" regulations,

bowing to telecommunications companies that wish to use existing, service-specific franchises to provide new, non-traditional services with no further local permission—are proposing to transfer that property "essentially cost-free to private investors."

Miller urges local authorities to "insist that each use of the public rights-of-way requires explicit franchise grant," thereby ensuring fair compensation.

Telecommunications and Urban Economic Development

Mitchell L. Moss, Director of the Urban Research Center, New York University, sees a tight connection between information technology and urban economic development. In *Telecommunications and Urban Economic Development*, he explores that relationship from an international perspective.

Moss identifies four ways in which cities are using information and communications technologies to enhance economic growth: development of teleports and high-tech office centers; rights-of-way policies that encourage private investment in telecommunications infrastructure; use of technology in public administration and service delivery; and policies that attract information-intensive firms and activities.

In the past, Moss writes, urban growth was linked primarily to the development of transportation infrastructure. Now, however, "building an infrastructure for the movement of people and goods is not enough to ensure urban economic development." With the rise of information technology, "modern telecommunications infrastructure that can allow information flow in, through, and out of cities and regions" is just as vital, if not more so, to urban growth.

Local governments control valuable railroad, highway, and subway corridors that support not only transportation, but also information, traffic. Given permission, telecommunications service providers can rapidly build fiber optic and other wire networks in these

pre-developed pathways.

Moss advises counties and cities to formulate prudent regulatory, pricing, and procurement policies as they consider telecommunications companies' rights-of-way demands. With growing internationalization of economic activities, they will require advanced telecommunications services to remain economically competitive, and local "regulations that restrict communications innovations...[or] create pricing schemes that reduce the use of telecommunications will inevitably endanger...economic development."

Through wise public-private policies and other means, local governments can make telecommunications serve local priorities. New information technology, Moss points out, creates demand for new construction that accommodates special equipment and energy needs. By providing land for teleports, or satellite earth stations that offer direct access to sophisticated communications networks, counties may provide magnets for office relocation and invest in economic development.

More On Rights-of-Way...

In *A Discussion of the Federal Government's Lack of Authority to Appropriate State and Local Public Rights-of-Way for Use by Telecommunications Service Providers without Compensation*, Clarence A. West argues that "the law has long been settled that the federal government has no authority to appropriate state and local public property for use by private companies without compensation."

In spite of local government's long-established right to franchise and receive compensation for use of its property by the private sector, telecommunications companies may "litigate 'perceived' ambiguities in federal legislation to their benefit," as Congress considers legislation that could threaten local control over use of public rights-of-way for private telephone and cable television service provision.

West details the historical and legal underpinnings of the current local-federal-industry telecommunications policy debate, citing legal and statutory precedents to support his contention that local government, as owner and regulator of public property, is entitled to seek compensation for private use of such property.

With the Telegraph Act of 1866,



AN AWARENESS CAMPAIGN

- ◆ The National Association of Counties
- ◆ The National League of Cities
- ◆ The International City/County Management Association
- ◆ Public Technology, Inc.

PTI has commissioned four expert papers that explore the impact of changing telecommunications technologies and industry structures on local regulatory and franchising authority, operations and service delivery, and economic development. The papers have been abstracted by Shaden Tageldin of PTI for *Enterprising County*.

"Congress granted rights to 'telegraph' companies to use federal 'post roads' (mail routes) for interstate telegraph operations and prohibited states and local governments from interfering with those operations."

In *City of St. Louis v. Western U.T. Co.*, a landmark Supreme Court case in which Western Union invoked the Telegraph Act to challenge the right of cities to impose pole charges or street rental fees, the Court ruled that it was "a misconception...to suppose that the franchise or privilege granted by the Act of 1866 carried with it the unrestricted right to appropriate the public property of the state."

On rehearing of the case, the Court held that while the City of St. Louis could not deny the telegraph company use of its streets, it could insist upon reasonable compensation for that use, since "[t]he power to require payment of some reasonable sum for the exclusive use of a portion of the streets was within the grant of power to regulate the use." In West's view, the 1984 Cable Act, which required most cable operators to secure franchises and permitted assessment of local franchise fees on all gross cable revenues, reasserts that finding.

West reminds us, however, that local authority to receive compensation for private use of public property, while upheld many times by the Supreme Court, is ultimately contingent on state law.

A Charge for Action

John Kenny's *Telecommunications and Technology Developments: Local Government Opportunities and Risks* urges local governments to embrace the opportunities—and risks—that accompany rapid industrial restructuring and technological change. Kenny contends that "industry, not government, is playing the lead role in...technological changes," and that government at all levels is struggling to catch up. Local government in particular is falling behind, despite some innovative local telecommunications initiatives.

"Technology, industry, and the federal government," Kenny argues, "have all moved forward on the NII; the missing piece is a concerted local government initiative."

The document presents a changing technological and commercial landscape. Digital technology, Kenny notes, is supplanting analog systems; fiber optic technology is rapidly replacing twisted-pair wire telephony and coaxial cable; wireless technology now often rivals or surpasses wire-based technology; and computational technologies are becoming intertwined with telecommunications technologies. Telecommunications service providers are responding to these changes, consolidating operations. Traditional demarcations between local and long-distance telephone, cellular, cable television, and electric utility companies are blurring, as each moves into other, formerly exclusive domains.

Such convergence of technologies and services raises critical questions for counties. Wireless and fiber optic technologies, for instance, that do not require wire or cable space may allow service providers to circumvent traditional local regulatory powers over private use of public rights-of-way, leading to loss of power and revenue, in payments and in services, for local governments.

New telecommunications technologies can present new opportunities, however, by facilitating public access to local, state, and even federal information, including library card catalogs, city council agendas, park and recreation schedules, geographic information systems, and public health information. They can permit electronic access to government agencies and forms. They can promote community involvement through electronic bulletin boards, voting, and town hall meetings. And they can enhance public safety through remote video arraignment and access to fingerprint databases.

These opportunities demand that local government bring a unified and strong voice to federal telecommunications policymaking.

Enterprising County is a bi-monthly feature of *CountyNews*. PTI is the research and development technology subsidiary of NACo, National League of Cities and the International City/County Management Association. Call Taly Walsh or Shaden Tageldin, PTI, at 202/626-2400

for more information.

PTI's President is Dr. Costis Toregas.





Photo by Tom Goodman

During its annual spring meeting, the National Council of Elected County Executives (NCECE) met with several congressmen on Capitol Hill, among them Representative David Obey (D-Wis.), pictured here with members of the NCECE delegation: (l-r) Rick Phelps, Dane County, Wis.; Doug Sutherland, Pierce County, Wash.; Tim Davis, Summit County, Ohio; Dick Squires, Atlantic County, N.J.; Rep. Obey; Andrew P. O'Rourke, Westchester County, N.Y.; and John Collins, Kenosha County, Wis.

Commentary

Endangered communities: Time to take a new look

By Noel Williams
WIR president

There has been a great deal written about "endangered communities" since NACo issued its report last year on the 10 most threatened communities in America's West. These communities have weathered the vagaries of drought, economic downturns, migration to the urban centers by their youth, and other dislocating and distressing events, but they met their match when the federal government decided to "take control" of the resource base upon which they depend. It's not that the federal government has done anything "illegal" in its assertions, but it has been the one aspect of modern life that has provoked the panicked cry of "a War on the West."

While this cry may be overstated, the perception is real and pervasive; and may not be limited to Western interests.

Endangered communities exist all across the country ... in the rural coal-mining regions of southwestern Virginia and West Virginia, the Midwestern agricultural heartland devastated by flood, and in the southern reaches where traditional eco-

nomics are making way for a new industrial revolution.

These communities too are affected by federal decisions that increase the prices of their product, decrease the desirability of other products, and threaten jobs by overreaching regulation and bureaucratic red tape.

It is time to expand our "endangered communities" criteria to include these other communities. It is time to recognize that counties are these communities' first line of defense, and we must act to help preserve these important parts of our heritage.

NACo's current criterion for endangered communities centers on natural resource-based counties in the West. This was deliberate and, by nature, self-limiting.

NACo is now looking for a more expansive, accurate set of guidelines that will help bring these other endangered communities to the attention of their colleagues.

We would propose to establish a three-tiered list, similar to the Endangered Species Act, which would list a community as "petitioned for inclusion," "threatened," or "fully endangered." The "fully endangered" list would remain quite small

to focus the creative energies of their fellow counties (and NACo) on those communities needing the most help. The "threatened list" could contain a substantial number of communities, and the "petitioned list" would become a placeholder as applications are reviewed.

NACo is asking readers of *County News* to suggest criteria for this expanded "endangered communities" program. Write or fax Jeff Arnold, NACo associate legislative director for public lands, with your suggestions and comments. Write to: NACo, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001, or fax to: 202/393-2630. They will be appreciated and factored into our new report.

Next year a great deal of media attention will focus on the reauthorization of the Endangered Species Act. NACo intends to be an effective voice in expressing county concerns over the current act.

At the same time, however, we want to highlight our growing concern about the economic stability and, indeed, viability of these small, generally rural communities threatened by outside forces, including the benign intervention of well-intentioned federal operatives.

NACo

on the move

◆ NACo First Vice President **Randy Franke** was in Washington, D.C., June 13-17, for meetings with NACo staff members in preparation for his transition to NACo's presidency. While in town, he, along with Associate Legislative Director **Diane Shea**, met with Senator Mark Hatfield (R-Ore.) and the staff of Senator Bob Packwood (R-Ore.), where the issues of flow control, ash management and health reform were discussed.

Franke was joined by Executive Director **Larry Naake**, Legislative Director **Reggie Todd** and Associate Legislative Director **Larry Jones** in a meeting with Representative Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) about mandates.

He also spoke with Representative Bruce Vento (D-Minn.), chair of the House Subcommittee on National Parks, Forests and Public Lands, about NACo's concern over the slow pace of Payments In Lieu of Taxes (PILT) legislation. Western Interstate Region First Vice President **Larry Layton**, Navajo County (Ariz.) Supervisor **Pete Shumway**, Naake and Associate Legislative Director **Jeff Arnold** also attended the Vento meeting.

◆ In Burlington, Vt., **Jerry McNeil**, director of environmental programs, made a presentation on comparative environmental risks at a session sponsored by the Northeast Center for Comparative Risk, June 5-7.

Last month, McNeil traveled to the municipality of Hamilton-Wentworth in Ontario to observe its sustainable development initiative. He was also in Buffalo, N.Y. where he conducted a training seminar for participants in the Radon Reduction/JTPA Summer Youth Initiative.

◆ On June 9, Associate Legislative Director **Bob Fogel** attended several meetings on Capitol Hill, including one with Representative James Oberstar (D-Minn.) on the reauthorization of the Federal Aviation Administration bill, and with the staff of Representative William Clinger (R-Pa.) and Representative Clay Shaw (R-Fla.) on information superhighway legislation.

◆ At a meeting sponsored by the California Association of Hospitals and Health Systems, June 6, in Washington, D.C., **Mary Uyeda**, director of the County Health Policy Project, addressed delegates on the risks posed by health reform for county health systems.

◆ Associate Legislative Director **Donald Murray** honored Representative William J. Hughes (D-N.J.) with a NACo Distinguished Service Award at the annual meeting of the New Jersey Association of Counties in Atlantic City, N.J. Hughes, chair of the House Subcommittee on Intellectual Property and Judicial Administration, recently announced his retirement.

◆ Members of the Health Committee of the Association of Minnesota Counties were briefed, via conference call, on the latest developments in health care reform by Associate Legislative Director **Tom Joseph**, June 8.

◆ Three new employees have joined the NACo staff. They are: **Shannon Houston-Smack**, senior staff accountant; **Steve Anderson**, summer intern for environmental issues; and **Nina Petrovich**, research assistant for the NACo/EPA Sustainable Development Project.

County News

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

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Published biweekly except August by:

National Association of Counties Research Foundation, Inc.

440 First Street, N.W.

Washington, D.C. 20001-2080

202-393-6226 FAX 202-393-2630

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County News cannot be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts.

POSTMASTER: send address changes to *County News*, 440 First St. N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001

(USPS 704-620) • (ISSN: 0744-9798)

Teleconference slated on telecommunications

NACo, the International City-County Management Association (ICMA), National League Cities, and Public Technology, Inc. announce a teleconference on the impact of telecommunications on local governments. Scheduled for Sept. 9, 1-5 p.m. EST, the teleconference will broadcast to 42 sites across the United States.

Highlights include invited guests Vice President Al Gore and Del Lewis, president and CEO

of National Public Radio, and co-chair of the U.S. Advisory Council on National Information Infrastructure.

Participants at each site will be able to converse with the speakers using interactive audio and video technology. Attendees will also complete paperless surveys using touch pads that allow for immediate tabulation of the results.

The teleconference will cover:

- current telecommunication activities
- regulatory issues, and
- the impact of advances in telecommunication at the national and local levels.

For more information, contact Lisa Huffman via Internet at ICMA @ CAPCON.NET, or call 202/962-3584. Spaces are reserved on a first-come, first-served basis. Ask for your registration form today.



Technology planning — Must we?

A county official recently asked, "Will all the new technology help local governments?" The answer was, "It will if it does and it won't if it doesn't."

New technology alone will not help the process of governing. Governing will, however, be affected by how well technology is planned for, introduced, assimilated, managed and integrated into the operations of the government.

Why plan?

Local governments are extremely diverse organizations. Service delivery often is hindered by arbitrary boundaries such as departments or agencies. Overcoming organizational obstacles becomes one potential benefit of information technology (IT). Having a plan for the integration of technology provides a foundation and a defense for proceeding in an agreed direction when alternatives or delays are encountered.

The recent rash of taxpayer revolts, combined with slowed revenue growth, are placing immense pressure on all governments to use resources wisely, "downsizing" where necessary. Governmental reorganization is occurring at the very time when information technology is undergoing intense and profound changes.

The personal computer revolution has stimulated an entirely new model or paradigm for future computing. Strategic IT planning and execution are now more difficult and more important than ever.

How did we get here?

During the '60s and part of the

'70s, most data processing was "batch," i.e., an expensive central computer stored information, sorted it and provided reports.

In the '80s, the personal computer (PC) revolution took hold. County personnel implemented their own solutions, primarily using word processing, spreadsheets and simple data base systems.

Although this environment satisfied many county needs, "islands" of computing, proliferation of hardware types and software packages, and fragmented systems development efforts have proven harmful to an organization's overall computing framework.

The computing model for the '90s is commonly called the client/server model. The client/server model of computing has two main tenets:

1) Any workstation, regardless of platform, can easily and consistently access the enterprise's information in an appropriate, robust and secure manner.

2) Computing will be done on the most appropriate platform within a system, i.e., a system may span several platforms.

A platform could be a PC, a LAN (Local Area Network) server, a mid-range computer or a mainframe central computer. For example, a departmental data base could be stored on a LAN server or mid-range computer, a personal data base on the PC, and enterprise information stored on the mainframe. But one application may involve all three levels working together. This model also mandates that a clear plan be es-

tablished to coordinate the utilization of resources and access to information.

How can we get started?

Three critical facets of IT planning include identification of a strong project leader, the involvement of key individuals critical to the success of the plan, and the establishment of project components.

The project leader should possess a broad knowledge of the issues and demonstrate good oral and writing skills. A neutral facilitator works well to maintain momentum and keep the project focused. The ability to draw upon specialists and technical experts throughout the process ensures awareness of current trends and allows knowledgeable decisions to be made.

Certain key individuals will benefit immensely from participating in the discussions and reviewing documents. Departments that perform a substantial amount of internal computing should be invited. Individuals or groups with fiscal or key administrative responsibilities also should be included.

The constitution of the working group should be a balanced representation to encourage progress while building consensus. When selecting the participants, remember that the process value is as important, and perhaps more important, than the outcome value.

The project leader and the working group must agree on project components or steps which will be taken during the planning process. An outline of a process that

works well in a planning project includes:

- **Problem Determination** — a round-robin brainstorm of current issues for the purpose of problem identification.

- **Problem Analysis** — discussion of the problems for the purpose of establishing priorities and recognizing dependencies.

- **Goal Setting** — enumeration of the goals to be achieved.

- **Identify Strategies** — determination of underlying approaches required to support the goals.

- **List Objectives** — identification of specific steps necessary to achieve the stated goals and strategies.

- **Develop Projects** — establishment of specific IT projects that contribute to the overall goals of the plan.

The development of an IT plan should be handled like any other serious project — it should be scheduled with milestones and managed by a project leader. The planning process is also a learning and educational process for the participants — a process that may very well continue even after the completion of the planning project and may motivate the participants to stay abreast of advances in the industry.

Proceed ... with caution

It may take several attempts to reach the final products in this chaotic environment, but a framework strategy and a stated direction will help guide future selections. Vendors, especially small software firms, will develop exciting new products, but in some

cases neither vendor nor product will survive.

One must be careful to distinguish some niche products (which are replaceable) from key architectural decisions. Avoidance of unproven products on "mission critical" applications is wise until a product proves robust and "ready for prime time."

While it will take years to sort out precisely where the industry is heading, the strategic planning process is an opportune time to amplify a shared understanding as to the issues at hand and the tough decisions that must be made. It will become increasingly difficult to "catch up," and a substantial amount of money may have been wasted, as well as time and opportunity, if strategic issues are ignored.

Since the industry is in flux and the very model of computing has changed (and continues to evolve), mistakes will be made even within the context of an information technology plan. But those who consciously delineate the desired end point should have fewer instances of "throw away" hardware, software and systems than those who ignore the tremendous shifts in the IT industry.

Take the time to plan and then proceed to implement the plan. You can't afford not to.

(If we may be of assistance to you, please call the NACoNET toll-free number, 1/800/551-2323. Any comments, questions or suggestions for future topics can be sent to Technology News, c/o County News, 440 First St., N.W., Washington, DC 20001, or fax to: 202/737-0480.)

Health reform takes on the qualities of Washington weather

It's hot. It's stormy. But county issues maintain positive position.

By Thomas L. Joseph III
associate legislative director

Since the Memorial Day recess, the two key revenue committees dealing with health began negotiations and markups. Both committees have found it extremely tough to move quickly on legislation.

House Ways and Means Committee

Under the leadership of Acting Chairman Sam Gibbons (D-Fla.), the House Ways and Means Committee spent last week walking through the details of a 316-page document prior to markup. More

than 70 amendments have been offered initially. Gibbons had an early victory, defeating a Republican amendment 20-18 to delete the employer mandate. To gain the necessary Democrat votes, he made some compromises with three representatives on other parts of the legislation.

However, during the next day, the tenuous coalition of Democrats had the potential of unraveling. Democrats who supported the employer mandate did not necessarily agree with the compromises, made the day before, to reduce the cigarette tax, increase small business subsidies, and reduce the tax on health insurance premiums.

If any of those amendments were defeated, the Democrats who sponsored the compromises threatened to withdraw their employer requirement support.

Democrats united, though, after Representative Newt Gingrich (R-Ga.) urged Republicans to vote against any amendment if it meant broadening support for health reform. Angered by Gingrich's remark, the Ways and Means Committee voted strictly along party lines to approve the compromises.

There are many county-supported provisions in the Ways and Means bill. Local health departments and public hospitals would receive automatic Essential Community Provider designation, as-

suring them guaranteed reimbursement from health plans. Detainees would continue to be covered until they were convicted.

The bill also contains measures to provide capital financing assistance to public facilities and funds to help local governments create provider networks to serve low-income populations. Counties with 100 employees or more could continue to self-insure.

Senate Finance Committee

The Senate Finance Committee continues to meet privately. President Clinton met with Senate Finance Chairman Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.) and Ranking Minority Member Bob Packwood

(R-Ore.), June 14, to discuss the committee's progress. It was clear that there were not enough votes to pass a bill with an immediate employer requirement. Clinton asked that votes be delayed until a compromise can be released.

The committee has set aside employer issues to discuss other matters where there may be bipartisan agreement, such as insurance reforms. Chairman Moynihan has said that he believes there is no chance that Congress will pass a bill guaranteeing universal coverage immediately. He predicted a scaled-down bill would pass with the potential of covering everyone within 10 years.

CDBG funding up; HOME survives cuts in Hill action

By Haron N. Battle
associate legislative director

Congressional committees are moving swiftly to fund Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) programs. The spending bill for the departments of Veterans Affairs, HUD and a number of independent agencies that the House Appropriations Committee passed on June 22, increases funding for the Community Development Block Grant (CDBG) Program by \$200 million to \$4.6 billion in FY95; maintains the HOME Investment Partnership Program at its current level of \$1.275 billion, and rejects the Administration's budget proposal to cut appropriations for public housing and for elderly housing.

While the House Appropriations Committee marked up the funding bill, the House Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee reported out the Housing and Community Development Act of 1994 (H.R. 3838) on June 15. The Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee completed action on the Housing Choice and Community Investment Act of 1994 (S. 2049) on June 21.

Both bills reauthorize HUD programs for two years and incorporate, with revisions, some of the new initiatives HUD proposed this

spring in its legislative package.

Community development authorization

Both S. 2049 and H.R. 3838 reauthorize the CDBG Program in FY95 at its current funding level of \$4.4 billion (\$200 million less than the House appropriations bill), and increase this to \$4.5 billion in FY96.

S. 2049 authorizes \$300 million both in FY95 and FY96 for the Administration's proposed Leveraged Investments for Tomorrow (LIFT) Program.

Designed to promote economic development in distressed neighborhoods, LIFT may be used to finance retail or service facilities, mixed-use projects, public facilities, the creation of new or retention of existing enterprises, incubator facilities for small enterprises, and light industrial facilities and equipment. Recipients must leverage twice the amount of their LIFT grant with non-federal funds (at least one-half of which must be private sector resources), and LIFT grants are not limited to empowerment zones and enterprise communities.

Housing authorization

Both the House and Senate banking committees increase the authorization level for the HOME Program in FY95 above the \$1.27 billion level adopted by the House Appropriations Committee. H.R.

3838 authorizes the HOME Program at \$1.77 billion both in FY95 and FY96. The Senate increases the authorization to \$2 billion and \$2.3 billion in FY95 and FY96, respectively.

S. 2049 authorizes a HOME loan guarantee program that is patterned after the CDBG Section 108 loan guarantee program.

Jurisdictions will be able to borrow five times the amount of their most recent HOME grant. The term of the loan cannot exceed 20 years. H.R. 3838 does not create a comparable program, but instead clarifies that loan guarantees are an eligible use of HOME funds.

The Senate bill also stabilizes the threshold which qualifies jurisdictions to receive direct allocations of HOME funds at \$500,000, irrespective of the appropriation for HOME.

Homeless assistance

The Senate Banking Committee authorized \$1.25 billion for a new homeless assistance block grant, but delays implementation until FY96.

The House Banking Committee authorized \$635 million and \$787 million for FY95 and FY96, respectively, and retains the Section 8 Single Room Occupancy Program as a separate categorical program.

The House Appropriations Com-

mittee allocates \$1.25 billion for homeless assistance in FY95. The authorizing committees, which want to provide adequate time to structure a new delivery system, must decide whether the block grant should be implemented in FY95 or FY96.

Although the Senate and House banking committees use HUD's initial framework for homeless assistance, they modify the governance structure.

Both bills clarify that the chief local elected official has authority over planning, overseeing and evaluating the program. The local board is to assist in an advisory role.

H.R. 3838 permits the board to petition HUD to review the process for constituting or operating the board. S. 2049 requires the chief elected official who alters the assistance strategy, that the board helped prepare, to include any board comments with the application.

The authorizing committees point out that the homeless assistance strategy is a component of the jurisdiction's comprehensive housing affordability strategy which is a prerequisite for receipt of these and other HUD funds for housing and community development.

S. 2049 and H.R. 3838 differ on the level of the non-federal match requirement.

The Senate bill requires a 25 percent match (plus a requirement to maintain current efforts for the

homeless) as HUD originally proposed. The House version requires a 50 percent match.

H.R. 3838 does not authorize LIFT. Instead, the House bill makes activities that could be funded with LIFT eligible for financing with the CDBG Section 108 loan guarantee program. Unlike the Senate, the House authorizes \$250 million both in FY95 and FY96 for grants of \$50 million for each urban empowerment zone, \$20 million for each rural empowerment zone, and \$1.4 million for each enterprise community. The House Appropriations Committee does not fund any of these initiatives.

Public housing

The Senate bill authorizes \$2 billion for a direct loan program to modernize and replace public housing units. Public housing authorities can borrow five times the amount of their modernization grant, and the term of the loan cannot exceed 30 years. The House bill does not establish a loan program, but allows public housing authorities to use up to 50 percent of their modernization funds to replace deteriorated units.

The House may consider the HUD appropriations bill prior to the July 4th recess. The authorization bills probably will go to the Senate and House floors prior to the August recess.

Summer youth program takes new direction

By Robin Fernkas
research associate

To reflect the changing philosophy about the JTPA (Job Training Partnership Act) summer youth program, President Bill Clinton and Secretary of Labor Robert Reich renamed the program, the Summer Challenge Work and Learning Program last year.

Building on last summer's success, Secretary Reich is issuing another challenge to depart from traditional summer youth programs that create an artificial distinction between learning and work by separating the two environments.

In the past, youth were assigned to a classroom instructional program if they needed to continue working on their academic skills or to a worksite

to acquire vocational skills. The Administration strongly encourages an approach that integrates learning and work, giving youth an opportunity to apply what they learn and to learn by doing.

While stand-alone education programs are allowable, provided they offer some exposure to the world of work, the Department of Labor strongly prefers that all youth, including 14- and 15-year-olds, spend considerable time on an actual job. This will enable young people to learn skills that will make them more employable in the future, such as the ability to plan ahead, solve problems and make decisions.

The integration of work and learning is an important feature of the Administration's larger work force agenda. It reinforces messages to the

youth that are similar to the School-to-Work Transition initiative, including:

- Learning and work cannot be separated.
- Lifelong learning matters.
- Opportunities exist for youth to succeed in the labor market without necessarily attaining a college degree.

National goals and objectives for Summer Challenge II

To encourage the system to move in the direction of integrated work and learning and to provide an estimated 623,000 youth with a meaningful and fulfilling experience, the Labor Department set eight goals and three specific objectives for this year's summer youth program.

The goals address the quality of

the various aspects of the program and convey the Administration's philosophy about the changing nature of the summer youth program. The Labor Department has established the following goals:

1) Ensure that youth receive the benefit of meaningful work experience that demonstrates the value of work, assists the youth in acquiring basic work competencies and discipline, impresses on youth that they are personally responsible for rewards or sanctions, and offers a workplace context in which work and learning are integrated.

2) Design classroom-based learning that conveys the real-work applications of the academic disciplines the youth are studying.

3) Assist youth in adopting attitudes, values and behavior patterns that are vital to success in the classroom, on the job and as a citizen.

4) Counteract the erosion of basic educational skills associated with school vacations and strive to increase achievement levels, particularly in reading, writing and math.

5) Enhance working relations with local school systems to ensure a two-way flow about the participants' progress and follow-up services.

6) Strengthen linkages with the Title II-C year-round youth program and other programs.

7) Enlist involvement from the

private sector to increase the number of job opportunities available and to expose youth to work in a private sector setting.

8) Enroll the maximum number of youth possible and minimize the amount of unplanned money carried forward, which is consistent with sound financial practices and fiscal integrity.

Strengthening the linkages from summer to the year-round program is consistent with the Administration's work force agenda for young people and also enhances the quality of services provided to the youth.

To encourage linkage between the summer youth and year-round program, the percentage of funds that may be transferred from the Title II-B summer youth program to the Title II-C year-round youth program has been statutorily increased from 10 to 20 percent of the funds provided.

By this summer's end, the Labor Department hopes to achieve the following national objectives:

- Provide educational services to at least 50 percent of participants nationally, either through a classroom setting or workplace context.

- Attain a 10 percent increase in the number of private sector unsubsidized jobs filled by disadvantaged youth.

- Achieve an expenditure level of 90 percent of total funds available.

Government agencies eligible for donated supplies program

A nationwide program will make more than \$75 million worth of new, donated supplies available to non-profits and schools in the coming year.

Available materials include hardware, building supplies, arts and crafts, clothing, party goods, and paper products.

The goods are collected from American corporations by a non-profit organization called NAEIR,

the National Association for the Exchange of Industrial Resources, then are redistributed to 7,000 non-profits and schools across the country.

Recipient organizations pay \$645 in annual dues, plus shipping and handling, to offset NAEIR's expenses, but the actual products are free. NAEIR says its members average \$7,000 worth of new goods a year, selecting what they need from

300-page catalogs issued every 10 weeks. A computer decides who gets what, and a money-back guarantee protects all first-year members.

Non-profit organizations or governmental agencies must hold 501(c)(3) status to qualify for this program. For a free information kit, phone 1/800/562-0955, or write: NAEIR, Dept. SM-6, 560 McClure St., Galesburg, IL 61401.

Federal transit agency to develop national geographic data base

The Federal Transit Administration (FTA) has announced a three-year plan to develop a transit data base that will contain national statistics and selected information on local transportation systems and operations.

Called the national transit Geographic Information System (GIS), it will assist all segments of the transportation industry in a broad range of activities.

"A wide array of transit information will be readily accessible to help local and regional transportation officials improve mobility options for their customers," said FTA Administrator Gordon J. Linton. "The data will be useful for planning and marketing efforts, as well as operations, analysis, facilities maintenance, and evaluation of current and proposed transportation facilities. Transportation managers at various levels will be able to adapt the system's information to their specific needs."

The GIS will include geographic information based on street segments identified by the U.S. Census Bureau, as well as

The data collected will be used to support the National Transportation System, the Department of Transportation's strategic plan to coordinate all modes of transportation in the country.

the boundaries of states, counties and urbanized areas. The data collected will be used to support the National Transportation System, the Department of Transportation's strategic plan to coordinate all modes of transportation

in the country. DOT's Bureau of Transportation Statistics is charged with leading this national effort.

It will also contain transit data such as population served, ridership, passenger miles and route/rail miles. The information will

be available for all modes of public transportation, including rural and urban bus systems, commuter rail, subways, light rail, rapid rail, HOV (high-occupancy vehicle) roadways, and transitways.

"The agency will be contacting all transit agencies in the near

future to obtain information. We hope to begin partial operation in October, and are aiming for completion of the data base in three more years," Linton said.

Anyone seeking more information on GIS should contact Walter Kulyk at 202/366-4991.

Todd appoints Nominating Committee

NACo President Barbara Todd has appointed the following county officials to serve on the Nominating Committee and the Credentials Committee at NACo's 59th Annual Conference in Clark County, Nev.

Nominating Committee Chair: Andrew Warren, commissioner, Bucks County, Pa. **Members:** Ann Klinger, supervisor, Merced County, Calif.; Earline Parmon, commissioner, Forsyth County, N.C.; John Witt, commissioner, Chouteau County, Mont.; and

Marlene Young, commissioner, Polk County, Fla.

The Nominating Committee will serve as a screening committee to check candidates' credentials to ensure that all are eligible in accordance with the bylaws of the association. The Nominating Committee will not recommend candidates for any contested office.

Credentials Committee Chair: Katie Dixon, recorder, Salt Lake County, Utah. **Members:** Takashi Domingo, councilmember, Hawaii County, Hawaii; Oscar Soliz,

district clerk, Nueces County, Texas; Brenda Presby, commissioner, Carroll County, N.H.; and George Smith, supervisor, Hinds County, Miss.

Todd has also appointed Herman Geist of Westchester County, N.Y. to the position of parliamentarian.

Richard Cecil, councilman, New Castle County, Del.; and Bernice Peterson, county recorder, Sonoma County, Calif., were appointed as tally and reading clerks, respectively, by President Todd.

County official elected vice president of NARC; four others elected to Board of Directors

Bob Hampton, Tarrant County (Texas) commissioner, and member of the North Central Texas Council of Governments, Dallas/Forth Worth, has been elected first vice president of the National Association of Regional Councils (NARC).

Four other county officials have been elected to the association's board of directors.

They are: John L. Buono, county executive, Rensselaer County, N.Y., and member of the Capital District Regional Planning Commission, Schenectady; Ellen Bozman, county commissioner, Arlington County, Va., and member of the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments; Bill Lofland, county judge, Rockwall County, Texas, and member of the North-Central Texas

Council of Governments, Dallas/Fort Worth; and James E. Sagebiel, county judge, Guadalupe County, Texas, and member of the Alamo Area Council of Governments, San Antonio.

In addition, NACo reappointed Oscar Soliz, district clerk, Nueces County, Texas, and member of the Coastal Bend Council of Governments, Corpus Christi, Texas, as its

representative to the NARC board.

Elections were held during NARC's annual conference held in Boston, Mass. over Memorial Day Weekend.

NARC, founded in 1967 by NACo, the National League of Cities, International City-County Management Association and the Metropolitan Washington Council of Governments, is a membership or-

ganization for regional councils of government, planning commissions, Metropolitan Planning Organizations and economic development districts across the country. NARC represents the nation's more than 500 councils—large and small, metropolitan and rural—and serves as the national source of information for and about these councils of government.

CRIME BILL from page 1

receive a portion of the funds. Under LPA, the money can go for substance abuse, jobs and educational prevention programs, and counties would have wide play to decide their own programs. However, LPA is in danger of being converted into a state block grant program, with less flexibility on the local level.

The Administration has recently come out in support of the LPA, but so far its efforts have been limited. In a June 13 letter to House Judiciary Committee Chairman Jack Brooks (D-Texas), Attorney General Janet Reno, commenting on the LPA, expressed concern regarding "whether the distribution formula contained in the subtitle could be efficiently administered, the availability of accurate related data, and ... the efficacy of the program as currently configured (emphasis added)."

Another NACo priority is strengthening the corrections provision to ensure that local governments receive an equitable share of the funds.

Sponsored by Representative William J. Hughes (D-N.J.), this provision creates space for violent and repeat offenders by funding comprehensive and integrated

systems. Grant funds can go for programs as well as facilities. The provision was amended in the Judiciary Committee to appropriately require collaboration between states and counties.

In making the case for local funding, NACo emphasized that persons apprehended for serious and violent offenses do not go directly to state prison, but to a county jail, where they may spend many months awaiting trial and then, if convicted, additional time awaiting placement in a state facility.

NACo would urge the conferees to make it clear that counties, as well as states, are eligible to receive funds under this provision after the state plan has been approved by the attorney general. This would permit states and counties to prioritize resources and to establish state-county partnership programs. Unless such clarification is made, some states may not distribute an equitable share of the funds to local governments.

The addition of 100,000 new police officers under the legislation's community policing provision is strongly supported by NACo, provided that complementary resource allocations are made to courts and correctional

programs to support the increased caseload that 100,000 new police officers would generate. This concern is partially addressed in a \$500 million provision for court programs authored by Senator Howell Heflin (D-Ala.).

Finally, NACo supports a conference agreement that would require the attorney general, in FY95, to take custody of undocumented aliens convicted of felonies, or to reimburse counties for the cost of their incarceration.

Criminal aliens should be the sole responsibility of the federal government, as it is a national problem and a federal responsibility.

(Associate Legislative Director Donald Murray also contributed to this story.)



Commissioner Kay Beard, Wayne County, Mich., and chair of NACo's Employment Steering Committee (l), confers with Representative William D. Ford (D-Mich.), chair of the House Committee on Education and Labor, June 8, prior to a hearing on the Reemployment Act of 1994 before the Postsecondary Education and Training Subcommittee, also chaired by Ford.

Photo by Brian Lagana

CHANGE THE WORLD ONE TOOTHBRUSH AT A TIME.

Some four-year-old children don't even have a toothbrush. That's one of the reasons there's Head Start.

We give low-income preschool children what other children already have. The chance to learn. To be healthy. To be happy.

But we need health care volunteers. Especially medical professionals like you, who want



to make a difference in the life of a child. Come show a child how to use his first toothbrush. Give an eye exam. Or lend a child a trained, sympathetic ear.

Because if you change the world of a child, you change the world.

Call 1-800-27-START for a brochure on volunteer opportunities with Head Start.



Disinfection byproducts/water treatment rules proposed

On June 13, EPA announced proposed rules to regulate chemicals known as "disinfection byproducts" in drinking water, and to increase the regulatory safeguards against harmful microbes.

Disinfection byproducts are chemicals that are formed when chlorine and other agents are used

to purify drinking water. The drinking water standard, known as the "maximum contaminant level," or MCL, for total trihalomethanes (a class of disinfection byproducts) is lowered from the current level of 100 micrograms per liter to 80 micrograms per liter.

New MCLs are established for

six other disinfection byproducts: haloacetic acids, bromate, chlorite, chlorine, chloramine and chlorine dioxide.

The proposed disinfection byproduct rule is expected to initially affect 13,000 public water systems, then cover systems of all sizes.

The rule for microbial control would require "enhanced" surface water filtration to protect against such parasites as cryptosporidium, giardia and viruses.

A sanitary survey would be required every five years to evaluate the effectiveness of the treatment. Drinking water systems

serving 10,000 people or more would be subject to the proposed filtration rule, but all systems would be required to do the five-year survey of their programs.

More information on the proposed rule can be obtained from Sean McElheny at EPA by calling 202/260-1387.

AGREEMENT from page 1

ter from CBO director Robert Reischauer, who warned that preparing cost estimates for the private sector would be "expensive and time-consuming" and would "significantly slow the legislative process."

According to Reischauer, providing cost estimates for the private sector would require 60 additional staff members at an additional cost of \$6 million per year. In spite of the committee leadership's opposition, the amendment was adopted by a vote of 9-5.

Just minutes before the committee adjourned, members also approved a second troublesome amendment offered by Senator Carl Levin (D-Mich.). Levin's amendment would change the expiration date of the bill from Sept. 30, 2000 to Sept. 30, 1998, or whenever Congress fails to appropriate adequate funds for CBO to assess the impact of mandates.

The latter part of the Levin amendment significantly undermines the validity of the bill, particularly since it is unclear what constitutes adequate funds and who makes that decision. Unless modified, this amendment could kill the Kempthorne-Glenn proposal at any time a determination is made that CBO is not adequately funded.

Since the approval of the bill, the committee staff has been trying to clarify the issues surrounding the Levin amendment. At the time of its passage, it was unclear whether committee members understood what the amendment meant. According to staff, some members understood the amendment to mean that if adequate funds are not provided, the CBO would not be required to do the cost estimates for the private sector, not the public and private sectors as Levin understood.

NACo and other public interest groups are working to get this issue clarified and resolved before the bill is considered on the Senate floor.

TEXT OF LETTER SUPPORTING MANDATE RELIEF

Executive Office of the Management
Office of Management and Budget
Washington, D.C. 20505

The Honorable John Glenn
United States Senate
Washington, D.C. 20510

Dear Senator Glenn:

With the Committee mark-up tomorrow of the unfunded mandates bill, I wanted to express the Administration's support for your efforts to fashion a bi-partisan compromise on this issue. The Administration believes it is important to move the legislative process forward and encourages the Committee to approve your proposal.

As you know, the Administration has been very supportive of your work. Members of my staff and others from the White House have participated in extensive discussions with members of your staff and the staff of other Members of Congress to help bring about this result. The compromise that has been crafted will improve the process that deals with the issue of unfunded mandates without increasing the gridlock that the President was elected to eliminate.

We remain committed to resolving any issues that arise as the legislative process continues, but want to assure you of our appreciation and support for what you have accomplished thus far.

Sincerely,

Leon E. Panetta
Director

President Clinton unveils welfare reform proposal

NACo supports increased funding; nixes limits on immigrant eligibility

By Marilina Sanz
associate legislative director

President Clinton's welfare reform proposal, unveiled June 14, received mixed reviews from NACo President Barbara Sheen Todd, a strong advocate for children and families.

In a statement issued to the media, Todd applauded the proposal's increased funding for education, training, child support enforcement and child care for low-income families. However, she also expressed strong opposition to many of the financing provisions, namely a cap on the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) Emergency Assistance Program and provisions that would limit immigrants' current eligibility for some federal assistance programs.

Clinton's proposal would cost \$9.3 billion over the next five years.

Funding increases

The president's plan provides additional funding for the Job Opportunities and Basic Skills (JOBS) Program, the At-Risk Child Care Program, and child support enforcement. The plan will also increase the federal matching rate for these programs. Please note that the information on

the matching rates is from previous drafts and may change in the actual legislative proposal.

The JOBS Program would receive an additional \$2.8 billion over five years. Under current law, this capped entitlement would receive \$1 billion in FY96. The president's proposal would increase the FY96 funding to \$1.75 billion, and would rise to \$1.9 billion by FY99.

The federal matching rate for all JOBS expenditures would increase to 70 percent. Under current law, the federal matching rate is 60 percent for direct costs and 50 percent for administrative costs.

Federal child care expenditures would also increase. The proposal assumes additional child care spending of \$2.7 billion over five years for participants in the JOBS and WORK programs.

There is also a proposed increase of \$1.5 billion over five years for the At-Risk Child Care Program. This program, which helps the working poor, is currently capped at \$300 million, and would increase to \$1 billion by 1999 in the president's proposal. This expansion would include a set-aside to increase the supply of child care for infants and toddlers.

The proposal also includes an additional \$600 million over five years for child support enforcement and demonstrations. The federal matching rate for child support enforcement direct costs is expected to increase from the current 66 percent to 75 percent.

Financing provisions

The largest source of financing in the president's plan comes from limiting SSI, AFDC, Food Stamp, and in some instances, Medicaid eligibility for non-citizens (\$3.7 billion).

These reductions would shift costs to those states with large immigrant populations: Arizona, California, Florida, Illinois, New Jersey, New York and Texas. In many of these states, county governments have the primary responsibility for general assistance.

The second largest cut is a cap on a state's AFDC Emergency Assistance Program (\$1.6 billion).

This is an open-ended entitlement program with optional state participation, and a 50 percent federal match.

Program funds are used for a variety of purposes, such as helping families who have lost their homes in cases of natural disasters, and preventing homelessness by helping pay

overdue rent and utility bills. In many instances, the use of emergency assistance helps prevent the use of more costly federal programs.

Time limits

The president's proposal would establish a 24-month lifetime on AFDC benefits for adult recipients. Those people who cannot find unsubsidized employment after two years of benefits and participation in the JOBS Program would have a work requirement in order to continue receiving cash benefits.

Those who exhaust their time limits and leave welfare for an extended period of time may qualify for another six months of assistance if they lose their jobs.

Teen parents

Minor parents would be required to live with their parents or with another responsible adult if there is a danger of abuse. School-age parents receiving AFDC would be required to participate in the JOBS Program, where their main activity is expected to be education.

The 24-month time limit would not go into effect until the teenage parent becomes 18.

Parents under the age of 20 would

have to receive case management services, which can be paid out of the JOBS administrative cost.

Counties have expressed concern as to whether there will be enough funding in the program to pay for this component, which is not now practiced in many areas and would therefore require extensive staff training.

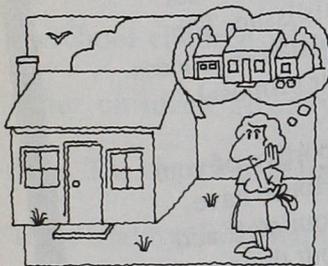
WORK Program

The WORK Program would provide paid job assignments to recipients who have reached the 24-month time limit and have not found unsubsidized employment.

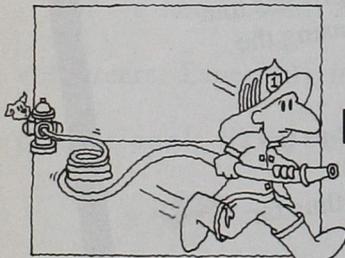
WORK assignments could include public sector jobs, subsidized private sector jobs, and subsidized not-for-profit sector jobs, to name a few. Each WORK assignment would last 12 months, after which the participant would be expected to engage in job search. Child care would be guaranteed, as will other support services.

The Administration is proposing \$1.2 billion for this program. Its cost would be matched at the same rate as the enhanced JOBS match. The cost of wages for the WORK participants, including those in private sector slots,

See WELFARE, page 11



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WELFARE from page 10

would be matched at the Medicaid rate, which varies from state to state.

Phase-in

The Administration proposes to phase in the new requirements beginning with recipients born after Dec. 31, 1971, about one-third of the caseload in 1996. The Administration estimates that with this phase-in, half the adult recipients will be included by 2000; two-thirds by 2004.

Program changes

Job search will be a major component. All new adult recipients in the phased-in group who are determined to be job-ready and those minor parents who have completed high school will be required to perform job search as soon as the benefit application is approved, or at state option, from the date of application.

States will be given the option to eliminate current AFDC eligibility requirements that often discriminate against two-parent couples. The rules on participation in degree-granting institutions will also be changed to encourage educational advancement.

Child support enforcement

For a state to receive performance-based incentives, there will be a new paternity establishment measure, yet to be determined, that will take into account the number of paternities established in all cases

where children are born to an unmarried mother.

Mothers who apply for AFDC must provide names and other information that can be used to locate the father. There will be good-cause exemptions in special circumstances. Once the mother has cooperated, states would have one year to establish paternity.

The federal role would be expanded to help locate absent fathers and collect overdue payments. There would be a national clearinghouse that would include a National Child Support Registry, a National Directory of New Hires and an expanded Federal Parent Locator Service. Child support enforcement agencies would also be given greater access to federal data, such as Internal Revenue Service information.

Program simplification and coordination

NACo supports the recommendations of the Welfare Simplification and Coordination Advisory Committee and the American Public Welfare Association's Program Coordination Task Force.

The president's proposal incorporates several of these recommendations, such as providing uniform treatment of resources in the AFDC and Food Stamp programs where appropriate. These provisions can reduce the time that welfare workers devote

to paperwork and give them more time to help families.

The president's proposal also includes several provisions that would coordinate other federal programs with the JOBS Program. States that implement one-stop shopping under the proposed Reemployment Act of 1994 would have to include

the JOBS Program.

The Administration also plans to make School-to-Work and JOBS program participation requirements compatible; ensure that JOBS participants can take advantage of the new national service program; and give greater access to Pell grants, student loans and the Job Corps.

Congressional prospects

The president's program has been criticized as not going fast enough by conservatives and being too stringent by many liberals. Congress is expected to devote most of this session to passing health care reform and is not likely to have time for welfare reform.



Photo by Bob Fogel

Bucks County (Pa.) Commissioner Andy Warren (c) and Representative Bob Borski (D-Pa.) listen to Chairman Norm Mineta (D-Calif.) of the House Public Works and Transportation Committee at a breakfast for the leadership of the Public Works and Transportation Committee, hosted by the Rebuild America Coalition. Warren took over as chair of the Rebuild America Coalition earlier this year. Rebuild America is a national group which promotes infrastructure investment. Also in attendance at the breakfast were Representative Bob Wise (D-W.Va.) and Representative Thomas Petri (R-Wis.).

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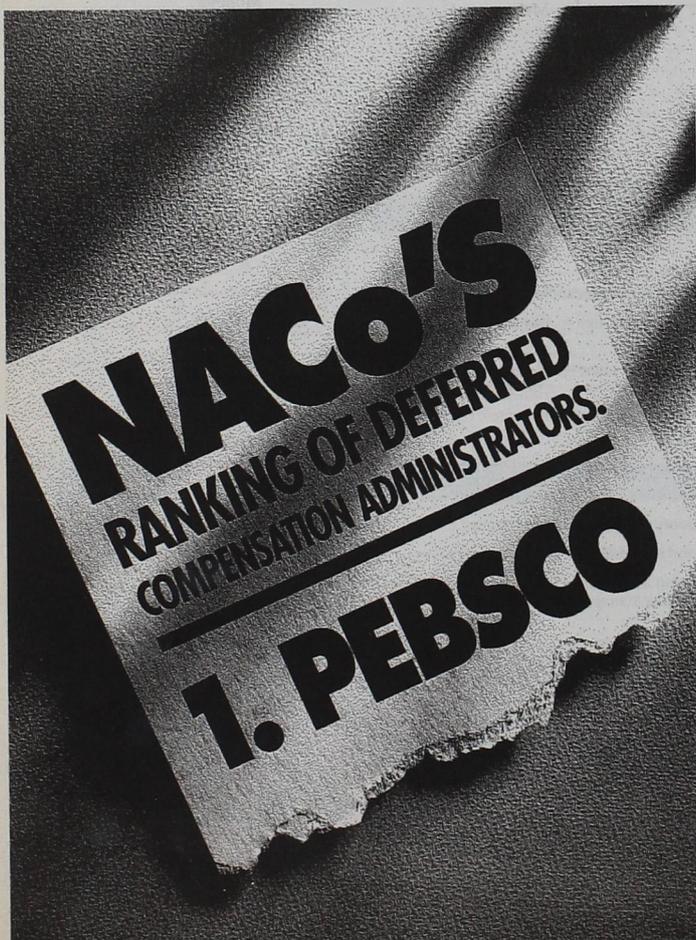


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NACo's 1994 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Member counties and vote allocations

Alabama		Fairbanks North Star		Clay		Kern			
Counties	Votes	Counties	Votes	Counties	Votes	Counties	Votes		
Autauga	2	Lauderdale	3	Fairbanks North Star	3	Clay	1	Kern	18
Baldwin	4	Lawrence	1	Haines	1	Craighead	3	Kings	4
Barbour	1	Lee	3	Juneau	1	Franklin	1	Lassen	1
Bibb	1	Limestone	2	Kenai Peninsula	2	Grant	1	Los Angeles	64
Blount	2	Lowndes	1	Kodiak Island	1	Greene	2	Marin	8
Bullock	1	Macon	1	6 Counties		Independence	1	Mariposa	1
Butler	1	Madison	8	16 Votes		Jefferson	3	Merced	6
Calhoun	4	Marion	1	Arizona		Little River	1	Modoc	1
Chambers	2	Marshall	3	Counties		Madison	1	Mono	1
Chilton	2	Mobile	12	Votes		Mississippi	2	Monterey	12
Choctaw	1	Monroe	1	Apache	2	Montgomery	1	Napa	4
Clarke	1	Montgomery	7	Coconino	4	Perry	1	Nevada	3
Cleburne	1	Morgan	4	Gila	2	Phillips	1	Placer	6
Coffee	2	Perry	1	Graham	1	Polk	1	Plumas	1
Colbert	2	Pickens	1	Greenlee	1	Pulaski	11	Riverside	37
Conecuh	1	Pike	1	La Paz	1	Sebastian	4	Sacramento	33
Coosa	1	Randolph	1	Maricopa	64	Sevier	4	San Bernardino	45
Crenshaw	1	Russell	2	Mohave	3	Sharp	1	San Diego	64
Cullman	3	Shelby	4	Navajo	3	St. Francis	1	San Francisco	23
Dale	2	St. Clair	2	Pinal	4	Union	2	San Luis Obispo	7
Dallas	2	Sumter	1	Santa Cruz	1	Washington	4	San Mateo	21
De Kalb	2	Talladega	3	Yavapai	4	Woodruff	1	Santa Clara	48
Elmore	2	Tallapoosa	2	Yuma	4	26 Counties		Shasta	5
Escambia	2	Tuscaloosa	5	13 Counties		49 Votes		Sierra	1
Franklin	1	Walker	3	94 Votes		California		Siskiyou	2
Geneva	1	Washington	1	Arkansas		Counties		Sonoma	13
Greene	1	Wilcox	1	Counties		Votes		Stanislaus	12
Hale	1	59 Counties		Baxter	1	Amador	1	Tuolumne	2
Henry	1	149 Votes		Boone	1	Calaveras	2	Ventura	22
Houston	3	Alaska		Carroll	1	El Dorado	4	35 Counties	
Jackson	2	Counties		Chicot	1	Humboldt	4	481 Votes	
Jefferson	21	Anchorage	8	Colorado		Imperial	4	Counties	
				Counties		Inyo	1	Votes	
								Adams	9



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NACo's 1994 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Member counties and vote allocations

Alamosa	1
Arapahoe	13
Archuleta	1
Baca	1
Bent	1
Boulder	8
Chaffee	1
Clear Creek	1
Conejos	1
Custer	1
Douglas	2
Eagle	1
El Paso	13
Fremont	1
Grand	1
Gunnison	1
Huerfano	1
Jackson	1
Jefferson	14
Kiowa	1
La Plata	2
Lake	1
Larimer	6
Lincoln	1
Mineral	1
Moffat	1
Montezuma	1
Montrose	1
Morgan	1
Otero	1
Ouray	1
Park	1
Phillips	1
Pitkin	1
Prowers	1
Pueblo	4
Rio Blanco	1
Rio Grande	1
Saguache	1
San Miguel	1
Summit	1
Teller	1
Washington	1
Weld	5
Yuma	1

Jackson	2
Lee	11
Leon	7
Manatee	7
Martin	4
Monroe	3
Nassau	2
Okaloosa	5
Orange	22
Osceola	4
Palm Beach	28
Pasco	9
Pinellas	27
Polk	13
Putnam	3
Santa Rosa	3
Sarasota	9
Seminole	10
St. Johns	3
St. Lucie	5
Sumter	1
Suwannee	1
Volusia	12
Walton	1

41 Counties 379 Votes

Georgia

Counties	Votes
Appling	1
Baker	1
Baldwin	2
Barrow	1
Bartow	2
Ben Hill	1
Bibb	5
Bleckley	1
Brantley	1
Brooks	1
Bryan	1
Burke	1
Butts	1
Candler	1
Charlton	1
Chatham	7
Chattahoochee	1
Chattooga	1
Cherokee	3
Clarke	3
Clayton	6
Cobb	15
Colquitt	2
Columbia	3
Cook	1
Coweta	2
Crisp	1
Dade	1
Dawson	1
De Kalb	18
Dougherty	4
Early	1
Emanuel	1
Evans	13
Fayette	2
Floyd	3
Forsyth	2
Fulton	21
Glynn	2
Gordon	2
Greene	1
Gwinnett	12
Habersham	1
Hall	3
Hancock	1
Haralson	1
Harris	1
Heard	1
Henry	2

Counties	Votes
Kent	4
New Castle	14
Sussex	4

Delaware

4 Counties 22 Votes

Counties	Votes
Bradford	1
Brevard	13
Broward	40
Citrus	3
Clay	4
Dade	61
De Soto	1
Duval	22
Gilchrist	1
Glades	1
Hamilton	1
Hendry	1
Hernando	4
Highlands	3
Hillsborough	27
Holmes	1
Indian River	3

Florida

4 Counties 22 Votes

Houston	3
Irwin	1
Jackson	1
Jasper	1
Jeff Davis	1
Jefferson	1
Jenkins	1
Lanier	1
Lincoln	1
Lowndes	3
Lumpkin	1
Macon	1
Madison	1
McDuffie	1
Newton	2
Oconee	1
Oglethorpe	1
Peach	1
Pickens	1
Pierce	1
Polk	2
Pulaski	1
Rabun	1
Richmond	6
Rockdale	2
Spalding	2
Sumter	1
Tattnall	1
Taylor	1
Toombs	1
Towns	1
Treutlen	1
Troup	2
Twiggs	1
Union	1
Upson	1
Ware	2
Warren	1
Washington	1
Wayne	1
Wheeler	1
Wilkinson	1
Worth	1

92 Counties 206 Votes

Hawaii

Counties	Votes
Hawaii	4
Honolulu	27
Kauai	2
Maui	4

4 Counties 37 Votes

Idaho

Counties	Votes
Adams	1
Bannock	3
Bingham	2
Blaine	1
Boise	1
Bonner	1
Bonneville	3
Boundary	1
Caribou	1
Cassia	1
Clark	1
Clearwater	1
Custer	1
Franklin	1
Fremont	1
Gem	1
Gooding	1
Idaho	1
Jefferson	1

Jerome	1
Latah	1
Lemhi	1
Lewis	1
Lincoln	1
Madison	1
Minidoka	1
Nez Perce	2
Oneida	1
Owyhee	1
Payette	1
Power	1
Shoshone	1
Twin Falls	2
Valley	1
Washington	1

35 Counties 42 Votes

Illinois

Counties	Votes
Champaign	6
Christian	2
Cook	64
De Kalb	3
De Witt	1
Du Page	25
Kane	10
Lake	17
Lee	2
Macon	4
Madison	8
Mason	1
McHenry	6
McLean	5
Peoria	6
Piatt	1
St. Clair	9
Tazewell	4
Washington	1
Will	12
Winnebago	8

21 Counties 195 Votes

Indiana

Counties	Votes
Blackford	1
Elkhart	5
Hamilton	4
Hendricks	3
Jackson	2
La Porte	4
Madison	5
Marion	26
Newton	1
Owen	1
Parke	1
Pike	1
Vanderburgh	6
Warren	1
Wayne	3

15 Counties 64 Votes

Iowa

Counties	Votes
Adair	1
Allamakee	1
Benton	1
Black Hawk	4
Boone	1
Bremer	1
Buena Vista	1
Butler	1

Calhoun	1
Cedar	1
Cerro Gordo	2
Cherokee	1
Chickasaw	1
Clay	1
Clayton	1
Clinton	2
Delaware	1
Dickinson	1
Dubuque	3
Emmet	1
Fayette	1
Floyd	1
Franklin	1
Fremont	1
Greene	1
Grundy	1
Hamilton	1
Hancock	1
Henry	1
Howard	1
Humboldt	1
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Johnson	4
Jones	1
Kossuth	1
Lee	2
Linn	6
Louisa	1
Lucas	1
Lyon	1
Mahaska	1
Marshall	2
Monona	1
Muscatine	2
Osceola	1
Palo Alto	1
Plymouth	1
Pocahontas	1
Polk	11
Sac	1
Scott	5
Shelby	1
Sioux	1
Story	3
Tama	1
Van Buren	1
Warren	2
Washington	1
Webster	2
Winnebago	1
Winneshek	1
Woodbury	4
Worth	1
Wright	1

65 Counties 104 Votes

Kansas

Counties	Votes
Anderson	1
Atchison	1
Barber	1
Barton	1
Butler	2
Chase	1
Cherokee	1
Cheyenne	1
Clay	1
Cloud	1
Coffey	1
Comanche	1
Crawford	2
Decatur	1
Dickinson	1
Douglas	3

NACo's 1994 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Member counties and vote allocations

Edwards	1
Ellis	1
Finney	2
Franklin	1
Geary	1
Graham	1
Grant	1
Gray	1
Hamilton	1
Harvey	1
Haskell	1
Jackson	1
Jefferson	1
Jewell	1
Johnson	12
Kearny	1
Leavenworth	3
Linn	1
Logan	1
Lyon	2
Marion	1
Marshall	1
McPherson	1
Meade	1
Miami	1
Mitchell	1
Montgomery	2
Morris	1
Morton	1
Nemaha	1
Ness	1
Norton	1
Osage	1
Osborne	1
Ottawa	1
Phillips	1
Pottawatomie	1
Pratt	1
Reno	2
Republic	1
Rice	1
Riley	3
Rooks	1
Saline	2
Scott	1
Sedgwick	13
Seward	1
Stanton	1
Stevens	1
Sumner	1
Thomas	1
Washington	1
Wichita	1
Wyandotte	6

70 Counties 111 Votes

Kentucky

Counties	Votes
Allen	1
Barren	2
Boone	2
Bourbon	1
Boyle	1
Breckinridge	1
Bullitt	2
Butler	1
Campbell	3
Clark	1
Clay	1
Daviess	3
Franklin	2
Garrard	1
Grant	1
Hancock	1
Harlan	2
Harrison	1
Jefferson	21
Kenton	5

41 Counties 107 Votes

Maine

Counties	Votes
Hancock	2
Lincoln	1
Oxford	2
Piscataquis	1

4 Counties 6 Votes

Maryland

Counties	Votes
Allegany	3
Anne Arundel	14
Baltimore	22
Baltimore City	24
Calvert	2
Caroline	1
Carroll	4
Cecil	3
Perry	4
Charles	3
Dorchester	1
Frederick	5
Rowan	1
Garrett	1
Harford	6
Howard	6
Kent	1
Montgomery	24
Prince George's	23
Queen Anne's	2
Somerset	1
St. Mary's	3
Talbot	1
Washington	4
Wicomico	3
Worcester	2

24 Counties 160 Votes

Massachusetts

Counties	Votes
Barnstable	1
Bristol	1
Essex	1
Middlesex	1
Norfolk	1

5 Counties 5 Votes

Michigan

Counties	Votes
Antrim	1
Baraga	1
Benzie	1
Berrien	6
Cass	2
Charlevoix	1
Cheboygan	1
Chippewa	2
Clinton	2
Delta	2
Dickinson	1
Eaton	3
Emmet	1
Genesee	14
Gogebic	1
Grand Traverse	3
Griatiot	2
Hillsdale	2
Huron	2
Ingham	9
Iron	1
Isabella	2
Jackson	5
Kalamazoo	8
Kent	16
Lake	1
Lapeer	3
Leelanau	1
Lenawee	3
Livingston	4
Macomb	23
Menominee	1
Midland	3
Piסקaukee	1
Monroe	5
Montcalm	2

Montmorency	1
Muskegon	5
Newaygo	2
Oakland	35
Oceana	1
Ontonagon	1
Osceola	1
Otsego	1
Ottawa	6
Saginaw	7
Schoolcraft	1
Shiawassee	3
St. Clair	5
Todd	2
Washtenaw	9
Wayne	64
Wexford	1

53 Counties 281 Votes

Minnesota

Counties	Votes
Aitkin	1
Anoka	8
Becker	1
Beltrami	2
Benton	1
Big Stone	1
Blue Earth	2
Brown	1
Carlton	1
Carver	2
Cass	1
Chippewa	1
Chisago	1
Clay	2
Clearwater	1
Cook	1
Cottonwood	1
Crow Wing	2
Dakota	9
Dodge	1
Douglas	1
Faribault	1
Fillmore	1
Freeborn	2
Goodhue	2
Hennepin	33
Houston	1
Hubbard	1
Isanti	1
Itasca	2
Jackson	1
Kanabec	3
Kandiyohi	2
Kitson	1
Lac Qui Parle	1
Lake	1
Lake Of The Wood	1
Le Sueur	1
Lincoln	1
Lyon	1
Marshall	1
Martin	1
McLeod	2
Meeker	1
Morrison	1
Mower	2
Murray	1
Nicollet	1
Nobles	1
Norman	1
Olmsted	4
Pennington	1
Pine	1
Pipestone	1
Polk	2
Ramsey	16

Red Lake	1
Redwood	1
Renville	1
Rice	2
Rock	1
Roseau	1
Scott	2
Sherburne	2
Sibley	1
St. Louis	7
Stearns	4
Steele	1
Stevens	1
Todd	1
Traverse	1
Wabasha	1
Waseca	1
Washington	5
Watsonwan	1
Wilkin	1
Winona	2
Wright	3
Yellow Medicine	1

79 Counties 175 Votes

Mississippi

Counties	Votes
Adams	2
Bolivar	2
Calhoun	1
Claiborne	1
Covington	1
De Soto	3
Forrest	3
Grenada	1
Harrison	6
Hinds	8
Humphreys	1
Jackson	4
Jasper	1
Jefferson Davis	1
Jones	2
Kemper	1
Lauderdale	3
Leflore	2
Madison	2
Monroe	2
Panola	1
Pearl River	2
Quitman	1
Rankin	3
Scott	1
Sharkey	1
Simpson	1
Sunflower	2
Tate	1
Tishomingo	1
Union	1
Walthall	1
Warren	2
Washington	3
Wayne	1
Yazoo	1

36 Counties 70 Votes

Missouri

Counties	Votes
Audrain	1
Benton	1
Boone	4
Cape Girardeau	2
Carter	1
Chariton	1
Clay	5
Clinton	1

NACo's 1994 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Member counties and vote allocations

Cooper	1
Crawford	1
Dallas	1
Davies	1
Dent	1
Franklin	3
Henry	1
Iron	1
Jefferson	6
Lewis	1
Lincoln	1
Macon	1
Marion	1
Monroe	1
Oregon	1
Ozark	1
Perry	1
Phelps	2
Putnam	1
Randolph	1
Ray	1
Scott	2
St. Charles	7
St. Louis	32
Taney	1
Texas	1

34 Counties 88 Votes

Montana

Counties	Votes
Beaverhead	1
Blaine	1
Broadwater	1
Carbon	1
Chouteau	1
Custer	1
Dawson	1
Deer Lodge	1
Fallon	1
Fergus	1
Flathead	2
Gallatin	2
Glacier	1
Granite	1
Hill	1
Jefferson	1
Judith Basin	1
Lewis And Clark	2
Lincoln	1
Madison	1
McCone	1
Meagher	1
Missoula	3
Musselshell	1
Park	1
Phillips	1
Powell	1
Ravalli	1
Richland	1
Roosevelt	1
Rosebud	1
Sanders	1
Sheridan	1
Teton	1
Wibaux	1
Yellowstone	4

36 Counties 44 Votes

Nebraska

Counties	Votes
Banner	1
Boone	1
Buffalo	2
Cass	1
Cuming	1

Custer	1
Dawson	1
Douglas	14
Hall	2
Hamilton	1
Holt	1
Howard	1
Keith	1
Nemaha	1
Otoe	1
Phelps	1
Saline	1
Sarpy	4
Saunders	1
Scotts Bluff	2
Seward	1
Stanton	1
Washington	1
Wayne	1

24 Counties 43 Votes

Nevada

Counties	Votes
Carson City	2
Churchill	1
Clark	24
Douglas	1
Elko	2
Esmeralda	1
Eureka	1
Humboldt	1
Lander	1
Lincoln	1
Lyon	1
Mineral	1
Nye	1
Pershing	1
Storey	1
Washoe	9
White Pine	1

17 Counties 50 Votes

New Hampshire

Counties	Votes
Belknap	2
Carroll	2
Coos	2
Grafton	2
Hillsborough	2
Merrimack	2
Rockingham	2
Sullivan	2

8 Counties 16 Votes

New Jersey

Counties	Votes
Atlantic	8
Burlington	13
Cape May	3
Cumberland	5
Essex	25
Gloucester	8
Hudson	18
Mercer	11
Middlesex	22
Monmouth	18
Salem	3
Somerset	8
Union	16

13 Counties 158 Votes

New Mexico

Counties	Votes
Bernalillo	16
Catron	1
Chaves	2
Cibola	1
Colfax	1
Curry	2
De Baca	1
Dona Ana	5
Eddy	2
Grant	1
Lincoln	1
Los Alamos	1
Luna	1
McKinley	2
Mora	1
Otero	2
Quay	1
Rio Arriba	2
San Juan	3
Sandoval	2
Santa Fe	4
Sierra	1
Socorro	1
Taos	1
Torrance	1
Union	1
Valencia	2

27 Counties 59 Votes

New York

Counties	Votes
Broome	7
Cattaraugus	3
Chemung	3
Clinton	3
Dutchess	9
Erie	31
Essex	2
Genesee	2
Greene	2
Hamilton	1
Jefferson	4
Monroe	23
New York City	26
Niagara	7
Onondaga	15
Orange	10
Oswego	4
Rensselaer	5
Rochland	9
Schenectady	5
Seneca	2
Steuben	4
Suffolk	42
Sullivan	3
Ulster	6
Westchester	28

26 Counties 256 Votes

North Carolina

Counties	Votes
Alamance	4
Alexander	1
Alleghany	1
Anson	1
Ashe	1
Avery	1
Beaufort	2
Bertie	1
Bladen	1
Brunswick	2
Buncombe	6
Burke	3

Cabarrus	4
Caldwell	3
Camden	1
Carteret	2
Caswell	1
Catawba	4
Chatham	2
Cherokee	1
Chowan	1
Clay	1
Cleveland	3
Columbus	2
Craven	3
Cumberland	9
Currituck	1
Dare	1
Davidson	4
Davie	1
Duplin	2
Durham	6
Edgecombe	2
Forsyth	9
Franklin	2
Gaston	6
Gates	1
Graham	1
Granville	2
Greene	1
Guilford	11
Halifax	2
Harnett	3
Haywood	2
Henderson	3
Hertford	1
Hoke	1
Hyde	1
Iredell	3
Jackson	1
Johnston	3
Jones	1
Lee	2
Lenoir	2
Lincoln	2
Macon	1
Madison	1
Martin	1
McDowell	2
Mecklenburg	17
Mitchell	1
Montgomery	1
Moore	2
Nash	3
New Hanover	4
Northampton	1
Onslow	5
Orange	3
Pamlico	1
Pasquotank	1
Pender	1
Perquimans	1
Person	1
Pitt	4
Polk	1
Randolph	4
Richmond	2
Robeson	4
Rockingham	3
Rowan	4
Rutherford	2
Sampson	2
Scotland	2
Stanly	2
Stokes	2
Surry	2
Swain	1
Transylvania	1
Tyrrell	1
Union	3
Vance	2

Wake	14
Warren	1
Washington	1
Watauga	2
Wayne	4
Wilkes	2
Wilson	3
Yadkin	1
Yancey	1

100 Counties 256 Votes

North Dakota

Counties	Votes
Adams	1
Barnes	1
Billings	1
Bottineau	1
Bowman	1
Burleigh	2
Cass	4
Cavalier	1
Dickey	1
Divide	1
Dunn	1
Eddy	1
Emmons	1
Foster	1
Grand Forks	3
Hettinger	1
LaMoure	1
McHenry	1
McKenzie	1
McLean	1
Mercer	1
Morton	1
Nelson	1
Pembina	1
Ramsey	1
Ransom	1
Renville	1
Richland	1
Rolette	1
Sargent	1
Steele	1
Towner	1
Traill	1

33 Counties 39 Votes

Ohio

Counties	Votes
Allen	4
Ashland	2
Ashtabula	4
Athens	2
Auglaize	2
Belmont	3
Butler	10
Clermont	5
Clinton	2
Crawford	2
Cuyahoga	45
Delaware	3
Erie	3
Fairfield	4
Fayette	1
Franklin	31
Gallia	1
Geauga	3
Greene	5
Hamilton	28
Jefferson	3
Lake	7
Lawrence	2
Logan	2
Lucas	15

NACo's 1994 ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Member counties and vote allocations

Mahoning	9
Marion	3
Medina	4
Mercer	2
Miami	3
Montgomery	19
Muskingum	3
Ottawa	2
Pike	1
Preble	2
Ross	3
Sandusky	2
Scioto	3
Seneca	2
Shelby	2
Summit	17
Trumbull	8
Tuscarawas	3
Union	2
Van Wert	1
Warren	4
Wyandot	1

47 Counties 285 Votes

Oklahoma

Counties	Votes
Beckham	1
Blaine	1
Cimarron	1
Cleveland	6
Custer	1
Jackson	1
Le Flore	2
Logan	1
Love	1
Major	1
Mayes	2
Oklahoma	19
Osage	2
Pawnee	1
Sequoyah	2
Stephens	2
Texas	1
Tulsa	16
Washington	2

19 Counties 63 Votes

Oregon

Counties	Votes
Baker	1
Benton	3
Clackamas	9
Clatsop	2
Columbia	2
Coos	2
Crook	1
Curry	1
Deschutes	3
Douglas	3
Grant	1
Harney	1
Hood River	1
Jackson	5
Jefferson	1
Josephine	2
Klamath	2
Lake	1
Lane	9
Lincoln	2
Linn	3
Malheur	1
Marion	8
Morrow	1
Multnomah	19
Polk	2
Sherman	1

Tillamook	1
Umatilla	2
Union	1
Wallowa	1
Wasco	1
Washington	10
Yamhill	3

34 Counties 106 Votes

Pennsylvania

Counties	Votes
Adams	3
Allegheny	42
Beaver	6
Berks	11
Bradford	2
Bucks	18
Butler	5
Carbon	2
Centre	4
Chester	12
Clinton	2
Columbia	2
Cumberland	7
Dauphin	8
Delaware	18
Elk	2
Erie	9
Forest	1
Jefferson	2
Juniata	1
Lackawanna	7
Lancaster	14
Lehigh	10
Mercer	4
Monroe	4
Northampton	8
Northumberland	4
Perry	2
Philadelphia	50
Pike	1
Schuylkill	5
Somerset	3
Susquehanna	2
Union	2
Venango	2
Warren	2
Washington	7
Westmoreland	12
Wyoming	1
York	11

40 Counties 308 Votes

South Carolina

Counties	Votes
Bamberg	1
Barnwell	1
Beaufort	3
Berkeley	5
Charleston	10
Chester	2
Clarendon	1
Colleton	1
Darlington	2
Dillon	1
Dorchester	3
Edgefield	1
Fairfield	1
Florence	4
Georgetown	2
Greenville	11
Greenwood	2
Hampton	1
Horry	5
Kershaw	2
Lancaster	2

Laurens	2
Lexington	6
Marion	2
McCormick	1
Newberry	2
Oconee	2
Orangeburg	3
Richland	9
Spartanburg	8
Sumter	4
Union	1
Williamsburg	2
York	5

34 Counties 109 Votes

South Dakota

Counties	Votes
Beadle	1
Bennett	1
Bon Homme	1
Brown	2
Brule	1
Butte	1
Charles Mix	1
Clay	1
Codington	1
Corson	1
Custer	1
Davison	1
Deuel	1
Dewey	1
Douglas	1
Fall River	1
Faulk	1
Hand	1
Hughes	1
Hutchinson	1
Jerauld	1
Lake	1
Lawrence	1
Lincoln	1
Lyman	1
Marshall	1
McCook	1
McPherson	1
Meade	1
Miner	1
Minnehaha	4
Pennington	3
Perkins	1
Sanborn	1
Turner	1
Union	1
Walworth	1
Ziebach	1

38 Counties 44 Votes

Tennessee

Counties	Votes
Anderson	3
Bradley	3
Cumberland	2
Dickson	2
Fayette	2
Franklin	1
Gibson	2
Hamilton	9
Hardeman	1
Hardin	1
Hawkins	2
Haywood	2
Jefferson	2
Knox	11
Lauderdale	1
Lawrence	2
Loudon	1
Macon	1

Madison	3
Marion	1
McMinn	2
Montgomery	4
Obion	1
Overton	1
Perry	1
Rutherford	4
Scott	1
Sevier	2
Shelby	26
Smith	1
Sumner	4
Washington	3
Weakley	2
Williamson	3

34 Counties 106 Votes

Texas

Counties	Votes
Anderson	2
Andrews	1
Aransas	1
Archer	1
Bandera	1
Bastrop	2
Baylor	1
Bee	1
Bell	7
Bexar	38
Bosque	1
Brooks	1
Caldwell	1
Calhoun	1
Cameron	9
Carson	1
Cass	1
Chambers	1
Cochran	1
Collin	9
Comal	2
Comanche	1
Concho	1
Crane	1
Culberson	1
Dallas	59
Delta	1
Denton	9
DeWitt	1
Dimmit	1
Duval	1
Ellis	3
Erath	1
Fayette	1
Fisher	1
Fort Bend	8
Franklin	1
Frio	1
Gaines	1
Galveston	7
Garza	1
Grayson	3
Gregg	4
Guadalupe	3
Hale	2
Harris	64
Hemphill	1
Hood	1
Hopkins	1
Hutchinson	1
Jasper	1
Jim Hogg	1
Jones	1
Kenedy	1
Kleberg	1
Knox	1
La Salle	1

100 Counties 340 Votes

Utah

Counties	Votes
Beaver	1
Box Elder	2
Cache	3
Carbon	1
Daggett	1
Davis	6
Duchesne	1
Emery	1
Garfield	1
Grand	1
Iron	1
Juab	1
Kane	1
Millard	1
Morgan	1
Piute	1
Rich	1
Salt Lake	23
San Juan	1
Sanpete	1
Sevier	1
Summit	1
Tooele	1
Uintah	1
Utah	9
Wasatch	1
Washington	2
Wayne	1
Weber	5

29 Counties 72 Votes

Immigration debate: looks ugly, but it's inevitable

By Neal R. Peirce
Washington Post Writers Group

(Neal Peirce is a syndicated columnist who writes about local government issues. His columns do not reflect the opinions of County News or the National Association of Counties.)

Political and press reaction ranged from skeptical to hostile when California Gov. Pete Wilson last summer picked up the immigration issue, vocally demanding that the federal government reimburse California for the billions the state is spending on services for illegal immigrants.

Wilson, said critics, was desperately reaching for an issue to escape a dismal 13 percent approval rating brought on by California's deep recession and massive tax increases on Wilson's watch.

The governor also had to face the suspicion of veiled racism that arises any time an Anglo politician starts blaming a big chunk of a state's ills on people of color.

Yet whatever Wilson's motives, he touched off a political and policy chain reaction with implications for both immigration and federal relations between Washington and the states.

Wilson starts with a political demand that Washington pay the \$3.1 billion California claims it will be spending this year to cover California's costs for the education, health care and incarceration of illegal immigrants.

But he's going farther. He's also filing multiple lawsuits against the federal government, trying to recover past costs California has incurred because of Washington's failure to stop a flow of millions of illegal immigrants, mostly by way of illegal penetration across its Mexican border.

The lawsuit argues California's inherent sovereignty and viability are threatened when federal inaction on immigration forces the state to raise billions of dollars a year to pay the costs. Such a huge unfunded mandate pressed down on the state, the suit claims, turns the Constitution into a "suicide pact."

And now Wilson is not nearly the loner on immigration he looked like last summer. One Republican governor — Arizona's Fife Symington — has filed his own suit, alleging that Arizona could have been spared two new prisons if it weren't obliged to incarcerate 1,760 undocumented immigrant felons.

But any partisan tinge to the issue

faded perceptibly April 12 when Florida's Democratic Governor Lawton Chiles filed his state's suit against Washington, claiming, "Federal immigration policy has created a nightmare for state and local government in Florida."

Washington, Chiles demands, should compensate Florida for the \$1.5 billion the state expects to spend over the next two years to educate, imprison and provide health care for some 350,000 undocumented immigrants.

In late May, Texas Governor Ann Richards, another Democrat, joined the push for federal reimbursement. Texas plans legal action demanding reimbursement for education, health and imprisonment costs of illegal immigrants.

"The federal government has really got two choices," says Richards. "One is to enforce the immigration laws. The other is to pay for the costs if they don't."

Now the press for remedial federal action is being taken up by one of America's strongest champions of immigrants and their rights — New York's Mario Cuomo. Cuomo considered but rejected the idea of suing the federal government, even though he had previously complained about

the estimated \$1 billion yearly cost they impose in his state. Cuomo said he'd negotiate with the Clinton Administration for reimbursement. Illinois has also chosen to lobby, not sue, Washington for more aid. Though New Jersey may join Florida's suit.

Look at the demographic charts and it's easy to see why the pressure is mounting so rapidly in these states. California, Florida, Illinois, New York and Texas are home to 85 percent of the nation's estimated 3.2 million illegal immigrants.

The Clinton Administration has now mounted a stiffer border control program, especially along the Mexican border, which may reflect the fact that the five states represent, cumulatively, a massive block of 166 electoral votes.

There's increased talk now in Washington of compensating states more fully for their costs of illegal immigration. But federal outlays of the multibillions required to cover the states' full costs, assuming border enforcement remains as haphazard as it is today, is very doubtful.

So the likeliest result of the political chain reaction that Wilson set off may be much tougher border controls than this immigration-founded

country — at least until now — has been willing to enforce.

The terms of the immigration debate are clearly shifting. We may not like the idea of high fences, klieg lights and semimilitary action along our borders. But the costs of porous borders, the idea that we can be an all-purpose escape valve for the Americas, and to some degree Asia, is finally coming into focus.

"We're moving into the first major national immigration debate in over 100 years," says Dan Stein of the Federation for American Immigration Reform in Washington. "Most people," he suggests, "are going to have to bloom where they're replanted."

The sadness is that by blindfolding ourselves to illegal immigration for so long, we invited today's fiscal standoff and crisis in federalism. Unfortunately, the debate will provide an opportunity for a lot of racist rhetoric to flourish.

Yet today's illegal immigration flow is simply too great to ignore, our wealth too limited to handle the consequences. A former INS official exaggerates — but not too greatly — when he suggests we can "no longer educate, medicate, incarcerate and compensate all the illegals of the world."

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News from the nation's counties

North

PENNSYLVANIA

Ruth Zimmerman, chair of the UNION COUNTY Board of Commissioners, recently announced the withdrawal of a hazardous waste incinerator proposal that the county has opposed for the past four years. Union Pacific Corporation withdrew the proposal citing current market and economic conditions as causes for the decision.

Between 1990 and 1994, Union County spent nearly \$600,000 attempting to defeat the company's application — mostly for legal and technical consultants.

"The key to Union County's success was the unanimous opposition of the regional community, which included economic development organizations, local governments, environmental groups, farmer's organizations, educational institutions and the medical establishment," said Zimmerman. She also said the county "will continue its efforts to change public policy regarding the siting of these facilities in order to assure that other com-

munities do not have to have similar experiences."

Union County recently testified before Congress on the need for minimum federal siting criteria for such facilities.

WISCONSIN

Library was recently named "Library of the Year" by two major publishers, Gale Research, Inc. and *Library Journal*. The national honor — which includes a \$10,000 grant — comes on the heels of statewide recognition as the "Wisconsin Library of the Year" last fall.

"Brown County is exactly the kind of library we want to showcase through the National Library of the Year Award: smart, effective and involved," said Keith Lassner, president and CEO of Gale Research. "They listen to their community, analyze what they hear, and respond with programs that are unique and productive. I can't envision a more fitting winner."

A panel consisting of the *Library Journal* editorial board and

librarians from across the United States selected the winning library based on three criteria: service to the community, creativity and innovation in coping with the changing needs of the American public, and the leadership of the library in creating programs that can be emulated by other libraries.

In addition to the \$10,000 grant, Brown County Library will be featured as the cover story for the June 15 issue of the journal and will be honored with award ceremonies locally and at the American Library Association's national conference.

South

MARYLAND

FREDERICK COUNTY has adopted a new element of the Agricultural Preservation Program by establishing a Critical Farms Program.

The purpose of the Critical Farms Program is to preserve farmland and to promote agriculture in Frederick County, by enabling full-time farmers to acquire farmland at its most critical time — when it is being transferred. "This program will work through county purchase of options on development rights at 75 percent of the appraised easement value," said Tim Blaser, program administrator.

The board of commissioners has allocated \$250,000 for the

program in FY95. Full-time farmers are eligible to apply, provided they have a contract of sale to purchase a farm or have purchased a farm during the previous six months. The farm must also meet the requirements of the Maryland Agricultural Land Preservation Program.

VIRGINIA

The National Academy of Cable Programming has awarded FAIRFAX COUNTY'S Government Channel's "Parks Plus" program its CableACE Award for the best educational cable television series.

The CableACE Award is the "Oscar" of cable television, recognizing excellence and innovation in local programming. There were 750 entries submitted this year; 35 received CableACE awards.

This is the sixth consecutive year that Fairfax County has won at least one award, bringing the total number of first-place awards to eight since the county first entered the competition in 1989.

"Parks Plus" is a 20-minute television series that features the facilities, programs and recreational opportunities of the Fairfax County park system. The winning entry included segments from three programs featuring historical re-enactments, sports, fitness and exercise tips, and naturalist activities. "Parks Plus" is produced by the Department of Consumer Affairs/Cable Programming Division, in cooperation with the Park Authority.

Midwest

MINNESOTA

ANOKA COUNTY welfare reform initiative recently received honors from Partnership Minnesota at a statewide conference hosted at the Hubert H. Humphrey Institute of Public Affairs.

Partnership Minnesota, an organization which develops cooperative relationships among federal, state and local government agencies for quality service to the public, presented Anoka County Commissioner Margaret Langfeld with the 1994 Cooperative Public Service Award. Anoka County was among 10 winners from a list of several hundred nominations for this year's awards.

The county's welfare reform program, Minnesota Parents' Fair Share, helps non-custodial parents of children on public assistance meet their child support obligations. It provides a number of support options for parents, including employment training, through a unique collaboration of local judicial systems, Anoka County Income Maintenance, the Anoka County Job Training Center and a variety of community resources.

"Our chief concern in starting Parents' Fair Share was for children and to give them as much help as possible in their difficult situations," said Langfeld. "However, with Parents' Fair Share, the

Continued on page 19

We invite readers to submit items for
"News from the nation's counties"

Mail to us: c/o County News, 440 First St.,
N.W., Washington, DC 20001

FAX to: 202/393-2630

Notices ... notices ... notices

CONFERENCES

■ Telecommunications, technology and key national issues such as reforming health care, welfare, education and environmental systems will be on the agenda at the **National Governors' Association 86th Annual Meeting** in Boston, Mass., July 16-19.

The theme, "*Partnerships for Progress Through Technology*," focuses on new technologies that range from state-of-the-art applications being used by states to deliver services to futuristic interactive telecommunications.

For registration information, contact the National Governors' Association, Hall of States, 444 North Capitol St., Suite 267, Washington, DC 20001-112, phone: 202/624-5966.

■ "*Revolutionizing Child Support—It's Got Mass Appeal*" is the theme of the **National Child Support Enforcement Association 43rd Annual Training Conference & Exposition**, Aug. 21-25, in Boston, Mass.

The conference will illustrate the changes in store for child support enforcement and requirements for increased and advanced technology, along with the "big picture" policy changes proposed by the Administration and Congress and the "nuts and bolts" operational issues.

To register, contact the National Child Support Enforcement Association, Hall of

States, 400 N. Capitol St., Suite 372, Washington, DC 20001-1521.

■ A training program devoted to elected officials, managers and department heads of county and city governments in Western states is being conducted by the **Office of Government Programs at the University of Arizona**. Creative problem solving, media relations and budgeting for regional economies are some of the subjects that will be covered during the three-day seminar.

Registration is limited to 35 participants and consists of two modules offered annually. The next course, Module I, will take place on Sept. 7-10 in Tucson, Ariz. Tuition costs \$600.

For registration information, contact the Office of Government Programs, The University of Arizona, 2302 E. Speedway, Suite 212, Tucson, AZ 85719, phone: 602/621-2045, fax: 602/621-9022.

■ **The National Council for Urban Economic Development** will host the "*Urban Economic Development Summit: Clinton Administration and Congressional Initiatives*" on Sept. 25-27 in Arlington, Va.

HUD's perspective on economic and community development, environmental concerns and redevelopment, and defense adjustment and conversions will be some of the topics addressed.

For more information, contact: the National Council for Urban Economic Development, 1730 K St., N.W., Suite 915, Washington, DC 20006, phone: 202/223-4734, fax: 202/223-4745.

■ The nation's leading regional association involved in promoting awareness, understanding and development of non-polluting technologies and renewable energy sources will host its **Sixth Annual Sustainable Transportation and Solar and Electric Vehicle Symposium** in Providence, Rhode Island, Oct. 3-5.

The **Northeast Sustainable Energy Association (NESEA)** will conduct in-depth workshops along with concurrently held sessions and an extensive trade show. The trade show will present a broad overview of the electric vehicle (EV) and hybrid electric industry, including EV component manufacturers, utility companies and EV consortia.

To register, contact Northeast Sustainable Energy Association, 23 Ames St., Greenfield, MA 01301, phone: 413/774-6051.

PUBLICATIONS

■ The "*1994 Environmental Engineering Selection Guide*" provides an excellent resource for those seeking to locate environmental engineering experts for consulting assignments. This free guide is now available from the **American Academy of Environmen-**

tal Engineers.

For your free copy, write to: American Academy of Environmental Engineers, 130 Holiday Court, Suite 100, Annapolis, MD 21401.

■ Do you face the challenge of recruiting volunteers and you could be better at it? Do you think you've exhausted your community's resources and don't know where to look next? How can you select the recruiting technique that will bring the best volunteers to your door? Author Susan J. Ellis brings comfort, creativity and comprehensive solutions in her latest book, "*The Volunteer Recruitment Book*."

Energize, Inc.'s newest publication deals with attracting the best volunteers or members who truly meet the needs of an organization. The cost \$18.75.

To order, contact: Energize, Inc., 5450 Wissahickon Ave., Philadelphia, PA 19144, phone: 800/395-9800, fax: 215/438-0434.

■ **The Coalition to Improve Management in State and Local Government** has released a handbook on "*Analytical Methods and Strategies to Improve Management, Organization and Productivity*."

This handbook/guide will assist public managers, staff officers, professional analysts, researchers and instructors in improving performance in their organizations and the federal-state-local system. The cost is \$20 per copy.

For more information, contact: Coalition to Improve Management in State

and Local Government, School of Public and Environmental Affairs, Indiana University, 342 North Senate Ave., 3rd Floor, Indianapolis, IN 46204-1708, phone: 317/261-3011, fax: 317/261-3050.

■ **The University of Arizona, Office of Government Programs**, has just published a study on county-tribal relations that looks at state tax generation on the Navajo Reservation in Coconino County and state tax generated by residents of the Navajo Reservation who make purchases outside the reservation.

"*An Examination of Tax Revenues Generated By the Navajo Nation in Coconino County, Arizona*" reports and analyzes data gathered in a survey of 333 Navajo tribal members and 50 merchants, and from the Arizona Department of Revenue and Arizona Department of Transportation. The cost is \$12 per copy. Contact: AzCAP, Office of Government Programs, 2302 E. Speedway, Suite 212, Tucson, AZ 85718, phone: 602/621-2045, fax: 602/621-9022.

VIDEO

■ **The Bureau For At-Risk Youth** announces a brand-new video titled "*The Sock Club*," which educates children against violence and drug use. This video is designed to inform youngsters while providing them with skills they need to make positive choices.

For more information, contact: The Bureau For At-Risk Youth, 645 New York Ave., Huntington, NY 11743, phone: 1/800/99-YOUTH.

Job market

ADMINISTRATIVE DIRECTOR, BOARD OF RULES AND APPEALS — BROWARD COUNTY, FLA.: Salary range \$45,920 - \$77,582 per year. DOQ. The Board of Rules and Appeals is charged with providing a county wide uniform Building Code and enforcement of it through the building permitting departments of the County and local municipalities, and is also responsible for County wide inspector competency review and certification. The Administrative Director reports to and interacts with the 21 member board, and manages a technical and clerical staff of about ten (10) to provide administrative support. Position requires graduation from an accredited four year college or university with a Bachelors Degree and a minimum of seven years management/ad-

ministrative experience. Masters Degree and prior construction industry/governmental experience preferred. Applicants must submit a resume indicating application for this specific position, to Broward County Personnel Division, Room 508, 115 S. Andrews Ave., Ft. Lauderdale, FL 33301, to arrive NO LATER THAN 4:00 P.M. on August 5, 1994. All resumes are subject to public disclosure under provisions of Florida's public records act. Broward County is an equal opportunity employer and provider of services (minority/female/disabled/veteran).

ASSISTANT COUNTY WELFARE DIRECTOR, SERVICE BUREAU — CONTRA COSTA COUNTY, CALIF.: (Pop. 855,000) Salary open DOQ. Contra Costa

County is located directly east of San Francisco. Position is appt./rpts. to the County Welfare Director. Oversees approx. 290 emp. in the following major prog. areas: child welfare serv., adult protective serv., in-home supportive serv., Area Agency on Aging, volunteer prog., Indep. Living Skills, Living Free and Heritage projects, and info. & referral. Requires BA/BS in bus./pub. admin. soc. work, or rel. field; and 4 yrs. exp. as a 2nd level pub. assistance or serv. prog. supervisor or in admin. capacity with full divisional admin. respon. in a comparable pub. or priv. welfare agency. Need exp. dealing with union representatives. Send resumes by 7/22/94 to Norman Roberts & Associates, Inc., Attn: Norm Roberts, Pres., 1800 Century Park East, #430, Los Angeles, CA 90067-

1507. AA/EEO/ADA.

90067-1507. AA/EEO/ADA.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATIVE OFFICER — MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZ.: (Population: 2.2 million) Salary open DOQ. Maricopa is the 6th largest county in the nation and the population is expected to continue to grow rapidly. The county seat is in Phoenix. The pos. is appt. by/rpts. to a 5-mbr. Board of Supervisors. The county has over 11,000 staff and an oper. budg. of about \$1.1 billion. Requires MBA/MPA and 10 yrs. prog. respon. admin. and mgmt. exp. in a large and complex gov. organization. Private sector exp. would also be a plus. Should have proven exp. in budg./fin. mgmt., productivity improvement, intergov. rel., and org. development. Send res. by 7/26/94 to Norman Roberts & Associates, Inc., Attn: Norm Roberts, Pres., 1800 Century Park East, #430, Los Angeles, CA

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR — HILLSBOROUGH COUNTY, FLA.: Hillsborough County seeks to hire a full time county administrator who shall have executive responsibilities for a staff of 4,000 and a budget of \$1.5 billion. Hillsborough County, located on the west coast of Florida, has a population of 860,000 and has been experiencing a rapid rate of growth in and around its three municipalities, Tampa, Temple Terrace and Plant City. The County Administrator will face numerous challenges for the effective delivery of governmental services. The county's elected board of seven (7) county commissioners is responsible for selecting the county administrator who shall perform the functions as outlined in Article 5 of the county's charter.

Continued on page 20

NEWS FROM

from page 18

parents — and the taxpayers — come winners as well."

Since 1989, Parents' Fair Share has accumulated a significant track record of success. Child support payments made by non-custodial parents rose from \$51 to \$111 per month, and the number of program participants reporting income from earnings increased from 54 percent upon program entry to 89 percent upon completion. Moreover, 36 percent of the participants, after finishing the program, were able to provide for health insurance benefits to their children.

Funding for Parents' Fair Share is provided in part by the McKnight Foundation, the state of Minnesota, the Manpower Demonstration Research Corpo-

ration, the Bush Foundation and federal matching contributions.

West

NEBRASKA

• In its April 26 edition, the *Lincoln Star* published a three-page list containing 4,585 names of individuals delinquent in child support payments in **LANCASTER COUNTY** to draw attention to the social problem.

Publication of the list, compiled from the county district court clerk's records, prompted a flood of calls to the county.

Clerk Marjorie Hart's office spent days explaining that the in-

formation is a matter of public record and, therefore, the newspaper had a right to publish it.

Publishing the list did draw attention to the problem of child support delinquency — esti-

mated to be in excess of \$52 million — and, in some cases, resulted in monetary settlements.

More news from ...

WASHINGTON

An anti-trust settlement against petroleum giants has resulted in at least \$450,000 in additional road funds for Washington's counties. In a case that began in 1977, Washington and several other states alleged the companies conspired to fix prices on gasoline and other petroleum products.

A U.S. District Court judge in Los Angeles is expected later this month to approve a distribution plan for the \$13.5 million the state will receive from the Chev-

ron Corp., Mobile Oil Corp., Shell Oil Co., ARCO, Exxon, Texaco, Union and several other companies.

Of the amount the state expects to receive, the attorney general is recommending that 15 percent — slightly more than \$2 million — be distributed through the motor vehicle excise tax formula. Because counties receive nearly 22 percent of those funds, they will share more than \$450,000 from that distribution.

The attorney general's plan also

proposes to distribute \$9.5 million through the "Power Washington" process, an interagency group created to distribute energy funds from the federal government. This group will have six months to devise its own plan to distribute these portions of the funds.

The projects funded through this process must be related to the consumption of gasoline and fuel, including energy efficiency, public safety, decreasing traffic congestion and reducing hazardous walking conditions.

The counties could be eligible for further distributions of these funds, depending on the final plans approved by "Power Washington."

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ter. The contract would be for a minimum of three (3) years with an annual salary of \$105,000.00 or more, depending on prior experience. Applicants are encouraged to submit information that demonstrates skills or competency with regard to successful management of a large multifaceted organization and successful interaction and coordination of activities with elected and other appointed officials. Applicants may wish to refer to Section 125.85, Florida Statutes for further enumeration of the County Administrator's functions. Applicants for this position shall be required to meet the minimum qualifications set out in Section 5.03 of the county's charter as follows: Applicants must hold a Masters Degree in Public Administration, Management, or related field and have three (3) years of executive or management experience in public administration. Applicants need be residents of the County at the time of appointment, but are required, within a reasonable time, to become and remain a resident of the County while in office. Applicants with comparable qualifications are encouraged to apply subject to a determination that such qualifications are acceptable to the Board of County Commissioners under the terms of the Charter. Applicants should be aware that all correspondence and any selection process shall be subject to the Public Records Law and the Sunshine Law, Florida Statutes Chapters 119 and 286. Copies of the aforementioned Statutes are available upon request. Interested applicants should submit a signed letter or interest with resume by July 15, 1994 to: Emeline C. Acton, Hillsborough County Attorney, P.O. Box 172547, Tampa, FL 33672.

COUNTY ADMINISTRATOR/CONTROLLER — KENT COUNTY (GRAND RAPIDS), MICH.: The County of Kent (pop. 500,000+) is seeking an experienced administrator to direct and oversee, individually and through management staff, the administrative activities and financial affairs of the County. This position reports to the County legislative body, the Board of Commissioners, which is comprised of nineteen members, each of whom is elected for a two year term. The County has approximately 1,800 employees, a budget in excess of \$217 million, a strong financial position and an AAA rating from Standard and Poors. Kent County is a growing west Michigan community located within 30 miles of Lake Michigan. The County is comprised of 824 miles of rolling hill country, and includes nine cities and 21 townships. Grand Rapids, the County seat, has a population approaching 200,000. Qualifications include: a Bachelor's Degree or equivalent in public, business administration, or a related field and at least five years of work experience in public administration or a related area that demonstrates a knowledge of governmental finance, budget development and knowledge of state and federal requirements which affect local government. Master's Degree in public or business administration and/or extensive work experience in an executive level position in County or other local government is desirable. Salary will depend on qualifications and includes an excellent fringe benefit package. Contact Kent County Personnel, 300 Monroe N.W., Grand Rapids,

MI 49503, (616) 336-3414 for an application package. Applications will be accepted until August 1, 1994, prompt replies are suggested. EOE.

COUNTY ATTORNEY — MORGAN COUNTY, COLO.: County Attorney for Morgan County Colorado. Full-time. Provides legal services to Board of County Commissioners and elected officials. Requires JD or LLB from accredited law school. Minimum 7 years governmental, administrative law and trial experience. Salary range \$4580/\$5830 monthly. Send letter of application, resume, references or for complete job description write Morgan County Commissioners, P.O. Box 596, Fort Morgan, CO 80701. Application deadline: July 18, 1994.

DIRECTOR ENVIRONMENTAL PROTECTION — LOWNDES COUNTY, GA.: Lowndes County, a progressive, growing leader in South Georgia is seeking a motivated, energetic, enthusiastic, qualified individual to head up the Environmental Protection Division of the County Government. The position will be responsible for the maintenance, operation and development of the county water and wastewater system and directs the activities of staff and consulting engineers in this area of the County government operation. The EPD Division is also responsible for County Solid Waste operations including landfills, recycling and collections. Qualifications include a degree in Civil Engineering with emphasis on water and wastewater systems. Knowledge of solid waste management and current regulatory provisions of both Solid Waste and Water/Wastewater systems preferred. A minimum of 3-5 years experience in a position of comparable responsibility with appropriate education or experience background. Candidates must be able to supervise and direct the activities of the Utility Department and Solid Waste Department. Position reports to the County Manager. Salary is negotiable and based on education and experience. Position open until filled. For consideration please send resume to: Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, Attn: Personnel Dept., P.O. Box 1349, Valdosta, GA 31603-1349. Lowndes County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

DIRECTOR OF EMERGENCY TELECOMMUNICATIONS — LOWNDES COUNTY, GA.: Lowndes County, a progressive, growing leader in South Georgia is seeking a motivated, energetic, enthusiastic, individual to head the Department of Emergency Telecommunications. The purpose of this position is to plan, implement, and manage the County E-911 communication center. Assists in the development of departmental policy and procedures, and oversees departmental administrative matters including administering the budget, hiring personnel and working with the E-911 Advisory Board in developing recommended policies and procedures. Qualifications include a Bachelor's degree in Public Administration or Management, law enforcement experience preferred, three to five years of emergency operations and progressive management experience, preferably within a local government (or related); or any equivalent combination of education,

training, and experience which provides the requisite knowledge, skills, and abilities for this position. The starting salary for this position is in the high 30's and negotiable with excellent benefit package. Position will remain open until a qualified candidate is selected. Please submit your resume along with a cover letter to the: Lowndes County Board of Commissioners, Attn: Personnel Dept., P.O. Box 1349, Valdosta, GA 31603-1349. Lowndes County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

DIRECTOR OF HUMAN SERVICES — SNOHOMISH COUNTY, WASH.: (\$56,871 - \$80,364 annually plus benefits) Located in the beautiful Puget Sound region, Snohomish County offers a quality of life unmatched in other areas. With a growth rate of 41% during the last 10 years (one of the fastest growing urban counties in the nation), Snohomish County is seeking a Director of Human Services to head up an extremely innovative and productive staff of 77 individuals. The ideal candidate will have experience with programs for the disadvantaged; have knowledge of principles/practices of current and comprehensive human services program planning, organization and administration; budget/grant preparation and administration; contract negotiation/administration; Bachelor's degree in relevant field, PLUS four (4) years of progressively responsible positions dealing with health or human services programs, including supervisory and management experience; OR, any equivalent combination of training and/or experiences that provide the required knowledge and abilities. Submit full resumes and letter of interest to: Human Resources Director, Snohomish County, M/S 503, 3000 Rockefeller, Everett, WA 98201. Resumes must be received by July 8, 1994. Only those applicants who most closely meet the County's needs will be contacted directly to complete the application process.

EMPLOYEE BENEFITS MANAGER — MONTGOMERY COUNTY, MD.: Montgomery County, Maryland seeks experienced benefits administrator to manage its employee and retiree benefits programs, including the Retirement System, Group Hospitalization and Insurance Plans, Employee Assistance Program, and associated benefits programs. Salary range \$42,704 - \$71,480. The successful candidate must have a Master's Degree and five years experience administering employee benefits programs for an organization with 10,000 or more employees. Contact the Office of Human Resources on (301) 217-2240 (Hearing Impaired call (301) 217-1094) to receive a job description and application form. The Montgomery County application form must be submitted by August 1, 1994, to the Montgomery County Office of Human Resources, 101 Monroe Street, 7th floor, Rockville, MD 20850 (attention Announcement Number 01184010, Employee Benefits Manager).

EXECUTIVE ADMINISTRATOR — TALLAHASSEE, FLA.: Posting Date: June 15, 1994, Application Deadline: July 14, 1994, Salary Range: \$37,454.30 - \$68,517.02. Position Location: Commission on Minority Economic and Business Development Tallahassee. Minimum Qualifi-

cations: A bachelor's degree and five years of professional experience in public or private sector management. Preference will be given to applicants who have strong budget and finance management skills, experience in managing government affairs and familiarity with minority business and economic development. Applicants should also be experienced in intergovernmental relations. This position reports to the Commission on Minority Economic and Business Development which is the Governor and the Cabinet. The Commission will head the minority business program of the office and approve all rule changes and set policy direction for the program, which is responsible for certifying minority businesses and insuring that they comply with relevant statutes, rules and serves as the ombudsman for minority business to state agencies, assists businesses in the bidding process for state agencies which includes standing for bid protests, and serves as the main communication link between minority business and state government. The Executive Administrator of the Office reports directly to the Commission. Note: If an accommodation is needed for a disability in order to participate in this activity, please notify Personnel at 904/487-2431, at least seven (7) days prior to the activity. If you are hearing or speech impaired, please contact the Department by using the Florida Relay Service at 1/800/955-8771 (TDD). How to apply: Submit a completed State of Florida Employment Application to: Florida Department of Commerce, Personnel Office, Collins Building, Room 408, Tallahassee, Florida 32399-2000, phone: 904/487-2431. An Affirmative Action/Equal Opportunity Employer.

EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR, 4-COUNTY ADAMHA BOARD — WORTHINGTON, OHIO: Northwestern Ohio board serving DeFiance, Fulton, Henry and Williams counties seeks an Executive Director. Serves and area of 143,000 people with mental health, AOD services through 10 agencies; budget of \$7.7 million. A 7 mill 5-year levy renewed in 1994 (59% plurality). Previous executive served 7 years. Bachelors degree required, masters in relevant field preferred; with four years' demonstrated successful experience in human service administration. Salary and benefits competitive. Resume and references to Organizational Resources Group, 506 Lambourne Avenue, Worthington, OH 43085-2417, by July 6, 1994. An EEO agency.

SOCIAL SERVICES DIRECTOR — ST. LOUIS COUNTY, MINN.: St. Louis County is seeking an experienced administrator to lead and direct social services professionals and support staff in the management of programs and resources in its Social Services Department. The Social Services Director reports to the County Administrator, and is responsible for overseeing a program and operating budget of \$70 million, and a workforce of 590 FTEs. Qualifications: Professional education in the social work area; considerable managerial and supervisory experience in social services program administration (i.e., personnel, fiscal, and program management); plus demonstrated effectiveness in community relations and state and local government policy making. Salary negotiable/

excellent fringe benefits. Inquire at the St. Louis County Civil Service/Personnel Department, 218/726-2422, before July 22, 1994. St. Louis County is an Equal Opportunity Employer.

SPECIAL PROGRAM COORDINATOR — PRINCE GEORGE'S COUNTY, MD.: The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, Prince George's County Department of Parks & Recreation, Office of the Director, is seeking an individual to assist the Director of Parks and Recreation with the development of new programs and associated administrative practices, managing and directing specific department-wide projects/programs and the assigned staff. This person will also serve as a liaison with such organizations as PRAB, MRP, NRPA, etc. Examples of special studies will include reviewing revenue policies, measuring the effectiveness and improving quality of programs by properly targeting recreational programs, and conducting cost-benefit analyses. This position requires a Master's degree in Parks Administration, Environmental Science, Business/ Public Administration, or related subjects; and eight years of professional analytical and planning experience, and two years experience in coordinating or managing high-level special projects, or an equivalent combination of sixteen years education and experience. We offer a competitive salary range of \$47,128 - \$59,456 (Maximum \$71,784) per annum and excellent benefits package. THE COMMISSION IS AN EQUAL OPPORTUNITY EMPLOYER AND ENCOURAGES APPLICATIONS FROM MINORITIES, FEMALES, AND PERSONS WITH DISABILITIES. Please include your social security number with your response. This position closes July 29, 1994. The Maryland-National Capital Park & Planning Commission, Employment and Testing Section, ATTN: Recruiter: Special Program Coordinator #3471, 6611 Kenilworth Avenue, Suite 103, Riverdale, MD 20737.

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