

This Week

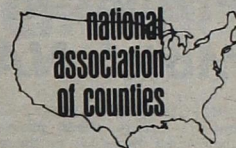
- House rejects restoring LEAA cuts, page 3.
- Water projects win narrow approval, page 4.
- Cobo Hall draws 60 exhibitors, page 6.

Vol. 9, No. 25

County News

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

June 20, 1977



Washington, D.C.

Compromise Reached on Voting Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A number of amendments to the Universal Voter Registration Act have been endorsed by both the White House and the House Democratic leadership in an attempt to attract the support needed to move the beleaguered bill, H.R. 5400, to a successful vote on the House floor.

The measure was abruptly removed from the House calendar some weeks ago when it was discovered that support for the same-day registration proposal had seriously eroded to the point where passage was uncertain. The measure has the personal endorsement of President Carter and passage of the bill is seen by many as a test of the Administration's clout with Congress.

H.R. 5400 would allow potential voters to register for federal elections at the polls on the day of the election. The measure was introduced in an effort to make it easier for people to both register and vote.

ALTHOUGH the language of the amendments to be introduced was not finalized at press time, the general content of each of the amendments has been agreed to and includes the following:

- Implementation of the same-day registration system would be optional in all states until 1980 when it would become mandatory. Additional financial incentives would be provided to encourage voluntary participation in 1978 and a special presidential commission would review the experiences of 1978 and

report to the Congress its findings. Should the program run into major difficulties in 1978, it is hoped that the Congress would have time to modify its legislation before the 1980 elections.

- Positive identification would be required for same-day registrants such as a driver's license, although states would have the option of choosing what constituted positive identification. This amendment is designed to quell criticisms that fraud would be rampant unless some form of positive identification was required.

- Counties or cities could set up "satellite" voting places for same-day registrants to avoid congestion at established voting places.

Both NACo and the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks have strongly endorsed both making the legislation optional and proposals for strengthened safeguards against fraud. It is expected that the new amendments, if adopted, could swing enough undecided votes to give the Administration the support it needs to push the measure through the House.

Although the White House had hoped for a significant victory in the House to counter rising criticisms in the Senate, it now appears likely that its margin of victory will be much less decisive.

The Senate has not yet scheduled any action on its bill (S. 1072) and is unlikely to do so until the House acts. The House is expecting to move on the measure the last week in June.



Lance



Milliken

ANNUAL CONFERENCE Detroit Speakers

Bert Lance, director of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) and Michigan Gov. William G. Milliken, will address Wednesday sessions of the 1977 Annual Conference in Detroit, Mich. July 24-27. The conference theme is County Renaissance.

Lance will deliver a luncheon address relating Carter administration fiscal objectives to "Financing the County Renaissance." Gov. Milliken will open the morning session on "Structuring the County Renaissance" with emphasis on state and county efforts to eliminate duplication, provide locally responsive and responsible programs and streamline state and local government.

One of President Carter's early Cabinet appointments, Lance is a former Georgia banker. As OMB director, he is responsible for the

financial plans under which the nation spends more than \$400 billion each year.

He is involved in the coordination of proposed legislation, to insure that all possible options are available to the President prior to decisions on new laws.

He also is responsible for seeking ways to improve government organization and management and to reduce federal paperwork. He is publisher of the annual OMB "Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance" which currently lists 1,044 major government programs.

OMB publishes the guidelines for the Economic Impact Statement now required before major actions are taken by government agencies. Other duties include issuing federal circulars on statistics, federal-state-local coordination and serving on

numerous policy committees.

Lance was president of the National Bank of Georgia with 30 branches and \$415 million in total assets before he was sworn into the Carter administration.

Milliken, who is vice-chairman of the National Governors Conference and in charge of a special task force to develop recommendations for state and local government cooperation, was elected governor in 1970. He served as governor in 1969, filling the vacancy left by George Romney when he became Secretary of Housing and Urban Development. Milliken was re-elected in 1974.

The governor served in the Michigan senate in 1961-65 and was majority leader in 1963. He became Lt. governor in 1965. His business background was as president of the J.W. Milliken Department Store Chain.

CONSERVE NOT CURTAIL

Energy Panel Taps Lynch

Daniel Lynch, NACo president, has become a member of the Board of Advisors of the Alliance to Save Energy, a private non-profit organization working to foster national support for energy conservation.

Lynch was asked to join the prestigious group by Alliance Board of Directors chairman, Sen. Charles H. Percy and Board of Advisors chairman, former Secretary of State Henry A. Kissinger.

According to the invitation, the Board of Advisors will draw from "the finest representatives we can find from all walks of American life" and the alliance will "look to that Board for creative ideas and personal involvement."

Lynch said the purpose of the alliance is to "present energy conservation as an alternate, economical source of energy and to motivate

Americans to voluntarily conserve. He said he was proud to be part of the alliance.

A purely voluntary organization, Lynch said the intent of the alliance is not to take any position on increased production of traditional energy sources; rather to focus exclusively on conservation.

He said the alliance wants to educate the public to conservation—not as belt tightening or curtailment. For example, he explained, curtailment means a cold house; conservation means a well insulated house with an efficient heating system.

The alliance was founded by Sens. Charles H. Percy (R-Ill.) and Hubert H. Humphrey (D-Minn.) and Carla A. Hills, former Secretary of the Department of Housing and Urban Development.

The alliance program has three components that will:

- Recommend energy saving

goals for specific sectors of the economy;

- Develop and disseminate educational programs to help Americans save energy; and
- Monitor progress toward these goals.

According to Lynch, this program will not duplicate the efforts of the federal government, but will complement it and concentrate on changing attitudes.

Lynch said he will call attention to NACo's energy conservation guidebook, "A Guide to Reducing Energy Use Budget Costs," with its many suggestions for saving energy in buildings, in vehicle fleets and through careful scheduling of building use.

He said he also will call attention to the energy conservation practices that have been outlined to several NACo meetings by Los Angeles County Supervisor Jim Hayes.



Lynch

CARTER WELFARE PLAN

Proposed Reforms Match NACo Policy

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Administration's welfare reform proposal, now under discussion by the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare, and Labor along with state and local government representatives, reflects basic NACo policy.

The tentative proposal is a "two track" system designed to provide jobs to low income Americans and a consolidated cash assistance program for persons not expected to work. The cash assistance program will replace Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI) and food stamps, and will establish a federally paid minimum benefit level.

Within the cash assistance program would be two tiers of benefit schedules: an income support schedule for households not required

to work, and an earned income supplement schedule with lower cash benefits for households that contain a wage earner who is required to work (and for whom a job is available).

The jobs program will encourage private sector employment but will try to guarantee a public service job for the primary wage earner in families with children, if a private sector job cannot be found. Those who can and should work will be required to seek employment in order to receive cash assistance, but refusal to work would make only the wage earner ineligible, not the dependent family.

BENEFIT levels for families not expected to work, and with no other income would be set at about 75 per cent of the poverty line (about \$4,200 for a family of four in 1976). Benefits for the aged, blind, and disabled would be between 85 per cent to 100 per cent of the poverty line (about \$2,300 for an individual and \$3,500 for a couple). These benefits exceed slightly benefits in 1976 in the SSI and food stamps programs combined.

For the "expected to work" category, basic benefits would be lower—less than one-half the poverty line, about \$2,300 for a family of four, \$1,100 for single persons and \$2,200 for couples with no children. However, to create strong incentives to work, earnings would not cause a reduction in benefits until a family's total income, including benefits, approaches the poverty level.

In some states the proposed federal benefit is higher than the present combined welfare and food stamp benefit level. High benefit states would probably choose to supplement the federal payment to bring the payments up to their current level of AFDC or SSI and food stamps.

Discussion on state supplementation includes the issues of whether supplementation should be required; whether only individual recipients would be supplemented under the new program, or whole categories of recipients including newly eligible persons who enter the program; and whether the federal government should participate in the cost of the supplements?



MEETS WITH SEN. TALMADGE—Commissioner Liane Levettan, DeKalb County, Ga., meets with Sen. Herman Talmadge (D-Ga.) prior to her NACo testimony before his subcommittee on health, Senate Finance Committee, in support of a bill to reform Medicaid and Medicare.

DOL Sends Go Signal for Hiring

WASHINGTON, D.C.—To counter earlier confused instructions, the Labor Department has urged Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) prime sponsors to try to get all new public service employees "on board" by the end of this calendar year, if possible.

In a June 7 telegram from Floyd Edwards, administrator, Office of Field Operation, to CETA regional administrators, the department revised its instructions for the use of economic stimulus appropriations and encouraged the administrators to allow more local discretion in speeding up the hiring schedules initially prescribed.

"Although Feb. 28 is given as the date for meeting the national hiring goal of 725,000 enrollees," Edwards said in the telegram, "prime sponsors should be urged to reach this goal by the end of this calendar year, i.e., by Dec. 31 if at all possible."

When President Carter announced plans to expand public service jobs to a national total of 725,000 as part of his economic stimulus package, CETA prime sponsors were urged to gear up for a rapid, massive expansion of the program.

Funds finally became available on May 13, but instructions issued by the Labor Department for developing a hiring schedule and expenditure plan seemed to give a "go slow" message, particularly in areas where local governments were prepared to start hiring immediately.

The June 7 telegram places a clear priority on rapid hiring vis-a-vis the earlier detailed computations for developing a hiring schedule.

The great majority on new public service jobs must be part of CETA Title VI projects, which can last no more than 12 months. Enrollees must meet special low income, long term unemployment, AFDC recipient eligibility criteria.

COUNTY NEWS

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NEW FmHA ADMINISTRATOR—Gordon Cavanaugh, center, is seen after being sworn in as the new administrator of the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA). Seen congratulating him are Alex Carmichael, left, assistant secretary for rural development, and Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland.

Medicaid Testimony Given

WASHINGTON, D.C.—NACo has again called for Congress to put the brakes on uncontrolled hospital costs. In testimony before Senate panel, DeKalb County (Ga.) Commissioner Liane Levettan said that S. 1470 (the Medicare and Medicaid Administrative and Reimbursement Reform Act of 1977) "is a first step to bring hospital cost increases under control."

Levetan submitted a NACo survey along with her testimony which showed the substantial level of funds counties contribute to the Medicaid program. (Counties pay 10 per cent of the annual \$17 billion Medicaid bill.)

Levetan told Senate Finance health subcommittee members that Medicaid does not cover all county expenses incurred while providing medical care to indigent persons. People whose major health problems fall into special categorical areas, or others whose lifestyles disqualify them from protection under federal health programs (e.g., disabled but working persons, children of intact families, childless couples, single persons age 21 to 65, the working poor, non-resident aliens, prisoners

and migrants) must turn to local government for help.

However, Levettan said, "Our nation's approach to the medically indigent or unsponsored patients through Medicaid is uneven and highly inequitable. Inadequate benefits in some states create classes of medically needy which do not even exist in other states. These medically indigent persons also become the burden of local government."

ALTHOUGH supporting the goals of S. 1470, Levettan called for the approval of the following amendments:

- Greater incentives on outpatient versus inpatient care. The bill should provide payment mechanisms for outpatient services at a reasonable cost.

- A provision that helps public medical facilities meet the costs of treating "unsponsored" patients. The bill should allow county appro-

priations to be used as a local match for Medicaid reimbursement.

- S. 1470 should contain a provision prohibiting private hospitals from dumping unsponsored patients on public hospitals. Some private hospitals might go beyond their 120 per cent cap in their category.

- The bill should allow public hospitals to go over their cost ceiling when and if states broaden their Medicaid benefit packets or liberalize their eligibility requirements.

Levetan concluded her remarks by strongly supporting a provision in S. 1470 which recognizes that any charge for a procedure or services performed by a doctor is reasonable "if the service is performed in an area designated as a physician shortage area."

She further urged that S. 1470 include a provision which would allow for Medicare reimbursement to clinics for physician assistants or nurse practitioner services.

Iowa CAA Copies Banker Approach

LEON, Iowa—Using a little financial know-how, the South Central Iowa Community Action Program (SCICAP) has turned the management of so-called "give-away" programs into a tightly run business that can continue to exist even if federal funds run dry.

This business-like approach follows the principles of banking with one major difference—motive. Banks exist to make money, and do so by revolving a constant influx of money from financially sound customers; SCICAP, a non-profit federally funded anti-poverty agency, uses a revolving loan technique with a fixed amount of capital that keeps its programs solvent, but unprofitable.

"I can serve double the people with the same dollar," says Clyde Taff, SCICAP's director, and at the same time insure that these programs will remain "self-perpetuating."

An example is a pilot program begun in 1967 to make loans to poor families who face a personal emergency, such as an overdue heat bill or no money for food. While federal funds for the 15 nationwide pilot programs were withdrawn by the end of 1972, SCICAP's revolving loan fund remains intact. SCICAP has made \$200,000 worth of emergency loans in the past 10 years, revolving a fixed fund of \$20,000. It has only

had to write off about \$700 in unpaid loans.

WHILE some anti-poverty agencies steer clear of this business-like approach, SCICAP has earned the admiration of county officials in its service area. These local politicians reflect the disdain of welfare and "give-away" programs that is strong in the minds of their rural constituents. SCICAP's service area includes the rural farming and ranching counties of Decatur, Wayne, Lucas and Clarke in south, central Iowa.

Jim Cooper, Lucas County board chairman, points to the "hesitancy" of his poorer rural residents to take advantage of social service programs because of "pride." At the same time there is a strong feeling in this rural area, articulated by Decatur County Board Chairman Harvey Camel, that "you can't furnish enough money to those who don't know how to spend it."

SCICAP's approach seems to address both concerns. It's loan programs, dealing with housing, winterization and family emergencies, run counter to a "get something for nothing" sentiment because the poor pay for what they get—even if the payment is reduced or the payback schedule is very flexible. This allows the rural poor to keep their pride.

See CAA, page 18

SCRAPS GRIFFIN/RIEGLE AMENDMENT

Senate Compromises on Clean Air Changes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate has adopted Clean Air Act Amendments, S. 252, which differ significantly from the clean air measure, H.R. 6161, passed by the House just two weeks ago.

After an intense lobbying effort by the Administration, environmentalists, NACo and other public interest groups, the Senate rejected the Griffin/Riegle amendment to the Clean Air Act and, instead, adopted a "compromise" measure offered by Senate Minority Leader Howard Baker (R-Tenn.) and endorsed by Sen. Edmund Muskie (D-Maine).

The Griffin/Riegle amendment would have delayed attainment of

statutory standards until 1982, as well as relaxed the statutory carbon monoxide and nitrogen oxide standards. In a fighting effort to save their amendment, Griffin/Riegle agreed to move to the statutory 3.4 carbon monoxide standard.

The final vote to scrap the Griffin/Riegle amendment in favor of the Baker substitute was 56 to 38. The Baker substitute requires attainment of statutory clean air standards by 1980 (one year later than provided by the Senate Public Works Committee bill).

THE SENATE also rejected an amendment by Sen. Gary Hart (D-

Colo.) which would have mandated a .4 grams per mile nitrogen oxide standard in 1983. Basing much of his argument on the Administration's "three agency" study, Hart stated that his amendment would significantly reduce respiratory diseases, especially in children in urban areas. The Baker Compromise leaves the nitrogen oxide standard at 1 gram per mile.

NACo opposed the Griffin/Riegle amendment because excessive delays in complying with auto emission standards makes it difficult or impossible for local governments to achieve clean air goals without instituting stringent controls on land

use, industries and transportation.

Another area of the bill that caused debate on the floor was the requirement to prevent significant deterioration of air quality in clean air areas of the country. Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska) offered the "Breaux" amendment of H.R. 6161 to allow variances for 18 days for different classes of "clear air" areas. This amendment was defeated 61-33.

The clean air measure now must go to conference where a Senate-House committee must iron out major differences. The United Auto Workers is expected to continue pressure on the conferees to adopt the Dingell/Broyhill measure on automobiles. President Carter has

hinted the possibility of a veto if the Clean Air bill is too weak on the statutory emission standards enforcement.

In a partial victory for NACo, Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) offered an amendment to modify the funding sanctions that were contained in S. 252 for local governments which fail to implement transportation control plans. The committee bill would have withheld 15 per cent annually of highway funds from these communities. The Gravel amendment makes it highly unlikely that these sanctions will be used and if they are, they will apply to clean air funds only.

LEAA

House Rejects Restoring Cuts

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House of Representatives, in a 210 to 172 vote, rejected efforts to restore funds cut from the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) budget by the House Appropriations Committee. The Appropriations Committee had recommended a fiscal '78 appropriation of \$600 million, down \$153 million from fiscal '77. The White House had asked for only a \$50 million decrease.

The fight to restore the funds was led by Reps. Elizabeth Holtzman (D-N.Y.), Peter Rodino (D-N.J.) and Robert McClory (R-Ill.). An amendment offered by Holtzman would have reinstated \$103 million in funds to bring the total 1978 appropriation in line with the Administration request, and it was on that amendment that the deciding vote was cast.

The Senate has not yet acted and efforts are underway to encourage the Senate to increase the appropriation level to the \$704 million requested by the Administration in the hopes that some figure greater than \$600 million will result when the ap-

propriations bills of both Houses go to conference to resolve differences.

THE HOUSE action was but the latest blow to the embattled LEAA. Earlier this year the Attorney General announced that the Justice Department would conduct a study of LEAA for the purposes of suggesting ways to make the agency more effective and efficient. Additionally, appointments to the top three administrative posts within LEAA have not yet been made, thus adding to speculation that the agency is in for a major revamping under the Carter Administration.

Congressional displeasure with the results of the \$5 billion spent to date through LEAA was evident in the floor debate as the program was criticized for not having decreased the national crime rates since it was enacted in 1968. Opponents also argued that additional money was not warranted since the Justice Department study was not yet complete. Despite arguments that LEAA had been greatly improved in

the reauthorization legislation adopted in 1976, the House voted down the amendment to restore funds to the budget. Fifty-one members did not vote.

THE VOTE was something of a surprise to many LEAA supporters who were buoyed by last month's budget vote in which the House provided full budget authority for LEAA, despite objections from the House Budget Committee.

NACo testified before Appropriations committees of both Houses urging that the 1977 appropriation level of \$753 million be matched in fiscal '78.

Action on the Senate's counterpart measure has not yet been scheduled but is likely to come up in the next two weeks. County officials wishing to contact their senators with views on LEAA should do so immediately. Questions regarding the appropriations should be directed to Bill Bertera at NACo.

Flaherty Suggests Changes

TUSCON, Ariz.—The Carter administration has finally provided some indication of what changes are being planned for the much criticized Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA).

The U.S. deputy attorney general recently announced the consideration of a special revenue sharing approach to replace the grant funding mechanism of LEAA.

"One major change under consideration, and I stress it is only being reviewed, is to convert most of the grant funds into a form of special revenue sharing. This means there would be no more separate funding categories for block planning funds, block action funds, or block correction funds," revealed Peter Flaherty last week before a meeting of the U.S. Conference of Mayors.

Flaherty is directly responsible for all national criminal-enforcement matters of the U.S. Justice Department including the Federal Bureau of Investigation, the Drug Enforcement Administration, and LEAA. He also supervises the intensive study of how LEAA could become more effective.

"We believe it is essential for the federal government to continue to assist states, cities, and counties in controlling crime and dispensing justice. But let me also firmly tell

See MAJOR, page 16



COUNTY REPRESENTATIVES—Robert McNichols, right, and Lester Anderson testify before the Joint Economic Committee.

Equal Funding for Rural Areas Asked

WASHINGTON, D.C.—County officials have called upon Congress to "remove the legislative and administrative barriers to full implementation of the programs and goals of rural development."

Lester Anderson, commissioner, Blue Earth County, Minn., and Robert McNichols, county administrator, Pulaski County, Va., testified June 7 before the Joint Economic Committee on behalf of NACo.

Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.) chaired the subcommittee on economic growth and stabilization meeting along with Rep. Gillis Long (D-La.). Long also serves on the Executive Committee of the Congressional Rural Caucus.

Bentsen stated that "The continued balanced growth of our economy requires that rural Americans share in that growth... and receive equitable treatment from the federal government. The rural people in this nation just don't receive a fair share of the nation's income and purchasing power."

Anderson told the committee that inequitable treatment of rural areas stems from "lack of recognition and attention to rural economic development, inadequate funding, and need to adequately inform rural communities of any assistance that is available."

"Assistance to rural areas must be provided," he added. "The future of our urban and rural areas are tied together, and the economic vitality of our rural counties is a vital link."

McNichols praised the Farmers

Home Administration and cited a number of problems concerning rural county participation in the Rural Development Act.

"The legislative restriction of rural development grants to 50 per cent of project cost is grossly inequitable when compared to the funding levels of other agencies serving urban areas. Furthermore, rise of the 'one per cent rule' resulted in a rural development grant averaging only 29 per cent of cost last year," he said.

Anderson then stressed the interrelationship of transportation, health, housing, and education for the future of rural economic development.

Anderson and McNichols recommended the following:

- Full funding of the Rural Development Act grant and loan programs;
- Increase in the rural development grant programs to cover at least 75 per cent of project cost;
- Continuation of Economic Development Administration assistance to counties;
- Extension and increased funding of the successful rural housing programs of FmHA;
- Support of rural health initiatives to provide improved health care and trained medical personnel to rural areas;
- Increased federal assistance for bridge repair and replacement; and
- Reduced federal red tape and procedures for rural county participation in federal programs.

PUBLIC WORKS

\$250 Million Still to Be Allocated

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Economic Development Administration (EDA) has released a partial breakdown of public works allocations to eligible local governments. The list contains the dollar amount that each unit of government would receive under the new \$4 billion local public works program. (See pages 14-15.)

The initial breakdown of funding is not complete; approximately \$250 million in grants are still to be allocated. Many counties will also have their grants increased to reflect cases where a jurisdiction within that county was allocated less than \$75,000. This money, which will be reapportioned to the county governments, has not been included in many of the county totals.

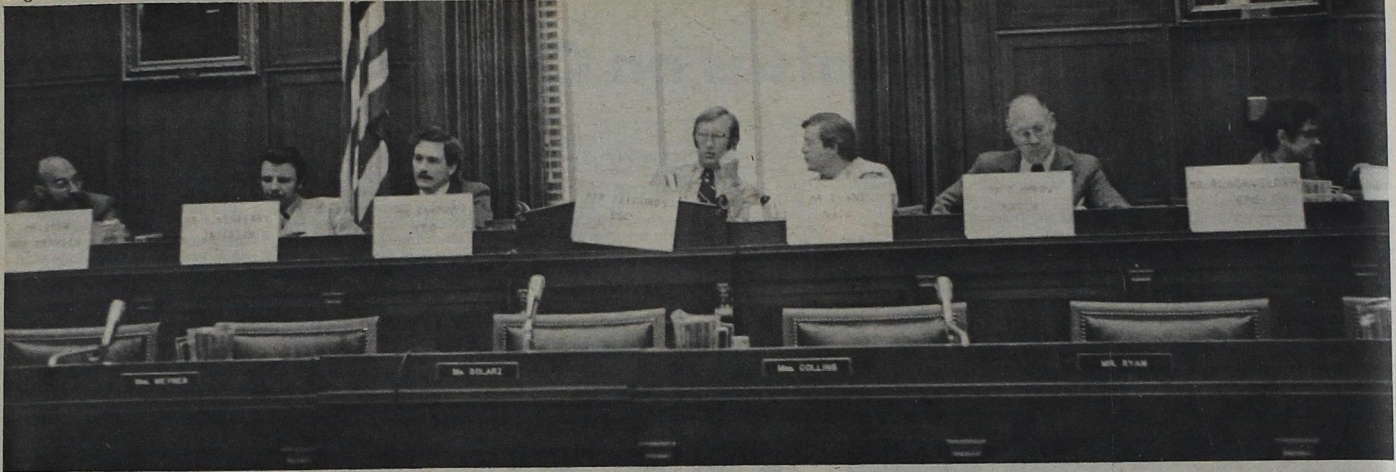
Over the next two weeks, EDA will be forwarding each eligible applicant an official notification of funding along with program guidelines and resubmission and application forms. Counties will have 28 days in which to resubmit existing applications or submit a new one.

IT IS possible for one unit of government to "endorse" a project of

another, thereby providing additional funding. A county project may be endorsed by any other unit of local government as well as by the state government. Each state will be receiving at least \$3.2 million in grants.

In allocating the funding, EDA is attempting to target the funds to areas of highest unemployment, while avoiding competition between units of government. The formula distribution proceeds on a basis of a \$6 billion program, the \$2 billion of Round 1 combined with the \$4 billion of Round 2. Local governments are then assigned a full allocation, referred to as a "planning target," and receive the dollar amount of that target, minus any grant received in the first round of funding.

The formula attempts to compensate for the inequities of the initial round of funding by providing many counties with the level of grants they should have received under Round 1 of the program, as well as funding under the current round. However, due to the great inequities of last year's program, EDA's formula will not fund those communities with lower unemployment levels.



NACo JOINS WATER CONFERENCE—NACo legislative representative, Jim Evans, participated in an Environmental Study Conference briefing on funding of the controversial water projects. The conference was held the week before the House vote on the projects to brief congressmen on important issues. Rep. James Jeffords (R-Vt.) chaired the panel. Participants

from left include: Ed Star, Rep. Butler Derrick (D-S.C.) office; Bill Eikenberry, Department of Interior; Bob Smythe, President's Council on Environmental Quality; Rep. Jeffords; Jim Evans; Morgan Dubrow, National Rural Electric Cooperatives Association; and Brent Blackwelder, Environmental Policy Center.

SENATE PANEL VOTES TO FUND ONLY 8

House Narrowly OKs Water Project Funding

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Last week the House of Representatives narrowly voted to fund 17 water projects proposed for deletion by President Carter. Funding for these projects is included in the fiscal '78 appropriations bill, H.R. 7553, along with funding for 506 other types of public works projects.

On the heels of the House vote, the Senate Appropriations Committee on Public Works voted to fund only eight of the projects.

The unexpectedly close vote of 214

to 194 in the House to fund the projects came on an amendment to the \$10.2 billion public works appropriation bill. The amendment, sponsored by Reps. Silvio Conte (R-Mass.) and Butler Derrick (D-S.C.), would have deleted funding for each of the 17 water projects.

Deletion of 19 projects had been proposed by President Carter to bring about an environmental and cost/benefit review of projects that had previously been approved by Congress, but still needed funding

this year. The House Appropriations Committee agreed to delete two projects, leaving 17 still under consideration.

FUNDING of the water projects had the support of county governments, farming groups, building and construction trade groups, general contractors, and rural electrical associations.

The NACo Board of Directors had approved a resolution at the NACo legislative conference supporting full

funding of these projects on the basis that the projects provide important flood control, irrigation, and navigation improvements important to local economies.

The Senate Appropriations subcommittee on public works voted to approve funding of the following projects: Applegate Lake, Ore.; Atchafalaya River, La.; Bayou Bodcau, La.; Cache Basin, Ark.; Richard Russell, Ga.; Tallahala Creek, Miss.; Columbia Dam, Tenn.; and the Central Utah Project, Utah.

Deleted projects included: Hillsdale Lake, Kan.; LaFarge Lake, Wis.; Lukfata Lake, Okla.; Meramec Park Lake, Mo.; Yatesville Lake, Ky.; Fruitland Mesa, Colo.; Narrows Unit, Colo.; Oahe Unit, S.D.; and Savery-Pot Hook, Colo.

With the narrow vote in the House and the Senate subcommittee action, it now appears that some type of compromise funding package may be worked out to avoid a Presidential veto.

HEW Penalizes States by Withholding Payments

WASHINGTON, D.C.—HEW Secretary Joseph Califano announced on June 8 that he is withholding \$142 million in July Medicaid payments to states because they failed to meet legal requirements under the long term provisions of Title XIX of the Social Security Act. The action will have considerable negative, fiscal impact on county nursing homes.

Califano said, however, that the Department of Health, Education and Welfare would propose legislation to change the penalty provisions which his action precipitated. The amendments would restore any funds withheld while new enforcement standards were being set.

Section 1903(g) of the Social Security Act provides that states participating in the Medicaid program

must conduct annual reviews of care in all long-term care facilities which have Medicaid patients. If the required review is not performed in each facility, the state is not in compliance with the law. The U.S. Comptroller General has directed HEW to reduce funds to those states not in compliance.

The proposed changes in the Medicaid law would continue the requirements for nursing home control over utilization of services, but would simplify administration. They would also reduce the percentage of funds that could be withheld from states for failing to comply with new requirements for utilization review.

A list of states being penalized is available by contacting Mike Gemmell at NACo.

Action on Food Stamp Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In action last week the House Agriculture Committee tightened up the work registration requirements of the food stamp bill and increased the federal share of administrative costs as an incentive to improve state error rates.

The committee approved several amendments which would strengthen the existing law. A household would be ineligible for benefits if a member voluntarily quits a job or refuses to accept employment without good cause. Existing law excludes only that member of the household.

Except for full time students who are the sole support of one or more dependents, students will be required to work 20 hours per week to maintain eligibility. It is estimated that this could eliminate as many as

208,000 students who are now eligible if they don't work.

Another amendment would require recipients to work approximately eight hours per week at a public service job in exchange for food stamps, should a county voluntarily decide to participate in such a program.

The federal share of administrative costs will be increased from 50 per cent to 60 per cent if the state error rate is below 10 per cent, and to 65 per cent if the rate is below 5 per cent. States not eligible for the additional federal money because of error rates above 10 per cent will be required to submit an annual plan for quality control.

Other issues important to NACo such as eliminating the purchase requirement (EPR) and cash out have yet to be addressed by the committee.



AIRLINE REGULATION BRIEFING—Bob Ginther, professional staff member, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation, and Phil Bakes, assistant chief counsel, subcommittee on anti-trust and monopoly, brief the Ad Hoc Committee for Airline Regulatory Reform on the latest proposed legislation. From left at the table are: Bernie Slebos, United Airlines; John Nammack, National Association of State Airline Officials; Bud Thar, National Governors Conference; Ginther; and Bakes. Don Spangler, NACo, is seen in background. Also attending were Mary Schuman, assistant director, White House Domestic Council; Doug Buttrely, professional minority staff member, Committee on Commerce, Science, and Transportation; and 40 other members and observers.

NACo Backs Airline Reforms

WASHINGTON, D.C.—NACo has joined the Ad Hoc Committee for Airline Regulatory Reform, a broad coalition of more than a dozen national organizations, which is urging Congress to reform government regulation of interstate air carriers. The committee is calling for "meaningful reform that will result in more competition, better service, and a stronger air transportation system."

Members include the American Conservative Union, Common Cause, the National Association of Manufacturers, Sears, Roebuck and Company, the American Association of Retired Persons, and others.

NACo is urging that small communities be protected against loss of needed air service. Opponents of reform have expressed the fear that changes in Civil Aeronautics Board (CAB) certified air carriers. However, trunk airlines have already abandoned most of their unprofitable routes. In fact, 248 communities have lost trunk service since 1950. Most small communities which now have service have it because it is profitable for the airlines.

Major provisions of new proposed legislation attempt to protect small communities from such losses of needed air service. The bill would

maintain existing subsidies for 10 years for small communities currently receiving service from certified carriers.

Communities which are now without service would be eligible to receive it if they meet new criteria to be developed by CAB.

Furthermore, the board would be responsible for finding service within six months for any small community that might lose service from a certified carrier. CAB would define "essential service" for each subsidized point after consulting with the community involved. Such service would include at least two round trip flights per day.

Next Decade May See 'Slowed Aging'

SAN DIEGO, Calif.—During the next decade human life may be considerably lengthened by treatments that actually retard physical aging, according to Dr. Alex Comfort, gerontologist, physician, and author of several best-selling books.

Up to the present, life spans have been increased by controlling diseases rather than by directly changing the physical process of aging.

Speaking before 200 county officials attending the National Conference on Counties and Aging, Comfort, who received his geriatric training in England, predicted that already known methods of retarding aging may soon be transferred to human beings.

"A lot depends," he added, "on the funding of the new National Institute on Aging, which will be the equivalent in this field of NASA in space research."

However, most effects of aging, Comfort said, are caused by society, not by a physical process.

"Folklore, prejudices, and misconceptions," he maintained, are responsible for 75 per cent of the problems faced by elderly Americans.

To correct what he termed the "sociogenic" aspects of aging, Com-

fort called on the county officials to seek:

- Lifelong employment opportunities for all to assure citizens income and independence in old age;
- In-home services, accessible medical centers, and adequate transportation to help keep the elderly out of expensive, and often unneeded, nursing homes and hospitals; and
- A change in attitude—"to stop treating them (the elderly) as a problem when they are in fact a resource."

The primary cure for poor health and low incomes among the elderly, Comfort said, is "useful paid work, not dilution, make-work or cheap labor."

Calling work "the best preservation of all" and retirement "compulsory unemployment," Comfort pointed out that some states will soon have to support 20 per cent of their population with welfare and pension payments "if we persist in the fiction of the unemployability of the old."

Only in peacetime, he remarked, do countries force the elderly out of the work force. During two world wars older workers were employed "with excellent results."

In-home health and homemaker services, neighborhood clinics, and accessible public transportation are also needed, Comfort said.



CONFERENCE PARTICIPANTS—Talking with Dr. Alex Comfort (far left) are, from left, Supervisor Roger Hedgecock and Supervisor Jim Bates, both San Diego County, Calif., and Doris Dealman, Somerset County, N.J., conference moderator and chairperson for aging on NACo's Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee.

COUNTIES WANT TO DO MORE

Services for the Elderly

SAN DIEGO COUNTY, Calif.—County officials want to expand the services provided to senior citizens. In particular, they want to improve and expand health care, provide affordable housing, foster employment opportunities, and make transportation accessible to the elderly.

At the same time, they ask the federal government to simplify legal language and standardize regulations so that the counties can provide these services more efficiently.

Two hundred county officials from across the nation identified these five top priorities at the National Conference on County Resource Development for Aging Citizens held at the Hotel del Coronado June 8-10.

The conference, sponsored by the Aging Program of NACo's Research Foundation, gave officials a chance to hammer out county priorities and to share information on how counties are meeting the needs of our growing elderly population.

OFFICIALS ALSO heard an address by Dr. Alex Comfort, the authority on aging and author of several best-selling books.

Maintaining that "leisure is a con," Comfort said that "work is probably the biggest preservation of all" and that 75 per cent of the problems faced by the elderly are the result of societal prejudices that force the elderly out of the work force at the age of 65.

Officials from host San Diego County took active part in the conference. Supervisors Jim Bates and

Roger Hedgecock welcomed the officials to the county. Dr. Loren Conner, a psychiatrist, spoke on mental health and the elderly. Lois Bernstein of the county's Department of Substance Abuse described how the elderly turn to drink to replace friends and relatives who have died. Rich Thompson of the county's Department of Public Welfare spoke about the problems of providing help to the elderly in the rural parts of the county.

"Not only are the geographical distances greater in the rural areas," Thompson said, "but staff have to know how to do chores such as milk cows, feed chickens, and kill rattlesnakes."

Stuart Choate from Tuolumne County, Calif., described a rural transportation program that serves the elderly. Twylla Jones from Pierce County, Wash., presented a slide show about the county's assessors office—its property tax relief program and how the office links elderly property owners to other county services.

BESIDES Dr. Conner's discussion of the need to remove elderly patients from "the bedlam of a ward filled with younger patients," discussions on health included description of a health van by Dr. Nicholas Toth of Alameda County, Calif. and a comprehensive health care system being pursued by Pima County, Ariz.

Toth reported that health screening on the van had been particularly effective and cost-effective in

locating considerable numbers of elderly citizens suffering from glaucoma and hypertension.

Deputy (Pima) County Manager Jim Murphy described his county's problems in providing comprehensive care without the benefit of Medicaid. (Arizona is the only state that does not participate in the Medicaid program.)

Counties also offer a number of programs to reduce isolation among the elderly. Adelaide Attard, commissioner of the Nassau County, N.Y. Department of Senior Citizens Affairs, described how a "multi-purpose senior center" operated by her department provides senior citizens a place to engage in diverse activities including wood-working, ceramics, and photography.

Joseph Tortelli, director of the Westchester County (N.Y.) Office on Aging, described how his office provides part-time and some full-time jobs for senior citizens.

Dorothy Tarpey of Alameda County, Calif., spoke about the need to locate the isolated elderly and provide them with volunteer activities.

HOUSING, one of the participants' major interests, was the subject of a presentation by Roy Hoover, of the Los Angeles County Department of Community Development. "If the elderly have to leave their own home," he said, "low-density housing seems to be the most satisfactory."

Hoover also said that 100 units is the minimal number of apartments that should be built for the elderly if "amenities" are to be included.

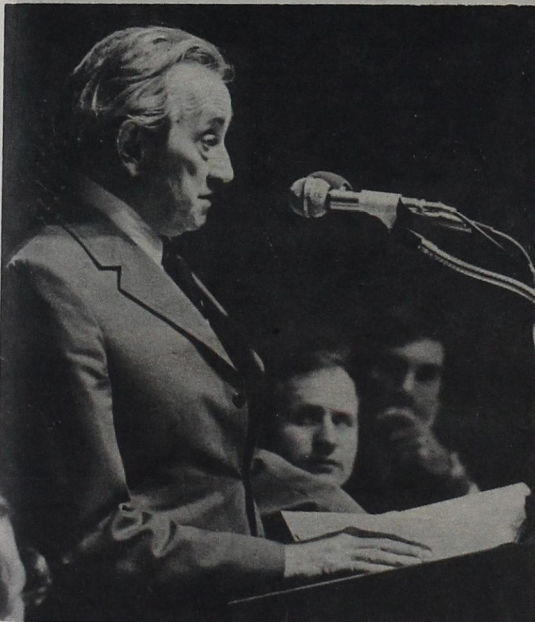
Jim Hanson, an official from Santa Cruz County, Calif., described how para-legal advisors help elderly in the county.

"We go to agencies and point out to them the exact piece of the law they're not following," he said.

Tina Gontarski of Sacramento County told of a grocery assistance program that takes senior citizens to grocery stores and also delivers groceries to the homebound.

Cooperation between counties and cities was discussed by Lawrie Robertson of Seattle/King County, Wash.; Robert Medina of Los Angeles County; Marian Lupu of Pima County, Ariz.; and Clifford Whitman of Erie County, N.Y.

A panel of local senior citizens also spoke to the county officials. They called for more multi-purpose senior centers, nutrition services open to all elderly regardless of income, and an end to basing decisions on the cost, rather than the quality, of a program.



Dr. Alex Comfort

Nassau Aging Office Given Its Reins

WASHINGTON, D.C.—One reason elderly citizens in Nassau County, N.Y. enjoy innovative services may be a county decision to grant its office on aging unusual authority, according to a report published by the Aging Program at the National Association of Counties Research Foundation (NACoRF).

The report, entitled "Nassau County's Department of Senior Citizen Affairs," points out that while the federal Administration on Aging, for example, remains a subdivision within the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, a 1972 decision by Nassau County Executive Ralph G. Caso raised the county's office on aging to full departmental status which allows it "full authority over its funding and

programs" and "direct access to the county executive and legislature."

In the last five years, the report continues, elderly citizens in this populous suburban county outside New York City have been served by a string of new and unusual programs. Among them:

- The Seniorsmobile—a large vehicle that brings services and information for the elderly right into neighborhoods;
- A research and statistics office that has developed a data bank to provide the county with extensive information about the county's elderly;
- A legislative affairs office that assists elderly activists campaign for their rights;
- Several programs that help nursing home residents stay in touch

with the community;

- Several programs that secure adequate housing for the elderly (although New York laws forbid counties from actually providing public housing).

The department also works with local planners and architects to convert unused school buildings into special housing for the elderly. Conversion, one architect says, costs half as much as constructing new buildings and allows the county to collect taxes on buildings that formerly paid nothing.

Adelaide Attard, commissioner of the department, says in the report that she cannot be sure that departmental status per se made innovative programs possible.

But, she adds, departmental

status "is the way a county grants full and permanent recognition to a service area. It puts us on a level with other county departments and has enabled us to negotiate and protect our budget. This would be impossible if we were a subdivision of another department or part of the county executive's office."

The report, entitled "Nassau County's Department of Senior Citizen Affairs," is the fourth in a series on county efforts to help the elderly.

Copies of the reports can be obtained by writing the Aging Program, National Association of Counties Research Foundation, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.



SMALL SCALE—Burroughs' new B 800 Series of small scale computer systems offer government agencies a choice of electronic data entry, inquiry and file update capabilities. An operator using a Burroughs Audit Entry Data Preparation system is entering transactions for subsequent file updating.

NACo's 42ND ANNUAL CONFERENCE

Cobo Hall Draws More Than 60 Exhibits

Everything from county mapping services to a system that converts refuse into energy will be on display at NACo's Annual Conference July 24-27 in Wayne County (Detroit), Mich.

More than 60 private companies and federal agencies will have displays on programs, services and equipment in Cobo Hall's massive exhibit hall.

In addition to these exhibitors, several counties will have exhibit booths on their NACo Achievement Award-winning programs.

Exhibits will be open on Sunday, July 24, from noon to 5 p.m. and 7:30 to 8:30 p.m.; Monday, July 25, from 9 a.m. to 4 p.m.; and Tuesday, July 26, from 11 a.m. to 2 p.m.

The spotlight will be on hardware at the equipment manufacturers' display areas. Solid waste processing equipment, including shredders, air classifiers, conveyors and screens,

will be on display at the Allis-Chalmers booth. Grumman Ecosystems Corp. will have details on its Co-Disposal system that converts refuse into energy. The latest in earth moving, road maintenance and landscaping equipment will be on display at the John Deere exhibit area. Terrain King Corp. will exhibit its tractor and boom mounted mowing machinery.

Automated systems from the simple to the sophisticated will be demonstrated by many companies. There will be displays of computer terminals for accounting and finance, inventories, library services, and other applications. Companies such as IBM, Burroughs, Xerox, Infor-

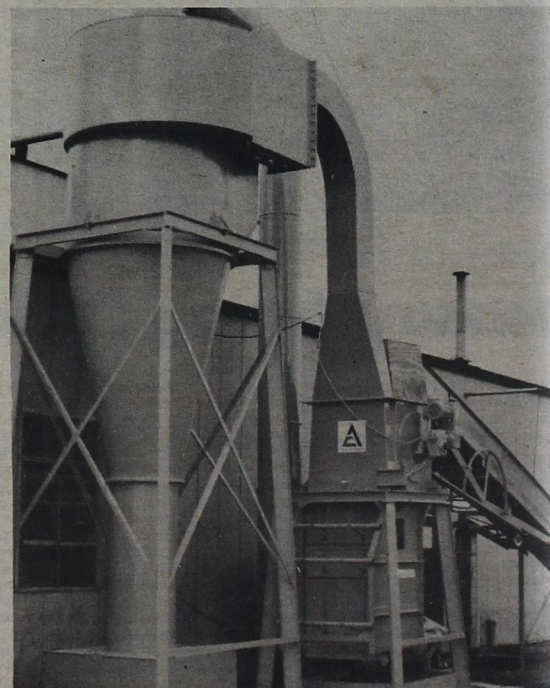
mata, and Sabre Systems and Service Inc. will have information on the world of automation and its role in county government.

Service consultants also will be on hand to offer information on support services they provide in areas such as health maintenance, engineering, insurance, planning, and training.

Several government agencies will be represented at the conference exhibit, showing films and handing out literature on various government projects of interest to county officials. Solar energy, transportation, affirmative action and drug abuse are just a few of the subjects of the governmental exhibit booths.



LOWER THE BOOM—Terrain King Corp., an exhibitor at the Annual Conference, offers the Boom-Axe as a solution to tough, hard-to-reach brush cutting and grass mowing problems.



SHREDDED—At NACo's educational exhibits, Allis-Chalmers will have information on its air classifier that handles up to 70 tons of shredded wastes per hour.

Renaissance

NACo 42nd Annual Conference
July 24-27, 1977
Detroit, Michigan, Wayne County

- Delegates to NACo's 42nd Annual Conference both pre-register for the conference and reserve hotel space by filling out this form.
- **Please use one form for each delegate who registers.**
- Conference registration fees must accompany this form and may be personal check, county voucher or equivalent.
- Housing in conference hotels will be available only to those delegates who pre-register.
- **Return to:** NACo Conference Registration Center
P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport
Washington, D.C. 20041 **703-471-6180**
- **Deadline for reservations is July 8, 1977.**
- **Refunds** of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, **provided that written notice is postmarked no later than July 14, 1977.**

Registration Fees

NACo CMS Member	\$ 95	Spouse	\$50
Non-member	125	Youth	30

Name _____ County _____
 Title _____ Telephone(____) _____
 Address _____
 City _____ State _____ Zip _____
 Spouse Name, if attending _____ Ages of Youth Attending _____, _____, _____
 Total Registration Fees Enclosed \$ _____

Make payable to NACo.
Enclose check, county voucher or equivalent.
No requests for registration or housing will be accepted by telephone.



Housing Reservations

Reservations for conference hotels will be made only after conference registration has been received. Individual hotels will not accept any reservations. Conference will be held in Cobo Hall.

Hotel	Single	Double/ Twin	Double/ Double	Hotel Preference (Please fill in name)	Type of Room
1. Detroit Plaza	\$28-40	\$38-50		1st Choice _____	Single _____
2. Pontchartrain	30-47	38-57			
3. Hyatt Regency, Dearborn	26-38	36-48		2nd Choice _____	Double _____
4. Detroit Cadillac	24-34	24-40	\$48		
5. Howard Johnson's	28-29	36-39	42-44	3rd Choice _____	Twin _____

Names _____
 Arrival Date _____ Time _____ Departure Date _____ Time _____

No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed using credit card if necessary.
 Credit card company and number _____

Recycling— Resource Recovery Alternative

During the past year, county officials across the country have shown increasing interest in implementing or expanding solid waste recycling programs. The purpose of this article and three succeeding articles is to explain the benefits of municipal recycling programs. The bulk of the material was prepared by James M. Staples of Garden State Paper Company Inc., Saddle Brook, N.J.

Dissemination of this information comes at a critical time as municipalities over the next 11 months must identify solid waste regions and agencies as a result of the new Resource Conservation and Recov-

ery Act. As this process unfolds, municipalities should strongly consider implementing or expanding solid waste recycling programs in their community.

In conjunction with NACO's 42nd Annual Conference in Detroit, Mich., a two and one-half hour resource recovery implementation seminar will be conducted. The seminar will begin at 9:30 a.m. on Monday, July 25, and will feature John Lynch, vice president of Garden State Paper Company Inc., along with Penny Hansen and Robert Lowe of the Environmental Protection Agency.

As solid waste problems grow for officials at all levels of government, at least one ray of sunshine is visible. It is resource recovery, with reclaimable materials separated before they enter the waste stream.

This process reduces the volume of material slated for disposal, and also returns an income from sale of the recyclables.

Today paper enjoys the broadest market. This is especially true of newspapers, corrugated materials and "high grades" such as computer and ledger papers. But in many localities there are also outlets for glass, aluminum or ferrous metals.

This and three succeeding articles will examine recycling as it affects local governments, and how industry can work with local governments. Case histories of successful newspaper recovery programs will be given, plus information on contracts and selection of the best disposal options.

PIONEERING in contracting with local governments to purchase used newspapers through source separation and curbside collection is the Garden State Paper Company Inc., of Saddle Brook, N.J. Garden State Paper recycles used newspapers into fresh newsprint, accounting for over 10 per cent of American newsprint production this way. Many other companies are buyers of used newspapers, including makers of containerboard and construction materials.

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in 1973 listed paper as representing 33 per cent of America's solid waste, with newspapers averaging 6 per cent of the total volume nationally. Depending on local socio-economic patterns, newspapers can actually be double that percentage.

EPA's figures for the average makeup of solid waste also include: glass, 9.9 per cent; ferrous metals, 8.2 per cent; nonferrous metals, 1 per cent; food waste, 16.6 per cent; yard waste, 18.5 per cent, and "other," 12.8 per cent.

Based on average per capita generation of solid waste of 3.52 pounds per day, EPA multiplied this by a population of 210 million to estimate a grand total of 134.4 million tons of solid waste being turned out every day by Americans.

Even using the average 6 per cent figure for newspapers in solid waste, a 50 per cent recovery rate in a city or county of 100,000 population will mean five tons of newspapers per day. If sold for \$15 per ton, that would bring revenue of \$525 per week, according to EPA. This contrasts with having to pay as much as \$15 or \$20 per ton for disposal in many parts of the county.

MARKETS also exist for glass, which if separated by color (green, amber and clear) can be incorporated into the manufacture of new glass, provided it is free of any metal contamination. Information can be obtained from local glass industries. And there is growing interest in incorporating crushed glass into bricks

and other construction materials.

Although it is a small fraction of solid waste, aluminum also commands high prices. The Reynolds Metals Company in 1976 paid \$17 million to consumers who saved aluminum cans and other items, as well as heavier kinds of aluminum.

Operated nationally, the Reynolds consumer program pays 17 cents a pound for aluminum cans and other lightweight aluminum, and slightly less for aluminum siding, furniture and other heavier gauge materials. More than 1,800 points across the country are visited by trucks on regular schedules.

Reynolds also buys aluminum from local governments and other agencies engaged in resource recovery on a mass scale. For information about this, write to Dr. Robert Teston, Environmental Planning Department, Reynolds Metals Company, 6601 W. Broad St., Richmond, Va. 23261.

There are two major sources of general information on recovery of all kinds of recyclables. They are:

The National Center for Resource Recovery, 1211 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, and the National Association of Recycling Industries, 330 Madison Ave., New York, N.Y. 10017.

THE AMERICAN people have become acutely aware of mounting problems relating to diminishing natural resources, increasing pollution and the need to conserve energy.

Because recycling is perhaps the only way in which an individual can perform a tangible act to help the environment, it has gained significant public support.

The Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 hopefully will bring a new awareness for local and regional solid waste planning and demonstration programs.

The new solid waste law and public attitudes are factors that work strongly in favor of resource recovery becoming part of the everyday life of a local government. First, however, guaranteed markets and guaranteed minimum prices for recyclables are necessary.

Far different from advance separation of recyclables, but also gaining interest rapidly, is the systems approach to resource recovery. A garbage truck dumps its contents into one end of a big machine, which then spits out paper fibers, glass, aluminum and ferrous metals.

Here too, markets have to be found for the recyclables, and it should be noted that so far, no way has been found to recycle paper into specific quality products once it has been contaminated and mixed this way. About the only use for the random mixture of fibers is for construction material.

Resource recovery can also mean using organic components of solid waste as fuel to make steam, which in turn generates electricity. Many local officials will have to decide someday whether their taxpayers will benefit more from this method of disposal, or from separation of materials for recycling.



Oakland County's Silverdome Excursion

Monday, July 25, 6 P.M.

The Pontiac Silverdome in Oakland County... an entertainment center for all seasons and events, and home of the Detroit Lions, extends an invitation to NACO delegates and their families for a guided VIP tour and dinner under the world's largest air-supported dome. You will be treated to a dining experience perched above the spacious playing field in a unique setting, affording you a glamorous combination of distinctive dining with a dramatic view of the facility.

The Pontiac Silverdome is used for circuses, rodeos, concerts and other events attracting thousands of people from Michigan and the Midwest.

Also included in the Silverdome Excursion will be stops at the nation's famous man-made Wave Pool and the outstanding County Service Center.

For your convenience and pleasure comfortable buses, complete with refreshments, are provided.

I am interested in participating in the Silverdome Excursion. Please send _____ tickets to my address below. I am enclosing \$_____ in advance payment.

The \$10.00 ticket covers all excursion costs, transportation, refreshments enroute, tour stops, full dinner and VIP tour of the famous Silverdome. Checks payable to: County of Oakland.

I would also appreciate you sending me, at no cost, the Oakland County FUN PACK.
☐ check

Name _____
Address _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____

MAIL TO:

Oakland County Board of Commissioners
NACO Conference Steering Committee
1200 North Telegraph Road
Pontiac, Michigan 48053

SOLID WASTE

Resource Recovery Seminar

The Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) in conjunction with the National Association of Counties Research Foundation (NACoRF) will conduct a two-day seminar on resource recovery June 28-29.

The seminar is designed primarily for municipal and county officials and private and professional individuals who are interested in gaining a better understanding of current municipal solid waste resource recovery and conservation practices.

Location: Hyatt Regency Hotel, 151 East Wacker Drive, Chicago, Ill. 60601

Cost: \$75 registration fee includes all seminar materials, coffee during breaks, and two luncheons. Make checks payable to EPA Resource Recovery Seminar.

Accommodations: A block of rooms has been reserved at the Hyatt Regency Hotel. Singles \$39, twin/doubles \$51. Reservations must be made as soon as possible.

Mail Address: EPA Resource Recovery Seminar, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.

Information: For further information, contact Linda Longest at (703) 471-6180.

Inspection Visit: A field visit to the Chicago Solid Waste Supplementary Fuel Processing Facility has been tentatively scheduled for Thursday, June 30. Buses will leave from the Hyatt Regency at 9:00 a.m. and will return to the hotel by noon.

Enclosed is \$_____ (\$75 per person) for the following participants:

Name _____
Title _____
Organization _____
Street _____
City _____
State _____ Zip _____
Phone () _____

Please reserve the following for me:
Single \$39; Twin/Double \$51
(Sharing room with _____)
Date of Arrival _____
Date of Departure _____

I plan to make the field visit to Solid Waste Supplementary Fuel Processing Facility Yes ☐ No ☐

New Castle Plans for Clean Water

New Castle County, Del. has one of the few water quality planning agencies in the country comprised of just one county and the municipalities within it. It was designated by the governor in March 1974, making it one of the first to be funded by the federal government. As of May, it was the only agency to receive funds to continue its program.

The county governs urbanized areas around its two major cities, Wilmington and Newark, as well as lower density development and farming areas. The county's 435 square miles make it a relatively small planning area; its urban-industrial characteristics make it a microcosm of water quality problem found in larger areas. The area experienced a high growth rate from 1950-1970, but is now feeling the effects of the recession in the Northeast.

Merna Hurd, director of the Areawide Waste Treatment Program and of the county's Office of Water and Sewer Management, is also a member of the Water Quality Project's advisory group which met in Washington with the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), and was reported in *County News*, April 18. She talked with members of the NACo staff earlier this spring.

208 AGENCY IN THE COUNTY

We understand that you work for New Castle County and for the 208 agency here as well. Could you explain the relation between the county and the 208 agency and what your role is with them?

The county was designated by the governor as the 208 agency for the area. I am both director of the county's office of water and sewer management, and program administrator for the 208 agency. The office of water and sewer management is responsible for water resources and has been principally involved in water supply development for the county. As director of this office I report to the director of public works. The planning direction for the 208 water quality program, however, comes from an independent policy board composed of the chief executives of the three major jurisdictions: the mayors of Wilmington and Newark, and the executive of New Castle County.

All decisions in administering the areawide, water quality program require unanimous approval. As yet, the veto power has never been used by any of the jurisdictions. In our case the veto power has been a responsibility requiring each jurisdiction to consider problems of wastewater management from a regional viewpoint. At the same time, the veto power has given a measure of security to each jurisdiction in the protection of its own interest.

WORKING WITH A CITIZENS ADVISORY COMMITTEE

How did you choose your citizens advisory committee which is required by law? How does this committee affect your planning ideas?

Our citizen advisory committee (CAC) consists of a chairman and the chairman and vice-chairman of each of six subcommittees. The CAC has the responsibility for maintaining a perspective on the entire program, while the subcommittees are organized along general subject areas such as industrial waste management or growth and economic development. The 80-some committee members, which were selected by the policy board, represent a full spectrum of views and special interests.

This group of people represent a tremendous resource of technical and political expertise. During the program development, there was a considerable learning process among the advisory committees, 208 staff, other agency staffs and the policy board. I believe the program recommendations and actions clearly reflect this process. Public input, if obtained conscientiously and effectively from the beginning of the program, conditions the alternative components of the plan that are eventually developed. Also, this process can gain a base of support for acceptance of the actions of the program.

COORDINATING WITH THE STATE

What kind of coordination exists between the New Castle Areawide Agency and the state of Delaware's water quality management effort?

In discussions with the state, we plan to develop better coordination during the continuing planning program, and hopefully cut some of the red tape and paperwork. For example, the format of the annual 208 report should be designed to meet State Water

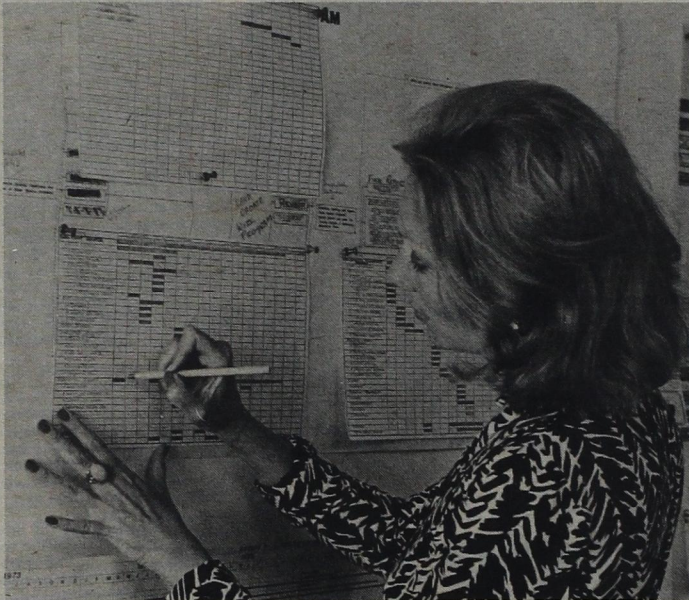


Photo by W.J. Cohen

Merna Hurd, director of the New Castle County (Del.) Areawide Waste Treatment Management Program, has been instrumental in developing a highly successful 208 planning and management process.

Quality Plan requirements, so it will not require rewriting. We also hope to meet Step I, 201 grant requirements in the facility plan updates, so that separate grant applications do not have to be submitted. In many respects, 208 should be an extension of the state staff by providing much of the technical evaluation for many state program decisions.

ACHIEVING AREA-WIDE COOPERATION

What sort of things has your agency accomplished to make areawide coordination easier for the future management agencies?

For one thing, formation of the policy board marked the first time the leaders of the three jurisdictions got together to discuss specific policy matters on a continual basis. We've also attempted to coordinate the updating of the various land use plans and policies of the three planning departments.

If nothing else, we have collected an amazing amount of data. Some information had never been available before; much of it that was scattered at federal, state and local levels has now been collected in one place. A consortium was also created to insure that consistent population projections will be used. The consortium includes the three counties in Delaware, the state itself and the major cities.

Most importantly, we are looking at sludge management analyses on an areawide basis, and developing industrial waste control programs, user charge systems and industrial cost recovery systems jointly. We often set up a working steering committee where the jurisdictions and 208 staff each do a portion of the necessary work in developing the programs.

PLANNING AND MANAGEMENT GO HAND-IN-HAND

Your agency has recommended that a number of management agencies be designated, including the public works departments of many separate jurisdictions. How does this fit in with the concept of areawide water quality management?

The main objective of the whole 208 program was supposed to have been an intrinsic relationship between planning and management. They have to go hand-in-hand continuously. Our policy board has been and will be directing planning and management. The concept of one countywide management agency or the merging of all functions of all jurisdictions under one agency simply will not work here.

You simply cannot consolidate functions performed by these jurisdictions during the two years we have been given to develop a program. When you start merging functions, you must look at personnel systems, wage differentials, political associations and all sorts of things. I think there will have to be some consolidations, because of the financial situations

of the jurisdictions involved. The policy board will assess services that can be merged in the continuing management program.

IMPLEMENTING THE PLAN

You have submitted your report to EPA in order to obtain refunding. But most of the recommendations in the plan have not been adopted by the jurisdictions. Has EPA considered this a problem?

The 208 report contains over 80 recommendations. Although some elements of the program have been implemented, such as user charge systems and an industrial waste ordinance, it is impossible for all of the recommendations to be considered in depth by the jurisdictions. The county and city councils did pass resolutions to consider the recommendations in a timeframe outlined in the implementation strategy of the report. The local jurisdictions also supported the program by committing local funds to the continuing program, as well as unanimously passing resolutions to continue the policy board. I do feel that EPA was probably disappointed in our plan, at least initially. EPA would have liked the recommendations approved and in the process of implementation. There was much too much material for that to be accomplished.

Have you received some criticism from EPA that your plan does not adequately address the air quality issue?

In New Castle County most of the required sewer facilities are under construction or completed so the plan does not recommend any major construction in the near future for growth. Therefore, the federal government will not be investing money in this area for sewers that would result in growth and subsequent air quality problems. Second, the populations projections were drastically reduced, and since the existing air quality plans previously met requirements, we thought it unnecessary to update these plans for 208.

A more important issue, however, is the need to develop a comprehensive environmental planning and policy process. I think it is extremely difficult in developing a water management program to also undertake comprehensive air quality, solid waste, etc. planning within the context of 208 funding. It is more important to develop an environmentally sensitive land use planning process.

Another criticism of your plan is that it does not solve your urban run-off problem.

New Castle County does have a nonpoint run-off problem, indicated from samples analyzed during storm conditions. It is impossible at this time to pinpoint the source. More importantly what are the economically viable solutions for urban run-off controls? We simply do not have the answers.

SEPTIC SYSTEMS

As in most areas, water quality standards in New Castle County cannot be met by point source controls alone. One of the non-point pollution problems that some 208 plans are addressing is the improper use of septic systems. What recommendations have you made in this area?

New Castle County has learned through experience that concentrations of septic systems, or allowing systems in unsuitable locations, creates problems and leads to a need for extensions of public sewers. The resultant cost to the public has been substantial. Sewers have been extended at extreme cost. Unprogrammed sewers have required downstream relief sewers; considerable capacity in other sewers lies idle. Facility and land use plans have been difficult to implement, and social, economic, and environmental costs have been high.

Our program considered alternatives that deal with existing septic system problems as well as alternatives that deal with the prevention of future problems. Alternatives must deal not only with technical solutions but also with a broad variety of administrative, regulatory, and fiscal considerations.

For existing septic systems, we set priorities on those (septic systems) to be replaced with sewers over the next 20 years, recommended policies concerning when systems should be rehabilitated, and recommended that changes be made on the administrative procedures for handling sewer extension petition and on fiscal policies for financing projects.

For new systems, we wished to decrease the potential for septic system failure by examining the existing septic system regulations, the administration of these regulations, and requirements for septic system maintenance. We are also very concerned with the increasing number of developments that use septic systems, because high density use increases the potential for groundwater pollution. Thus, we have looked at limiting the density of use, changing land use plans and regulations, and providing fiscal incentives for development to occur in areas that have sewer facilities. The groundwork has been laid in the program for all of these considerations, which will be presented in a council workshop in a few months as part of the continuing program.

EXPECTATIONS OF 208 PLANNING

Do you think EPA has been guilty of overselling the 208 program, of having unrealistic expectations?

Perhaps. The federal perception has been that the 208 agencies are going to answer all the water quality problems in two years. But we cannot solve the problems that quickly. First, this program is a complex political process that puts several local governments together in a program to find solutions. Developing those working relationships can be a problem by itself. Second, we simply do not have all the technical solutions or sufficient information. And it's not going to be done by local government alone. It has to be a coordinated federal-state-local approach.

RECOMMENDATIONS TO EPA/EVALUATION OF THE ACT

Do you have any suggestions about ways in which EPA could improve its water quality programs?

Our report attempted to address the need for a variety of actions by all levels of government to improve water quality management.

Probably most important is the need for strong leadership from EPA as to where we are going in water quality management. I believe in the concept and need for the 208 program, but there is need for policy direction on the continuation of the program. There is a need in many areas to redirect the program. There is a need to develop the relationships between 208 and the 201 construction grants program, air quality programs, etc.

The greatest criticism our program has received is that we are doing too much, doing it too well, and that no one pays that much attention to meeting all of EPA's requirements. It has been said that our success in implementing user charges and pre-treatment charges, in compliance with the law, is an economic disadvantage to our community because industry was likely to move elsewhere. I think this is a very sad commentary on an attitude we can only hope is not widespread. As we said in our summary report, "Congress has challenged local areas to address their own, unique water quality problems. New Castle, Del. has responded, and we are very proud of that."

Annual Conference Voting Register

Below is a list of active NACo member counties and the number of votes to which each is entitled. Each county is entitled to one vote, with one additional vote for every additional \$500, or fraction thereof, paid in dues.

The list was prepared one month before NACo's annual business meeting. At that time, the total number of member counties was 1,586 and the total number of possible votes was 3,999. Since the number of members changes daily, these figures will vary slightly between now and the annual conference; state association executive directors will be kept informed of changes in their state's NACo membership as they occur.

Counties with an asterisk (*) were, at the time the list was prepared, delinquent in paying their dues. Those who have not paid by the time of the annual business meeting will be removed from the list of members and will not be eligible to vote.

Member counties planning to attend the annual conference are again reminded to send the Credentials Committee (at NACo headquarters) a letter designating which of their county officials is authorized to pick up and cast the county's ballots.

Any questions about membership, voting, or credentials matters should be directed to Meg Gianessi of the NACo staff.

ALABAMA 65 Counties 114 Votes Autauga 1 Baldwin 2 Barbour 1 Bibb 1 Blount 1 Bullock 1 Butler 1 Calhoun 3 Chambers 1 Cherokee 1 Chilton 1 Choctaw 1 Clarke 1 Clay 1 Cleburne 1 Coffee 1 Colbert 2 Conecuh 1 Coosa 1 Covington 1 Crenshaw 1 Cullman 2 Dale 2 Dallas 2 DeKalb 2 Elmore 1 Escambia 1 Fayette 1 Franklin 1 Geneva 1 Greene 1 Hale 1 Henry 1 Houston 2 Jackson 1 Jefferson 16 Lamar 1 Lauderdale 2 Lee 2 Limestone 2 Lowndes 1 Macon 1 Madison 5 Marengo 1 Marion 1 Marshall 2 Mobile 8 Monroe 1 Montgomery 5 Morgan 2 Perry 1 Pickens 1 Pike 1 Randolph 1 Russell 2 St. Clair 1 Shelby 1 Sumpter 1 Talladega 2 Tallapoosa 1 Tuscaloosa 3 Walker 2 Washington 1 Wilcox 1 Winston 1	ARIZONA 14 Counties 50 Votes Apache 1 Cochise 2 Cocino 2 Gila 1 Graham 1 Greenlee 1 Maricopa 24 Mohave 1 Navajo 2 Pima 9 Pinal 2 Santa Cruz 1 Yavapai 1 Yuma 2	COLORADO 53 Counties 80 Votes Tulare 5 Tuolumne 1 Ventura 10 Yolo 3 Adams 5 Alamosa 1 Arapahoe 4 Archuleta 1 Baca 1 Bent 1 Boulder 4 Chaffee 1 Clear Creek 1 Conejos 1 Costilla 1 Custer 1 Douglas 1 Eagle 1 Elbert 1 El Paso 6 Garfield 1 Gilpin 1 Grand 1 Gunnison 1 Hinsdale 1 Huerfano 1 Jackson 1 Jefferson 6 Kiowa 1 Kit Carson 1 Lake 1 La Plata 1 Larimer 3 Las Animas 1 Logan 1 Mesa 2 Mineral 1 Moffat 1 Montezuma 1 Montrose 1 Morgan 1 Otero 1 Phillips 1 Pitkin 1 Prowers 1 Pueblo 3 Rio Blanco 1 Rio Grande 1 Routt 1 Saguache 1 San Juan 1 San Miguel 1 Sedgwick 1 Summit 1 Teller 1 Weld 3 Yuma 1	FLORIDA 45 Counties 177 Votes Alachua 3 Bay 2 Bradford 1 Brevard 6 Broward 15 Charlotte 1 Citrus 1 Collier 1 Columbia 1	GEORGIA 51 Counties 105 Votes Dade 31 Duval 13 Escambia 5 Glades 1 Hardee 1 Hendry 1 Hernando 1 Highlands 1 Hillsborough 12 Indian River 1 Jackson 1 Lake 2 Lee 3 Leon 3 Bent 1 Manatee 3 Martin 1 Monroe 2 Nassau 1 Okaloosa 3 Okeechobee 1 Orange 9 Osceola 1 Palm Beach 9 Pasco 2 Polk 6 St. Johns 1 St. Lucie 2 Santa Rosa 1 Sarasota 1 Seminole 3 Sumter 1 Suwanee 1 Volusia 5 Wakulla 1 Walton 1	INDIANA 9 Counties 31 Votes Taliaferro 1 Thomas 1 Tipton 1 Toombs 1 Upson 1 Ware 1 Warren 1 Wayne 1 Whitfield 2 Worth 1	IDAHO 31 Counties 37 Votes Ada 3 Bannock 2 Bear Lake 1 Benewah 1 Bingham 1 Blaine 1 Bonner 1 Bonneville 2 Boundary 1 Canyon 2 Caribou 1 Cassia 1 Clark 1 Clearwater 1 Franklin 1 Fremont 1 Jefferson 1 Kootenai 1 Latah 1 Lemhi 1 Lewis 1 Madison 1 Minidoka 1 Nez Perce 1 Oneida 1 Owyhee 1 Payette 1 Shoshone 1 Twin Falls 2 Valley 1 Washington 1	ILLINOIS 23 Counties 83 Votes Alexander 1 Carroll 1 Champaign 4 Christian 1 DuPage 12 DeKalb 2 Gallatin 1 Hardin 1 Iroquois* 1 Kane 7 Kankakee 3 Lake 10 McLean 3 Macon 4 Madison 7 Peoria 5 Piatt 1 St. Clair 7 Warren 1 Washington 1 Whiteside 2 Williamson 2 Winnebago 6	INDIANA 9 Counties 31 Votes Bartholomew 2 DeKalb 1 Gibson 1 Hendricks 2 Henry 2 Indianapolis-Marion 20 Noble 1 Warren 1 Wells 1	IOWA 62 Counties 91 Votes Benton 1 Black Hawk 4 Boone 1 Bremer 1 Buchanan 1 Buena Vista 1 Butler 1 Calhoun 1 Carroll 1 Cedar 1 Cerro Gordo 2 Cherokee 1 Clay 1 Clayton 1 Clinton 2 Dallas 1 Delaware 1 Des Moines 2 Dickinson 1 Dubuque 3 Emmet 1 Fayette 1 Floyd 1 Franklin 1 Greene 1 Grundy 1 Guthrie 1 Hamilton 1 Hancock 1 Iowa 1 Jackson 1 Jasper 1 Jefferson 1 Johnson 2 Jones 1 Kossuth 1 Lee 2 Linn 4 Louisa 1 Lucas 1 Mitchell 1 Muscatine 1 Osceola 1 Page 1 Palo Alto 1 Plymouth 1 Pocahontas 1 Polk 7 Pottawattamie 3 Scott 4 Shelby 1 Sioux 1 Story 2 Taylor 1 Van Buren 1 Wapello 2 Warren 1 Washington 1 Webster 2 Winnebago 1 Worth 1	KANSAS 41 Counties 64 Votes Allen 1 Anderson 1 Barber 1 Cherokee 1 Cloud 1 Comanche 1 Crawford 1 Decatur 1 Douglas 2 Ellis 1 Finney 1 Graham 1 Gray 1 Harvey 1 Hodgeman 1 Jackson 1 Jefferson 1 Jewell 1 Johnson 6 Leavenworth 2 Linn 1 McPherson 1 Marion 1 Marshall 1 Mitchell 1 Ottawa 1 Pottawatomie 1 Rawlins 1 Reno 2 Republic 1 Riley 1 Rooks 1 Saline 2 Sedgwick 8 Shawnee 4 Sheridan 1 Sherman 1 Stevens 1 Sumner 1 Woodson 1 Wyandotte 5	LOUISIANA 56 Parishes 98 Votes Acadia 2 Allen 1 Ascension 1 Assumption 1 Avoyelles 1 Beauregard 1 Bienville 1 Bossier 2 Caddo 6 Calcasieu 4 Cameron 1 Catahoula 1 Claiborne 1 Concordia 1 Desoto 1 East Baton Rouge 7 East Carroll 1 Evangeline 1 Franklin 1 Grant 1 Iberia 2 Iberville 1 Jackson 1 Jefferson 9 Jefferson Davis 1 Lafayette 3 LaFourche 2 LaSalle 1 Lincoln 1 Livingston 1 Madison 1 Natchitoches 1 Ouachita 3 Plaquemines 1 Pointe Coupee 1 Rapides 3 Red River 1 Richland 1 St. Bernard 2 St. Charles 1 St. Helena 1 St. James 1 St. John The Baptist 1 St. Landry 2 St. Martin 1 St. Mary 2 St. Tammany 2 Tangipahoa 2 Terrebonne 2 Union 1 Vermillion 2 Washington 2 Webster 2 West Baton Rouge 1 West Carroll 1 West Feliciana 1 Winn 1
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Continued on next page

Annual Conference Voting Register

Caroline 1
Carroll 2
Cecil 2
Charles 2
Dorchester 1
Frederick 3
Garrett 1
Harford 3
Howard 2
Kent 1
Montgomery 13
Prince George's 16
Queen Annes 1
St. Marys 2
Somerset 1
Talbot 1
Washington 3
Wicomico 2
Worcester 1

MASSACHUSETTS 8 Counties 8 Votes

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

MICHIGAN 57 Counties 214 Votes

Alpena 1
Antrim 1
Baraga 1
Barry 1
Bay 3
Berrien 4
Calhoun 4
Charlevoix 1
Clare 1
Clinton 2
Crawford 1
Delta 1
Dickinson* 1
Eaton 2
Genesee 11
Gogebic 1
Grand Traverse 1
Gratiot 1
Ingham 7
Isco 1
Isabella 2
Jackson 4
Kalamazoo 5
Kent 10
Lake 1
Lapeer 2
Leelanau 1
Lenawee 3
Livingston 2
Macomb 16
Manistee 1
Marquette 2
Mason 1
Menominee 1
Midland 2
Missaukee 1
Monroe 3
Montcalm 2
Muskegon 4
Newaygo 1
Oakland 22
Oceana 1
Ogemaw 1
Ontonagon 1
Oscoda 1
Ottawa 4
Roscommon 1
Saginaw 6
St. Clair 3
St. Joseph 2
Sanilac 1
Schoolcraft* 1
Shiawassee 2
Van Buren 2
Washtenaw 6
Wayne 49
Wexford 1

MINNESOTA 78 Counties 135 Votes

Aitkin 1
Anoka 4
Becker 1
Beltrami 1
Benton 1
Big Stone 1
Blue Earth 2
Brown 1
Carlton 1
Carver 1

Cass 1
Chippewa 1
Chisago 1
Clay 2
Cook 1
Cottonwood 1
Crow Wing 1
Dakota 4
Dodge 1
Douglas 1
Faribault 1
Fillmore 1
Freeborn 1
Hennepin 24
Houston 1
Hubbard 1
Isanti 1
Itasca 1
Jackson 1
Kanabec 1
Kandiyohi 1
Kittson 1
Koochiching 1
Lac Qui Parle 1
Lake 1
Lake of the Woods 1
Le Sueur 1
Lincoln 1
Lyon 1
McLeod 1
Marshall 1
Martin 1
Meeker 1
Mille Lacs 1
Morrison 1
Mower 2
Murray 1
Nicollet 1
Nobles 1
Norman 1
Olmstead 3
Ottertail 2
Pennington 1
Pikestone 1
Polk 1
Ramsey 12
Red Lake 1
Redwood 1
Renville 1
Rice 2
Rock 1
Roseau 1
St. Louis 6
Scott 1
Sibley 1
Stearns 3
Steele 1
Stevens 1
Swift 1
Todd 1
Wabasha 1
Wadena* 1
Waseca 1
Washington 3
Wilkin 1
Winona 2
Wright 1
Yellow Medicine 1

MISSISSIPPI 36 Counties 45 Votes

Adams 1
Amite 1
Bolivar 2
Calhoun 1
Carroll 1
Clalborne 1
Clarke 1
Coahoma 2
Copolah 1
Desoto 1
Hancock 1
Holmes 1
Jackson 3
Jasper 1
Lauderdale 2
Lawrence 1
Leake 1
Lee 2
Leflore 2
Madison 1
Marion 1
Monroe 1
Panola 1
Pearl River 1
Pike 1
Quitman 1
Rankin 2
Scott 1
Sharkey 1
Simpson 1
Smith 1
Tunica 1
Union 1
Warren 2
Wayne 1
Yazoo 1

MISSOURI 26 Counties 71 Votes

Audrain 1
Benton 1
Boone 2
Calloway 1
Cass 1
Clark 1
Clay 4
Clinton 1
Dent 1
Franklin 2
Gasconade 1
Greene 4
Jackson 16
Lafayette 1
Maries 1
Miller 1
Moniteau 1
Morgan 1
Newton 1
Osage 1
Perniscot 1
Perry 1
Randolph 1
St. Clair 1
St. Louis 23
Saline 1

MONTANA 28 Counties 29 Votes

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

NEBRASKA 41 Counties 56 Votes

Adams 1
Box Butte* 1
Buffalo 1
Burt 1
Butler 1
Cass 1
Cedar 1
Cheyenne 1
Dawes 1
Dawson 1
Deuel 1
Dixon 1
Dodge 1
Douglas 10
Dundy 1
Fillmore 1
Franklin 1
Furnas 1
Garden 1
Gosper 1
Hall 2
Hamilton 1
Harlan 1
Holt 1
Kearney 1
Keith 1
Keya Paha 1
Kimball 1
Lancaster 5
Madison 1
Nuckolls* 1
Perkins 1
Platte 1
Red Willow 1
Saline 1
Sarpy 2
Scotts Bluff 1
Thayer 1
Washington 1
Webster 1
York 1

NEVADA 17 Counties 25 Votes

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

NEW HAMPSHIRE 10 Counties 22 Votes

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

NEW JERSEY 21 Counties 185 Votes

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

NEW MEXICO 15 Counties 30 Votes

Bernalillo 8
Dona Ana 2
Eddy 2
Lea 2
Lincoln 1
Los Alamos 1
Luna 1
McKinley 2
Otero 2
Quay 1
San Juan 2
Santa Fe 2
Torrance 1
Union 1
Valencia 2

NEW YORK 42 Counties 234 Votes

Allegany 2
Broome 6
Cattaraugus 3
Cayuga 2
Chautauqua 4
Chemung 3
Chenango 2
Clinton 2
Columbia 2
Cortland 2
Dutchess 6
Erie 27
Essex 1
Franklin 2
Greene 1
Hamilton 1
Jefferson 3
Lewis 1
Monroe 18
Nassau 35
Onondaga 12
Ontario 2
Orange 6
Orleans 1
Oswego 3
Otsego 2
Putnam 2
Rensselaer 4
Rockland 6
St. Lawrence 3
Saratoga 3
Schuyler 1
Steuben 3
Suffolk 27
Sullivan 2
Ulster 4
Warren 2
Washington 2
Wayne 2
Westchester 22
Wyoming 1
Yates 1

NORTH CAROLINA 100 Counties 179 Votes

Avery 1
Alamance 3
Alexander 1
Alleghany 1
Anson 1
Ashe 1
Beaufort 1
Bertie 1
Bladen 1
Brunswick 1
Buncombe 4
Burke 2
Cabarrus 2
Caldwell 2
Camden 1
Carteret 1
Caswell 1
Catawba 3
Chatham 1
Cherokee 1
Chowan 1
Clay 1
Cleveland 2
Columbus 2
Craven 2
Cumberland 6
Currituck 1
Dare 1
Davidson 3
Davie 1
Duplin 1
Durham 4
Edgecomb 2
Forsyth 6
Franklin 1
Gaston 4
Gates 1
Graham 1
Granville 1
Greene 1
Guilford 7
Halifax 2
Harnett 2
Haywood 2
Henderson 2
Hertford 1
Hyde 1
Iredell 2
Jackson 1
Johnston 2
Jones 1
Lee 1
Lenoir 2
Lincoln 1
McDowell 1
Macon 1
Madison 1

Martin 1
Mecklenburg 9
Mitchell 1
Montgomery 1
Moore 1
Nash 2
New Hanover 3
Northampton 1
Onslow 3
Orange 2
Pasquotank 1
Pender 1
Perquimans 1
Person 1
Pitt 2
Polk 1
Randolph 2
Richmond 2
Robeson 3
Rockingham 2
Rowan 3
Rutherford 2
Sampson 2
Scotland 1
Stanly 2
Stokes 1
Surry 2
Swain 1
Transylvania 1
Tyrrell 1
Union 1
Vance 1
Wake 6
Warren 1
Washington 1
Watauga 1
Wayne 3
Wilkes 2
Union 2
Yadkin 1
Yancey 1

NORTH DAKOTA 10 Counties 11 Votes

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

OHIO 59 Counties 208 Votes

Allen 3
Ashland 2
Ashtabula 3
Athens 2
Auglaize 1
Belmont 2
Butler 6
Carroll 1
Clermont 3
Clinton 1
Coshocton 1
Crawford 2
Cuyahoga 42
Defiance 1
Erie 2
Fayette 1
Fulton 1
Gallia 1
Geauga 2
Greene 4
Guernsey 1
Hancock 2
Henry 1
Highland 1
Hocking 1
Knox 2
Lake 5
Lawrence 2
Logan 1
Lorain 2
Lucas 12
Mahoning 8
Marion 2
Medina 3
Mercer 1
Miami 3
Montgomery 15
Ottawa 1
Pickaway 2
Pike 1
Portage 4
Preble 1
Putnam 1
Richland 4
Ross 2

Sandusky 2
Scioto 2
Seneca 2
Stark 9
Summit 14
Tuscarawas 2
Union 1
Van Wert 1
Wayne 3
Williams 1
Wood 3
Wyandot 1

OREGON 27 Counties 58 Votes

Baker 1
Benton 2
Clackamas 5
Clatsop 1
Crook 1
Curry 1
Deschutes 1
Douglas 2
Grant 1
Harney 1
Hood River 1
Jefferson 1
Josephine 1
Klamath 2
Lake 1
Lane 6
Lincoln 1
Malheur 1
Marion 4
Morrow 1
Multnomah 14
Polk 1
Tillamook 1
Union 2
Walla 1
Wasco 1
Washington 4

PENNSYLVANIA 32 Counties 152 Votes

Allegheny 39
Beaver 6
Blair 4
Cambria 5
Carbon 2
Centre 3
Chester 7
Clarion 1
Clinton 1
Columbia 2
Crawford 3
Dauphin 6
Delaware 15
Elk 1
Fulton 1
Jefferson 2
Lancaster 8
Lehigh 7
McKean 2
Northampton 6
Northumberland 3
Perry 1
Potter 1
Schuylkill 4
 Snyder 1
Somerset 2
Susquehanna 1
Tioga 2
Warren 2
Washington 6
Wyoming 1
York 7

SOUTH CAROLINA 25 Counties 59 Votes

Abbeville 1
Aiken 3
Beaufort* 2
Berkeley 2
Charleston 6
Chester 1
Chesterfield 1
Clarendon 1
Darlington 2
Edgefield 1
Florence 3
Georgetown 1
Greenville 6
Greenwood 2
Hampton 1
Horry 2
Jasper 1
Lancaster 2
Lexington 3
Newberry 1
Oconee 2
Pickens 2
Richland 6
Spartanburg 5
Sumter 2

SOUTH DAKOTA 32 Counties 33 Votes

Aurora 1
Beadle 1
Bon Homme 1
Brown 1
Clay 1
Codington 1
Corson 1
Custer 1
Dewey 1
Douglas 1
Faulk 1
Grant 1
Hamlin 1
Hutchinson 1
Jerauld 1
Lake 1
Lawrence 1
Lincoln 1
McCook 1
McPherson 1
Miner 1
Pennington 2
Perkins 1
Roberts 1
Sanborn 1
Spink 1
Sully 1
Tripp 1
Turner 1
Union 1
Yankton 1
Ziebach 1

TENNESSEE 40 Counties 86 Votes

Anderson 2
Benton 1
Blount 2
Campbell 1
Carter 2
Clay 1
Coffee 1
Cumberland 1
Davidson 11
Dickson 1
Dyer 1
Fayette 1
Giles 1
Hamilton 7
Hancock 1
Hardin 1
Henry 1
Houston 1
Jefferson 1
Knox 7
Lake 1
Lawrence 1
Macon 1
Madison 2
Marion 1
Monroe 1
Montgomery 2
Morgan 1
Pickett 1
Robertson 1
Rutherford 2
Scott 1
Shelby 18
Smith 1
Sumner 2
Trousdale 1
Weakley 1
Williamson 1
Wilson 1

Annual Conference Voting Register

TEXAS 92 Counties 232 Votes	Jim Hogg 1 Karnes 1 Kleberg 1 Knox 1 Lampasas 1 La Salle 1 Leon 1 Llano 1 Lubbock* 5 McLennan 4 Martin 1 Maverick 1 Medina 1 Montgomery 2 Moore 1 Morris 1 Newton 1 Nueces 6 Ochiltree 1 Pecos 1 Randall 2 Red River 1 Robertson 1 Runnels 1 Rusk* 1 Sabine 1 San Jacinto 1 San Patricio 2 San Saba 1 Shelby 1 Sutton 1 Taylor 3 Travis 8 Upshur 1 Val Verde 1 Victoria 2 Wheeler 1 Wichita 3 Wilbarger 1 Willacy 1 Wilson 1 Wise 1 Wood 1 Yoakum 1 Zavala 1	UTAH 29 Counties 49 Votes	Fairfax 11 Fauquier 1 Fluvanna 1 Franklin 1 Frederick 1 Giles 1 Gloucester 1 Goochland 1 Halifax 1 Henrico 4 Henry 2 Highland 1 Isle of Wight 1 James City 1 King and Queen 1 King George 1 King William 1 Lancaster 1 Lee 1 Loudoun 1 Louisa 1 Mecklenburg 1 Montgomery 2 Nelson 1 New Kent 1 Norfolk 8 Northampton 1 Northumberland 1 Pittsylvania 2 Prince Edward 1 Prince George 1 Prince William-3 Pulaski 1 Richmond 1 Roanoke 2 Rockbridge 1 Rockingham 2 Russell 1 Scott 1 Shenandoah 1 Smyth 1 Southampton 1 Spotsylvania 1 Stafford 1 Suffolk City 2 Surry 1 Sussex 1 Washington 2 Westmoreland 1 Wise 1 Wythe 1 York 1	WASHINGTON 32 Counties 89 Votes	WEST VIRGINIA 21 Counties 32 Votes	WISCONSIN 33 Counties 101 Votes	WYOMING 19 Counties 21 Votes
Andrews 1 Austin 1 Bandera 1 Bastrop 1 Bee 1 Bell 4 Bexar 20 Brazos 2 Brooks 1 Burnet 1 Chambers 1 Clay 1 Cochran 1 Coke 1 Colorado 1 Comanche 1 Comal 1 Concho 1 Coryell 1 Crane 1 Culberson 1 Dallam 1 Dallas 32 Dawson 1 Deaf Smith 1 Denton 2 DeWitt 1 Ector 3 El Paso 9 Fayette 1 Fisher 1 Floyd 1 Franklin 1 Frio 1 Galveston 5 Gillespie 1 Garza 1 Gregg 2 Hale 1 Hardin 1 Harris 42 Harrison 2 Howard 1 Hunt 2 Jackson 1 Jasper 1 Jeff Davis 1	Beaver 1 Box Elder 1 Cache 2 Carbon 1 Daggett 1 Davis 3 Duchesne 1 Emery 1 Garfield 1 Grand 1 Iron 1 Juab 1 Kane 1 Kane 1 Millard 1 Morgan 1 Piute 1 Rich 1 Salt Lake 12 San Juan 1 Sanpete 1 Sevier 1 Summit 1 Tooele 1 Uintah 1 Utah 4 Wasatch 1 Washington 1 Wayne 1 Weber 4	Accomack 1 Albemarle 1 Alleghany 1 Amherst 1 Augusta 2 Botetourt 1 Buchanan 1 Campbell 2 Caroline 1 Charles City 1 Charlotte 1 Chesterfield 2 Cumberland 1 Dickinson 1 Dinwiddie 1	Adams 1 Asotin 1 Chelan 2 Clallam 1 Clark 4 Columbia 1 Cowlitz 2 Douglas 1 Ferry 1 Franklin 1 Grant 2 Island 1 Jefferson 1 King 28 Kitsap 3 Kittitas 1 Klickitat 1 Lewis 2 Lincoln 1 Mason 1 Okanogan 1 Pend Oreille 1 Pierce 10 San Juan 1 Skagit 2 Skamania 1 Spokane 7 Stevens 1 Thurston 2 Walla Walla 2 Whitman 1 Yakima 4	Berkeley 1 Boone 1 Cabell 3 Clay 1 Fayette 2 Grant 1 Greenbrier 1 Hancock 2 Jefferson 1 Lewis 1 Marion 2 Mason 1 Mercer 2 Monongalia 2 Ohio 2 Pocahontas 1 Raleigh 2 Randolph 1 Upshur 1 Wayne 1 Wood 3	Barron 1 Brown 4 Buffalo 1 Calumet 1 Dane 8 Douglas 2 Eau Claire 2 Fond du Lac 3 Forest 1 Grant 2 Juneau 1 Kenosha 3 Lafayette 1 Langlade 1 Lincoln 1 Manitowoc 3 Marathon 3 Marquette 1 Milwaukee 26 Monroe* 1 Oconto 1 Oneida 1 Outagamie 3 Ozaukee 2 Racine 5 Rock 4 Sauk 1 Shawano 1 Sheboygan 3 Walworth 2 Washington 2 Waukesha 6 Winnebago 4	Albany 1 Big Horn 1 Campbell 1 Carbon 1 Fremont 1 Goshen 1 Hot Springs 1 Laramie 2 Lincoln 1 Natrona 2 Niobrara 1 Park 1 Platte 1 Sheridan 1 Sublette 1 Sweetwater 1 Teton 1 Uinta 1 Washakie 1	

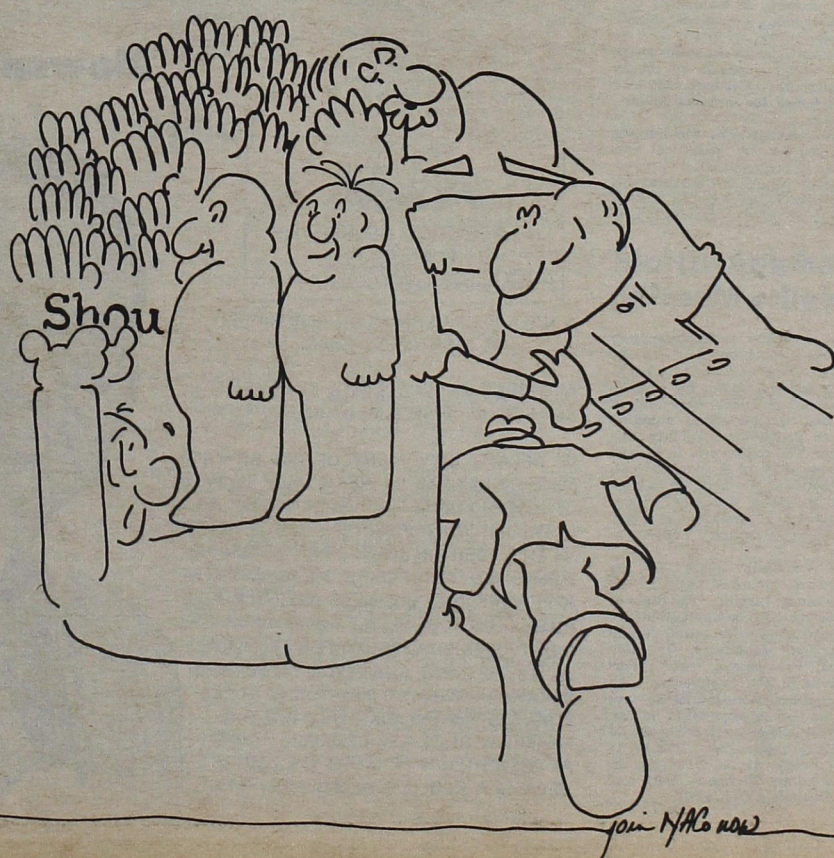
It All Adds Up

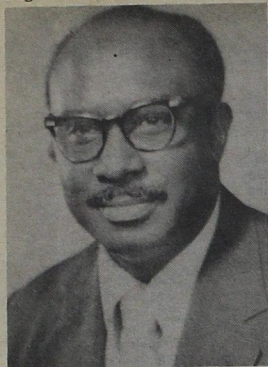
The above list is one your county should be on. Together, those counties add up to NACo's membership—almost 1,600 strong. Officials from NACo member counties will shape county government's national policies for 1977-78 by casting their votes at the annual business meeting next month.

If your county is not on the list, we are making a special appeal to you to join with us as a NACo member now. Unless your county is a member, this will be the last sample issue of COUNTY NEWS we send you. A letter and a membership application were sent last week to non-members from NACo President Dan Lynch. We urge you to respond as soon as possible.

Over the past weeks in these advertisements, we have tried to illustrate and describe graphically some aspects of NACo membership. What they all add up to, though, is a stake for you and your county in the national affairs of county government.

Adding it all up, can you afford not to join us? We don't think you can. Send in your dues, or write to Meg Gianessi, NACo membership coordinator, for more information.





TURNING OVER OFFICE—In his final act as 1976-77 president, Billy Fallin of Colquitt County, left, turns over the gavel to in-coming ACCG President Leroy Johnson of Coweta County. In photo above, Ed McIntyre, Richmond County, newly elected third vice president, is seen.



Ga. Officials Tackle Energy

FULTON COUNTY, Ga.—Georgia county officials are responding to the national energy crisis with some positive actions.

During the 63rd annual convention of the Association County Commissioners of Georgia (ACCG), a steering committee was appointed to work with the state to find ways of implementing energy saving programs. "This will be an active committee, a working committee," emphasized Hill Healan, ACCG executive director.

During the meeting held in Atlanta, county officials heard James Hayes, Los Angeles County supervisor and chairman of NACO's Committee on Energy and Environment, outline a "Blueprint for Energy."

The steering committee will consider—among other things—long-range planning of equipment purchases, building design and energy options.

Another topic for the meeting was the increased emphasis on county management. ACCG is serving as a clearinghouse for counties seeking managers.

Peak attendance at the meeting was 1,200 for the "roast" of Sen. Herman E. Talmadge (D).

George N. Allen, Washington, D.C. newsman, gave public officials "media survival training." He

Academy to Hold Liability Meeting

The Academy for Contemporary Problems, in conjunction with the National Conference of State Legislatures and the Center for Philosophy and Public Policy, University of Maryland, will be holding a conference on professional liability this summer. The conference, to be held in Denver, July 14-15, expects to attract between 300 and 500 participants, primarily legislators, representatives of professional societies, and insurance industry representatives.

The preliminary agenda for the conference includes sessions on "Professional Liability: The State of the Evidence," "The New Liability of Professionals," "Retaining Traditional Tort Liability in the Non-medical Professions," and "Perspectives of the Professions." Although the registration fee has not been set, it is anticipated to be \$95. Those interested in attending should contact Joseph White, Fellow in Social Policy, at the Academy for Contemporary Problems, 1501 Neil Ave., Columbus, Ohio 43201.

showed the officials how to make their point in interviews, how to avoid getting trapped into giving unconsidered opinions, how to use the media constructively to communicate with the public.

Other speakers included NACO President Dan Lynch, Robert Merriam, chairman of the Advisory Committee on Intergovernmental Relations and Tom Moreland, commissioner of the Georgia Department of Research and Legislative Affairs.

The membership also elected officers and directors including, president, Leroy Johnson of Coweta County; first vice president, Charles Kent of Tift County; second vice president, A. Charles Knowles of Harris County; and third vice president, Ed McIntyre of Richmond County.

McIntyre, Richmond County commissioner, is the first black elected to an officer's position in ACCG. He was also the first of his race to serve as chairman of the Richmond County Commission—a position he held the two previous years. Presently he is vice chairman of the finance committee of the Richmond County Board of Commissioners in Augusta.

Members of the ACCG Board of Managers include L. Carlton Gill of Bryan County; Gil M. Barrett of Dougherty County; Henry J. Barnes of Meriwether County; Liane Levettan of DeKalb County; Tom Lowe of Fulton County; Jim Frank Smith of Haralson County; George W. Lankford of Cobb County; Wesley Johnson of Bacon County; J.V. Jones of Lumpkin County; and James R. Holland of Clarke County. Jones serves as chairman of the board of managers.

AACo Committee Looks at Future

RIO RICO, Ariz.—A Committee of the Future has been appointed to determine the goals and financial commitment necessary to strengthen the Arizona Association of Counties (AACo).

The action took place during AACo's annual Legislative Conference attended by 200 officials at Rio Rico Resort.

The Executive Committee, headed by AACo President James L. Kirk, agreed to establish goals for counties through AACo at the insistence of the County Supervisors Association of Arizona, an AACo affiliate.

Greenlee County Supervisor Jackie Cooper was named by Kirk to head the Committee of the Future which will work this summer to define objectives and resources needed to fulfill those objectives. The committee is to present recommendations during AACo's annual Winter Conference to be held Nov. 2-4 in Scottsdale.

During the legislative conference, association dues were increased for the second year after AACo executive director, Richard Casey, stated that the association must become more self-sufficient and rely less on the speculation of grants and other non-county dues funds. The AACo Executive Committee unanimously indicated that AACo staff must be increased and funds provided to make Arizona counties more effective.

AT THE conference, counties reaffirmed their position to fight implementation of the controversial Medicaid program now scheduled to take effect Aug. 15. Thirteen of the state's 14 counties oppose the program passed by the legislature in 1974. Implementation has been delayed twice by legislative action, but this year the Senate failed by three votes to override Gov. Raul Castro's veto of a bill repealing the program.

Counties have retained counsel to challenge implementation this year since the state has not provided any state funds for the program and will attempt to force counties to provide the state's full share of the 40 per

cent local matching money. A lawsuit is scheduled to be filed jointly by the counties after the current session of the legislature.

AACo also approved a resolution opposing President Carter's Universal Voter Registration Plan.

Culver Named Outstanding County Official

MIDLAND COUNTY, Tex.—Midland County Judge Barbara G. Culver was named 1976 outstanding county official by the West Texas County Judges and Commissioners during their association conference held in Midland.

Judge Culver, past president of the National Association of Regional Councils, has been Midland County judge since 1962. She is a graduate of Southern Methodist University law school.

County Judge Giles W. Dalby of Garza County was elected president of the West Texas Association. Other officers elected are: vice president, Woody Pond, Randall County judge; and secretary-treasurer, Bernard Eads, Dallam County commissioner.

Directors elected to serve with the officers include: County Judge Glenn Thompson, Cochran County; Commissioner Dalton Myers, Dawson County; County Judge Troy Williams, Crockett County; and Commissioner R.T. "Dick" Andersen, Tarrant County, immediate past president.

Speakers for the meeting included Regan Brown, special assistant to Tex. Gov. Dolph Briscoe. Brown recently was appointed state agriculture commissioner.

Sam Clonts, executive director of the Texas Association of Counties, gave a status report on state legislation affecting counties.

The membership adopted 16 resolutions including one calling for ordinance making authority for Texas counties.

Newsmakers

FRED D. ALLEN
EXECUTIVE SECRETARY
KANSAS ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES

A NATIVE KANSAN, BORN AND RAISED IN MARION, KANSAS.

ATTENDED KANSAS STATE TEACHERS COLLEGE AT EMPORIA, KANSAS.

HE BECAME CITY CLERK OF THE CITY OF MARION, KANSAS IN 1951. EARLY IN 1956 HE WAS APPOINTED COUNTY CLERK OF MARION COUNTY, KANSAS AND SERVED IN THIS POSITION UNTIL 1965 WHEN HE RESIGNED TO BECOME REAL-ESTATE APPRAISER AND BUSINESS ASSESSOR FOR RILEY COUNTY. HE HELPED FORM THE KANSAS COUNTY ASSESSORS ASSOCIATION AND SERVED AS ITS PRESIDENT. HE ACCEPTED THE POSITION OF COUNTY RESEARCH DIRECTOR WITH THE LEAGUE OF KANSAS MUNICIPALITIES AND WORKED WITH COUNTY OFFICIALS TO FORM AN ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES WHICH BECAME A REALITY IN JANUARY, 1976.

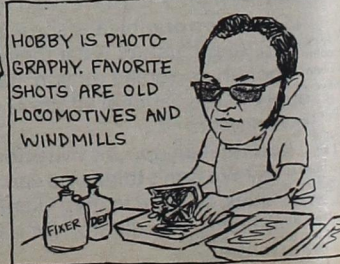


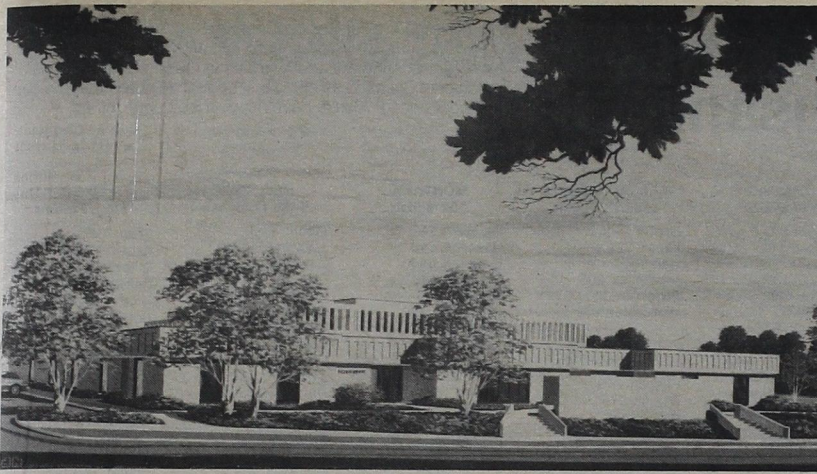
MR. ALLEN WAS APPOINTED BY THE KANSAS OFFICIAL COUNCIL AT THE ANNUAL MEETING OF COUNTY OFFICIALS IN NOVEMBER 1975 TO SERVE AS THE EXECUTIVE SECRETARY OF THIS ASSOCIATION.

MR. ALLEN HAS TWO CHILDREN: CONNIE BRATTON WHO LIVES IN OMAHA AND HAS TWO CHILDREN AND MAURICE ALLEN WHO RESIDES IN TOPEKA AND HAS A SON.

FRED IS A SHRINER MASON AND IS A MEMBER OF THE TOPEKA SHRINE BAND. HE PLAYS CLARINET AND LOVES TO SING.

HOBBY IS PHOTOGRAPHY. FAVORITE SHOTS ARE OLD LOCOMOTIVES AND WINDMILLS





Joint Headquarters Designed

WAKE COUNTY, N.C.—The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners and the North Carolina League of Municipalities will start construction of joint headquarters this fall in Raleigh.

The Albert Coates Local Government Center—designed to be "a permanent home for local government in North Carolina"—will be adjacent to the State Government Complex in Raleigh.

The center with 25,847 square-feet on two levels will be located on a 71,190-square foot site, acquired in late December 1976. Plans for the building were announced in the spring of 1975.

The center will enable both associations to improve and expand services to its members and to replace inadequate, inconvenient and overcrowded office space rented by both associations in downtown Raleigh.

FEATURES of the building include:

- Centrally located meeting and conference rooms, including a modest multi-purpose auditorium with adjoining catering facilities.
- Visitor lounges with conference

and telephone facilities for local officials when they visit Raleigh for business with the legislature, state and federal agencies and the two associations.

- Ninety off-street parking spaces.
- Local government reference library.
- Facilities for the associations to share printing, mailing and other functions resulting in savings.

It is also felt that the joint interest in the building will encourage and promote cooperative efforts between the association and the league to improve city-county relations and strengthen local government in North Carolina.

The cost of the building and site—a little more than \$1.5 million—is being financed equally by the association and the league. The county association will double its service fees for fiscal years 1977-78 and 1978-79 to raise \$641,958. The balance of the county share will be paid from money collected from regular dues to the association.

Assessments have been sent to the 100 North Carolina counties for consideration during their budget delib-

erations now underway for the fiscal year starting July 1. The association has 100 per cent membership. Payment of the dues will be voluntary.

THE CENTER honors Albert Coates, founder and for more than 37 years director of the Institute of Government at the University of North Carolina at Chapel Hill. He currently is professor emeritus at the university, where he was a professor of law from 1927 until his retirement in 1968.

Symbolic of the esteem in which Coates is held is a lifelike bronze bust of Dr. Coates, which has been presented to the center by the North Carolina Association of Registers of Deeds.

C. Ronald Aycock serves as executive director of the North Carolina Association of County Commissioners. Sam R. Noble of Robeson County is association president. S. Leigh Wilson is executive director of the North Carolina League of Municipalities. League President is Simon C. Sitterson Jr., mayor of Kinston.

—Margaret I. Taylor
State Association Liaison

Va. County Chiefs Survey Services

The Virginia Association of County Administrators (VACA), representing approximately 85 administrators and assistants, has recently completed a survey of the activities and functions offered by county administrator and city manager state organizations.

This was done to determine the services that the association should offer to its members and the staffing, if any, needed to provide or coordinate such services. The association surveyed 35 states which it categorized as having a large number of chief administrative officers (city managers, county administrators, etc.) and received 23 responses which were completed in detail.

Twenty-one of the 23 responding states indicated that chief administrative officers (CAOs) do have active associations in their respective states. In terms of membership, these associations range from a high of 420 members to a low of 20, with the average being 87 members. Most of these associations are quite active, with eight of the 21 meeting twice a year and 10 of the 21 convening at least three times.

The predominant services offered by the 21 associations are best described as being "nuts and bolts/managerial discussions"; 17 organizations indicated they performed this basic function. Professional development and training, clearinghouse information services, and conferences with state and federal representatives were all activities undertaken by over half of the associations. Member cer-

tification and recognition is conducted by just under half. Other services receiving limited attention include: special projects, labor relations, intern programs, publications, job banks, surveys, fact books, legislative summaries, and limited on-site assistance.

"Fifty-seven per cent of the associations surveyed have staff support. Of these, 92 per cent receive staffing from their State Municipal League, while 43 per cent are provided with staff from their State Association of Counties or other resources, such as the administrators themselves, the secretary of the research arm of the State Municipal League, and the state International City Management Association.

Association membership dues range from a high of \$100 to a low of zero. Many different formulas are used to determine dues. However, the approximate total cost for CAO association services ranges from a low of \$200 to a high of \$5,000.

Relatively few of the state associations receive funding for services from grant programs. Two-thirds of the associations surveyed indicated that they received no grant money, while only five reported that they did. These grant programs were either state sponsored, or federal (Intergovernmental Personnel Act; Health, Education and Welfare).

This survey by VACA is indicative of the state's efforts to make local government management as professional and efficient as possible.

—Jeff Thurston
New County, NACoRF

Keeping Up with Counties

BALTIMORE COUNTY, Md.—A mental health referral service, offering emergency assistance to county residents with emotional problems or illnesses, has been established by the County Bureau of Mental Health and the Division of Community Affairs.

People seeking help in coping with emotional crises and those suffering from mental or emotional illnesses, who call the county's health or mental health centers after normal working hours, will be referred by a taped message to the Division of Community Affairs. Callers will then be directed to the source of aid.

MONROE COUNTY, N.Y.—The Monroe County Department of Social Services expects to submit nearly 400 child neglect petitions to family court in 1977—almost double the number submitted in 1976 and four times the number of petitions filed in 1975.

With the help of the Family Life Bureau of Cornell University, the county department has laid the groundwork for formation of a community-wide task force on protective services.

LEFLORE COUNTY, Miss.—The Mississippi Economic Council has given Leflore County its seventh Merit Award. The award was for long-range planning.

Leflore County has received awards in education and health, law enforcement, county finance, public works, fire protection and sanitation. The county now has three more awards to receive before becoming the first all-merit county in the state.

TETON COUNTY, Mont.—Martin Shannon, chairman of the Board of County Commissioners recently announced two procedures to expand public awareness and participation in county government business.

Each Monday all known items on the commission's agenda will be announced by KSEN Radio in Shelby. Additionally, "Public Participation Day" will be each Tuesday from 10 a.m. to 5 p.m. During this time at least two commissioners will be available to meet with citizens.

LOUISA COUNTY, Iowa—The Louisa County Public Safety Commission has approved a tax levy plan for the unified law enforcement district established after a successful January referendum. Similar referenda were defeated in three of the other four counties that have county-wide enforcement systems.

The commission, composed of city and county officials, determined the taxing formula by computing city population and assessed property values as a percentage of total county land value. Under the plan, \$97,000 will be raised for the district with city residents contributing about \$42,000 and unincorporated areas about \$55,000.

SCOTT COUNTY, Miss.—A \$200,000 Scott County Health Center has been opened to replace the old facility.

Dade Launches Beach Project

MIAMI, Fla.—Metropolitan Dade County took a giant step in leadership May 16 when its massive 10.5-mile beach restoration project—the largest such undertaking ever attempted in the world—officially got underway following a morning oceanside ceremony.

The famed beach, in many places along the Miami area of the "gold coast," had been eroded away over the years to the point, that at high tide, there was no beach at all!

The restoration will "re-create" a 300-foot-wide public beach, unrestricted by now illegal privacy groins, jetties, piers and fences—which, in part, caused the erosion—so that

with the exception of the northern 1.3-mile Haulover Park beach, separated by a navigational cut, the entire length may be walked, when it's completed, from one end to the other.

Spearheading the necessary multi-levelled governmental cooperation has been Metropolitan Dade County Commissioner Harvey Ruvin.

Estimated cost of the entire project is \$64.4 million. First phase construction is costing \$13.2 million. Fifty-eight and eight-tenths per cent of the costs will be paid by the federal government with the balance to be split by Dade County and the State of Florida.

COUNTY FUNDS are available immediately—whenever the state and federal allocations are committed—from a \$75.8 million "Recreational Facilities" bond issue approved by voters in the county's 1972 "Decade of Progress" bond referendum.

It is estimated the current contract will be completed in five or six months, dredging some 3,000 cubic yards of material an hour toward the total three million cubic yards needed for the 2.8 miles. Decade of Progress officers conservatively estimate completion of the total project in 1981-82.

In praising the cooperation, the project's start represented, (between federal, state, county and municipal officials) Col. Donald A. Wisdom, Army Corps of Engineers, Jacksonville District, mentioned a long list of telephone calls to his office from Commissioner Ruvin, the driving force behind "getting this (project) off the dime," in the colonel's words.

"Without Harvey," Wisdom said, "you wouldn't have a project today."

While the new beach will be a boon to tourism, Miami Beach Mayor Harold Rosen pointed out at the ceremony that "This beach is not primarily for tourism—it is primarily for hurricane protection."

Considerable devastation was caused by 1964 and '65 storms whose tide surges wreaked havoc with flooded and sand-duned hotel lobbies, and destroyed seawalls.

To the Polls on Sunday

MILWAUKEE, Wis.—An unprecedented special Sunday election has been called by Milwaukee County Executive William F. O'Donnell to fill the First District Supervisory seat of the Milwaukee County Board of Supervisors.

"I want to hold it on Sunday on an experimental basis to see if we might get better participation," O'Donnell said. "They do this in European countries and I think we might get a better turnout holding the election on a day when most people do not have to work."

The election to fill the seat of the

late Clinton E. Rose will be held July 24. A primary election to narrow the field of candidates to two will be held on June 26, also a Sunday.

Before making his decision, the county executive met with clergymen of the Inner City District to seek their advice. Voter turnout in the area has traditionally been poor. Some indicated they may announce the election from their pulpits in order to get more of their parishioners to the polls.

Rose died April 29 of congestive heart failure. He had been a county supervisor for nine years.

Public Works Allocations to Counties (in thousands)

The following is a list of those counties scheduled to receive public works funds and the total amount allocated to the state. EDA will be adjusting the county totals to reflect recalculations and additional counties as eligible. It should be noted that the sub-state allocations for Alaska have not yet been determined.

ALABAMA \$30.62 Million Calhoun 443 Colbert 358 Cullman 361 Dallas 223 DeKalb 255 Escambia 129 Etowah 511 Greene 128 Jackson 329 Jefferson 1,337 Lauderdale 247 Limestone 143 Madison 608 Marshall 153 Mobile 564 Morgan 268 Talladega 280 Walker 158 ALASKA \$30 Million (Being recalculated) ARIZONA \$49.19 Million Cochise 458 Coconino 256 Gila 229 Maricopa 4,656 Navajo 301 Pima 1,497 Pinal 325 Yavapai 250 Yuma 427 ARKANSAS \$30 Million Bradley 81 Calhoun 75 Clark 129 Clay 107 Cleburne 111 Craighead 210 Crawford 185 Faulkner 221 Garland 110 Greene 149 Hot Spring 210 Independence 93 Jackson 103 Jefferson 382 Johnson 80 Lawrence 178 Lee 84 Little River 112 Logan 92 Miller 175 Mississippi 300 Ouachita 114 Phillips 226 Pope 293 Randolph 137 Sebastian 115 Van Buren 77 White 613 CALIFORNIA \$467.8 Million Alameda 7,279 Butte 1,119 Contra Costa 4,049 Fresno 2,844 Humboldt 1,076 Imperial 1,285 Kern 1,926 Kings 426 Los Angeles 32,940 Madera 362 Marin 1,188 Mendocino 459 Nevada 337 Placer 658 Riverside 764 Sacramento 3,847 San Bernardino 5,165 San Diego 14,104 San Joaquin 2,497 San Mateo 1,102 Santa Barbara 1,218 Santa Clara 5,401 Santa Cruz 1,278 Shasta 1,129 Siskiyou 382 Solano 254 Sonoma 1,878 Stanislaus 1,516 Sutter 422 Tulare 168 Tuolumne 307 Ventura 1,905 Yolo 563 Yuba 394 COLORADO \$30 Million Boulder 212 Eagle 92 El Paso 724 Pueblo 379 CONNECTICUT \$76.3 Million DELAWARE \$30 Million Kent 1,313 New Castle 6,134 Sussex 649 DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA \$30 Million FLORIDA \$154.23 Million Bay 580 Brevard 778 Broward 4,812 Charlotte 191 Citrus 310 Collier 643 Columbia 163 Dade 1,616 Gadsden 181 Gulf 86 Highlands 191 Hillsborough 4,528 Holmes 75 Indian River 365 Jackson 176 Lake 507 Levy 76 Manatee 653 Marion 845 Martin 218 Monroe 299 Okaloosa 530 Okeechobee 125 Osceola 251 Palm Beach 2,929 Pasco 1,084 Pinellas 2,951 Polk 2,047 Putnam 161 St. Johns 167 St. Lucie 593 Sarasota 753 Seminole 1,052 Sumter 90 Suwannee 102 Volusia 1,230 Walton 79 Washington 114 GEORGIA \$76.02 Million Barrow 115 Bartow 368 Bibb 1,241 Butts 97 Carroll 270 Chatham 931 Chattooga 183 Cobb 1,231 Colquitt 205 Columbia 182 Coweta 293 Crisp 134 Dade 81 Dougherty 745 Effingham 115 Fulton 5,329 Gwinnett 205 Haralson 85 Henry 187 Jackson 87 Jones 127 Jefferson 113 Lowndes 196 McDuffie 82 Macon 80 Meriwether 133 Mitchell 87 Murray 139 Polk 254 Richmond 905 Spalding 316 Stephens 215 Sumter 242 Tift 108 Toombs 84 Troup 221 Union 80 Walker 204 Ware 248 Wayne 111 Whitfield 484 Worth 172 HAWAII \$30 Million Hawaii 1,397 Honolulu 22,864 Kauai 181 Maui 2,235 IDAHO \$30 Million Adams 106 Benewah 122 Blaine 434 Bonner 487 Boundary 86 Clearwater 323 Elmore 115 Fremont 142 Gem 180 Gooding 81 Idaho 197 Jefferson 78 Kootenai 698 Lemhi 101 Madison 283 Nez Perce 256 Shoshone 132 Valley 125 Washington 90 ILLINOIS \$89.77 Million Adams 158 Cook 5,239 Franklin 90 Jackson 98 Kankakee 189 Knox 75 Macon 177 Madison 371 St. Clair 207 Vermilion 122 Will 111 Williamson 91 Winnebago 322 INDIANA \$39.8 Million Clark 108 Daviess 147 Dearborn 183 DeKalb 94 Delaware 185 Fayette 97 Floyd 330 Greene 123 Jackson 89 Lake 1,038 La Porte 184 Miami 76 Monroe 256 Morgan 101 Orange 95 Putnam 107 Scott 138 Vermillion 82 IOWA \$30 Million Appanoose 79 Black Hawk 557 Cerro Gordo 190 Clinton 127 Des Moines 229 Dubuque 342 Floyd 94 Jackson 76 Jasper 100 Pottawattamie 409 Scott 275 Winneshiek 92 Woodbury 280 KANSAS \$30 Million Atchison 96 Crawford 142 Geary 81 Johnson 432 Labette 109 Reno 99 Sedgwick 1,164 Wyandotte 920 KENTUCKY \$30 Million Bell 242 Boone 137 Breathitt 119 Caldwell 116 Campbell 837 Carter 198 Daviess 395 Edmonson 125 Floyd 284 Hardin 258 Jefferson 2,260 Johnson 107 Kenton 1,132 Knott 97 Knox 216 Letcher 191 Lincoln 172 McClure 95 Magoffin 111 Marion 140 Marshall 219 Morgan 106 Nelson 227 Perry 178 Pike 254 Powell 122 Russell 115 Wayne 130 Whitley 190 LOUISIANA \$34.66 Million Allen 219 Ascension 132 Avoyelles 507 Bossier 215 Caddo 1,070 Calcasieu 849 Evangeline 217 Franklin 129 Ouachita 645 Rapides 689 Richland 128 St. Bernard 253 St. Landry 675 St. Tammany 441 Tangipahoa 497 Vernon 186 Washington 178 Webster 246 MAINE \$30 Million Androscoggin 133 Aroostook 156 Cumberland 140 Kennebec 113 Penobscot 155 Somerset 89 York 111 MARYLAND \$39.30 Million Anne Arundel 1,735 Calvert 285 Cecil 343 Harford 1,032 Somerset 105 Washington 904 Wicomico 631 Worcester 350 MASSACHUSETTS \$132.38 Million Bristol 141 Essex 221 Hampden 128 Middlesex 305 Plymouth 123 Worcester 193 MICHIGAN \$197.66 Million Allegan 246 Alpena 379 Bay 595 Berrien 1,167 Branch 253 Calhoun 795 Cheboygan 336 Chippewa 448 Clare 214 Genesee 1,297 Grand Traverse 297 Gratiot 545 Houghton 289 Huron 299 Ingham 1,355 Ionia 306 Jackson 839 Kent 1,626 Lenawee 534 Macomb 1,324 Manistee 229 Marquette 307 Midland 353 Monroe 332 Montcalm 600 Muskegon 818 Newaygo 220 Oakland 3,701 Saginaw 568 St. Clair 916 St. Joseph 243 Shiawassee 368 Tuscola 344 Van Buren 259 Wayne 9,287 MINNESOTA \$30.27 Million Anoka 469 Becker 75 Hennepin 1,301 Itasca 121 Morrison 85 Ouachita 645 Ramsey 896 Stearns 206 Washington 168 Wright 157 MISSISSIPPI \$30 Million Adams 405 Alcorn 807 Attala 427 Coahoma 287 Copiah 281 Grenada 252 Hancock 290 Harrison 977 Leflore 706 Madison 614 Marion 280 Marshall 525 Paineola 292 Pearl River 421 Pike 380 Sunflower 305 Tallahatchie 300 Tate 343 Tishomingo 206 Warren 626 Washington 935 Wilkinson 226 Winston 343 Zazo 263 MISSOURI \$36.59 Million Buchanan 136 Butler 104 Franklin 110 St. Charles 169 St. Francois 81 MONTANA \$30 Million Big Horn 112 Cascade 848 Cattaugus 357 Cayuga 414 Chautauqua 559 Chenango 210 Clinton 431 Columbia 190 Cortland 191 Delaware 188 Dutchess 395 Erie 3,605 Essex 290 Sanders 163 Silver Bow 1,228 Valley 174 NEBRASKA \$30 Million Cass 84 Dodge 191 Douglas 2,982 Richardson 77 Sarpy 401 Thurston 114 NEVADA \$30 Million Churchill 368 Clark 9,251 Lyon 216 Mineral 130 Washoe 1,227 White Pine 1,138 Belknap 274 Carroll 113 Coos 237 Hillsborough 688 Stratford 259 NEW JERSEY \$217.06 Million Atlantic 836 Bergen 2,700 Burlington 929 Camden 1,468 Cape May 516 Cumberland 622 Essex 4,276 Gloucester 577 Hudson 3,053 Hunterdon 153 Mercer 426 Middlesex 2,256 Monmouth 1,485 Morris 729 Ocean 949 Passaic 2,092 Salem 135 Sussex 293 Warren 342 NEW HAMPSHIRE \$30 Million NEW MEXICO \$30 Million Bernalillo 1,509 Chaves 125 Dona Ana 323 Eddy 96 McKinley 130 Otero 108 Rio Arriba 424 Sandoval 142 Santa Fe 322 San Juan 315 San Miguel 135 Taos 235 Valencia 181 NEW YORK \$488.17 Million Albany 603 Allegany 204 Cattaraugus 357 Cayuga 414 Chautauqua 559 Chenango 210 Clinton 431 Columbia 190 Cortland 191 Delaware 188 Dutchess 395 Erie 3,605 Essex 290 Franklin 341 Fulton 334 Genesee 288 Greene 236 Jefferson 538 Livingston 184 Madison 311 Monroe 1,087 Montgomery 348 Nassau 4,947 Niagara 1,161 Oneida 1,174 Onondaga 1,437 Ontario 324 Orange 1,031 Orleans 286 Oswego 704 St. Lawrence 632 Steuben 332 Suffolk 4,330 Sullivan 274 Ulster 808 Warren 313 Wayne 411 Westchester 2,438 OHIO \$151.1 Million Allen 318 Ashland 130 Athens 160 Belmont 283 Brown 122 Butler 997 Clark 351 Columbiana 421 Coshocton 134 Crawford 317 Cuyahoga 2,770 Darke 140 Fairfield 235 Franklin 1,773 Fulton 130 Guernsey 172 Hamilton 2,507 Huron 188 Jackson 125 Knox 183 Licking 481 Lorain 657 Lucas 1,799 Madison 147 Mahoning 1,621 Medina 168 Montgomery 967 Ottawa 176 Pickaway 130 Richland 544 Ross 189 Sandusky 210 Seneca 242 Stark 1,561 Summit 1,215 Trumbull 1,056 Tuscarawas 339 Union 114 Van Wert 125 Warren 275 Washington 256 OKLAHOMA \$30 Million Bryan 101 Carter 119 Cherokee 151 Choctaw 89 Comanche 262 Hughes 121 Latimer 79 LeFlore 140 McCurtain 210 McIntosh 108 Mayes 100 Muskogee 258 Oklahoma 1,427 Okmulgee 288 Ottawa 80 Pittsburg 518 Pontotoc 76 Seminole 117 Sequoyah 93 OREGON \$55.72 Million Benton 194 Clackamas 928 Clatsop 189 Columbia 274 Coos 424 Douglas 525 Hood River 160 Jackson 304 Josephine 461 Klamath 279 Lane 1,453 Lincoln 164 Linn 544 Marion 950 Multnomah 3,760 Polk 184 Washington 387 Yamhill 291

Public Works Allocations



Matter and Measure

PENNSYLVANIA \$182.08 Million

Adams 143
Armstrong 205
Beaver 479
Bedford 226
Blair 109
Bucks 308
Butler 417
Cambria 361
Carbon 135
Clearfield 165
Clinton 220
Crawford 312
Dauphin 167
Delaware 1,067
Erie 477
Fayette 400
Huntingdon 156
Lackawanna 373
Lancaster 255
Lawrence 294
Lebanon 200
Lehigh 309
Luzerne 318
Lycoming 395
McKean 175
Mercer 474
Mifflin 114
Monroe 234
Montgomery 159
Northampton 323
Schuylkill 521
Somerset 158
Washington 570
Westmoreland 1,330

RHODE ISLAND \$32.9 Million

SOUTH CAROLINA \$30 Million

Aiken 345
Berkeley 263
Charleston 522
Cherokee 170
Chesterfield 221
Dillon 317
Florence 598
Georgetown 374
Horry 146
Kershaw 126
Laurens 227
Marion 185
Marlboro 95
Oconee 286
Orangeburg 362
Union 118

SOUTH DAKOTA \$30 Million

Beadle 284
Brookings 398
Brown 555
Buffalo 129
Campbell 81
Charles Mix 123
Clark 87
Clay 224
Codington 365
Corson 298
Day 114
Deuel 120
Dewey 358
Grant 148
Lake 245
Marshall 80
Meade 164
Mellette 75
Pennington 1,589
Roberts 327
Sanborn 153
Shannon 934
Todd 296
Washabaugh 84
Ziebach 108

TENNESSEE \$30.17 Million

Anderson 434
Bedford 154
Campbell 599
Carter 365
Cooke 333
Cumberland 276
Dyer 174
Fentress 130
Franklin 170
Gibson 469
Grainger 115
Greene 496
Grundy 145
Hamblen 335
Hardin 222
Henderson 208
Henry 177
Jefferson 162
Lake 109
Lauderdale 150
Lawrence 291
McMinn 382
Marion 194
Maury 205
Monroe 386
Montgomery 303
Overton 198
Putnam 323
Rhea 136
Roane 277

Sevier 426
Shelby 371
Tipton 245
Unicoi 150
Warren 140
Wayne 99
White 117

TEXAS \$88.03 Million

Bell 176
Bexar 1,689
Bowie 245
Cameron 712
El Paso 1,262
Galveston 385
Grayson 246
Harris 1,781
Hidalgo 834
Jefferson 509
Nueces 436
Orange 174
Webb 451

UTAH \$30 Million

Box Elder 155
Carbon 90
Duchesne 75
Garfield 99
Iron 77
Salt Lake 1,331
Sanpete 211
Summit 147
Wasatch 125
Weber 1,308

VERMONT \$30 Million

VIRGINIA \$38.09 Million

Brunswick 204
Carroll 256
Frederick 341
Giles 170
Henry 247
Mecklenburg 199
Northampton 305
Northumberland 201
Pittsylvania 311
Rockbridge 234
Smyth 550

WASHINGTON \$66.80 Million

Clallam 151
Cowlitz 196
Grant 186
Grays Harbor 174
King 5,140
Kitsap 326
Lewis 96
Okanogan 206
Pierce 933
Skagit 349
Snohomish 1,241
Spokane 755
Whatcom 440
Yakima 693

WEST VIRGINIA \$30 Million

Barbour 141
Berkeley 368
Boone 244
Braxton 248
Cabell 489
Fayette 184
Greenbrier 311
Harrison 80
Jackson 199
Lewis 307
Lincoln 216
Logan 160
McDowell 175
Marion 358
Marshall 260
Mason 216
Mingo 165
Monroe 184
Nicholas 257
Ohio 261
Preston 320
Randolph 332
Roane 144
Wayne 212
Webster 142
Wood 619

WISCONSIN \$33.09

Brown 196
Columbia 96
Kenosha 400
Milwaukee 2,712
Racine 257
Rock 197
Sauk 120
Winnebago 158
Wood 107

WYOMING \$30 Million

Big Horn 433
Fremont 1,286
Laramie 1,562
Lincoln 845
Platte 176
Sheridan 507
Sweetwater 1,324
Teton 1,553
Uinta 249
Weston 162

Dear NACers:

Just a reminder that July 8 is the deadline for registering for NACE's annual conference. As we've been telling you, this year's transportation sessions are going to be stimulating and topical, covering such subjects as the secondary road plan and certification acceptance, metric conversion, and county organization for transportation and public works.

Come prepared to participate, because the programs are designed for maximum input from attendees. Of course, you are all familiar with the usual NACE activities, but, as you know, this year a special breakfast for all NACE members has been added to the program (Monday, July 25, 7:30 a.m.).

Registration information and forms appear in each issue of *County News*. The NACE presidents' suite will be in the Detroit Plaza Hotel, so you may want to request that as your first choice hotel. See you in Detroit, July 24-27.

—Gordon Hays Jr.
NACE President

NHI TRAFFIC CONTROL COURSE

A course on "Traffic Control for Street and Highway Construction and Maintenance Operations" is being offered by the Federal Highway Administration's National Highway Institute. If you want to have the course presented locally, submit a request to your FHWA division office, which will forward the request, through the FHWA region, to NHI.

The three-day course is designed for technicians, engineers, maintenance personnel, planners and managers responsible for designing, implementing and monitoring traffic control installations. The course will cover:

- Identifying and applying workable concepts and techniques for planning, designing, installing and maintaining signing and marking installations in construction and maintenance areas;
- Monitoring the effectiveness of installations and implementing needed changes;
- Environmental and administrative problems and relevant solutions for signing and marking construction and maintenance areas;
- Legal and moral consequences of actions related to signing and marking construction and maintenance areas.

Each course will accommodate a maximum of 40 persons; for less than 20, two states may be asked to jointly sponsor the course. There will be no registration or tuition costs.

For questions about the course or its scheduling, contact Gary Hamby, NHI, Federal Highway Administration, 400 7th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, (202) 426-9143.

FHWA BRIDGE MANUAL

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) is distributing copies of a "Bridge Inspector's Manual for Movable Bridges," developed for FHWA by a bridge machinery company. FHWA suggests the manual be used as a supplement to the "Bridge Inspector's Training Manual."

The publication provides bridge engineers and inspectors with data and information concerning the mechanical and electrical systems for movable bridges, including:

- Comprehensive description and use of mechanical operating equipment.
- Procedures for identifying, testing and inspecting various control panels and other electrical circuitry;
- Identification of typical problems, including their causes and results;
- Inspection procedure outlines; and
- Furnishing typical completed inspection reports with descriptive texts and a discussion for interpretation and evaluation of the conditions observed during inspection.

Free copies, for official use, are available from Implementation Division, Office of Development, HDV-22, Federal Highway Administration, Washington, D.C. 20590.

Job Opportunities

Rehabilitation Specialist, Lake County, Ill. salary \$16,000-\$18,000. Experienced person in rehabilitation, contracting, and estimating needed to work in rehabilitation program financed through a combined public and private arrangement using community development funds. Initial program has a four-year commitment. Desire five years experience in construction, cost estimating, or remodeling rehabilitation. Resume to: Director of Personnel, County of Lake, 18 N. County St., Waukegan, Ill. 60085.

Community Mental Health Nurse, Community Mental Health Center, Oswego County, N.Y. \$9,922-\$11,011. Opportunity to become involved in the full spectrum of community mental health services. Requires bachelor of arts degree in nursing, plus two years of public health psychiatric nursing experience requiring the direct provision and/or the direct services to patients; or graduation from an accredited school of nursing, plus three years of the above experience or equivalent combination. Must possess a license issued by the State of New York to practice as a Registered Professional Nurse. Resume to: James W. Wright, Director of Personnel, 46 E. Bridge St., Oswego, N.Y. 13126.

County Administrator/Coordinator, Washington County, Minn., \$20,000-\$26,000. Under the direction of the county board of commissioners: coordinates the administration of all departments of the county, develops the annual budget and supervises personnel, grants, building maintenance, data processing, etc. Requires a degree in administration, or related field. Public administration experience preferred. Resume to: Washington County Personnel Office, 14900 N. 61 St., Stillwater, Minn. 55082 by July 31.

Staff Development Supervisor, Clinton County Department of Social Services, Plattsburgh, N.Y. \$12,000-\$14,035. Responsible for agency's staff development program for over 100 agency employees. Requires graduation from a regionally accredited or New York State registered school of social work with a masters degree and either: one

year of full time paid experience as a staff development coordinator in a public social services agency; or one year of full time paid social work experience in a social work agency and one year of full time paid experience as one of the following: planning, developing and supervising of staff development in a social work agency; planning, developing or supervision of student field work for an accredited school of social work; or teaching at a recognized graduate school of social work. Correspondence and requests for applications to Steven L. Ledoux, Legislative Assistant, Clinton County Government Center, Plattsburgh, N.Y. 12901.

Plant Engineer, Kent County, Mich. Seeking individual to work for controller and board of commissioners on developing, coordinating and supervising remodeling and new building projects. Working knowledge of local, state, and federal codes, rules, and regulations on building design, construction, alteration or renovation. Ability to prepare drawings and specifications and perform as owner representative on county construction projects. Will be responsible to coordinate maintenance and building equipment of all facilities. Salary open. Resume to County of Kent, Personnel Director, 300 Monroe Ave., Grand Rapids, Mich.

Chief Electrical Inspector, Department of Licenses and Permits, Prince George's County Service Building, Hyattsville, Md. \$19,718-\$26,458. Acts as the county authority in the manner of electrical construction, replacements and maintenance; administrative duties include planning, budgeting, staffing, directing, and coordinating the activities of the electrical division. Requires a degree in electrical engineering, plus three years in electrical engineering or electrical code enforcement work. Also requires an electrical engineer's license issued by the State of Maryland; or a master's electrician license for Prince George's County. Resume to Central Personnel Office, County Administration Building, Upper Marlboro, Md., by July. (301) 952-3636.

Public Works Q. & A.

Can we use the public works grants to cover the local share of other federal or state funded projects?

Yes. Public works grants can be used to cover the local share in state funded projects or to increase the federal contribution to 100 per cent of project costs. To be utilized as "supplemental grants," written certification from the other federal or state agency must be provided, indicating that the assistance has been approved and is immediately available.

Must the county own the project site?

If the county does not own the site, it has two other alternatives for project approval. It must either hold a non-cancellable, long-term lease (20 years or useful life of the facility) or hold a clearly enforceable option to purchase the facility or site.

If another jurisdiction in the state endorses a county project for partial or full amount of project cost, how

will the county planning target be affected?

The county governments' planning target will not be altered. The amount contributed will come out of the planning target of the endorser.

How will we be notified of the final status of our applications?

EDA must make a final determination of the application within 60 days of its receipt. The agency intends to notify applicants of any deficiencies in the application as quickly as possible.

Must applications be submitted to the A-95 Clearinghouse and receive environmental and LEAA approvals?

Only new or resubmitted applications with site changes or major changes in the project structure or purpose must receive this approval. EDA has obtained a modified A-95 clearinghouse procedure by which an applicant may simultaneously submit the application to EDA and the clearinghouse. In addition, agree-

ments have been reached with appropriate federal agencies, including the LEAA clearinghouse, to review and certify the applications within 30 days. Applicants should simultaneously submit applications to the appropriate agency and to EDA.

What if my county is to receive a planning target but we do not receive the resubmission forms or new applications?

What if we feel the calculation of my county's planning target is incorrect?

EDA has established a special unit to handle such instances. The telephone number is (202) 377-5800. Inquiries may also be addressed to Robert Hall, Assistant Secretary for Economic Development, at the Department of Commerce, 14th and Constitution Ave., Washington, D.C. 20230. Affected counties should act immediately in such instances because EDA intends to provide the grants as soon as possible.

Washington Briefs

Public Works, Economic Development Administration (EDA) has released local government allocations for public works grants. See pages 14-15. EDA to adjust totals based on allocation of remaining \$250 million and recalculations where necessary. Applicants to receive official notice and guidelines in June, and have 28 days to resubmit existing or new applications. See page 3.

• **Countercyclical.** Because of questions of interpretation of legislative language, amount available for July 8 payment is not determined. Amount will be either \$515 or \$545 million. Final amounts for each jurisdiction will not be known until July 8. Bureau of Labor Statistics (BLS) will not be able to provide unemployment data for jurisdictions under 25,000 population for July payment. BLS plans to develop a system to all governors to provide data for these jurisdictions for the October payment. House Appropriations Committee approved \$1.4 billion for fiscal '78.

• **Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) Extension.** Simple one-year CETA extension, H.R. 2992, sent to President Carter for signature last week.

• **Youth Legislation.** House and Senate conferees met last week to iron out an agreement on youth employment legislation.

Community Development.

House-Senate Conference Committee expected to meet next week to resolve differences between the House and Senate versions of H.R. 6655, the Community Development Amendments of 1977. Both versions extend the community development block grant program for three years, through fiscal '80 at \$4 billion for fiscal '78, \$4.15 billion for fiscal '79, and \$4.3 billion for fiscal '80. Both versions also adopt the proposed dual formula system (i.e., existing formula or new formula emphasizing aged housing) for the distribution of entitlement funds to metropolitan cities and urban counties. Major difference is that Senate version adds an impact factor which measures aged housing in percentage terms. Funding for the impact factor in Senate version is to be taken from the \$400 million Urban Development Action Grant program, proposed by the Administration. House approved the full \$400 million each year, while the Senate decreased its amounts by \$85 million in fiscal '78, \$128 million in fiscal '79, and \$169 million in fiscal '80.

• **State and Local Pension Plans.** President Carter announced his intention to add a new commission to examine all pensions, both government and private. In addition to studying the equity of pension systems, the commission will

examine the financial soundness of all pension plans. He said in a recent press conference that "many government retirement programs are unsound particularly at the local level of government, some at the state level of government." The NACo Pension Task Force is studying county pension plans and will provide input to this new commission.

• **Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) Appropriations.** House votes \$600 million for fiscal '78. Represents cut of \$153 million less than was appropriated in fiscal '77. Senate yet to act. See page 3.

• **Clean Air.** Senate passed S. 252 last week. House passed earlier. See page 3.

• **Clean Water.** Senate Public Works Committee planning hearings this week. NACo is planning to testify.

• **Welfare Reform.** NACo welfare and CETA directors participating in 10 meetings during June for initial drafting of Administration bill.

• **Food Stamps.** House Agriculture Committee passed provision to eliminate purchase requirement, a major NACo policy issue on food stamp interim reforms.

• **Social Services.** H.R. 7200 Public Assistance Amendments of 1977 replacing Title XX heading passed House. Early consideration by Senate expected.

• **Payments-in-Lieu.** Senate Appropriations Committee approves full \$100 million appropriation, H.R. 7636, for fiscal '78 payments-in-lieu program. Vote virtually assures second year funding for the program since House earlier approved the same appropriation and President Carter's budget includes the full \$100 million.

• **Universal Voter Registration.** Administration and House leadership endorse a number of compromising amendments to gain support for H.R. 5400, the same-day voter registration measure. Action expected late June. Senate vote expected after House. See page 1.

• **Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) Appropriations.** Senate Appropriations Committee marked up fiscal '78 funding for IPA and accepted the subcommittee's recommendation of \$15 million. Senate

NACo Box Score...Priority Issues

Welfare Reform. President's goals outlined; August legislation targeted. **Employment.** Youth bill in House and Senate conference. **Public Works.** Carter signs; checks out in July. **Antirecession.** NACo supporting hospital cost cap. **Health Insurance.** Senate and House committees approve '78 funds. **Payments-in-Lieu.** House and Senate conference next week. **Community Development.** House panel votes high funding; Senate panel to meet. **Rural Development.** House subcommittee continues year-long review. **Surface Transportation.** Senate committee hearings this week. **Water Pollution.** Senate and House approved bill. **Air Pollution.** House votes funding cut for fiscal '78. **LEAA.** NACo urges full funding. **Land and Water Conservation Fund.** NACo urges full funding.

floor vote scheduled on June 17. Bill goes to conference on June 21; House/Senate conferees will be named after Senate vote. NACo strongly supports House-passed level of \$20 million. Senate expected to recede on House-passed level.

• **Water Projects.** House narrowly approves funding for 17 water projects proposed for deletion by President Carter. Senate Appropriations subcommittee only approves eight of the 17 projects. Compromise funding appears likely due to threat of veto by President. See page 4.

• **Transportation Appropriations.** H.R. 7557 was expected to go to the Senate floor late last week. For fiscal '78, it contained the full \$540 million authorization for airport development grants and \$16.25 million for airport planning and \$90 million for safer off system (SOS) roads and bridges. House-passed version was the same except it provides only \$10 million for airport planning grants. Senate version also set aside \$500,000 of the SOS funds for the Federal Highway Administration to begin an inventory of off-system bridges, and suggests the full \$200 million might be approved later in a supplemental bill if states and counties demonstrate need by quickly obligating fiscal '77 funds.

• **Transit.** S. 208, providing significantly increased transit funds, has not yet gone to the Senate floor.

• **Hospital Cost Containment.** House Ways and Means subcommittee on health chairman, Rep. Dan Rostenkowski (D-Ill.), has announced markup of H.R. 6575, the Administration's hospital cost containment proposal. Sessions will be July 18-29. Also included are markup of two Medicare amendments, H.R. 3112 and H.R. 2504, to provide improvements in kidney treatment programs and provide reimbursement for physician extenders practicing in rural health areas. NACo supports all three measures. Sen. Ted Kennedy (D-Mass.) has called for additional hearings on the Senate hospital cost containment bill, S. 1391, on June 21.

• **Health Services and Planning.** House/Senate conferees agreed last week on one year (fiscal '77) extension of expiring Public Health Service Act authorities, H.R. 4975. The

\$3.4 billion authorization level includes: \$107 million for health revenue sharing; \$40 million for migrant health; \$263 million for health centers; \$498 million for health planning (including \$135 million for hospital construction); \$103 million for mental health; \$400 million for maternal and child health, among others. Passage and Presidential approval are certain.

• **Rural Development.** County officials testified before Joint Economic Committee on need for increased assistance for rural economic development. NACo panel urged full funding for Rural Development Act grant and loan programs and elimination of inequities in rural assistance programs. Senate Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture to meet to recommend fiscal '78 funding levels for rural development programs. House Appropriations Committee recommended highest levels to date, including \$250 million for water and waste disposal grants, \$750 million for water and waste disposal loans, \$250 million for community facility loans, \$1 billion for business and industrial loans, \$10 million for rural development grants, and \$3.5 million for rural fire protection. See page 3.

• **Drought.** Economic Development Administration (EDA) and Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) are administering companion drought assistance programs to aid communities above 10,000 and below 10,000 respectively. EDA is providing \$60 million in grants, and \$115 million in loans, and FmHA is administering \$75 million in grants, and \$150 million in loans.

• **Aviation Regulatory Reform.** Senate Aviation subcommittee will begin this week consideration of newly developed staff working draft on airline regulatory reform. Draft incorporates into one bill features of S. 689 and S. 292, the principal proposals for airline regulatory reform pending before the Aviation subcommittee. See page 4.

• **Medicaid Cutbacks.** Twenty states face reduction of \$142 million in Medicaid July funds because they failed to comply with Section 1903(g) of the Social Security Act. Section requires states to annually review all long-term care institutions with Medicaid patients. Ruling will negatively affect county nursing homes. See page 4.

CAA's Banking Approach

Continued from page 2

and at the same time teaches them how to manage money.

"Poor people are the same as other people but they just don't have the money," Taff maintains. "Their desires and needs are the same, but the distance between this and their ability to attain these goals is greater and strewn with more barriers than the non-poor's path."

SCICAP's winterization program is a good example of an attempt to bridge this distance with markers that are in reach of the poor.

Instead of using its winterization funds to insulate as many homes of low-income families as possible, then shut down the program when the money ran out, SCICAP put \$2,000 into a revolving loan fund to be used for winterization.

A LOW-INCOME person needing insulation work pays for the materials, borrowing the money from SCICAP's fund. The materials can be purchased at cost through a special arrangement SCICAP has worked out with local businesses—

storm windows can be purchased for \$13 each and R-36 standard insulation for \$3.00 a bag. Taff estimates that the average house can be fully insulated for \$150, using wholesale prices.

SCICAP provides free labor to do the insulation work by using available CETA positions. Winterization loans reach as high as \$300 with a 6 per cent interest charge, to be paid back over a maximum of three years. The payment schedule is kept flexible, however, so that in the high fuel months of winter the borrower can stretch out the payments.

Last year SCICAP winterized 220 homes, this year it hopes to increase that number to 350 if additional funds can be found. Through careful management of the loan fund, SCICAP has made sure that it will be able to continue winterizing the homes of the rural poor in spite of possible funding changes in the future.

—Carol J. Ott
NACoRF

Rural Human Resources Program

Major Changes for LEAA Outlined

Continued from page 3

you that we are not satisfied with LEAA's record. Performance needs to be improved sharply."

LEAA PROVIDES funds to state and local governments for crime control projects. Since it was created in July 1968, LEAA's budgets have totaled \$6 billion, "and we do not know if the \$6 billion has been a good investment, it is impossible to say whether the money has been effectively spent," said the deputy attorney general. He added that he knows some successful projects have been created with LEAA grants over the nine years.

Flaherty outlined the difficulties LEAA experienced in providing large-scale financial assistance:

• The bill creating LEAA and subsequent amendments were too complex to administer.

• The Department of Justice never properly supervised LEAA.

• LEAA had six different administrators in its first six years, with constant changes in policies and emphasis.

• LEAA was denied efficiency and progress through ensnaring bureaucratic rules and procedures.

Through the study, Flaherty has found more problems.

"There is a notable lack of coordination between LEAA's central Washington office and its 10 regional offices, and between the regional offices and recipients of LEAA money. LEAA has failed to set proper priorities for its programs, and to properly evaluate the worth and effectiveness of projects. It has failed to establish a comprehensive program for using successful efforts as models to be duplicated elsewhere."

"In addition, LEAA appears to be unresponsive to local needs. The bureaucracy of Washington sends out complex forms and guidelines, but it does not pay adequate attention to the problems and needs of local officials," he said.

FLAHERTY outlined other major changes ranging from a cutback in the use of consultants and a shifting of regional office employees to a reduction in money spent for

seminars, conferences, and travel, and a closer look at conflicts of interest among advisory committee members.

He also shed more light on the revenue sharing approach being considered.

"All of the block grant money would be put into some special revenue sharing funds, and payments would be made to states and localities on the basis of revenue sharing formulas. City and county shares would probably be based on population, need, and the existing pattern of criminal-justice expenditures. The only major requirement that might be imposed on these special funds is that an appropriate percentage be used for court and corrections projects," said Flaherty.

NACo will be meeting with Department of Justice officials to provide input on counties' views of LEAA and their recommendations for reform.

—Barbara Rice
Criminal Justice Program
NACoRF

The Latest Forecast for Washington and Vicinity



For a quick reading of the nation's capital... the climate in Congress... the atmosphere in the White House... and which way the wind's blowing on county issues...

Call NACo's Hotline
(202) 785-9591