national association of counties

COUNTY NEWS

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

Vol. 6 No. 26 July 1, 1974 Washington, D.C. 20006

Calvin Rampton

John W. Warner

Barrett, Rampton to Keynote Conference

NACo's annual conference will officially open Sunday evening, July 14 at 5:45 p.m.

The keynote addresses will be by Governor Calvin Rampton of Utah, Chairman of the National Goverrnor's Conference and NACo President Gil Barrett, Commissioner, Dougherty County Georgia.

The two will speak to the theme of this year's conference "Counties and States in Partnership for the People".

John W. Warner, Administrator, American Revolution Bicentennial Administration will also speak to the entire convention. He will speak at the luncheon on Monday.

Rampton has been governor of Utah since 1965 and is the only man to be elected governor of that state three times.

A practicing attorney, he received his law degree from the University of Utah. Since becoming governor, he has served as chairman of the Federation of Rocky Mountain States, chairman of the Western Governor's Conference and been on the executive committee of the National Governor's Conference for four years.

Rampton is married and has four children.

Warner is a former Secretary of the Navy and became the first natonal Administrator of the American Revolution Bicentennial Administration in April of this year.

A lawyer who received his law degree from the University of Virginia, he practiced in Washington, D.C. before being named Under Secretary of the Navy by President Nixon in 1969 and later was appointed Secretary.

A veteran of both World War II and the Korean War, Warner is the first Under Secretary and Secretary of the Navy to have had active service in both the Navy and Marine Corps.

Warner has represented the United States in discussions with the Soviet Union and was signed the Executive Agreement on Incidents at Sea betwseen two countries in May 1972.

Warner is married with two children.

There will be other featured speakers plus 35 panel sessions on topics ranging from finance to ethics to the environment and energy. Over 4000 people are expected to attend the three day event in Miami Beach, Florida.

Families of delegates to the annual conference will have a wide choice of

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House Increases Jobs Funding

NACo's Manpower Funding Action Coalition scored another victory on June 27 when the House voted 231 to 171 to increase the fiscal 1975 manpower appropriations by $300 million for a total of $2.45 billion.

The appropriations committee had recommended $2.15 billion be provided for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) for fiscal 1975. The $2.15 billion included $100 million for than the Administration requested. The house action added another $300 million. The total appropriated for Title I is $1.63 billion; for Title II $350 million; and Titles III and IV, $470 million.

County officials, mayors, governors and organized labor joined forces to urge Congress to increase funds for manpower. The amendment was co-sponsored by Congressman David Obey (D-Wisconsin), Silvio Conte (R-Massachusetts) and Edward J. Patten (D-New Jersey).

The Senate Labor HEW Subcommittee will hold hearings on manpower appropriations during the second week of July but a final bill will probably not be passed until August.

Until the appropriations bill is enacted the Department of Labor will operate on a continuing resolution. This means that DOL will have only that amount requested by the Administration for CETA in the budget — $2.05 billion.

Community Development Goes to Conference

by John C. Murphy
Legislative Representative

The House last week gave overwhelming approval to the first major housing bill since enactment of the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1968.

By a vote of 351-25, the House approved HR 15361, the "Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974" thus moving one step closer to continuation of these log-jammed programs. The bill now goes to a House-Seate conference committee to be resolved with a substantially different Senate-passed version (S 3066).

The House bill authorizes a new consolidated community development block grant program replacing existing urban renewal, model cities, water and sewer, open space and neighborhood facilities programs. The $8.05 billion three-year authorization provides funds to be distributed on the basis of 80 percent to metropolitan areas and 20 percent to rural areas.

Metropolitan cities (over 50,000 in population) and urban counties (over 200,000 excluding the population of metropolitan cities in the county) would be guaranteed an annual share of block grant funds based on an objective needs formula including population, poverty, and overcrowded housing. The remaining amounts become discretionary funds for distribution by the Secretary of Housing and Urban Development to smaller cities and counties as well as states.

Grants under the new program are to be for up to 100 percent of the cost of a variety of activities permissible under the old categorical programs. In addition, supporting social and other community services and development of the planning and management capability necessary for successful implementation of a comprehensive community development program are eligible for assistance.

The House bill represents a strong bi-partisan approach to housing and community development and is a result of compromise between the Administration's proposed special revenue sharing "Better Communities Act" and an alternative block grant bill, HR 10036, sponsored by House Housing Subcommittee Chairman William Barrett (D-Pa.) and Subcommittee Member Thomas L. Ashley (D-Ohio).

Numerous negotiating sessions were held among majority and minority members of the subcommittee and HUD Secretary James Lynn. The agreements reached enabled the bill to sail through the full House Banking and Currency Committee, the House Rules Committee, and the House.

Despite its approval, the bill was not without controversy. It was attacked by some for its nearly exclusive reliance on a revised leased housing program (authorised by Section 23 of the Housing Act of 1937) as the major source federal subsidized housing assistance. Although not repealed, other subsidized housing programs — such as Section 235 homeownership assistance, Section 236 multifamily rental assistance and rent supplements — were given no new authorization of funds.

The new leasing program authorizes a total of $1.25 billion for fiscal 1975 to be used for the construction of new units or the leasing of existing units for low income families. It is anticipated that approximately 400,000 units of new housing would be constructed in fiscal 1975. Federal subsidies would make up the difference between the market rent and a percentage of the low income tenant income. In addition, local governments

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NACo Scores Win On Food Stamp Bill

House and Senate conferees in executive session have agreed to file a report to continue permanently the present non-surplus commodity distribution program and to amend the Food Stamp Act (S. 3458).

The bill, originally introduced by Senator George McGovern (D-S. Dakota) was later introduced on the House side by Congressman Thomas S. Foley (D-Washington). Foley's bill, however, simply extends the commodities purchasing authority.

The McGovern bill specifically deals with the Department of Agriculture's authority to purchase commodities on the open market, the administrative cost of the food stamp program, the food stamp program on Indian reservations, and the right of the Secretary of Agriculture to waive compliance with the law and regulations for pilot and demonstration projects.

The bill empowers the secretary to use available funds to purchase agricultural commodities to maintain the food assistance programs, including the school lunch, institutions, supplemental feeding and disaster relief programs. It extends the federal share of administrative costs at the rate of 50 percent (an increase from 29 percent) — by widening the range of reimbursable costs. It would include the administrative costs of certification of households; acceptance, storage and protection of coupons after their delivery to receiving points; the issuance of such coupons to eligible households, as well as outreach required fair hearings and the control and accounting of coupons.

Analysis Of Congressional Budget Reform

The House and Senate have approved legislation (HR 7130) revising the methods by which Congress considers the federal budget. When its provisions take effect in 1976, the budget reform bill would force Congress into more efficient action on budgetary legislation, tying its separate spending decisions with fiscal policy objectives in a congressionally determined budget package.

The bill would require Congress before acting on appropriations and spending measures to adopt a budget resolution setting target figures for total appropriations, total spending and tax and debt levels. The measure would create new House and Senate committees to analyze b udget options and prepare budget resolutions.

While building on the present committee structure in considering authorization and appropriations bills, HR 7130 would establish deadlines for floor action on spending measures. To fit the expanded budget-making procedures in the yearly congressional schedule, the bill would shift the federal government onto an October 1-September 30 fiscal year, giving Congress an additional three months to wrap up its budget review. Before the fiscal year began, Congress would have to reconsider its budget targets and spending actions.

The bill would also limit backdoor spending programs and presidential impoundment of funds, thus reasserting Congress's control over the budget. One of the major exemptions of backdoor spending is the general revenue sharing program.

Budget Committees

To give Congress a better perspective on budget totals and on fiscal policy requirements, the budget reform bill would establish House and Senate budget committees to study and recommend changes in the President's budget. A 23-member House Budget Committee would be created. Assuring that existing House committees concerned with budgetary matters would be represented on the Budget Committee, the bill assigns five seats to Ways and Means Committee members and five to Appropriations Committee members, plus one member from each of the eleven legislative committees, one member from the majority leadership and one from the minority leadership.

The bill would rotate House Budget Committee membership by prohibiting any member from serving more than four years out of a 10-year period. Members on the committee would have to serve for a full Congress (two-year period).

Budget Submission

In moving Congress to an October 1-September 30 fiscal year, HR 7130 would establish a timetable to assure orderly action on spending measures before the fiscal year began. To give Congress a quicker start in shaping the budget, the executive branch would be required to submit a "current services" budget by November 10 for the fiscal year that would start the following October 1.

Building on the programs and funding levels in effect for the ongoing fiscal year that had started the month before, the November current services budget would project the spending required to maintain those programs at existing commitment levels through the following fiscal year. The Joint Economic Committee would review the current services budget outlook and report its evaluation to Congress by December 31.

As under existing law, the president would submit his revised federal budget to Congress about January 20. In addition to the customary budget totals and breakdowns, however, the budget document would have to include a list of existing tax expenditures — revenues lost to the Treasury through preferential tax treatment of certain activities and income — as well as any proposed changes.

Congressional Budget Schedule

The new budget reform bill would establish the following deadlines for consideration of budget legislation by Congress:

November 10 — Current services budget submitted.
15 days after Congress convenes — President's budget submitted.
March 15 — Committees submit budget reports to Budget Committees.
April 1 — Congressional Budget Office sends report to Budget Committees.
April 15 — Budget Committees report first budget resolution to House and Senate.
May 15 — All authorization bills reported.
May 15 — Final action on first budget resolution.
7 days after Labor Day — Final action on appropriations bills.
September 15 — Final action on second budget resoluton.
September 25 — Final action on budget reconciliation measure.
October 1 — Fiscal year begins.

The measure also would require that the budget include estimates of costs for programs whose funds were required to be appropriated one year in advance before they were obligated. Thus the budget would include projections for spending during fiscal 1980, for example, of funds provided under an advance appropriation requested from Congress for fiscal 1979.

Budget Office

The bill would establish an office within Congress to provide the experts and the computers needed to analyze the volume of data that accompanies the president's budget. The Congressional Budget Office would make its staff and resources available to all congressional committees and members, but with priority given to work for the House and Senate budget committees. The office would be run by a director appointed for four-year terms by the speaker of the House and the president pro tempore of the Senate.

Budget Resolution

After reviewing the president's proposed budget and considering the advice of the budget office and other committees, the House and Senate budget committees would draw up a concurrent resolution outlining an alternative congressional budget. Congressional committees would have until March 15 to report their budget recommendations to the budget committees. The budget office report would be due on April 1.

By April 15, the budget committees would report concurrent resolutions to the House and Senate floors. By May 15, Congress would have to clear the initial budget resolution.

The initial resolution, a tentative budget, would set target totals for appropriations, spending, taxes, the budget surplus or deficit and the federal debt. Within these over-all targets, the resolution would break down appropriations and spending among the functional categories — defense, health, income security and so forth — used in the president's budget document.

Appropriations Process

Once approved, the budget resolution would guide but not bind Congress as it acted on measures providing budget authority for spending on federal programs.

No measure appropriating funds, changing taxes or the public debt level or creating a new entitlement program committing the government to pay certain benefits could be considered on the floor before adoption of the first budget resolution.

In the Senate, however, that prohibition could be waived by majority vote.

To clear the way for prompt action on appropriations before the fiscal year began, all bills authorizing appropriations would have to be reported by May 15, the deadline for enactment of the budget resolution. That requirement could be waived, however, by majority vote in both the House and the Senate.

Starting with programs for fiscal 1977, the Administration would have to make requests for authorizing legislation a year in advance. The Administration would have to submit its requests by May 15 for the fiscal year follwoing the fiscal year that would start on October 1. That would give congressional committees a full year to study the requests before the following May 15 deadline for reporting authorization bills for the fiscal year in question.

After enactment of the budget resolution, Congress would start processing of the 13 regular appropriations bills for the upcoming fiscal year through its customary appropriations process: House Appropriations Subcommittee and full committee action, House floor action, Senate Appropriations Subcommittee and full committee action, Senate floor action, conference action.

The House Appropriations Committee would try to complete action on all appropriations measures and submit a report summarizing its decisions before reporting the first bill for floor action.

All appropriations bills would have to be cleared by the middle of September. That deadline also would apply to final action on entitlement bills. The deadline could be waived, however, for any appropriation bill whose consideration was delayed because Congress had not acted promptly on necessary authorizing legislation.

If Congress had so provided in its initial budget resolution, appropriations and entitlement bills could be held up after final action on conference reports. Under that procedure, no appropriations bills would be sent to the President until Congress had completed a September reconciliation of its initial budget target with its separate spending measures.

Reconciliation

In mid-September, after finishing action on all appropriations and other spending bills. Congress would take another over-all look at its work on the budget.

Then Congress would have to adopt a second budget resolution that could either affirm or revise the budget targets set by the initial resolution.

If separate congressional decisions taken during the appropriations process did not fit the final budget resolution totals, the resolution could dictate changes in appropriations (both for the upcoming fiscal year or carried over from previous fiscal years), entitlements, revenues and the public debt limit.

Backdoor Spending

The new bill would bring most forms of new backdoor spending programs under the appropriations process, while leaving existing backdoor programs outside the appropriations process and creating special procedures for limiting spending under new programs.

The bill exempts from backdoor spending procedures all Social Security trust funds, all trust funds that receive 90 percent or more of their financing from designated taxes rather than from general revenues, general revenue sharing funds, insured and guaranteed loans, federal government and independent public corporations and gifts to the government. NACo and the other public official groups worked hard to have general revenue sharing exempted.

The bill would prescribe two different procedures for Congress to deal with impoundments, one for impoundments that simply delayed the spending of funds and a tougher procedure for impoundments made to cut total spending or to terminate programs.

For the former, Congress could force the president to release the funds if either the House or the Senate passed a resolution calling for their expenditure. For impoundments that terminated programs or cut total spending for fiscal policy reasons, Congress could rescind the previous appropriations action providing the funds. Unless both the House and Senate had passed a recision bill within 45 days, the president would have to spend the money.

The bill would repeal an existing law allowing the executive branch to withhold funds from obligation becasue of "other developments" as well as to save money or take account of changing requirements or improved efficiency.

To keep Congress informed on impoundment actions, the bill would require the President to report deferrals or request recisions. If the Comptroller General found that impoundments had been made without reports to Congress, he could report the impoundments himself and Congress then could act to force release of the funds.

If a President refused to comply with a congressional action overruling an impoundment, the Comptroller General could go to court for an order requiring spending of the funds.

Conference

(*Continued from page 1*)

activities. The tours include some of the scenic attractions in southern Florida. The tours include visits to Vizcaya — the Italian Palace built over 50 years ago by James Deering, co-founder of International Harvester; the Planetarium and Museum of Science; and all day trip to the Everglades National Park; a Cruise of Millionaire's Row and residential islands; the Seqauarium and Parrot Jungle and the Fairchild natural tropical gardens.

Special supervised activities will be available for the youth in the Youth Activity Center in the Civic Room of the Fontainebleau Hotel. Puppet shows will be shown twice each day.

Spouses of course are invited to attend all conference programs

Hayes Named To Energy Unit

Supervisor Jim Hayes of Los Angeles County, California and Chairman for Energy for NACo has been named to the National Advisory Council for Project Independence.

At the request of John C. Sawhill, Administrator of the Federal Energy Administration (FEA), Hayes has agreed to serve on the 24-member advisory committee which will guide the Administration's comprehensive effort toward domestic energy self-sufficiency. Members of the committee represent a wide range of interests, including the energy industry, government, business, labor, finance, and the news media.

The FEA is the lead agency in the Project Independence effort and will be presenting a preliminary "blueprint" report to President Nixon by November 1, 1974. The blueprint will analyze the nation's energy supply/demand problems and outline alternative courses for energy resource development and projjects consumption curves in terms of resource potentials, economic, environmental and social impact.

James T. Hayes

Supervisor Hayes has taken a leading role in initiating county energy conservation programs, a gasoline marketing plan during the embargo period, and in the development of NACo's energy policy. He is looking forward to establishing a strong local government perspective in the Project Independence program.

Those appointed to the blue ribbon committee include Robert McNamara, President of the World Bank and former Secretary of Defense; Leonard Woodcock, President of the United Auto Workers; Jules Bergman, Science Editor, American Broadcasting Compnay; and Daniel Evans, Governor of Washington and Chairman of the National Governors Conference.

Other members include Carl Bagge, President, National Coal Association; Bill Baker, President, Bell Telephone Laboratories; Thornton Bradshaw, President, Atlantic Richfield Co.; Gordon Cory, Vice Chairman, Commonwealth Edison; and John O'Connell, President, Bechtel Corp.

The committee also includes John DeLorean, former President, National Alliance of Businessmen; Alan Greenspan, President, Townsend-Greenspan & Co.; Maynard Jackson, Mayor of Atlanta; Reginald Jones, Chairman, General Electric Co.; Stuart Lee, Department of Economics and Business Administration, Geneva College, Beaver Falls, Pa.

the Ballot Box
by Richard G. Smolka

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

Estes Park, Colorado — Colorado has become the latest of a growing number of states which have adopted a centralized state administrative system of voter registration.

The new Colorado law requires that new registrants must give their Social Security number if they have one or they cannot be registered. Voters already on the lists are not required to provide their number in order to remain registered.

The law has caused complaints but some county clerks have avoided these problems. Marjorie Page, County Clerk of Arapahoe County states "Registrants who have objected usually are happy to comply when they are assured that the number is not put on the master list which is made available to the political parties."

An order by the Chief Justice of the Colorado Supreme Court prevents the Secretary of State from making lists with Social Security numbers available to other than election officials.

The Social Security number controversy is regarded as similar to previous objections raised about giving dates of birth. At one time Colorado required dates of birth from men but not from women who, at that time were asked only to state that they were over 21. Now, although date of birth is requested, it is not made available on distributed lists.

The major item of election business for the clerks meeting at their 49th convention was the new Colorado election reform act. This year the Secretary of State's office must provide the clerks instruction manuals for candidates and forms for filing statements of contributions and expenditures. The law provides each county with $2 per candidate per election to administer the act, an amount deemed ridiculously low by the clerks.

Mary Estell Buchanan, newly appointed Secretary of State, has established five regional workshops for clerks and candidates to explain the provisions of the new law. One provision confusing some Colorado candidates is a requirement that they sign a statement of candidacy including a declaration that they are familiar with the act. The act b y all accounts is "complex", and state officials admit that there seem to be inconsistencies.

The responsibility for administering the act falls to the Secretary of State, but the duties of enforcement remain with District Attorneys and with the Attorney General. The Secretary of State, however, is required to accept written complaints of possible violations from "any person" and is empowered to conduct hearings on possible violations. If the secretary determines, after a hearing, that a violation has occurred, the Attorney General is notified and required to institute a civil action for relief.

Penalties for violation of the act are potentially severe, including loss of office, but because of Colorado law sets no limits on spending and relies entirely on disclosure, officials believe that almost all candidates will attempt to comply fully.

This convention of the Colorado Clerks was held at the Stanley Hotel in Estes Park, a location of incomparable beauty high in the Rockies.

New Directions

Scott Franklin
Research Intern
New County, U.S.A. Center

Traveling Art Gallery For Miami-Dade

Residents of *Miami-Dade County,* (Florida) will soon be treated to a miniature art gallery on wheels. The unit which should be in operation by fall 1975 will stop at large shopping centers, public schools, social agencies, and low income neighborhoods. One purpose of the art gallery is to reach citizens who cannot readily travel to art galleries due to age, illness, or other privation.

Trouble-Shooting Agency Proposed

Supervisor Jim Hayes of *Los Angeles County,* (California) has proposed the creation of a special invetigative unit to solve controversial problems in that area. The proposed agency would tackle administrative headaches and be accountable to the Board of Supervisors. A small number of employees possessing expertise in a wide number of areas would compose the agency.

Dial Free Line Installed

Albion citizens who wish to utilize services in *Calhoun County,* (Michigan) can now dial the county seat directly with no toll charge thanks to a new direct telephone line. This line should provide a quicker means of assistance to county residents.

Midwestern Counties Offer Tractor Safety Course

Fourteen and fifteen year-olds who under the federal Hazardous Occupation in Agriculture Law cannot operate tractors on farms without a certificate will now be able to receive this certificate through courses offered by *Houston and Fillmore Counties,* Minnesota; and *Monroe County,* Wisconsin.

These classes will be conducted by high school vocational agriculture departments and the county extension offices.

Wide Area of Entertainment Offered to County Residents

Nassau County, New York residents of all ages will be able to move and groove to a wide vareity of musical artists due to an excellent program put together by the county's Office of Cultural Affairs. The concerts which begin July 5 feature performing artists ranging from Peter Nero and George Shearing to Richie Havens and Jose Feliciano.

Items from Arizona

Meeting the needs of its citizens, *Pima County,* Arizona is now offering an adult basic education course in general educational development, citizenship preparation, and English as a second language. Classes are offered at various locations throughout the county and are free to the public.

Maricopa County is hiring more than 160 youngsters this summer to help improve the county parks. Two work sessions are to be held with tasks including clearing paths, trimming trees, and beautifying recreation areas. The schedule includes a morning of work followed by lunch, a rest period and supervised recreation periods. Workers will be transported to their assigned county parks.

Street 70 — A Unique Program

Street 70 is not the name of an interstate highway but instead is a branch of the Recreation Department which has involved itself in a wide vareity of theatrical entertainment in *Montgomery County,* Maryland. The unique staff of teacher-performers stage a wide variety of plays that are geared to both adults and youngsters.

In addition to these productions, the Street 70 staff conducts programs at various day camps in the county area, participates in local radio shows, and provides instruction in theater arts for interested persons ranging from three year-olds-to college students.

Voting Credentials Update

(as of June 21, 1974)

State	Members	Number of Votes	State	Members	Number of Votes
Alabama	67	84	Missouri	7	27
Alaska	6	7	Montana	18	19
Arizona	14	29	Nebraska	29	35
Arkansas	10	11	Nevada	9	12
California	46	198	New Hampshire	10	14
Colorado	36	44	New Jersey	20	95
Delaware	3	9	New Mexico	8	11
District of Columbia	1	10	New York	34	120
Florida	41	104	North Carolina	94	118
Georgia	43	66	North Dakota	8	8
Hawaii	4	11	Ohio	56	140
Idaho	24	24	Oregon	23	36
Illinois	25	54	Pennsylvania	17	64
Indiana	9	24	South Carolina	20	33
Iowa	33	41	South Dakota	4	4
Kansas	36	45	Tennessee	18	38
Kentucky	25	37	Texas	42	97
Louisiana	47	61	Utah	29	37
Maine	9	15	Virginia	52	64
Maryland	24	61	Washington	32	56
Michigan	45	113	West Virginia	9	10
Minnesota	71	91	Wisconsin	42	70
Mississippi	3	4	Wyoming	15	15

Number of States Represented — 46
Number of Member Counties — 1,218
Number of Votes Possible — 2,268
(51% = 1,157)

County Opinion

Community Development

We are very proud of the action taken by the House of Representatives last week in putting aside partisan differences and giving new life to our nation's floundering housing and community development programs. By its overwhelming vote adopting the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974, the House has virtually assured that new legislation will be enacted this year, thereby allowing counties and cities to get on with efforts to eliminate slums and blighted areas, inadequate housing for low-income people and insufficient community facilities and services.

What was significant is the cooperative spirit between the Administration and Congress in resolving their differences about the nature of the federal role in housing and community development. Numerous negotiating sessions among members of the House Housing Subcommittee and representatives of the Department of Housing and Urban Development produced a strong bipartisan bill able to withstand criticism and remain intact. Particular credit must go to Subcommittee Chairman William Barrett and Committee members Willian Widnall, Thomas Ashley, Dick Hanna and Gary Brown as well as HUD Secretary James Lynn.

Equally significant is the Congress' recognition that in the field of housing and community development, local elected officials must play the pivotal role in decision-making and priority-setting in keeping with broad national goals. The bill's establishment of a community development block grant program, with funds distributed on the basis of an objective needs formula, recognizes the role of elected officials and is another indication of the philosophical concept constituting the "New Federalism."

The bill also contains a vigorously supported NACo position of equitable treatment among metropolitan cities and urban counties in the distribution of block grant funds. This provision properly recognizes that problems existing in cities and counties are similar, and each should be given its appropriate share of funds to solve them. This approach is much more realistic than that adopted by the Senate. The Senate bill is predicated on the notion that past "grantsmanship" is somehow an indication of current need, and therefore it should govern future fund distribution. We could not disagree more. The beauty of the House formula is that it treats everyone the same by being applied uniformly.

It is our hope that when the bills are taken by the House-Senate Conference Committee, Senate members will accept the House bill as the only workable approach to distribution of community development funds. All NACo members are urged to contact Senator John Sparkman, Senator John Tower and urge them and their fellow conferees to approve this extremely important NACo position.

Budget Reform

County, state and local officials have become increasingly frustrated during the last several years over the unpredictable ups and downs of federal funding. We are preached to about efficiency and economy but our budgeting and planning is thwarted again and again by delayed federal appropriations, continuing resolutions and impoundments.

At last Congress, with Administration urging and support, has taken a giant step to straighten out the chaos. Both houses approved legislation last week to completely revamp the federal budgeting process. From a county government view, the new budget reform measure could be the most important bill enacted by the 93rd Congress. The potential is there to finally force Congress to resolve conflicting budget priorities and to tie federal expenditures more closely to the needs of our national economy.

The new budget process is analyzed in this issue of *County News*. It should be studied very closely by county officials. It is a complicated and complex proposal. NACo's Taxation and Finance Steering Committee will be sponsoring a study by top county financial experts of the full impact of the reform. One of the more obvious changes affecting counties is switching the federal fiscal year to October 1 through September 30. The pressures will be on us to change also.

NACo particularly was pleased that the bill allows Congress to exempt multi-year funding authorizations — and appropriations — for continuation of the general revenue sharing program.

In the case of general revenue sharing, a separate vote will be taken at the time the program is reauthorized (1975 or 1976) to provide for multi-year appropriations. This concession was granted grudgingly

Despite the rhetoric attached to the reform, there is no guarantee that the new system will work any better than the current process. Congress has to meet its deadlines or the reform is meaningless. Whether this discipline can be imposed remains to be seen. However, the potential is there and we applaud the Congress for taking the first big step.

North Carolina Establishes NACo Parallel Committees

The North Carolina Association of County Commissioners has established committees parallel to the NACo steering committees.

Association President Jack Brock established the North Carolina Key Committees.

Community Development: All matters pertaining to general community planning and development in urban and rural areas; residential, commercial and industrial development planning; public facilities planning, financing and implementation; housing in rural and urban areas; development of new communities; building and housing codes; subdivision regulations; and land record improvement.

Crime and Public Safety: All matters pertaining to the criminal justice system including law enforcement, courts and corrections; civil disturbances; firearm control; juvenile delinquency, alcohol and drug abuse and emergency preapredness.

Environment and Energy: All matters pertaining to air, water and noise pollution control, parks and recreation; public lands; and all matters pertaining to the energy crisis.

Health and Education: All matters pertgaining to health care and health insurance systems; comprehensive health planning; local health services; mental health. Elementary, secondary and adult education; community colleges and vocational and technical education.

Labor Management Relations: All matters pertaining to labor management, negotiations, collective bargaining, contracts, strikes, arbitration, unions, Fair Labor Standards Act.

Land Use: All matters pertaining to solid waste management and disposal, soil conservation, flood prevention and control, mining and mineral resources, sedimentation control.

Local Determination: All matters pertaining to strengthening county government, governmental reorganization, transfer of responsibilities.

Manpower: All matters pertaining to manpower planning and programs; implementation; public service employment; vocational education, vocational rehabilitation; personnel systems; affirmative action; equal opportunity in employment; migrant programs; rural manpower and employment security.

Regionalism: All matters pertaining to regional cooperation, interlocal agreements and contracts; city-county mergers; sharing facilities and staffing; and elimination or consolidation of special districts as alternatives in solving regional problems.

Taxation anf Finance: All matters pertaining to the financial resurces of counties and other local governments; federal and state revenue sharing, capital projects, tax reform; alternative revenue resources, federal grant-in-aid programs and payments in lieu of taxes.

Transportation: All matters pertaining to comprehensive transportation palnning; highway imrpovements; highway safety; pbulic transit; airport development, railroads; waterways and research and development of new modes of transportation and immprovements in transportation systems.

Welfare and Social Services: All matters pertaining to welfare reform; income maintenance, administration of county welfare programs, planning and coordinating.

Community Development

(Continued from page 1)

are given the right to recommend to HUD the location of leased housing units to be constructed in their jurisdictions.

No new conventional public housing construction would be permitted under the bill, with assistance provided limited to debt service and operating subsidies for existing projects. Other sections of the House bill raise the mortgage limits for conventional home financing and extend the rural housing programs through FY 1977.

Few floor amendments to the bill were successful. One which was adopted authorizes a $1.5 billion revolving loan fund for the construction of approximately 75,000 units of elderly housing. Another amendment excludes from the clculation of an elderly person's income any increases in social security benefits.

The House bill differs from the Senate bill in two major respects. It distributes community development funds on the basis of a "hold harmless" provision guaranteeing communities which have conducted an urban renewal or model cities program the average of assistance received between 1968-72 for these programs, rather than on the basis of a formula contained in the House bill. NACo has consistently supported distribution of funds on the basis of a formula.

The Senate bill also continues, with new authorizations, the Sec. 236, Sec. 236 and conventional public housing programs, all of which are vigorously opposed by the Administration. These programs were placed under a moratorium by the Administration in 1973 pending enactment of new legislation.

The House-Senate Conference Committee is expected to begin work during the week of July 8. Observers are predicting a protracted conference possibly lasting two to three weeks.

County News

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

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

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

The Future for General Revenue Sharing

How much trouble is general revenue sharing in? No one is really sure. In two recent articles appearing on the editorial page of The Washington Post, *two writers debated its future. Because of the importance of the question,* County News *is reprinting the articles with permission.*

by David S. Broder

If passage of general revenue sharing was, as many believe, the landmark achievement in the domestic record of the first Nixon administration, then repeal or drastic revision of that legislation may be the second-term result of Mr. Nixon's Watergate problems.

The possibility is clearly implied by the first systematic survey of current congressional attitudes toward revenue sharing. It was published with a minimum of fanfare last month by the Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee of the House Government Operations Committee.

The report written by the staff of Rep. L. H. Fountain's (D-N.C.) panel is relentlessly neutral in tone, and avoids raising any questions about the future of the five-year, $30 billion program of unrestricted grants to state and local governments.

The writer is a reporter and syndicated columnist for The Washington Post.

But the replies from almost 40 percent of the House and Senate members appear ominous for this keystone of Mr. Nixon's "New Federalism" program.

They imply that if the Democrats enjoy the mid-term election victory this November that many of them now predict, it may be a close question whether revenue sharing is continued in anything like its present form.

That will, no doubt, come as a surprise, for there certainly has been no indication that revenue sharing would be much of an issue in this year's campaign.

In its third year of life, the subsidy program which has been welcomed as manna from heaven by most of the 38,000 recipient governments is assumed by many to be a permanent part of the federal fiscal system.

While many believe that Congress would not dare turn off the revenue sharing tap, such scholars of the Federal system as Harvard's Samuel Beer argue that passage of general revenue sharing was possible only under the peculiar circumstances of 1972 — a divided government, with neither party united on priority domestic goals of its own — and that its continuance is at least problematical.

That is what makes the findings of the Fountain sub-committee survey so ominous for those who would like to see this experiment in fiscal decentralization given a real crack at proving itself.

Overall, the survey of 97 Republicans and 109 Democrats shows aproval for the uses and administration of revenue sharing funds so far. But while Republicans are heavily supportive, Democrats tend to be skeptical.

For example, when asked if they thought it desirable or not that revenue sharing funds were being used in many instances to stablize or reduce local taxes, Democrats, by a 46 to 37 percent margin, said "undesirable."

By a 42 to 38 percent margin, the Democrats agreed with the statement that revenue sharing money is spread too thinly among the recipient units of government. Only 6 percent of the Democrats thought general revenue sharing plays too small a part in the present mix of federal aid, but 36 percent said its role is too large.

By 41 to 35 percent, the Democrats say that if Congress extends revenue sharing, they would favor restricting state use of funds to high priority purposes specified by the Federal government. By a wider margin, they would oppose ending the current modest restrictions on the use of the money by local governments.

On all these questions, congressional Republicans who responded to the inquiry took sharply opposing views.

What this suggests is that if the Democrats are greatly augmented in numbers in the November election, a major push to terminate general revenue sharing or to tie it more tightly to federal priority programs may be expected in the next Congress.

This is an issue that is important enough to be debated in congressional campaigns across the country this fall. It is not a decision that should be made without debate. The Fountain subcommittee has given friends of revenue sharing adequate warning to be on their toes.

by Charls E. Walker

David Broder's outstanding reputation for accuracy in reporting and analysis is so well-deserved that one takes pen in hand only reluctantly to challenge his recently stated conclusions (May 29) regarding a House subcommittee survey of congressional attitudes on general revenue sharing. Broder concludes from the survey that revenue sharing is in trouble.

But, as the former Nixon administration official who was asked by the President in the spring of 1969 to start developing the administration proposal (which was sent up in August of that year); as one who said from the start that revenue sharing *would* pass the Congress sooner rather than later; and as the Treasury official who had primary responsibility for "lobbying" the legislation through in 1972, I think I can rightfully say that I understood the forces at work which led to original passage, and have some credibility in analyzing the results of the subcommittee survey. After having done so, I am much more optimistic than Broder about the possibility of permanent and growing general revenue sharing in the United States.

The writer, a consultant in Washington, was Deputy Secretary of the Treasury in the first Nixon administration.

The first point to understand is that Congress did *not* pass revenue sharing because it wanted to. To bear the onus of taxing without the direct benefits of the spending that taxes make possible is anathema to many a politician — and especially when some of his potential opponents (translation: mayors, governors and county officials) get the primary credit for how the money is spent.

Nor do I believe Harvard professor Samuel Beer to be correct in arguing (according to Broder) that "general revenue sharing was possible only under the peculiar circumstances of 1972 — a divided government, with neither party united on priority domestic goals of its own . . ." To the contrary, general revenue sharing passed for two reasons: (1) the grass-roots support of state and local officials, which the administration carefully nurtured and built in 1969-71; and (2) it's not all that hard to give away $30 billion.

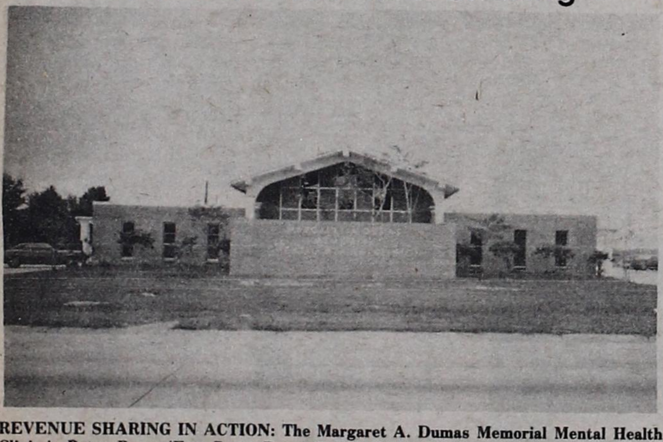
Nor are the figures in the committee poll convincing when closely reviewed. By the rather slim margin of 42 to 38 percent, Democrats agreed with the statement that revenue sharing money is spread too thinly — only to vote in the next breath that its role is too large. That seems to me almost like preaching that the world is flat and round at the same time.

In addition, Broder missed an important point when he failed to note that the shelving of the Select House Committee's proposals for re-structuring committes, which would have shifted revenue sharing from Ways and Means to Government Operations, is a plus for continuation of the program. Not that the latter committee would necessarily have been unsympathetic to extending revenue sharing; maybe so, maybe not. Rather the important point is that Ways and Means lived, breathed and slept with revenue sharing for much of the summer of 1972, and its members have keen understanding (partly as a result of countless computer runs) of the intricacies of the program.

Having said all this, however, I must strongly commend Broder for highlighting the issue now, several months in advance of the 1974 elections. He is right on the beam when he states that revenue sharing "is important enough to be debated in congressional campaigns across the country this fall," and that the subcommittee survey "has given friends of revenue sharing adequate warning to be on their toes."

The passage of revenue sharing in 1972 had its immediate political roots in the mid-term elections of 1970, in which (not accidentally) it was a major issue. And if the governors, mayors and county officials are "on their toes," it will be an issue again this fall. Early and effective work on their part can assure a majority in favor of extending revenue sharing — with few "strings" and perhaps on a permanent basis — even before the 94th Congress convenes next January, regardless of its political make-up.

Built With Revenue Sharing



REVENUE SHARING IN ACTION: The Margaret A. Dumas Memorial Mental Health Clinic in Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana is an example of the use of general revenue sharing funds for human services. The clinic is named after the mother of Mayor-President W.W. "Woody" Dumas. NACo would like other pictures and examples of similar human service projects in other counties.

Nutrition Bill Voted Out

The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee has vote unanimously to report out HR 11105 continuing the Older Americans Act, Title VII nutrition program for three years at a $600 million funding level: $150 million for FY 75, $200 million for FY 76, and $250 million for FY 77. Authorized funding in the committee bill is identical to the bill passed by the House on March 19 by a vote of 380 to 6.

However, there are three amendments added by the Labor and Public Welfare Committee:

- An additional $35 million authorization for Title III (grants for state and county programs on aging) for fiscal 1975 for paying up to 75 percent of the costs of transportation, with special emphasis on providing supportive transportation in connection with nutrition projects.
- A change in the formula by which the local share for the Retired Senior Volunteer Program (RSVP) can be increased each year, by not more than 50 percent of the prior year's share, with an overall ceiling of 40 percent. The first year's local share could not be greater than 10 percent. The present local RSVP cost-sharing schedule is: 10 percent for the first year, 20 for the second, 35 for the third, 50 the fourth, 65 the fifth and 100 the sixth.
- The Commissioner on Aging would be prohibited from delegating his authority to persons not directly responsible to him.

The Labor and Public Welfare Committee is expected to file its report on the bill shortly, with the bill to be considered by the Senate soon after that time.

IPA Funds Upped

The full House of Representatives voted last week 367-13 to increase fiscal 75 appropriations for Intergovernmental Personnel Act programs to $15,000,000. This is an increase of $5,000,000 from fiscal 74's appropriation.

The Senate Appropriations Subcommittee on Treasury, Postal Service and General Government is expected to consider IPA appropriations "as soon after the July 4 recess as possible."

NACo continues to urge for an IPA appropriation of $30,000,000.

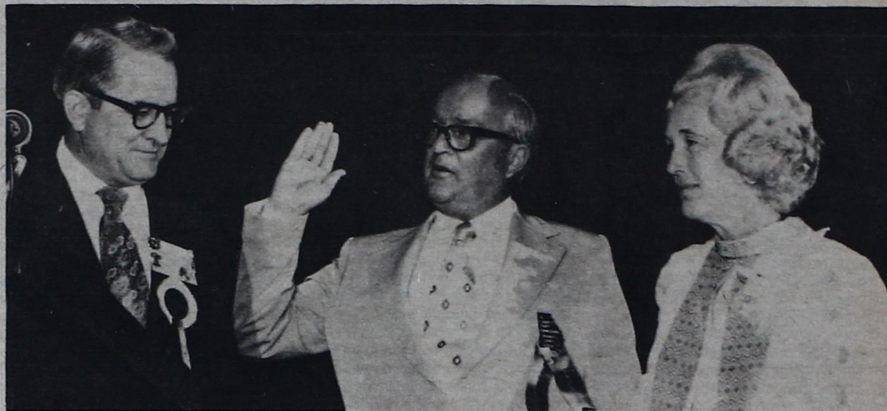
A Year of Extreme Effort . . .

The beginning was in Dallas; the climax is in Miami Beach; the middle was anywhere from Maine to Hawaii. The people met and the hands shaken were in the thousands — some were famous and have ambitions far beyond their present jobs; others feel they are more valuable where they are.

Despite his travels, 14,000 one week, people in Dougherty County, Georgia were well served. Gil Barrett's travels were endless, and so were his tasks. Some were ceremonial: standing and shaking hands in numerous reception lines; some soon became routine; making speeches everywhere; some highly important: representing NACo before several committees looking into revenue sharing.

The job of NACo President demands much: in time, skills and physically. The President must be able to meet thousands of people and make each one feel important. He must also meet dozens of very important people as an equal and express NACo positions forcefully, yet with tact and diplomacy. He must hold his own in meetings with representatives of other Washington organizations and answer questions from reporters with aplomb. He must be able to travel all day, arrive alert and fresh for a meeting or banquet that night. When he arrives home, he still must do his job as commissioner.

This year's President, Gil Barrett, did all this and more. The pictures on this page show just a few of his activities and duties.



Being sworn in by former NACo President Conrad Fowler of Shelby County, Alabama while wife Alice looks on. . .

Representing NACo at many state association and regional meetings. In this case with Washington Governor Dan Evans, wife Alice and daughter Ginny at the Western Region Conference. . .

With Vice President Jerry Ford at the Legislative Conference. . .

Testifying before a Senate committee about general revenue sharing with [l to r] Third Vice President Dan Lynch; Jackson County [Missouri] Executive George Lehr; former NACo President Gladys Spellman; and Director of Federal Affairs Ralph Tabor. . .

Taking care of NACo business with Executive Director Bernard Hillenbrand, Fiscal Officer Tom Batchelor and Director of Administration Jim Thompson. . .

Meeting on Capitol Hill with Georgia Congressman Dawson Mathis. . .

New Solid Waste Legislation Beginning Trek Through Congress

As July 1, approaches, the date when the current solid waste law — the Resource Recovery Act of 1970 — is scheduled to run out, several attempts are being made to implement new solid waste legislation.

The Senate Commerce Committee is currently marking-up a bill, the Resource Conservation and Energy Recovery Act of 1974 (S. 2753). Its purpose is to promote conservation of energy and materials through proper solid waste management.

The bill proposes to change transportation rates regulated by the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) and the Federal Maritime Commission (FMC) concerning recovered and recycled materials. Presently, many ICC and FMC rates discriminate against shipping secondary materials such as scrap iron steel over shipping virgin materials such as iron ore.

It would also change procurement policies by requiring the federal government when purchasing products to give equal consideration to recycled materials.

In addition, the bill would have the Environmental Protection Agency establish standards necessary to protect human health and environment for certain products in commerce. These standards may prohibit the manufacture of such products, restrict the manner in which they can be distributed, set the manner in which such a product would be distributed or sold in commerce, etc. The Administrator is also to set standards to regulate hazardous waste material.

The Public Works Committee has three bills dealing with solid waste, resource conservation and energy recovery. Senator Pete Domenici (D-New Mexico) has introduced a bill, S. 3277, Energy Resource Recovery Act of 1974; Senator Jennings Randolph (D-West Virginia) has introduced S. 3560, Solid Waste Utilization Act of 1974 and Senator Edmund Muskie (D-Maine) has introduced Energy Recovery and Resource Conservation Act of 1970 (S. 3549).

All three bills outline different approaches to ensuring conservation of energy and resource recovery acts with different roles for federal, state and local governments. The Randolph bill goes with a regional approach for the planning and implementing of solid waste programs. The Muskie bill requires states to establish state-wide plans to ensure solid waste planning with mandatory input from local government. The Domenici bill creates a new office within the Environmental Protection Agency to set federal standards and guidelines for hazardous and other waste materials. All three require federal agencies to purchase recycled materials.

NACo will be testifying before the Public Works Committee on July 9, discussing these three bills as well as the Administration's bill, S. 1086, the Hazardous Waste Management Act of 1973.

Manpower Talk

Edited by Jon Weintraub

Corrections — $5 million of Title III money has been set aside for correctional manpower programs. Prime sponsors interested in developing programs in this area should write: Don Balcer, Director, Office of Community Manpower Programs, USDOL-MA, 601 D Street, N.W., Room 5402, Washington, D.C. 20213.

EEA Section 5 — New Public Employment Program monies must be spent during the period of June, 1974 through March 31, 1975.

Indians — Regulations covering Title III Indian programs will be published in the *Federal Register* this week.

Summer Youth — Revised summer youth regulations will be released by the Department of Labor soon. Money not spent in this program by October 1, 1974 can be incorporated in prime sponsor grants. Community Action Agencies running summer programs will not be allowed to keep unspent funds. All wages are to be paid at $2 per-hour.

Recreation and Transportation Programs — Money allocated for these activities can be spent on youth between the ages of eight and twenty-one. Unspent monies as of October 1, 1974 will be returned to the Treasury. Regulations for these activities will be published soon.

Title II Discretionary Monies — DOL intends to use Title II discretionary funds, first, for small high unemployment areas (fewer than 10,000 people) and other areas omitted from the allocations. DOL said that it will include PIGs in the decision-making process in allocating the remaining Title II discretionary monies.

Migrant Programs — Publication of regulations covering Title III migrant programs is being delayed by DOL. For further information write: Robert Mc Connon, Director, Office of National Programs, USDOL-MA, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

HEW Manpower Coordinators — County manpower staff can call on new regional HEW manpower coordinators for help in sorting through the mass of manpower-related programs funded by HEW.

Regional Directors of theDepartment of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) are staffing up to assist CETA prime sponsors to coordinate their manpower activities with three large grant programs — vocational education, vocational rehabilitation and adult basic education. In addition, the Manpower Coordinators can help identify available funds for actvities like child care, Head Start, and health manpower.

These contact people will arrange technical assistance upon request for prime sponsors in any specialized areas of HEW experience.

Current manpower coordinators are: Region I, Bob Broker, (617) 223-5351; Region II, Elwood Taub, (212) 264-1487; Region III, Bill Crunk, (215) 597-6818; Region IV, John Forest, (404) 526-3070; Region V, Bob Ford, (312) 353-8874; Region VI, Jerry Stevens, (214) 749-7741; Region VII, Tim Wilson (816) 374-5016; Region VIII, Clell Elwood, (303) 837-2834; Region IX, Howard Williams, (415) 556-6603; Region X, Robin Pascarella (206) 442-0486.

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

FHWA Award program

The Federal Highway Administration's seventh annual awards program, "The Highway and Its Environment," has begun. Eligible are outstanding highway or highway-oriented improvements in the United States and its possessions accomplished by state, county or local highway agencies; freeway or toll authorities; civic organizations; business and industry.

Only completed projects are acceptable — planting projects completed since October 1965 and highway or improvement projects completed since October 1971. Federal agencies and work performed for them, and winning entries in previous FHWA annual award competition are not eligible.

Judges will recommend recognition of the top three entries in each of the following categories: I-section of highway in its rural environment; II-section of highway in its urban environment; III-bridge, overpass, tunnel approach, interchange structures, or other highway structural feature; IV-safety rest area or information center; V-highway-oriented private enterprise which preserves the environment; VI-mass transportation within or adjacent to the highway right-of-way; VII-multiple use of highway right-of-way in urban or rural areas; VIII-sympathetic treatment of historic or cultural environment; IX-landscape treatment along roadsides and interchanges; X-motorist service stations.

Competitors may submit three entries per category. Entries must be submitted in photograph form — books and brochures are not acceptable. Deadline for submission of entries is August 30, 1974.

For detailed information and an entry form, write to Department of Transportation, Federal Highway Administration, Office of Environmental Policy, Scenic Enhancement Division, Washington, D.C. 20590.

APWA Study

The American Public Works Association (APWA) Research Foundation, under contract from the Federal Highway Administration, is doing an 18-month study on "Traffic Control for Construction and Manteinance Work Sites."

The initial phases involve review and collection of traffic control data and information including existing guidelines, other current research studies and traffic control manuals. A comprehensive questionnaire will be distributed to a limited number of U.S. and Canadian public agencies and investor-owned utilities to determine the current state-of-the-art.

Some counties will be incuded in this survey, but APWA has not yet determined, based on questionnaire responses, which community or agency offers the greatest potential for the on-site visitations.

Guidelines for various types of construction and maintenance operational activities, such as flagman duties, will be developed for use by local and state agencies in developing their own user's manual. It is expected that results of the study will be used to update Part VI of the "Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices for Streets and Highways," which deals with construction and maintenance operations.

APWA is currently soliciting information about specific problems and/or solutions relating to traffic control and safety at such sites. Any pertinent information should be sent to Research Foundation, APWA, 1313 East 60th Street, Chicago, Illinois 60637.

Bus Lane Study Reports

Two new publications are available concerning the Shirley Highway Express-Bus-on-Freeway Demonstration Project. (rush hour bus service from Northern Virginia to downtown Washington, D.C.)

"The Shirley Highway Express-Bus-on-Freeway Demonstration Project: Second Year Results" (order no. COM-74-10785, $4 per copy) reports on project achievements during July 1972 to July 1973.

Results documented in this report include: a shift of approximately 8,300 auto commuters to bus service; improvement in vehicle utilization which has reduced the number of buses required; diversion of about 5,000 autos from daily peak-period corridor traffic and removal of all buses from Shirley Highway auto lanes; reduction in peak-period auto emissions and gas use; reduction in travel time; and improvement of bus service reliability. First year results are also available (Order no. PB 214 333, $3 per copy).

"Mode Choice and the Shirley Highway Experiment" (Order no. PB 231 893, $5 per copy) reports on a study to isolate the factors which influence the switch from auto to bus ridership and then generalizes those factors to other areas of the country.

Products of this effort include: improved modal choice; analysis of data collected during the demonstration project; a comparison of the three calibrated models used in the project; and a sensitivity analysis of the three models, including a comparison of the three forecasts for a set of reliable transportation policy systems.

Copies of all three publications can be obtained from National Technical Information Service, 5286 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151.

UMTA Publication

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) has published "Transportation for the Elderly and Handicapped," which identifies major constraints on the use of mass transit systems by this group of riders, including their physical and psychological limitations, travel costs, and travel and information needs.

The study, conducted by the National Urban League of New York under an UMTA grant, is the result of case studies in four medium-sized, geographically dispersed cities. It makes recommedations to deal with the unique problems of the elderly and handicapped mass transit users.

Copies of the publication can be obtained at $20.00 each from the National Technical Information Service, 5285 Port Royal Road, Springfield, Virginia 22151, 703/321-8542 (order no. COM7410887).

TRISNET Established

The U.S. Department of Transportation has established a Transportation Research Information Services Network (TRISNET) which makes federal transportation related R&D information readily available to interested persons.

TRISNET consists of a cooperative set of projects and agreements between key transportation research information services and libraries. This pooling of resources by TRISNET members allows quick response to information needs and reduces the necessity of referrals.

A descriptive booklet, "A Guide to TRISNET Services and Activities," is available (free for single copies) from the Department of Transportation, Office of Pulbic Affairs (S-81), 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

NACo Endorses Health Effort

NACo strongly endorses Congressional efforts to pass a comprehensive, universal national health insurance program this year, San Diego County (Calif.) Supervisor Jack Walsh told members of the House Ways and Means Committee June 21.

Walsh, accompanied by Yoski Honkawa, Deputy Director for Finance and Legislative Services of the Los Angeles County (Calif.) Department of Health Services, testified as chairman of NACo's subcommittee on national health insurance and a member of the Health and Education Steering Committee.

He pointed out that county governments are deeply concerned about national health insurance since they are employers of more than 1.5 million persons, providers of health and medical care to millions of citizens, and prime suppliers of health manpower.

Any health insurance program must be truly comprehensive, Walsh said, covering programs like preventive medicine, mental health care and alcoholism and drug abuse rehabilitation, as well as traditional curative medical care.

"The financial impact of health care programs upon counties is tremendous," he added. Local taxes vary widely from area to area, and communities facing the highest need for public health care services often have the least substantial tax base, Walsh pointed out. For these reasons, he said, counties should not be rquired to make any cost-sharing contributions or to finance supplemental programs. "In short," he concluded, "national health insurance should be federally financed."

Walsh also mentioned county concern with the inflationary spiral of health care costs, and urged controls to prevent the new insurance system from adding to the increasing costs. He also suggested unifying planning for health services with financial planning to avoid cost gaps. This new control system must be publically accountable.

Walsh concluded: "Since, as expressed in the health plank of NACo's American County Platform, 'people and health services, or their lack, meet at the local level,' I urge you and your staff to work actively and closely with NACo staff in developing the national health insurance bill which is ultimately reported out of your (Ways and Means) Committee."

The committee has held weekly hearings on national health insurance during the last two months. The hearings will end July 12, however, and the committee will mark up a new national health insurance bill.

Virginia Administrators Try New Type Conference

by Page Gadsey
Administrative Assistant
Albemarle County, Virginia

"Knowing yourself is never more important than when you are making decisions" writes business executive James H. Morrison. But such a thought rarely guides the mind of a busy manager who rushes from one decision to another.

However, county administrators in Virginia may now be more introspective as a result of participation in a three-day training workshop designed to make them become just that. After the previous annual conference with lecture presentations on solid waste disposal, land use planning and the usual array of topics, the administrators expressed their desire for a different kind of training.

At this year's conference in June in Virginia Beach, they got a bigger change than expected and came away asking for similar follow-up sessions.

The workshop-conference offered administrators the opportunity of participating in two of three "tracks." Each "track" was an intensive day-long work session designed to help each participant focus on his own actions as a manager.

One track forced the managers to examine their individual value systems and relate these to their management styles. One of the most revealing discussions was an examination of how each manager felt about taking unofficial "comp" time off during work hours. Participants were also asked to evaluate their own tendency to trust others, their ability to listen with understanding of ideas and meaning, and their acceptance of conflict and antagonism in a work group. The emphasis of the "track" was on each person analyzing his interpersonal relationships with others.

A second "track" focused on how the manager helps motivate employees. Participants were surprised to have the first hour of the session devoted to a close look at themselves — the type of goals they set and how they make decisions. Why, because "you can't tell people where to go until you know where you are," advises the trainer. He further admonished that managers are killed by the belief that its better to stay busy than to be caught thinking.

Participants in track II were further surprised to learn that studies show that wages and salaries are not the main motivator of workers. As they examined the real motivation factors the administrators learned to construct a leadership model for each work situation by making their own leadership style, the job structure and the organization pattern congruent with the worker's followship style.

The third track offered the Virginia county administrators a look at their working relationships with outside forces — cities, other counties, state, federal, citizen groups, etc. The learning tool was a simulation exercise in which participants played the roles of a governing body and public interest groups meeting to discuss the issue of pollution from one central industry in the community. Managers learned much about their own basis for operation at home as they discussed who should bear the costs of the pollution in the simulation exercise.

The new conference subject matter and format were acclaimed as highly valuable by all participating Virginia county administrators.

The success of the conference was enhanced by the aid of the state Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) staff in planning the conference and in providing partial funding. IPA funds were obtained for lodging and trainers' fees. The trainers came from Virginia universities and are persons who have conducted management training for local governments through previous IPA — sponsored programs.

As well as benefiting the individual administrators who participated in the statewide conference, this year's meeting may lead to more management training being conducted within Virginia county governments.

County Government Job Opportunities

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

Administrator of Manpower Programs — Black Hawk County, Iowa. Salary $14,000-$16,000 annually, depending upon background and experiences. Administer programs funded through the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. This person would be responsible for the planning, administering, monitoring, and evaluating programs funded with annual federal grants totaling $677,000. Send resumes to: Gordon Mallett, Black Hawk county Courthouse, Waterloo, Iowa 50703.

County Librarian — San Bernardino County, California Salary $18,660-$22,692. Recruiting for a dynamic and innovative individual to head, administer, plan, coordinate and direct operationss for progressive library system. Qualifications are: graduation from an accredited 4 year college with at least 24 semester or 36 quarter units in library science and 5 years of responsible professional library experience including administrative and supervisory experience. Applicants must possess or be eligible for a county librarian certificate issued by the California Board of Library Examiners. Sumbit resume to: County Personnel, 157 W. 5th St., San Bernardino, California 92415.

Senior Resource Program Developer — Hillsborough County, Florida Salary $13,436 with possible step increase for exceptional experience. Major function: to perform highly responsible professional duties inherent in the promotion of major phases of long-range comprehensive county wide development program. Monitoring applicable state and federal legislation towards preparation of departmental statements regarding such legislation. Coordinating project development and grant applications by other county units. Requirements: four-year degree with major in public administration, planning, social science, management or an acceptable related field, and three years responsible experience in intergovernmental agency coordination, related planning-program research, multiple funding coordination or related areas. Send resume to: Joseph Chao, Director of Program and Budget Development, P.O. Box 1110, Tampa, Florida 33601.

Executive Director, Miami Valley Manpower Consortium — Montgomery County, Ohio Highest salary level $24,668. Position vacancy for executive director of Miami Valley Consortium — must have experience in planning, developing and administering a manpower program for four units of local government thrugh the consortium concept. Position will provide benefits such as: retirement, vacation, sick leave, hospitalization, and life insurance. Further inquiries addressed to: Miami Valley Consortium Committee, Montgomery County Administration Building, 3rd and St. Mary's St., Room 617, Dayton, Ohio 45402.

Principal Planner [Transportation] — Champaign County, Illinois Salary $12,800-$17,600 dependent upon qualifications. City-County-Regional Planning Agency serving entire SMSA. Joint staffing provides multi-jursidictional multi-disciplined approach in comprhenesive planning. Area is cultural center of east-central Illinois and home of the University of Illinois. Newly created position. Primary responsibility for preparing specific transportation plans for the area, requiring independent initiative and transportation experience. Degree plus 1 1/2 years experience in transportation planning or related fields, or any equivalent combination of degree plus experience. Send resumes to: Administrative Assistant, Champaign County Regional Planning Commission, 117 West Elm St., Urbana, Illinois 61801. 217/328-3313.

Transportation Engineer — Mecklenburg, North Carolina Appointee will head a new division coordinating all county traffic and transportation activities. Degree in Civil Engineering with experience in traffic engineering preferred, Salary open. Make application to E.K. Hoffman, Mecklenburg County Engineer, 720 E. 4th St., Charlotte, N.C. 28202 704/374-2064.

Executive Director, Frederick-Winchester Service Authority Salary negotiable. Regional water, sewer, and solid waste service organization encompassing one county and one city in northwestern Virginia has need of professional engineer licensed or capable of being licensed within one year in the Commonwealth of Virginia. Strong administrative and professional background in managing municipal utility operation. Supervise technical and administrative employees and work closely with public. Responsible for operations of design, construction, maintenance, and finance. Submit resume in confidence to: Chairman, Frederick-Winchester Service Authority, 9 Court Square, Winchester, Virginia 22601.

Budget Officer, St. Mary's County, Maryland Salary $13,000-$18,000. B.S./B.S., Master's; and/or appropriate experience in budget development, analysis and finance administration. Responsible experience may be substituted for degree requirement on 2 year experience for 30/40 semester hour undergraduate or 15 semester hour graduate basis. Ability to independently plan and manage complicated budget and perform as a key member of general management team are essential. Send resumes to: Edward V. Cox, Courthouse, P.O. Box 351, Leonardtown, Maryland 20650. 301/475-9121, ext. 42.

We Want to Know

What child services are you providing? How? How are you funding your day care centers? Please contact Mary Brugger, NACo staff, 202/785-9577.

Women in Policing

The Role of Women Officers Expands

by Aurora Gallagher
Criminal Justice Project

First of a series on women in county policing

The Sheriff of Desha County, Arkansas, believes "women have a great future in law enforcement." Dorothy Moore was appointed by the governor to finish her husband's term when he died, and under Arkansas law cannot run for election to the same post when her tenure expires in December.

"But if I were younger," she says, "I'd be working now to earn a place on the force. I love police work, and I really think this country's progress depends on our ability to control crime."

Women had a special role in police work until 1972. They were assigned to juvenile, investigative, community relations, and clerical divisions; to search and guard female prisoners, act as decoys, and maintain records. Sometimes their work was dangerous, and their contribution to law enforcement was recognized as significant.

But they were never assigned to the most basic of all police functions: patrol. Without this fundamental experience, women rarely advanced to executive positions in police agencies, except in their own specialized departments.

But in 1972, the Equal Employment Opportunity Act extended the Civil Rights Act of 1964 to public employers. Police agencies, along with other public employers, were prohibited from discriminating on the basis of race, creed, color, sex, and national origin with regard to compensation, terms, conditions, and privileges of employment. This means hiring, assigning to patrol, and allowing women to advance through the ranks of police departments on an equal basis with men.

As a Texas police woman said recently, "What the new law means is that we now have the right to become street-wise by going out on patrol, and this is essential to police work."

Some departments were already aware that special treatment for women was discriminatory. In Arlington County, Virginia, the police association claimed the practice of assigning women to investigative rather than patrol work after completing basic training discriminated against men. Now Arlington County has two policewomen on patrol, and Chief Roy C. McLaren thinks the deployment of women in police work should not be limited.

Brenda Washington, a District of Columbia police officer on leave to the International chiefs of Police Association to Create a Policewomen's Information Center, emphasizes, "women don't want to go on patrol to prove how tough they are, or to prove they're better than anyone. It's just that patrol is the essential component of an officer's career. It's almost impossible to pass promotion exams without the knowledge gained on patrol. Women want equal pay for equal work, and if they want a career as a police officer, they want a chance to advance in that career."

Washington makes a case for more training. "All police officers need regular instruction and practice to keep their skills sharp, especially in self-defense. But part of a police officer's job that should be recognized is that it requires being able to deal with all kinds of people, from the most sophisticated defense lawyer challenging your testimony in court, to alcoholics and violent suspects."

She believes counties can lead the way in training officers "to deal effectively with all levels of people. The counties are usually not as congested as the cities, and they can plan now for problems that might come later."

Counties that now assign women to patrol include: Cobb County, Georgia, Montgomery and Prince George's Counties, Maryland, St. Louis County, Missouri, Suffolk and Norfolk Counties, New York, Dade County, Florida, and Jefferson County, Kentucky. Two counties are now preparing a women on patrol program: Sarasota County, Florida and Nassau County, New York.

In the early findings available so far (comparing 86 men to 86 women officers in Washington, D.C., 14 women and 14 men officers in New York City, and 16 women and 16 men in St. Louis County, Missouri), women are found to be capable of patrol work. There is no standard definition of effectiveness in police work, nor agreement about what constitutes a good police officer, and the sample is small, but all three departments now hire women on an equal basis.

Whether women can make the grade as police supervisors and executives was studied by Barbara R. Price, Pennsylvania State University.

In an article published in the *Journal of Police Science and Administration* (v.2, #2, 1974), she reports that the women police executives she tested showed more strength than male police executives in leadership-associated personality traits. This sampling was extremely small, since few women have achieved these positions in police work, and Price warns that the data must be interpreted with caution. But, she concludes, "the results are intriguing enough to justify further research efforts in these areas."

At a recent Symposium About Women in Policing, sponsored by the Police Foundation, officers, police chiefs, sheriffs, personnel specialists, and representatives of civil service shared their experiences in the area of women in policing.

One phenomenon that recurred throughout the meeting was that after fundamental problems of planning, gearing up, and carrying through with women on patrol had been discussed, the participants talked about the urgent needs of all police officers: defining the job, developing a procedure that selects the best potential officers, training, and preparing for the future.

The problems associated with women on patrol mentioned most frequently were: getting suitable uniforms that allow a woman to carry a revolver, nightstick, and officials papers without encumbrance, and getting them on time to outfit recruits as they come out of training; scotching rumors; persuading supervisors to utilize and evaluate the women equally; dissuading male officers from protecting their female partners. Police chiefs and sheriffs present at the symposium agreed the uniform fit and delivery problem can be handled by advance planning. Superintendent Allen H. Andrews of the Peoria, Illinois, Police Department conducts orientation sessions for spouses of police officers.

Chief Arthur G. Dill, of Denver, Colorado, who has experienced the incident police executives fear most, a male partner shot while accompanied by a female partner, says even this can be weathered.

"Fortunately, the female partner in this incident behaved in an exemplary way," he says, "but since the women-in-patrol program was new, criticism and rumors were inevitable. I called an immediate conference in the department and explained the facts carefully over closed-circuit TV. Then I did the same with the press."

Other problems, the symposium participants agreed, will have to be worked out by individual departments, but all agreed that women have demonstrated they can do the job, and that advance planning goes a long way toward heading off problems before they develop. Some of the first police departments to formulate a plan for recruiting, hiring, training, and assigning women to patrol kept records to evaluate the progress and results of the experiment.

Washington, D.C. has published results, and two major county police departments will distribute their evaluations soon: St. Louis County, Missouri, and Los Angeles County, California. County police departments considering how to proceed under the 1972 amendments may find the experience of other departments helpful. Subsequent articles in this series will concentrate on women police officers in specific counties.

DEPUTY SHERIFF Madeline Pearce mans a substation in the mountainous area of Jefferson County, Colorado. The county maintains its own sheriff's academy and will soon offer the same training to men and women officers — twice as much law-enforcement education as required by state law.

$ 10 Million Appropriated for Jobs For Older, Part-time Workers

Congress has appropriated $10 million to provide part-time employment for about 3,800 older workers. Eligible are jobless persons 55 years and older who have incomes below the federally established poverty level and who have poor employment prospects.

The allocation of the funds was announced June 4 with the signing of the regulations putting into effect Title IX of the Older Americans Act.

Following the intent of Congress, the regulations call for the utilization primarily of national organizations presently sponsoring successful older worker programs. The organizations are Green Thumb, Inc., an affiliate of the National Farmers Union; the National Council of Senior Citizens; the National Council on Aging; the National Retired Teachers Associations-American Association of Retired Persons; and the U.S. Department of Agriculture Forest Service.

Programs will be established by these organizations in all states and territories except Alaska, Delaware, Hawaii, American Samoa, Guam, Trust Territories of the Pacific Islands, and the Virgin Islands. In these seven jurisdictions, the governor or chief executive officer will be given the opportunity to administer the program.

The regulations specify close coordination of this program with older worker programs and activities sponsored by state and local governments acting as prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

Liaison will also be established with state and area agencies and commissions on aging that are supportead under the Older Americans Act.

Book on Federal Talent Published

The U.S. Civil Service Commission's most recent publication, *Locating Federal Talent*, is a resource booklet compiled to assist state and local governments and educational institutions in arranging mobility assignments. It lists 175 occupations and the federal agencies which employ people in those occupations, along with appropriate contacts for IPA personnel mobility information.

"Mobility assignment" is the term generally used for the sharing of talent between the federal government and State, local governments, and institutions of higher education, as authorized by Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) of 1970.

Copies of *Locating Federal Talent* can be obtained by contacting Andrew Boesel, Director of the Office of Faculty Fellows and Personnel Mobility, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, 1900 E Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20415 (202/254-7316).

Rural Water and Sewer Grant Regulations

County News is publishing the recently released regulations for rural water and waste disposal system grants. These regulations were developed to allow new applications for $120 million in grants under provisions of the Rural Development Act of 1972. These funds had been impounded but were released by the office of Management and Budget on May 7. For assistance in preparing applications, counties should contact their local Farmers' Home Administration agent or supervisor.

NACo Rural Coalition Efforts

NACo's Rural Development Coalition has been urging the release of these funds and the appropriation of more funds in FY 1975 to allow rural communities to improve water and waste disposal systems.

PART 1823— ASSOCIATION LOANS AND GRANTS — COMMUNITY FACILITIES, DEVELOPMENT, CONSERVATION, UTILIZATION

SUBPART P — DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY DOMESTIC WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

An amendment to Subchapter B, "Loans and Grants Primarily for Real Estate Purposes," adds a new Subpart P, "Development Grants for Community Domestic Water and Waste Disposal Systems," of Part 1823, Title 7, Code of Federal Regulations, which provides the policies and authorizations for making and processing grants to assist in the financing of domestic water and waste disposal facilities in rural areas.

The Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) has been making grants under the sections of Subpart O of this Part 1823, being deleted, and which are now being placed, in an expanded form, in this new Subpart P. Since it is necessary that the FmHA proceed with the making of needed grants and not deprive the public of immediate benefits, it is unnecessary and would be contrary to the public interest to delay the program by publishing notice of proposed rulemaking as provided by 5 U.S.C. 553 (b) and (c).

In accordance with the spirit of the public policies set forth in 5 U.S.C. 553, interested persons may submit, on or before Sept. 9, 1974, written comments, suggestions, data or arguments to the Office of the Deputy Administrator Comptroller, Farmers Home Administration, U.S. Department of Agriculture, Room 5007, South Building, Washington, D.C. 20250. Material thus submitted will be evaluated and acted upon in the smae manner as if this document were a proposal. However, this amendment shall remain effective until it is amended in order to permit the public business to proceed expeditiously. This new Subpart P reads as follows:

SUPBART P — DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY DOMESTIC WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

Sec.
1823.471 General—water and waste disposal development.
1823.472 Application processing.
1823.473 Eligibility.
1823.474 Compliance with comprehensive water and waste disposal development plan and other regulatory requirements.
1823.475 Regional Commission grant funds.
1823.476 Management assistance.
1823.477 Redelegation of authority.

AUTHORITY: 7 U.S.C. 1989; delegation of authority by the Secretary of Agriculture, 38 FR 14944, 14948, 7 CFR 2.23; delegation of authority by the Assistant Secretary for Rural Development, 38 FR 14944, 14952, 7 CFR 2.70.

SUBPART P — DEVELOPMENT GRANTS FOR COMMUNITY DOMESTIC WATER AND WASTE DISPOSAL SYSTEMS

§ 1823.471 General—water and waste disposal development.

This Subpart P sets forth Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) policies and requirements pertaining to grants for the development of water and waste disposal facilities. FMHA shall cooperate fully with appropriate State agencies in the making of grants in a manner which will assure maximum support of the States' strategies for development of rural areas. State and substate A-95 Agencies may recommend priorities for applications. FmHA will give due consideration to all A-95 Agency review comments and priority recommendations in selecting applications for funding. Priority will b e given to water facility projects.

§ 1823.472 Application processing.

Applications will be processed in accordance with applicable portions of present Subpart A of this Part, and the following:

(a) Grants may not exceed fifty percent (50%) of eligible project development costs listed in paragraph (c) of this section.

(d) Determining the need for development grant: Grants will be used for projects serving the most financially needy communities, and to reduce family user costs to a reasonable level. Reasonable shall be defined as that which is not less than existing prevailing rates in communities being served by established systems constructed at similar per family user cost, having similar economic conditions, and with families having income levels comparable to those in the applicant community. User costs shall include charges, taxes, and assessments attributable to the project.

(1) Ordinarily a grant will b e considered only when the debt service portion of the average family user cost for either water or sewer service exceeds one percent (1%) of the median family income (average income if median income is not available) as determined in accordance with paragraph (b)(3) of this section for those families in the applicant service area and will be limited to an amount necessary to reduce the debt service portion of family user cost to such one percent (1%) level. This procedure shall not be used to result in a rate below that deemed to be reasonable as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(2) If, after applying the formula described in paragraph (b)(1) of this section FmHA determines that a reasonable family user cost has not been achieved due to unusually high operation and maintenance costs, construction or water acquisition costs, or other factors, FmHA may proceed with a grant in an amount necessary to reduce family user costs to not below a reasonable level as defined in paragraph (b) of this section.

(3) The median family income in the applicant community or those reference communities used in comparing the proposed system with similar systems, will be determined by the FmHA State Director as follows:

(i) The median family income will be determined from the U.S. Department of Commerce, Bureau of the census, Publication PC (1)—C series, which is available for each State.

(ii) For those projects where the FmHA State Director has reason to believe that the census data is not an accurate representation of the median family income within the area to be served, he may determine the median family income taking into consideration the following:

(A) Data from responsible public or private sources.

(B) His knowledge of the community based on available FmHA data gained through individual loans.

(C) The results of a survey conducted by the applicant.

(D) By using a combination of the above.

(4) Preliminary engineering reports and suggested operating budgets included therein will be prepared without taking into consideration a grant.

(c) Use of grant funds: Funds may be used only for the following purposes:

(1) *Domestic water and waste disposal facilities.* Install and improve central community domestic water and waste disposal facilities including:

(i) Facilities for the development, storage, treatment, purification, and distribution of water.

(ii) Sanitary sewer facilities including collection lines, treatment plants, outfall lines, disposal fields, and stabilization ponds.

(iii) Storm sewers for the collection and disposal of surface drainage.

(iv) Solid waste disposal projects including facilities for the collection, treatment, or disposal of human, animal, agricultural, and other wastes. Items such as garbage trucks and equipment, sanitary landfills, and incinerators are included.

(2) *Acquire land and rights.* Acquiring land, interest in land, and rights such as water rights, leases, permits, rights-of-way and other evidence of land or water control which are necessary for development of the facility.

(3) *Buildings, fences, secondary facilities, and relocation.* (i) Construct buildings of modest design, size, and cost, and fences essential to the successful operation or protection of authorized facilities and to provide storage for tools and supplies needed to operate the facility, and secondary facilities such as gas or electric service lines to convey fuel or energy for, or utilities for, primary facilities.

(ii) Relocate roads, bridges, utilities, fences, and other public or private improvements.

(4) *Services and fees.* Pay costs incidental to establishment of such facilities or for services necessary in accomplishing any of the above purposes, including, but not limited to:

(i) Paying fees or other legal expenses of establishing a water right through appropriation, agreement, permit, or court decree.

(ii) Paying for other services necessary in planning and completing the facilities to be financed.

(ii) Acquiring a water supply by the purchase of water stock or membership in a water users association.

(d) Grant limitations: (1) Grant funds may not be used to:

(i) Pay for the construction of any new combined storm and sanitary sewer facilities.

(ii) Pay any annually recurring costs that are generally considered to be operation and maintenance expenses.

(iii) Construct or repair electric generating plants, electric transmission lines, or gas distribution lines to provide services for commercial sale.

(iv) Purchase firetrucks, hoses, and other firefighting equipment or construct housing for such equipment.

(v) Pay rental for the use of equipment or machinery owned by the association.

(vi) Pay for sales rooms or other purposes not directly related to operation and maintenance of the facility being installed or improved.

(vii) Purchase existing systems.

(viii) Refinance existing indebtedness.

(ix) Pay any portion of the cost of a facility in cases where the annual reserve based on a typical year exceeds one-tenth of the average annual debt service requirement unless State regulatory agencies require a larger reserve, or where operation and maintenance costs are unrealistic.

(x) Pay interest.

(2) An FmHa development grant may not be made in excess of fifty percent (50%) of the eligible development cost.

(3) FmHA grants may be used on projects where other Federal financial assistance (such as Environmental Protection Agency (EPA), Economic Development Administration (EDA), shared revenue, Appalachia, or other Regional Development Commission grants) is available on all or part of the facility. FmHA grants may be used on collection systems where EPA grants are available only on waste treatment plants. If any Federal grants, other than FmHA are made in connection with the proposed project, the amount of any FmHA grant plus the amount of other Federal grants may not exceed fifty percent (50%), or the appropriate EPA percentage for sewage facilities, of the development costs of the project unless such other Federal grants are being made by the department of Defense, EDA, or a Regional Economic Development Commission. In determining the Federal grant limitations, waste treatment and waste collection facilities will be recognized as separate projects.

(4) Facilities previously installed will not be considered in determining the development costs. The amount of any FmHA advance for planning previously made may be included in the development cost.

(e) Grant closing and delivery of funds:

(1) Grants will be closed in accordance with instructions received from the Office of the General Counsel. The policy of FmHA is not to disburse grant funds from the Treasury until they are actually needed by the applicant. If grant funds are available from other agencies and they are transferred to the Finance Office for disbursement by FmHA, these grant funds should be used before FmHA grant funds.

(2) When FmHA is not making a loan and all or a portion of the grant is for construction, the grant will not be closed and funds will not be delivered before construction is completed.

(i) Grantees shall provide FmHA through the use of Forms Ad-627, "Report of Federal Cast Transaction," and Ad-629, "Outlay Report and Request for

(Continued on page 11)

Extension of EDA for Two Years Sought

NACo this week advocated a two-year extension of the Economic Development Administration.

In testimony before the Senate Subcommittee on Economic Development, Jim Evans, NACo Legislative Representative, indicated that counties have consistently supported EDA programs that help local governments cope with problems of high and persistent unemployment. EDA relies heavily on plans developed by local governments and this has made their programs one of the more popular of federal grant programs, he said.

NACo wants a 2-year extension of current programs to provide time for evaluation of the long-range effects of a model Economic Adjustment Assistance program proposed by the Administration. This program would be a block grant program to states. NACo wants a guarnateed pass-through provision in any economic development block grant programs, Evans reported.

The House version has been approved; the Senate version is being marked-up. It appears that it will be late July before a final version is passed by both houses.

Comparison of Versions

The House version would extend EDA two years, to June 30, 1976; the Senate, three years, to June 30, 1977.

The total authorization is curently $430 million per year. The House bill includes $510 million per year. The Senate one includes $845 million for 1975; $945 million per year for 1976 and 1977.

The authorizations and major differences between the two bills are:

Title I (Public Works Grants): Current, $200 million per year; House, $200 million per year; Senate, $300 million per year.

Both bills transfer areas of substantial unemployment designated under Title I (and therefore eligible only for grants) to the redevelopment area category under Title IV (where they would be eligible for all forms of aid).

The Senate bill includes a provision earmarking up to $30 million per year for operating grants for health and educational facilities. The Administration opposes this provision.

Title II (Business and Industrial Loans;(Current, $55 million per year; House, $60 million per year; Senate, $100 million per year.

Both bills authorize working capital loans (whereas the law now provides only for working capital guarantees), and authorize capital expenditure guarantees (whereas the law now provides only for capital expenditure loans).

Title III (Planning and Technical Assistance Grants): Current, $35 million per year; House, $60 million per year; Senate, $75 million per year plus $100 million per year for 1976 and 1977 for a supplemental grant program.

Both bills authorize direct grants to states, sub-state districts, counties, and cities for up to 100 percent of economic development planning costs. The House bill earmakrs 60 percent of the total authorized for administrative expenses of districts and for technical assistance, and restricts funds available to states to a maximum of 20 percent of the remaining 40 percent (i.e., a maximum of $4,800,000); Senate bill, on the other hand, earmarks $15,000,000 for states and makes no further designations.

Both bills authorize grants and technical assistance to districts to assist them in performing A-95 review function, and in providing technical assistance to local governments.

Each bill requires that "Any overall State economic development plan. . . be prepared cooperatively by the state, its political subdivisions, and economic development districts" and that ". . . such state plan shall, to the extent possible, be consistent with local and economic development district plans."

The Senate bill, in addition, establishes a new supplemental grant program for 1976 and 1977 funded at $100 million per year. The funds would abe allocated to states and could be used by the governor to reduce the non-federal share of Title I grants to less than the minimum 20 percent now required. Allocation between states would be proportional to a state's past share of Title I grants since 1965. The states would be required to match the federal grant 25:75.

Title IV (Redevelopment Areas and Economic Development Districts): Current, $45 million per year (including Indian programs); House, $45 million per year (including Indian programs); Senate, $45 million per year plus $25 million per year for Indian programs.

Both bills would allow the designation of an economic development district containing only one (rather than two) redevelopment areas and would authorize grants for projects outside a redevelopment area but within the district, provided that the project would be of "substantial direct benefit" to the redevelopment area.

Title V(Multi-State Regional Commissions): Current, $95 million per year; House, $95 million per year; Senate, $200 million per year.

Both bills require that EDA and regional commissions, and regional commissions and development districts, coordinate their development planning and assistance with each other; boith bills would allow regional commissions to pay administrative expenses of development districts.

Title IX (Special Economic Development and Adjustment Assistance Program): Current, does not exist; House, $50 million per year; Senate, $100 million per year.

Rural Water and Sewer Grant Regulations

(Continued from page 10)

Reimbursement for Construction Programs," a complete factual report regarding financial transactions pertaining to the project to be financed with grant funds.

(ii) Final costs shall be determined and should there remain a cash balance after paying the allowable items as shown on Forms AD-627 and Ad-629, the grantee shall immediately refund such balance to FmHA. In the event the required audit has not been performed prior to grant closing, FmHA retains the right to recover an appropriate amount after considering the recommendations on disallowed costs resulting from the audit. FmHA, of course, may also recover amounts which by subsequent investigation are found to have been improperly spent by Grantee.

(iii) Grant funds will be delivered by Treasury check.

(f) Obtaining development grant agreement: Form FmHA 442-31, "Association Water or Sewer System Grant Agreement," will be completed and executed in accordnace with requirements of approval and closing instructions. Both County Suprvisors and State Directors are authorized to sign the grant agreement on behalf of the FmHA. For grants that supplement FmHA loan funds, the grant should be closed simultaneously with the closing of the loan. The grant will be considered closed when Form FmHA 422-31 has been properly executed. Form FmHA 422-31 provides that the grantee will agree to the following:

(1) Cause said project to be constructed within the total sums available to it, including said grant, in accordance with the project plans and specifications and any necessary modifications thereof prepared by Grantee and approved by Grantor.

(2) Permit periodic inspection of the construction by a designated representative of Grantor during construction.

(3) Manage, operate and maintain the system, including this project if less than the whole is said system, continuously in an efficient and economical manner.

(4) Make the services of said system available within its capacity to all persons in Grantee's service area without discrimination as to race, color, religion, or national origin, at reasonable charges, including assessments, taxes, or fees in accordance with a schedule of such charges, whether for one or more classes of service, adopted by resolution dated , 19 , as may be modified from time to time by Grantee. The initial rate schedule must be approved by Grantor. Thereafter Grantee may make such modifications to the rate schedule as Grantee deems necessary to efficiently and economically provide for the financial requirements of the system as long as the rate schedule remains reasonable and nondiscriminatory.

(5) Adjust its operating costs and service charges from time to time to provide for adequate operation and maintenance, emergency repair reserves, obsolescence reserves, debt service and debt service reserves.

(6) Expand its system from time to time to meet reasonably anticipated growth or service requirements in the area within its jurisdiction.

(7) Not transfer or dispose of the system, or any part thereof, being constructed or improved with such grant funds without the written consent of Grantor, and not encumber the project for a period of five years from the date hereof without the written consent of the Grantor.

(8) Provide Grantor with such periodic reports as it may require and permit periodic inspection of its operations by a designated representative of the Grantor.

(9) To execute Form FmHA 400-1, "Equal Opportunity Agreement," to which is annexed a Form FmHA 400-2, "Equal Opportunity Clause," and to incorporate in or attach as a rider to each construction contract for the project involving $10,000 or more a Form FmHA 400-2; to execute Form FmHA 400-4, "Nondiscrimination Agreement," and to execute any other agreements required by Grantor which Grantee is legally authorized to execute. If any such Form has been executed by Grantee as a result of a loan being made by Grantee by Grantor contemporaneously with the making of this grant, another Form of the same type need not be executed in connection with this grant.

(10) Upon and default under its representations or agreements set forth in this instrument, Grantee, at the option and demand of Grantor, will, to the extent legally permissible, repay to Grantor forthwith the original principal amount of the grant states hereinabove, with interest at the rate of 5 per centum per annum from the date of the default. The provisions of this Grant Agreement may be enforced by Grantor, at its option and without regard to prior waivers by it of previous defaults of Grantee, by judicial proceedings to require specific performance of the terms of this Grant Agreement or by such other proceedings in law or equity, in either Federal or State courts, as may be deemed necessary by Grantor to assure compliance with the provisions of this Grant Agreement and the laws and regulations under which this grant is made.

§ 1823.473 Eligibility.

To be eligible for water or waste disposal development grant assistance an applicant must meet the requirements of § 1823.2.

§ 1823.474 Compliance with comprehensive water and waste disposal development plan and other regulatory requirements.

(a) Each grant shall meet the requirements of § 1823.10 and the following. No grant shall be made in connection with any project unless the project —

(1) Will serve a rural area which, if such project is carried ut, is not likely to decline in population below that for which the project was designed.

(2) Is designed and constructed so that adequate capacity will or can be made available to serve the present population of the area to the extent feasible and to serve the reasonably forseeable growth needs of the area, and

(3) Is necessary for an orderly community development consistent with a comprpheensive community water, waste disposal, or other development plan of the rural area in which the project is located.

§ 1823.475 Regional Commission grant funds.

When Regional Commission grant funds are administered by FmHA and an FmHA loan or grant is associated with the Regional Commission grant no administrative charges will be made. If no FmHA loan or grant is associated with the Regional Commission grant an administrative charge will be made pursuant to the Economy Act of 1932 (31 U.S.C. 686). A fee of five percent (5%) of the first $50,000 of a Regional Commission grant and one percent (1%) of any amount over $50,000 will be paid FmHA by the commission.

§ 1823.476 Management assistance.

Grant recipients will be supervised to the extent necessary to assure that facilities are constructed in accordance with approved plans and specifications to assure that funds are expended for approved purposes.

§ 1823.477 Redelegation of authority.

The State Director is responsible for implementing the authorities contained in this Subpart. He may redelegate such authority to appropriate FmHA employees.

Effective date: This amendment is effective on June 11, 1974.

Dates: June 7, 1974.

FRANK B. ELLIOTT,
Administrator,
Farmers Home Administration.

(FR Doc.74-13431 Filed 6-7-74; 11:30 am)

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

On June 25 a special Task Force appointed by President Barrett met in Washington and had filed the following report to the NACo Board.

"On February 27, the NACo Board of Directors approved a recommendation of the Committee on the Future that the President appoint a task force or study committee to review the concerns which have been expressed by several urban county members. Subsequently, the President appointed a committee of 12 officials which met in Washington, D.C. today.

"Members in attendance included: William O. Beach, Chairman, Montgomery County, Tennessee; Al Del Bello, Westchester County, New York; Dan McCorquodale, Santa Clara County, California; P. Jerry Orrick, Association of Oregon Counties; Jean Packard, Fairfax County, Virginia; Edward V. Regan, Erie County, New York; and Jack Walsh, San Diego County, California. Other county officials present were: Gil Barrett, NACo President, Dougherty County, Georgia; Robert Butterworth, Broward County, Florida (representing Commissioner Bob Barkelew); Pat Massey, Wayne County, Michigan (representing Commissioner Robert FitzPatrick); Charlotte Williams, Genesee County, Michigan; Jim Hollis, Westchester County, New York; Richard Brodsky, Westchester County, New York; Joe Pollard, Los Angeles County, California; Ken Wade, Alameda County, California; Jack Merelman, County Supervisors Association of California; Roger Honberger, San Diego County, California; Ralph Tabor, NACo staff; and Rod Kendig, NACo Staff.

"The members present felt it was a constructive meeting. In the course of considerable discussion the feeling emerged that some mechanism with NACo would be desirable to give more effective voice to various urban counties. It was agreed without exception that such a mechanism should be an intergral part of NACo and should function within the framework of the NACo Structure — its steering committees, board of directors, and membership.

The committee adopted a motion to request the NACo Board of Directors to:

"1. Approve the establishment of an urban affairs committee. The basic mission of the committee would be to marshal the efforts of urban counties towards the most effective implementation of NACo's platform and policy positions, particularly in regard to those matters of primary concern to urban counties.

"2. Approve the assignment to the committee by the Executive Director of at least two full-time staff members.

"3. Approve a plan for funding the activities of the committee through voluntary contributions by those urban counties wishing to participate.

"4. Authorize the President to appoint members of the committee from participating urban counties.

"The President of NACo was requested to establish an ad hoc subcommittee of three county officials to formulate with the assistance of NACo staff more precise details relating to the size and structure of the committee, its budget and the prorating of dues or special assessments. A full report will be made to the NACo Board of Directors on July 13.

"If in the meantime you have any questions or comments, you may contact any of the members of the ad hoc subcommittee, who are:

Daniel A. McCorquodale, Santa Clara County Supervisor, 70 West Hedding Street, San Jose, California 95110, Phone: 408-299-2323.

Jean Packard, Chairman, Fairfax County Board of Supervisors, 4100 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Virginia 22030, Phone: 703-691-2321.

Alfred Del Bello, Westchester County Executive, County Office Building, White Plains, New York 10601, Phone: 914-682-2222."

Sincerely yours,
William O. Beach
Chairman
Subcommittee on Urban Counties

Now Its' Official

It is now official that Ralph G. Caso, County Executive, Nassau County, New York will be candidate for Lt. Governor of the State of New York on the ticket headed by present Governor Malcolm Wilson.

KACo Started

The new Kentucky Association of Counties is moving to obtain full time association status and has hired former NACo staffer Jerry Frockt to help get the counties behind the movement to have a full time office.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

JULY

11 - 12 **NACo/IPMA Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974** — Los Angeles, California — Dana Baggett 202/833-1545

13 **NACo/CIC Mid-Year Briefing** — Miami Beach, Florida — A. Fritschler 202/785-9577

14 - 17 **NACo National Convention** — Miami Beach, Florida — Rod Kendig 202/785-9577

19 - 20 **Mississippi Association of Supervisors Annual Conference** — Biloxi, Mississippi — 601/355-2211

25 - 27 **Maryland Association of Counties Annual Conference** — Ocean City, Maryland — Joseph J. Murnane 301/268-5884

AUGUST

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

8 - 9 **NACo/NCSL Conference on Fair Labor Standards Amendments of 1974** — Washington, D.C. — Dan Price — 202/833-1450

13 - 16 **Michigan Association of Counties Annual Conference** — Mackinac Island, Michigan Grand Hotel — A. Barry McGuire 517/372-5374

15 - 18 **North Carolina Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference** — Winston-Salem, North Carolina Hyatt House — John Morrisey, Sr. 919/832-2893

21 - 24 **South Carolina Association of Counties Annual Conference** — Myrtle Beach, South Carolina — Bo Shetterly 803/252-7255

SEPT.

6 - 8 **New Hampshire Association of Counties Annual Conference** — Balsams-Dixville Notch, New Hampshire — Richard W. Roulx 603/669-3315

8 - 11 **County Commissioners Association of Ohio Annual Conference** — Saw Hill Creek, Ohio — A.R. Maslar 614/221-5627

11 **Wyoming Association of County Officials Annual Conference** — Casper, Wyoming — Vincent V. Picard 307/766-5166

13 - 15 **Maine Association of Counties Annual Conference** — Ellsworth, Maine — Roland Landry — 207/782-6131

18 - 20 **South Dakota Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference** — Deadwood, South Dakota — Neal Strand 605/987-5186

22 - 25 **Wisconsin County Boards Association Annual Conference** — Waukesha, Wisconsin — Robert Mortensen 608/256-2324

25 - 26 **Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks** — Twin Falls, Idaho Holiday Inn — Dean G. Huntsman 208/345-9126

29 - Oct. 1 **County Officers Association of State of New York** — Concord, New York — Herbert H. Smith 518/465-1473

NACo Staff Contacts

To help people reach the proper person at NACo, a list of contacts and their general areas of responsibility has been compiled.

Telephone: 202/785-9577

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