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Vol. 10, No. 28

# COUNTY NEWS

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

July 10, 1978



Washington, D.C.

## DOL Plans CETA Transition

WASHINGTON, D.C.—While CETA reauthorization bills still await floor votes in the House and Senate, the Labor Department issued its first instructions on the transition to fiscal '79 to its regional offices last week. It will be months before counties can expect a full set of regulations.

Funding levels for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) in fiscal '79 are even more in doubt. CETA funds were not included in the Labor-HEW appropriations bill because reauthorizing legislation has not yet been enacted. (The current law expires Sept. 30.)

Supporters hope that floor votes and the House-Senate conference committee action can be attached to scheduled fall supplemental appropriations bill. Otherwise, funds could be provided by a "continuing resolution," but this would eliminate proposed increases in Title I job training and \$400 million for the President's proposed new Title VII private sector initiatives.

TWO OTHER FACTORS may come into play: Congress' dissatisfaction with public service jobs and the spending ceilings created by the second Budget Resolution.

Reports of abuses in public jobs programs have soured congressional

consideration of CETA all year. Despite tight restrictions in the new bills and evidence that abuses are not pervasive, there may be efforts to cut CETA funds for next year.

Moreover, since CETA funding will be considered so late in the fiscal year, it is possible that increases to other programs might deplete the

"function 500" account in Congress' budget ceilings.

Faced with such uncertainty, Labor Department officials have told prime sponsors to plan only a three-month extension of public service jobs. For Title I training programs, Labor will require a scaled-down plan for the full year based on 90 percent

of this year's funding.

Once a new law is enacted and regulations developed, prime sponsors will modify their programs to meet the new requirements.

THE LABOR Department rules are expected to be as follows:

- Title I: Prime sponsors must

submit abbreviated full-year plan based on 90 percent fiscal '79 funding level. No new prime sponsor agreement (PSA) will be required. Plans are expected to be due between Aug. 10 and Sept. 1. A program planning summary (PPS), budget information summary (BIS) application for federal assistance, brief narrative, significant segment description, and a discussion of job opportunities will be required.

- Title II and VI: A three-month grant extension for Titles II and VI will be required, carrying programs through December. Required items will include a PPS, BIS, monthly schedule, program summary, need for assistance, and project data summary. Information on unemployment estimates and dollar planning levels may be furnished later.

- Governor's Grants: Requires a new grant for the first quarter of fiscal '79 for the 1 percent, 4 percent, and 5 percent programs. Requires governors to submit full grant documentation for the first quarter at 25 percent of 90 percent of fiscal '78 funding level.

All grants are expected to be due in the regional offices by mid to late August. Call NACo's employment team for further information.



INADEQUATE HOUSING is one of the problems addressed in the proposed Energy Impact Assistance bill which has been reported out of the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works. (Photo courtesy of the Appalachian Regional Commission).

## Senate Panel Votes Funds for Energy Impacted Areas

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has voted to report the Energy Impact Assistance Act of 1978 for full Senate action.

A late effort by Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) to raise the authorization level from \$150 million to \$200 million failed to gain committee approval.

Members also voted to delete a provision in the bill, S. 1493, which would have required energy companies to assume the costs incurred by communities as a result of energy development. The committee, however, made a point of reserving the right to introduce a floor amendment to reinstate the provision.

The committee approved the designation of the federal regional commissioners as review agencies and funding conduits where approved by the majority of state governors of the region.

THIS SHOULD not affect the way the impact funds are to be distributed. Unlike some other impact assistance programs, determinations of who will be funded and for how much would not be made solely by the Secretary of Commerce or the

governor of a particular state.

Instead, the act provides for the establishment of "impact assessment teams" composed of an equal number of representatives of the federal, state and local governments. Each impact area will have a team which is directed to work closely with the affected local governments and to develop a plan to mitigate the effects of the new energy development.

While the ultimate decision on allocating impact funds rests with the governor, the fact that local government will be working both on and with the teams should ensure adequate representation.

IN TESTIMONY before the Senate panel in May, Commissioner Bill Brennan of Rio Blanco County, Colo. urged Congress to act quickly and favorably on the bill so that local governments can begin to prepare for anticipated growth related to new energy development.

Brennan estimated that the anticipated cost of providing public facilities and services for the increased population associated with new energy development approaches \$80 billion over the next decade.

He also noted that revenues from the new energy development are expected to amount to only \$4 billion during the same time period.

He pointed out that funds for the program are included in the President's budget so that additional spending authority would not be required.

IN ORDER to qualify as an impact area a community must meet three criteria:

- A proposed or existing major energy development which will affect the economy or demands for public services must be identified;
- A substantial amount of the energy produced in such development cannot be consumed in the area; and
- Without assistance, an immediate or long-range deficit in public services, facilities or employment will result from such energy development.

On the House side, the bill will be considered by the Public Works and Transportation Committee. County officials are asked to contact committee members and enlist their help as cosponsors and supporters of the bill. A list appears on page 4.

## Tabs Kept on Welfare Chiselers

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A 24-hour welfare fraud hotline operating in Los Angeles County since January receives 400 calls monthly. Cost effectiveness of the Central Fraud Reporting Line is still being evaluated, but according to welfare director Keith Comrie, the public seems to have accepted this new service and is making good use of it. More than half of the calls involve specific citizen complaints substantive enough to be acted upon. The rest are usually found to be without validity, he said.

Complaints as varied as failure to pay state/federal income tax, illegal aliens, forgery, narcotics, child abuse, and welfare fraud in other counties and states are being acted upon by other county departments or referred to other government jurisdictions.

The majority of complaints, however, are under investigation in Comrie's welfare fraud prevention and investigation section. So far, information has resulted in immediate suspension of some welfare grants, saving the county \$14,212.

Also underway in recent months is a special cooperative effort between the Department of Public Social Services welfare fraud section and the district attorney's investigative unit to uncover welfare fraud conspiracy rings.

NACo is seeking 75 percent federal matching of welfare fraud prevention and prosecution activities under a provision of the welfare reform policy adopted in 1976.

## Converting Freeway to Parkland

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Transportation (DOT) recently announced a new program which would allow local governments to convert proposed highway projects into other public uses such as parks.

Transportation Secretary Brock Adams approved a plan last month which allows the District of Columbia to convert a 16-acre strip of waterfront along its Georgetown section into a public park.

The strip of land had been purchased with federal funds in the '60s for a proposed freeway. Citizen protest, however, halted the freeway program and, ever since, the District has been pushing to be able to convert the strip into parkland.

Under the announced DOT plan, the District will not have to return the federal funds as long as the land is dedicated to the public use.

The decision affects numerous other highway projects around the country which have been shelved over the years, even after the land was purchased. In most cases, the Highway Trust Fund has covered 90 percent of the land costs. The amount of money tied up in such projects involves millions of dollars.

Adams explained that if the land designated for highway projects is sold and not converted to public use, then the proceeds would have to be split with the federal government on the same percentage basis that was used at the time the property was acquired.

Up until now, the cost of shelved highway projects has been transferred to public transportation programs.



# "Anti-Dumping" Provision in Cost Containment Bill

WASHINGTON, D.C.—An amendment to the hospital cost containment proposal under consideration by the House Commerce Committee would discourage hospitals from "dumping" charity patients onto county hospitals in order to reduce costs.

Approval of the amendment by the committee recognizes the importance of providing quality health care for those people unable to pay for their treatment (e.g., the elderly, disabled and indigent).

Author of the amendment, Rep. Andrew Maguire (D-N.J.), suggested that the bill lacked protection for these groups.

The denial of needed services for people who are unable to pay the full charges or those who are covered by Medicare and Medicaid should not be a product of a cost containment program, he said.

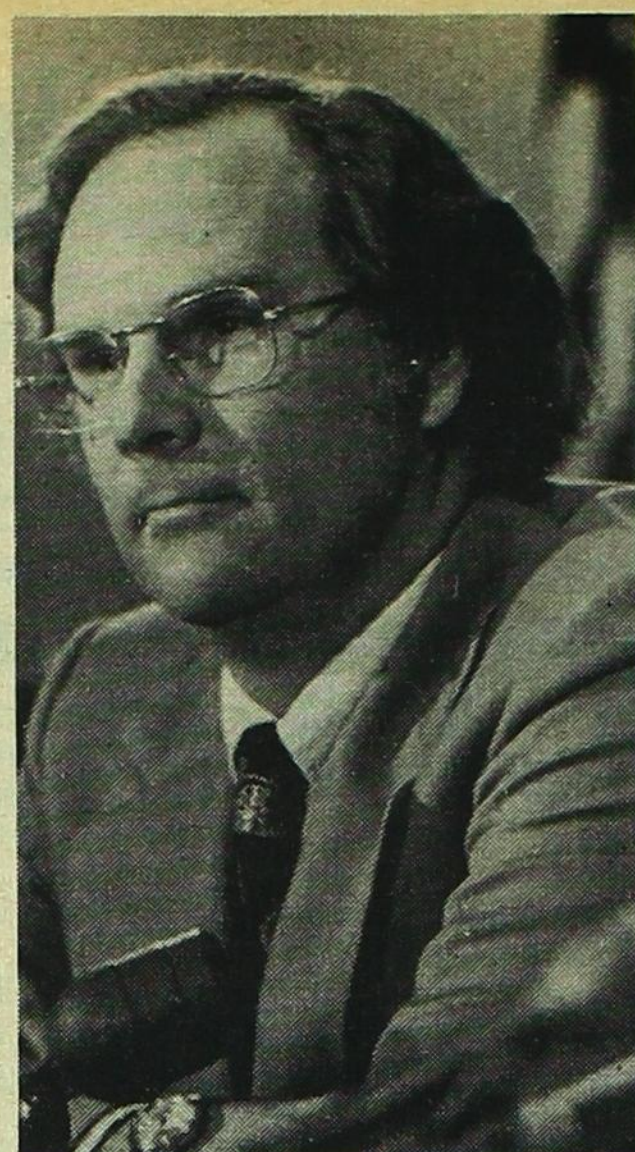
**EFFORTS** to gain approval for the overall plan to curb rising hospital

costs have been slowed during a month of markup by those opposing cost controls.

Referred to as the Voluntary Hospital Cost Containment Program of 1978, the bill would allow hospitals to voluntarily reduce their costs by 2 percent per year. Hospitals unable to comply with voluntary measures after two years would then be subject to mandatory controls.

The Maguire amendment requires hospitals to report the number of charity cases they treat. In addition, the amendment discourages improper admissions practices by authorizing citizens' court actions in cases where the Department of Health, Education and Welfare fails to address a complaint within 60 days.

Standing behind the concept of hospital cost containment, NACo has supported the Administration in its efforts to moderate soaring health care costs. NACo has stressed the importance of hospitals maintaining



Maguire

their present mix in terms of insured and noninsured patients, bad debt ratio, and their present receivable gross to net ratio. Alterations of this mix by private hospitals would serve to increase costs for county hospitals.

—Lori Fein

## ANALYSIS

# Court Decides on Solid Waste Flow

WASHINGTON, D.C.—On June 23, the U.S. Supreme Court ruled that the State of New Jersey could not prohibit the importation of solid waste or liquid waste materials from Philadelphia. The prohibition was found to be in violation of the Commerce Clause of the U.S. Constitution.

The primary legal issue centered upon whether the intent of the New Jersey statute in question was to protect health or to provide a protectionist economic barrier.

The majority determined that the purpose of the law had been to restrict trade for financial or commercial reasons, while the minority held that the law banning out-of-state garbage was constitutional, based on the tradition of quarantine laws which prevent importation of harmful materials.

**IMPLICATIONS** of the case are not entirely clear. At first glance, it might seem that the ruling would create more flexibility in choosing where to dispose of wastes because state boundaries would not interfere with disposal decisions. However, several factors are likely to work in the opposite direction.

First, the high court did not address the issue of "import bans" at the local or county level which restrict the flow of garbage within a state. Restrictive ordinances adopted by towns in the area surrounding Philadelphia provided the impetus to send the wastes across the state boundary into New Jersey in the first place.

Second, the ruling may make it more difficult for counties and cities to approve sites anywhere for landfills or chemical treatment facilities. If citizens already oppose a site for waste disposal, they will be doubly

opposed if they find out that waste will be coming from other states. Each state may find itself waiting for other states to make the first move, hoping that another one will shoulder the political burden of locating an unpopular facility within its boundaries.

The consequences of the "brickmanship" will not be as profound for siting of residential garbage disposal facilities as they will be in determining acceptable sites for hazardous waste disposal. The latter operations must often rely on a multi-state area to be financially feasible, due to economies of scale in their processes.

Existing chemical waste treatment plants, including those which are well operated, are already under attack from citizens, and siting of new facilities will be harder still, especially if they will accommodate out-of-state wastes.

**IF THE COURT** ruling has the unintended effect of making waste disposal facilities even harder to site, this will further tighten the noose around those industries which generate hazardous waste.

Section 3002 of the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act requires that hazardous waste generators keep track of their wastes from origin to ultimate disposal through what is known as a manifest system. If waste handling facilities do not receive permits due to public opposition, waste generators will have no approved sites to which to send their materials. Those industries which do not have the capacity to store and treat their wastes on-site may be able to continue operations only at a much higher cost or possibly not at all.

—Cliff Cobb  
NACo

# Concorde Given Go for 13 U.S. Airports

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Transportation Secretary Brock Adams has announced that the Concorde has been cleared for flights into 13 U.S. airports. The announcement comes more than two years after the controversial airplane began experimental passenger service into Dulles (Washington, D.C.) and JFK (New York) Airports.

Adams, however, left some options open to affected local governments, allowing that they would be able to adopt "reasonable nondiscriminatory" noise rules. Local governments would also be able to establish night flight curfews.

As Concorde is granted new flight opportunities both the House and Senate are debating legislation that would require airlines to comply with 1985 aircraft noise standards set by the Federal Aviation Administration (FAA). The legislation is sponsored by Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.) and Sen. Howard Cannon (D-Nev.).

NACo supports noise legislation geared to quieting airplane engines which does not force affected local governments to produce extensive land use decisions.

The Concorde operated by Air France and British Airways, are flying a weekly total of 17 round trips to New York's JFK International in Nassau County, N.Y. and to Dulles International Airport in Fairfax and Loudoun counties, Va.

DOT's decision would allow the Concorde to fly into Anchorage,

Boston, Dallas-Ft. Worth, Honolulu, Los Angeles International, Miami, Philadelphia, San Francisco and Seattle-Tacoma.

Boston, Seattle, San Francisco and Los Angeles have all adopted noise rules which appear to preclude Concorde operations. None of these local noise rules have been challenged in court.

Adams also said that any additional plans beyond the existing 16 Concorde would only have to meet noise standards set for subsonic planes in 1969.

This is in conflict with attempts of NACo and the Environmental Protection Agency to get American carriers held to stricter 1975 subsonic noise standards.

## COUNTY NEWS

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Published weekly except during Christmas week and the week following the annual conference by the National Association of Counties  
1735 New York Ave., N.W.  
Washington, D.C. 20006  
202/785-9577

Entered as second class mailing at Washington, D.C. and additional offices. Mail subscription \$35 per year for nonmembers, \$30 for nonmembers purchasing 10 or more subscriptions. Member county surplus subscriptions are \$20, member counties purchasing 10 or more surplus subscriptions \$15. Send payment with orders to above address. While utmost care is used, County News cannot be responsible for unsolicited manuscripts.

# UI Coverage Counties Need System to Minimize Costs

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Baltimore County, Md. recently created a division within their Department of Personnel to minimize the cost of providing unemployment insurance coverage to their employees. In a recent training program held for county officials and supervisors by the new department, the following procedures were recommended as necessary steps to holding down the cost of unemployment insurance:

- Establishment of a central Department of Personnel to design and implement all county personnel policies, including interview forms;

- Establishment of written criteria for each county position or classification to provide accurate information on qualifications and expected performance to all job applicants and county supervisory personnel;

- Establishment of county training and educational programs which promote upward mobility within the organization;

- Adoption of an interview program to document quits and fires. (These documents provide valuable information for any future appeals filed by a county for the payment of benefits);

- Speedy notification by first-line supervisors to the county personnel department of an individual who files for unemployment benefits (immediate communication is necessary since, in many cases, the county has only seven days from the time the notification is postmarked by the state Department of Employment Security to determine whether or not it will challenge the receipt of benefits by the employee); and

- Establishment of a separate line item in county departmental budgets for payment of unemployment insurance benefits. This will allow for comparison of departmental cost control procedures between fiscal years.

**BEGINNING JAN. 1**, states and local governments were required to bear the cost of including their employees under the federal-state unemployment insurance system. Local government coverage was effectively mandated by the Unemployment Compensation Amendments of 1976.

Federal unemployment compensation legislation has now been implemented through enactment of state legislation—bringing state employment systems into conformity with

the new federal standards established by the 1976 amendments. Previously, all unemployment insurance benefits (except in those eight states which required local government to cover employees prior to the 1976 amendments) were provided by federal government under the Special Unemployment Assistance (SUA) program.

Under the new mandated coverage, states must offer local governments at least two financing options for the payment of unemployment benefits: regular employer contributions based on a flat or variable rating system designed by the state; or, local government reimbursement on a dollar-for-dollar basis for the benefits paid to former employees.

Whether or not a county has selected reimbursement or contributory financing, counties need to establish effective cost control systems to minimize the financial liability resulting from the payment of unemployment insurance benefits. For further information on establishment of cost control measures to limit potential unemployment insurance liabilities, contact Carol King at NACo.

# Matter and Measure

## EDUCATION PROGRAMS PLANNED

- The University of Wisconsin (UWEX)-Extension Division of Urban Outreach, Office of Statewide Transportation Programs will hold a conference on Community Participation in the Transportation Planning Process July 20-21, 1978 in Milwaukee. Sessions cover such topics as the need for community involvement, indirect and direct public participation techniques. Registration fee is \$90. For more information call or write UWEX Division of Urban Outreach Transportation (MAR 251), UW-Milwaukee, 3270 North Marietta Ave., Milwaukee, Wis. 53211, 414/963-4422.

- The Institute of Transportation Engineers (ITE) will hold its 48th annual meeting at the Hyatt Regency, Atlanta, Ga. Aug. 6-10. The meeting will focus on areas such as developments in transportation safety; transport facility design; professional, legal and administrative matters; multimodal transportation; traffic systems and analysis technology; traffic engineering and energy conservation. There will also be two workshops as part of ITE's Continuing Education Seminars on traffic improvements—Legal Aspects and Liability and the Transportation Engineer and the 1977 Clean Air Act. There is a preregistration fee for ITE members before July 21

of \$60; after July 21 member fee is \$70; nonmember \$80; student \$15. For information write: ITE, P.O. Box 9234, Arlington, Va. 22209.

## NEW DOT BULLETIN

DIALOG is the title of a new intergovernmental bulletin published by the Office of Intergovernmental Affairs, U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT).

The reports are intended to provide information to state and local governments and serve as a new medium between DOT "and its intergovernmental constituency." Assistant Secretary for Governmental Affairs Terrence Bracy said, "I believe that through two-way communication we can develop an effective partnership for improving our transportation policies and programs. I welcome your ideas and suggestions, and hope these reports prove useful to you."

The recent issue contains information on DOT legislative package sent to Congress; transportation innovations in seven major cities; and a profile of Bracy's office.

Copies of the report are available free by placing your name on DOT's mailing list. Send your name and address to DIALOG, c/o Office of Intergovernmental Affairs (I-25), U.S. DOT, 400 Seventh St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.



## NACo Testifies on BLS Method for Unemployment

SAN FRANCISCO—Local officials voiced concerns over new procedures for estimating unemployment and labor statistics to the National Commission on Employment and Unemployment at a public meeting here recently.

Patrick Moore, director of the Mid-Willamette Valley Manpower Consortium in Oregon and president of the National Association of County Manpower Officials testified on behalf of NACo.

Lucille Moore, chairwoman, San Diego County (Calif.) Board of Supervisors, showed the impact of the new method of calculating unemployment on the allocation of federal funds to her county.

the nation's present economic well-being.

• Supports the commission addressing the proper institutional mechanisms for oversight, management, and conduct of labor force gathering to ensure consistency.

IN HER testimony, Moore noted how the sudden shift to the new method of determining local unemployment has meant a 2 percent reduction in San Diego County's unemployment rate and a corresponding 60 percent decrease in its quarterly allocation of federal countercyclical antirecession funds.

"The drastic reduction means the curtailment of a variety of health and social services," she said.

Moore urged the commission to lend its strong support for efforts to include language in federal program reauthorization legislation which would "hold harmless" those jurisdictions severely affected by the new BLS methodology.

BASED ON apparent unemployment rate reductions in both urban and rural counties as a result of the new Bureau of Labor Statistics methodology, NACo suggested that the commission consider foremost in its recommendations to the President and Congress:

- A return to the Current Population Survey (CPS) method for 28 Standard Metropolitan Statistical Areas (SMSAs) which no longer have unemployment statistics computed by this measurement. This should occur (at least on an interim basis) to facilitate comparability in data planning and functions for at least one year prior to the implementation of any measurement changes by BLS.

- Application of the CPS method to all urban governments (city and county) over a certain population threshold. For example, if a 1.5 million population threshold were used with 1975 census data, 12 urban governments would have the CPS method applied to them.

Regarding the collection of accurate labor market statistics, NACo:

- Favors the development of a "hardship index."

- Supports focusing attention on those individuals considered to be "discouraged workers."

- Supports the development and use of other economic indicators which may more accurately reflect a local area's economic situation.

- Supports the collection of labor market information on a state and local level for client groups which may not be statistically significant on a national level.

- Supports a review by the commission of the status of all part-time workers.

- Supports a review of how participants in employment and training programs are counted.

- Supports a review of the treatment of the approximate 1.4 million U.S. military personnel located in the United States.

- Strongly recommends that the need for changes in labor market concepts, definitions, and methods be given a clear priority over the need for comparability of data in order to achieve an accurate picture of



Malchon

## Clean Air Panel Taps Fla. Official

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Commissioner Jeanne Malchon of Pinellas County, Fla. has been appointed to the National Commission on Air Quality. The commission, established by the Clean Air Act, will study a variety of clean air issues and report directly to Congress. The 13-member body includes several members of Congress and will provide important feedback on the cost and effectiveness of clean air programs.

Malchon has been on the Pinellas County Board since 1975, and was the first woman to chair the board in 1977. She was founding president of the Florida Council for Clean Air, and the first woman to chair the Florida Lung Association. She has also served as president of the Florida League of Woman Voters and the Florida Health Planning Council.

As a member of the air quality commission, Malchon will be involved in examining the feasibility of clean air programs in terms of their effects on the economy, energy use, environment and public health.

The commission will examine the alternative strategies available to protect and enhance air quality.

It will also assess the adequacy of current programs, such as government research, requirements for keeping clean air clean, and the regulation of new air pollutants.



FIRST FOR W.VA.—Harrison County's Senior Citizens Center is the first building in West Virginia that is designed, constructed, and operated solely for that purpose. The all-brick fireproof building features a fully equipped nurse's station, a dining room that seats 150, a modern kitchen, a ceramics room with kiln, and a gift shop. The entire building is barrier free.

## Modern Center for Elderly Opens in Harrison County

HARRISON COUNTY, W.Va.—Gov. John D. Rockefeller IV and Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) were among those in attendance as James E. Boyce, president of the county commissioners, served as master of ceremonies for the opening of West Virginia's first completely modern senior citizen center.

The all-brick building is the first in the state that is designed, built, and operated solely as a center to serve the elderly.

Over 8,000 Harrison County senior citizens are members of the center which boasts barrier-free construction, color-coordinated furnishings, air conditioning, and a sound system with outlets in each room.

A modern kitchen, a large dining

room, and a three-room nurse's station are other features.

The nurse's station has already attracted physicians. In the fall the doctors will begin to schedule examinations and appointments in the examining room.

The Social Security Administration and the state's welfare and mental health departments also plan to use space in the center.

Funds to build the structure came from a variety of sources. A \$358,000 grant was obtained from the Department of Commerce's Economic Development Administration. Harrison County and the city of Clarksburg provided \$155,000 each. A private estate contributed \$115,000 and a private foundation in Pittsburgh, Pa. added \$75,000.

The West Virginia Commission on Aging provided two separate grants totaling \$66,000. The governor contributed \$38,000 through the state's Office of Economic and Community Development.

The county's senior citizens raised \$40,000 in less than two years.

In all, just under \$1 million was raised.

Such resourcefulness is now paying off. Locally subsidized transportation brings senior citizens from all parts of the county to the center where they may engage in music or recreation programs, obtain legal or health counseling, join others for a hot meal, or just enjoy television in the first-floor lounge.

## CIVIL RIGHTS TASK FORCE

## County Participation Asked

WASHINGTON, D.C.—County officials from across the country have been invited to participate in the White House as part of a committee on civil rights. The President's Task Force on Civil Rights is charged with studying the administration and development of federal laws and executive orders regarding discrimination.

Among other members of the task force are mayors, governors, civil rights and welfare groups and financial specialists.

The task force is studying the federal government's efforts to ensure nondiscrimination in housing, education, and the delivery of generally assisted services. The task force previously developed reorganization Plan No. 1 of 1978, effective May 5, which designated the EEOC as the government's principal equal employment enforcement agency.

The current study examines the civil rights programs of more than 30 agencies. Included are such major sources of federal funding as the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Housing and Urban Development, the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, and the Office of Revenue Sharing.

County official named to the task force include:

Charles Smith, commissioner, Loundes County, Ala.; Frances Daven, commissioner, Hillsborough County, Fla.; Edward M. McIntyre, commissioner, Richmond County, Ga.; Clarence Smith, supervisor, Clinton County, Iowa; Murray Powell, police juror, Claiborne Parish, La.;

Floyd E. Wilson, Jr., councilman, Prince George's County, Md.; Gertrude Titus, commissioner, Jackson

County, Mich.; Rosemary Ahmann, commissioner, Olmsted County, Minn.; William Ready, county attorney, Lauderdale County, Miss.; Doris Dealaman, freeholder, Somerset County, N.J.;

Karen E. Gottovi, commissioner, New Hanover County, N.C.; Elsie S. Rast Stewart, vice chairperson, Lexington County Council, S.C.; William R. Moore, supervisor, Campbell County, Va. and Richard T. Mayer, vice chairman, Marathon County Board of Supervisors, Wis.

## Aging Escape Labor-HEW Cut

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The recent cut of \$385 million from the Labor-HEW Appropriations Act, H.R. 12929, will not affect programs for the elderly funded by the Older Americans Act, the Community Services Administration, or ACTION.

These programs await reauthorization by Congress this year, so they were not included in H.R. 12929. Congress will probably fund these

programs for the elderly with a later supplemental appropriations act or with a continuing resolution, according to staff of the Senate Special Committee on Aging.

Other good news for the elderly: federal benefits under Social Security, Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and the Railroad Retirement pension plan will soon increase 6.5 percent.

Checks arriving at the end of June

or beginning of July should reflect this increase, which is based on rises in the cost-of-living during 1977 and the first quarter of 1978.

The minimum benefit under Social Security will increase from \$114.30 a month for a retired worker to \$121.80.

Increases in SSI will mean an income of at least \$189.40 a month for an individual with no other source of income.



# Washington Briefs

• **Welfare Reform.** Comprehensive welfare reform is dead for this Congress. Sens. Daniel P. Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), and Russell Long (D-La.) will soon introduce a bill providing fiscal relief to states and counties; expanded job tax credits for private employers; and increased earned income tax credits for the working poor. Bill is likely to be added to tax measure, rather than H.R. 7200.

• **Title XX.** Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) introduced an amendment to increase the Title XX social services ceiling over the next three years. A similar bill is awaiting final House action.

• **Older Americans Act.** Final Senate action is expected later this month on the reauthorization of the Older Americans Act. A conference will follow to resolve differences in the House and Senate bills.

• **CETA Reenactment.** House Rules Committee plans to meet July 12 and set date (probably next week) for House floor vote. Senate vote not expected until August. House-Senate conference expected to report compromise bill in August.

• **Education Amendments.** NACo was able to amend the Omnibus Edu-

cation Act (S. 1753 and H.R. 15) last month. The bills extend basic education programs for five years. The NACo amendment ensures that public services delivered by schools would not conflict or duplicate services delivered by counties. NACo also urged Congress to recognize the additional costs placed on local governments in areas having large numbers of federal employees and facilities. The impact aid program is designed to meet the extra costs involved in educating children of federal employees regardless of where they reside and to provide public services to federal employees who are exempt from paying local property taxes.

• **Energy Impact Assistance.** The Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works has reported out S. 1493, the Inland Energy Impact Assistance Act. See page 1.

• **Agricultural Land Retention.** The House Agricultural Committee was scheduled to complete consideration this week on H.R. 11122. Hearings have been held in the Senate but markup is pending the completion of House action.

The bill would provide demonstration grants to counties, states and other local governments to prepare and carry-out ag land retention programs. It would also establish a national commission including county officials to study the factors contributing to the conversion of prime farmland and the way in which federal agency activities affect local government actions.

• **Environmental Appropriations.** Sewage treatment construction grants, 208 water quality planning, solid waste management and clean air planning appropriations have been approved by the House and are pending before the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on HUD-independent agencies. Action is not expected until late July or August because program authorizations on which appropriations are based have not been approved by the Senate.

• **Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act.** The Administration's proposal would provide \$150 million per year for five years to rehabilitate urban parks in poverty areas. Action is expected in the House as part of its consideration of the Omnibus Park Bill this week. Hearings have been completed in the Senate subcommittee on parks and recreation and markup is expected in the near future.

• **Land and Water Conservation Fund.** Fiscal '79 appropriations for the LWCF will be marked up July 18 by the Senate Appropriations Interior subcommittee. Last month the House approved a funding level of \$645.8 million for LWCF, which is contained in Interior's fiscal '79 budget (H.R. 12932).

• **Historic Preservation Fund.** Restrictions on Historic Preservation Fund money forbidding use for restoration of state or local government buildings are expected to come under attack when the Senate Appropriations Committee begins consideration of Interior's fiscal '79 budget July 18. NACo supports deletion of the House-passed restrictions.

• **Coastal Zone Management.** Fiscal '79 appropriations for the CZM program await Senate Appropriations Committee action sometime this month. The House, in passing the Commerce Appropriation for fiscal '79, approved \$57.2 million for the program. While the House approved no new money for the Coastal Energy Impact Program, \$200 million in unspent budget authority will remain available for use next year.

• **Rural Development.** House and Senate have both passed the Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, providing increases in water and waste disposal grants for rural counties. H.R. 11504 increases the authorized grant level from \$300 million to \$400 million; S. 1246 increases the level to \$1 billion. Both bills raise the ceiling on amount of grant from existing 50 percent level to 75 percent of project cost. The bills now go to House-Senate conferees to work out differences.

• **Rural Appropriations.** Senate Appropriations subcommittee on agriculture is scheduled to act this month on FmHA/rural development funding for fiscal '79 and supple-

mentary assistance for current year. House subcommittee recommended highest funding level to date for rural programs. Agriculture Secretary Bob Bergland appeared before Senate subcommittee and urged funding only up to President's requested level.

• **Countercyclical Assistance.** House and Senate subcommittee currently considering legislation to extend countercyclical supplementary fiscal assistance for two years at \$1.04 billion annually. Administration-supported bill (H.R. 12293, S. 2975) would make significant changes in eligibility and formula for distribution of funds and eliminate national trigger and state eligibility. No date set for markup.

## Job Opportunities

**County Administrator, Escambia County, Fla.** Salary \$30,000 to \$35,000. Masters in public administration or related fields and a minimum of seven years of responsible experience in local government administration at level of department head or assistant county administrator, or any equivalent combination of training and experience. Resume and salary to: E.F. Hubacker, Interim County Administrator, P.O. Drawer 1591, Pensacola, Fla.

**Assistant County Road Supervisor, Saguaque County, Colo.** Ability to prepare and layout comprehensive work plan, to estimate costs and develop a budget. A bachelor of science degree in civil engineering, with at least two years road and bridge experience. After six months of training at the discretion of the county commissioners will become county road supervisor. Resume and salary requirements to: Michael Wynn, County Administrator, Saguaque County Court House, Saguaque, Colo. 81149.

**Executive Director** to administer association activities under guidance of board of directors; coordinate state and national lobbying; supervise office, budget and staff. Position requires working knowledge of Nebraska county government. Resumes accepted until July 31. Resumes to: Eldon Moore, President, Nebraska Association of County Officials, 521 South 14th St., Lincoln, Neb. 68508.

**Commissioner of Economic Development, Suffolk County, N.Y.** Salary \$40,000 plus. To organize and execute a new program of economic development for an urban county with population over 1.3 million. Requires strong background in business, economic development and administration. Should be familiar with federal economic development programs. Resumes to: Suffolk County Department of Economic Development, Old District Court Building, Suffolk County Courthouse, Hauppauge, N.Y. 11787.

## Correction

In last week's announcement of 1978 Achievement Award winners, portion of Montgomery County, Md.'s awards were placed under Macomb County, Mich.

Montgomery County won the following:

- Rural Waste Disposal System
- Urban Renewal-Homeownership
- Affordable Homes
- Community Energy Conservation
- Friends for a Safe Neighborhood
- Employee Cardiopulmonary Resuscitation
- Adult Intake Unit
- Abused Person Program
- Parents and Children (PACT)
- Youth Views Issues in Government
- Indochinese Refugee Program
- Career Readiness Center for Women
- Health-Nursing Appraisal for Elderly
- OUTREACH to the Elderly
- Crime Prevention for the Elderly

Macomb County won the following:

- Rehabilitation Center
- Solar Energy for Satellite Center

Also omitted from last week's list was Florence County, S.C. for its Comprehensive Planning Program.

## No CN Next Week

Next week there will be no issue of the *County News*, which is published 50 times a year except during Christmas week and the week following the annual conference.

## STATUS REPORT:

### Administration's Urban Policy Initiatives

| Initiatives Sent to Capitol Hill  | Implementing Agency                   | Status   |
|---|---------------------------------------|--|
| • \$1 billion Supplemental Fiscal Assistance Program (2 years); H.R. 12293, S. 2975   | Treasury                              | Hearings in House May 4, 5, 9; Senate May 3.                           |
| • \$200 million Intermodal Transportation Program; H.R. 11733, S. 2441  | DOT                                   | Approved by Senate, House committees.                                  |
| • \$150 million increase in Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program; H.R. 12433, S. 3084                                      | HUD                                   | Approved by House committee May 4; approved by Senate committee May 5. |
| • \$50 million increase for Community Health Center Program; H.R. 12460, S. 2474  | HEW                                   | Approved by House committee May 3; approved by Senate committee May 4. |
| • \$40 million Urban Volunteer Corps Program; H.R. 11922, S. 2617   | ACTION                                | Approved by House, Senate committees week of May 5.                    |
| • \$150 million Urban Parks and Recreation Program; H.R. 12536, not yet introduced in Senate                                  | Interior                              | Approved by House committee May 10; introduced in Senate.              |
| • \$150 million increase in Title XX Social Service Program; H.R. 12817, S. 3148  | HEW                                   | House subcommittee approves modified version.                          |
| • \$20 million "Livable Cities" Arts Program; H.R. 12859, not yet introduced in Senate  | HUD with National Endowment for Arts  |  |
| • \$15 million Neighborhood Self-Help Program; H.R. 12858, not yet introduced in Senate                                       | HUD                                   |  |
| • \$10 million Community Crime Control Program  | LEAA/ACTION                           | Needs appropriation.   |
| • Differential Investment Tax Credit for Business will be considered as part of tax reform                                    | Treasury                              |  |
| • \$1.5 billion Employment Tax Credit for Business will be considered as part of tax reform                                   | Treasury                              |  |
| • \$200 million State Incentive Grant Program (2 years); H.R. 12893, S. 3209  | HUD                                   | Senate hearings June 27, 28.   |
| • \$3 billion Labor Intensive Public Works Program (3 years); not yet introduced in House or Senate                           | Economic Development Administration   | Senate hearings June 15, July 12, 13; House hearings June 27, 28, 29.  |
| • National Development Bank (Includes \$275 million for Urban Development Action Grants and \$275 million for EDA's Title IX) | Interagency (HUD, Commerce, Treasury) |  |

### Initiatives Not Requiring Congressional Action (done through Executive Order)

|   |     |                      |
|---|-----|----------------------|
| • Location of Federal Facilities in Central Cities        | GSA | Order being drafted. |
| • Targeting of Federal Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas | GSA | Order being drafted. |
| • Community Impact Analysis for New Legislation.          | OMB | Order being drafted. |

### House Public Works and Transportation Committee

#### Democrats

**Harold T. Johnson, Calif., Chairman**  
Ray Roberts, Tex.  
James J. Howard, N.J.  
Glenn M. Anderson, Calif.  
Robert A. Roe, N.J.  
Teno Roncalio, Wyo.  
Mike McCormack, Wash.  
John B. Breaux, La.  
Bo Ginn, Ga.  
Dale Milford, Tex.  
Norman Y. Mineta, Calif.  
Elliott H. Levitas, Ga.  
James L. Oberstar, Minn.  
Jerome A. Ambro, N.Y.  
Henry J. Nowak, N.Y.

Robert W. Edgar, Pa.  
Marilyn Lloyd, Tenn.  
John G. Fary, Ill.  
Theodore M. (Ted) Risenhoover, Okla.  
W.G. (Bill) Hefner, N.C.  
David L. Cornwell, Ind.  
Robert A. Young, Mo.  
David E. Bonior, Mich.  
Allen E. Ertel, Pa.  
Billy Lee Evans, Ga.  
Ronnie G. Flipflo, Ala.  
Nick Joe Rahall II, W.Va.  
Bob Stump, Ariz.  
Douglas Applegate, Ohio

#### Republicans

**William H. Harsha, Ohio**  
James C. Cleveland, N.H.  
Don H. Clausen, Calif.  
Gene Snyder, Ky.  
John Paul Hammerschmidt, Ark.  
Bud Shuster, Pa.  
William F. Walsh, N.Y.  
Thad Cochran, Miss.  
James Abdnor, S.D.  
Gene Taylor, Mo.  
Barry M. Goldwater Jr., Calif.  
Tom Hagedorn, Minn.  
Gary A. Myers, Pa.  
Arlan Stangeland, Minn.  
Robert L. (Bob) Livingston, La.