

This Week

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Vol. 10, No. 30

COUNTY NEWS

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

July 31, 1978



Washington, D.C.

Counties Unite for CETA

WASHINGTON, D.C.—County officials from across the nation will gather here on Aug. 2 to urge the House of Representatives to adopt the House Education and Labor Committee's version of CETA reauthorization legislation (H.R. 12452).

Committee Chairman Rep. Carl Perkins (D-Ky.) and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), chairman of the subcommittee on employment opportunities, will kick-off NACo's Rally to Save CETA at 9:30 Wednesday morning in Room 2175 of the Rayburn House Office Building.

Other key congressional leaders and Bill Spring, associate director of the White House domestic policy staff, are also expected to speak to county officials at the rally.

After a briefing, county officials will visit their own congressional delegations to spread the good news about what vital services, training and jobs CETA provides in their own counties and how necessary CETA is to their county.

IN MEETING with House members, county officials will support the committee's Comprehensive Employment and Training Act bill and oppose changes designed to gut public service employment programs. The committee bill is already a drastic reform measure that severely constrains CETA public jobs.

County officials will support an amendment, if introduced, to prevent the mandated use of local property tax dollars to pay for retirement benefits for CETA workers. NACo staff is currently working with key congressmen on the specific language of such an amendment.

Recognizing the threat of crippling amendments on the House floor next week, Speaker Thomas P. "Tip" O'Neill (D-Mass.) recently appointed Rep. George Miller (D-Calif.) to head a leadership task force on CETA. The task force will meet with other members between now and the floor vote to remind them how crucial CETA is to the Democratic Party's overall domestic policy.

O'Neill has also invited NACo to a CETA strategy session on Aug. 1.

The amendments feared include proposals to lower the already tight public job wage ceilings, possibly as low as the minimum wage. Coupled with CETA's "equal benefits" provisions, this proposal would eliminate countless categories of entry level public jobs from the CETA program. Another possible amendment would strike the committee's carefully designed wage indexing and, thus, further restrict the jobs available under CETA in high wage areas.

More severe amendments are anticipated. For example, congressional staff suggest that proposals to reduce the Title VI authorization level or even to eliminate public service employment in Title II, Title VI or both could be introduced on the floor next week.

NACo strongly opposes all such amendments.

SENATE ACTION

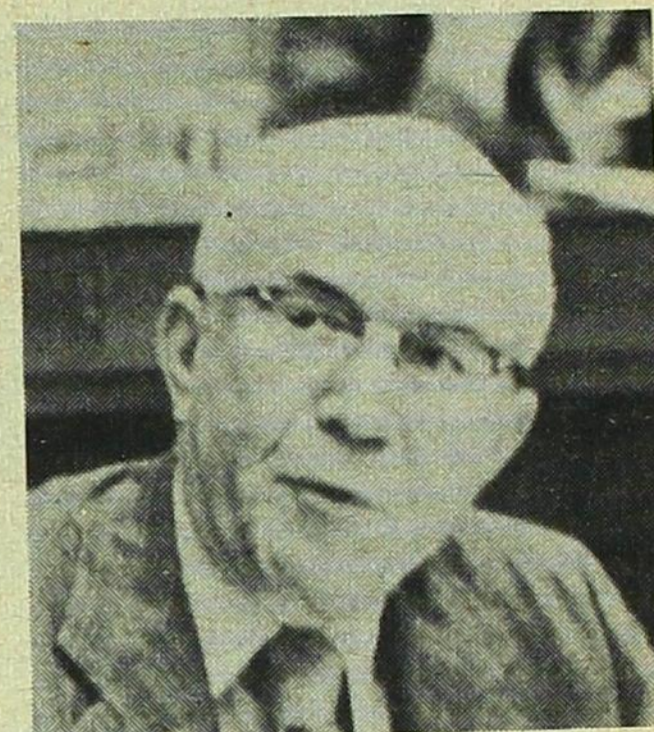
Although Senate floor action on CETA (S. 2570) has not yet been scheduled, county officials here Aug. 2 are expected to press their concerns with their state's senators. Senate Human Resources Committee staffers hope to schedule S. 2570 for action the week of Aug. 14, though a possible natural gas filibuster could dash those hopes.



Perkins

Like their colleagues in the House, senators have been overwhelmed in recent months with negative publicity on the CETA program, and public service jobs in particular. Seldom heard are the stories of CETA successes—hundreds of thousands of productive jobs being performed, community services provided, and training and educational opportunities available to the nation's poor and unemployed.

County officials will bring newspaper clippings, reports, pictures and their own knowledge of the positive work and training being provided through CETA to share with their senators. In addition, they will be



Hawkins

warning their senators against efforts, like those expected in the House, that would gut PSE.

Both bills contain a much-needed provision suggested in NACo testimony that would allow CETA prime sponsors to pool all administrative costs, no matter what title, without developing meticulous cost allocation plans.

County officials who cannot attend the NACo Rally to Save CETA can still help. Call or wire your own congressional delegation immediately and let them know how valuable CETA is in your county. More specifics can be heard on NACo's Washington Report Hotline—202/785-9591.

CETA WORKS

NACo Rally to Save CETA

County officials who cannot attend the NACo Rally to Save CETA can still help. Call or wire your own congressional delegation immediately and let them know how valuable CETA is in your county. More specifics can be heard on NACo's Washington Report Hotline—202/785-9591.

Countercyclical Aid: Fate Hanging in Air

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House subcommittee on intergovernmental relations and human resources will begin markup of the \$2 billion supplementary fiscal assistance program, H.R. 12293, on Aug. 1. The bill would then be considered by the House Government Operations Committee Aug. 9.

Speedy committee action on this legislation is crucial since the current countercyclical program expires Sept. 30. The program, which is designed to assist states and local government during periods of high unemployment, could terminate if the subcommittee does not approve

the new supplemental program.

County officials are asked to contact immediately members of both the subcommittee and full committee and urge them to support the supplementary fiscal assistance program. They should stress that countercyclical funds have been instrumental in helping counties to avoid employee layoffs and maintain existing levels of service.

As presently conceived, the Administration's program would provide \$2 billion in aid to local governments over two years. Though the proposal does not include state governments, it is anticipated that

the measure will be amended to permit state participation.

No national trigger, which kicks off the program, is included, and the requirements for eligibility are broadened. Funds may be distributed to local governments where unemployment is over 4.5 percent or which qualify on factors relating to their growth in employment, population, or per capita income.

The additional criteria are aimed at identifying economic distress that is not apparent from unemployment data alone. The Treasury Department expects assistance to be provided to 24,000 units of local governments. (See charts, page 3.)

House Boosts Title XX Funding

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House voted overwhelmingly last week (346-54) to increase federal funding for social services under Title XX of the Social Security Act. The increases would amount to \$750 million over the next three years.

"The vote displays the tremendous national need for increased federal social services funding and the House responded to that need,"

noted Frank Jungas, chairman of NACo's Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee, and commissioner, Cottonwood County, Minn.

"The House vote was gratifying but we've only won half the battle," warned Lynn Cutler, supervisor, Black Hawk County, Iowa, and chairwoman of the social services subcommittee.

The House bill, H.R. 12973, will

now go to the Senate Finance Committee for further action. The House-passed bill provides the following:

- For fiscal '79, a new, permanent ceiling of \$2.9 billion, which contains the \$200 million earmarked for day care at a 100 percent match.
- For fiscal '80, a new, permanent ceiling of \$3.15 billion with no earmarked funds and with all funds at the 75-25 match.
- For fiscal '81 and thereafter, a

new, permanent ceiling of \$3.45 billion with the same conditions as for fiscal '80.

- State officials must consult with elected local officials during the development of the state's comprehensive social services plan.
- States can adopt a comprehensive services plan for a two-year period, rather than one year as under current law; in those states that do opt for a two-year plan, there must

be a 45-day comment period each year.

- The temporary provision allowing states to use Title XX funds for certain services to alcoholics and drug addicts is made permanent.
- States can use Title XX funds to provide up to 30 days of emergency shelter for adults.
- A separate entitlement authorization of \$16.1 million is established

See HOUSE, page 6

Bridge Programs at the Wire

Sen. Culver to Propose \$150 Million Extra

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Sen. John Culver (D-Iowa) will introduce an amendment to increase funding for bridges by 25 percent, from \$450 million to \$600 million, when the Senate's highway bill reaches the floor this week. The amendment will be offered to the bridge rehabilitation and replacement portion of the Federal Aid Highway Act of 1978 which was reported out of the Environment and Public Works Committee.

County officials have been asked to contact their senators to impress on them the need for increased authorizations and to urge support for the Culver amendment. (Those who have contacted their senators are asked to call Tom Bulger at NACo.)

The Federal Highway Administration, which oversees the federal government's bridge replacement efforts, estimates that over 33,500 bridges on the federal highway sys-

tem are either structurally deficient or obsolete. The crisis affecting off-system bridges—those under the jurisdiction of counties or local governments—is even more dramatic. In many rural areas, these bridges are "lifelines" which link small communities to the larger society. A recent study by NACo concluded that 167,000 off-system bridges are deficient or obsolete.

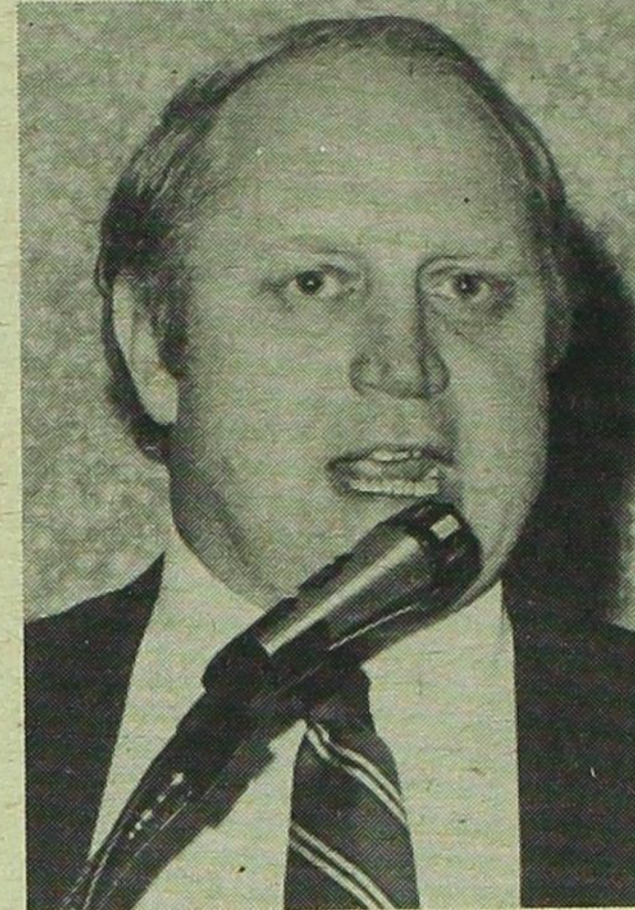
The Culver amendment addresses the special needs of small communities by requiring that not less than 15 percent of the funds allocated to each state be used for work on bridges under the authority of counties. Often the financing of expensive bridge costs are beyond the means of many local communities. Specifying that 15 percent of the program funds must be allocated to those bridges will help assure that many small communities will have a safer and more efficient transportation system.

IN THE HOUSE, Rep. James Howard (D-N.J.) is likely to introduce an amendment to reduce the \$2 billion authorized for bridges in the Surface Transportation Act of 1978, H.R. 11733, when that bill goes to the full House. No date has been set for floor action.

Under the amendment, it is anticipated that bridge authorizations will be cut by \$500 million to \$1.5 billion, \$200 million of which would be discretionary. In effect, the program is reduced to \$1.3 billion. Included in the House bill is a minimum of 25 percent and a maximum of 35 percent for off-system bridges.

Below is a breakdown of funds going to each state as provided for under the pending House and Senate highway bills. Figures have been estimated by NACo staff and include the impact of the Culver amendment.

—Gary Raush



Culver

Bridge Crisis: Threat to Safety and Commerce

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A nationwide crisis threatens the safety of our citizens and the economic well-being of communities. The crisis involves thousands of bridges that need repair and replacement. The message counties have delivered to Congress for more than a year.

Until recently, the problem of safe bridges attracted attention only when tragedy struck. Disaster brought national attention to bridge problems over 10 years ago. For six people died when the Silver Bridge connecting Ohio and West Virginia collapsed into the Ohio River.

Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.V.) chairman of the Public Works Committee, introduced the first federal program aimed specifically at averting future tragedies. He sponsored provision in the 1970 Federal-Aid Highway Act which established the Special Bridge Repair and Replacement Program. The 1970 bridge program also required the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) to start a national bridge survey. According to FHWA, there are currently 105,000 bad bridges—65,000 of which are off the federal-aid highway system.

In March, Allegheny County Commissioner Jim Flaherty, chairman of NACo's Bridge Committee, told the Senate Public Works Committee, "In Allegheny County alone, 106 bridges are closed or restricted and considered potentially dangerous. These bridge closings have shut off at least 50 major truck arteries and commuter routes," he said.

"The problem is not merely that bridges deteriorate and must be closed," Flaherty pointed out. "Long before a closing, commerce is disrupted when bridge traffic is curtailed by the imposition of weight limitations. All over the United States, our commerce is hurt by bridges in different stages of disrepair."

Testifying before the House subcommittee on surface transportation in May 1977, Iowa Engineer Miles L. Johnson of Clayton County outlined how and why the bridge crisis developed. He cited these problems:

- Three-fourths of the nation's bridges were built prior to 1935;
- Freight and agricultural products are now shipped by truck not by railroads;
- Bridges are especially vulnerable to severe weather and wear out sooner than the highways that lead to them;
- Enforcement of weight limits on most bridges is practically impossible;
- Bridge inspection can be expensive and technically difficult; while repair and reconstruction is expensive.

He concluded that additional funds permitting repair and reconstruction as well as inspection of bridges on and off the federal highway system are essential to solve the bridge crisis.

Federal dollars currently available for bridge repair come to only \$180 million a year and those funds are directed solely at replacement of bridges on the federal-aid highway system. This year because of NACo efforts, two bills have been introduced in Congress: the House bill (H.R. 11733) and the Senate bill (S. 3073) both boost bridge dollars beyond the current \$180 million a year. For the first time both bills would set aside money to repair local bridges.

—Gary Raush

Special Bridge Replacement Program—Apportionment of Funds (Howard \$1.3 Billion Compromise)

Note: It is anticipated that Rep. James J. Howard (D-N.J.) will introduce a floor amendment which will reduce the \$2 billion bridge authorization in H.R. 11733 to \$1.5 billion, \$200 million of which is discretionary.

States	Estimated Apportionment (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)	Off-System	
		25% (Minimum) (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)	35% (Maximum) (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)
Alabama	\$19,272	\$4,818	\$6,745
Alaska	6,354	1,588	2,224
Arizona	6,354	1,588	2,224
Arkansas	22,889	5,722	8,011
California	36,301	9,075	12,705
Colorado	6,459	1,615	2,261
Connecticut	6,354	1,588	2,224
Delaware	6,354	1,588	2,224
Washington, D.C.	14,950	3,737	5,232
Florida	47,980	11,995	16,793
Georgia	36,151	9,038	12,653
Hawaii	6,354	1,588	2,224
Idaho	8,294	2,074	2,903
Illinois	63,537	15,884	22,238
Indiana	12,408	3,102	4,343
Iowa	32,803	8,201	11,481
Kansas	36,714	9,178	12,850
Kentucky	57,004	14,251	19,952
Louisiana	63,537	15,884	22,238
Maine	9,718	2,429	3,401
Maryland	25,653	6,413	8,979
Massachusetts	29,453	7,363	10,309
Michigan	19,969	4,992	6,989
Minnesota	46,057	11,514	16,120
Mississippi	10,163	2,541	3,557
Missouri	19,200	4,800	6,720
Montana	6,539	1,635	2,289
Nebraska	22,690	5,673	7,942
Nevada	6,354	1,588	2,224
New Hampshire	14,424	3,606	5,049
New Jersey	23,679	5,920	8,288
New Mexico	6,354	1,588	2,224
New York	63,537	15,884	22,238
North Carolina	32,369	8,092	11,329
North Dakota	9,028	2,257	3,160
Ohio	31,424	7,856	10,999
Oklahoma	8,643	2,161	3,025
Oregon	13,532	3,383	4,736
Pennsylvania	63,537	15,884	22,238
Rhode Island	8,329	2,082	2,915
South Carolina	22,110	5,528	7,739
South Dakota	6,354	1,588	2,224
Tennessee	45,946	11,486	16,081
Texas	56,278	14,069	19,697
Utah	6,354	1,588	2,224
Vermont	15,366	3,842	5,378
Virginia	52,803	13,201	18,481
Washington	39,090	9,773	13,682
West Virginia	20,503	5,126	7,176
Wisconsin	32,530	8,132	11,385
Wyoming	6,354	1,588	2,224
Puerto Rico	6,354	1,588	2,224

Note: Distribution of \$1.3 billion less 2 1/4% in administrative costs is \$1,270,750,000, including a minimum of 0.5% to any state and a maximum of 5%. Bridges over waterways and topographical barriers plus highway over highway are included.

Special Bridge Replacement Program—Apportionment of Funds (Culver \$600 Million Proposal)

Note: It is anticipated that Sen. John C. Culver (D-Iowa) will introduce a floor amendment which will increase bridge authorization in S. 3073 from \$450 million to \$600 million.

Bridge Repair and Rehabilitation \$450 Million (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)	Off-System	
	\$600 Million R&R (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)	\$600 Million R&R (15% Minimum) (In Thousands; Add 3 Zeros to Amount)
\$5,361	\$7,130	\$1,069
412	548	82
1,122	1,492	223
3,881	5,162	774
10,753	14,301	2,145
1,745	2,321	348
1,475	1,962	294
541	720	108
3,902	5,190	778
21,611	28,743	4,311
16,478	21,916	3,287
472	628	94
3,182	4,232	635
35,085	46,663	6,999
2,575	3,425	514
7,570	10,068	1,510
15,984	21,259	3,189
15,729	20,920	3,138
27,638	36,759	5,514
1,687	2,244	337
4,257	5,662	849
6,277	8,348	1,252
3,326	5,424	814
26,650	35,444	5,317
3,529	4,694	704
6,018	8,004	1,200
9,717	12,924	1,939
7,624	10,140	1,521
489	650	97
4,607	6,141	921
4,610	6,145	922
1,409	1,878	282
41,570	55,413	8,312
11,764	15,681	2,352
1,356	1,807	271
10,806	14,404	2,160
2,901	3,867	580
3,629	4,837	726
11,879	15,799	2,370
2,359	3,144	472
6,033	8,032	1,205
5,886	7,846	1,177
15,413	20,545	3,082
20,843	27,783	4,167
1,438	1,916	287
4,559	6,077	912
15,918	21,218	3,183
8,460	11,277	1,692
4,903	6,535	980
11,340	15,116	2,267
2,020	2,692	403
1,082	1,442	216

Note: Distribution of \$450 million less 2 1/4% in administrative costs is \$439,875,000. Distribution of \$600 million less 2 1/4% is \$586,500,000. State-by-state distribution of the \$450 million prepared by the Department of Transportation.

Senate Funds Extensive Bill for Elderly

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Last week the Senate approved reauthorization of the Older Americans Act by a vote of 85-2. Several important amendments were added to the bill (S. 2850) which earlier had been approved by the Committee on Human Resources.

An amendment by Sen. Pete V. Domenici (R-N.M.) was passed that would change the allocation among states, giving more money to states that have a higher percentage of rural elderly.

Domenici noted that "it costs more to deliver services to those who live in small communities in the rural areas of our respective states than it does in big cities."

At present the allocation is based on the number of people 60 and older in each state. Domenici's amendment would provide a state an amount based upon "100 percent of the 60-plus population, plus half of that percentage living in designated rural areas."

In other words, in the Senate's allocation formula, an elderly person living in a rural area would count as one and a half persons.

Sen. Thomas F. Eagleton (D-Mo.), chairman of the subcommittee on Aging and also floor manager of S. 2850, opposed the Domenici amendment.

My state would make a few dollars under the Domenici amendment," Eagleton observed, "but to do so in an inherent bias, a tilt, in favor of rural America to the detriment of urban America... would be a very serious mistake."

Eagleton added that Domenici was concerning only transportation costs, not overall cost, in providing services.

Although certain transportation costs might be higher in rural America, Eagleton said, "I think that, on balance, the high cost of operation of a nutrition center in an urban area would offset what transportation costs there might be in a rural transportation program."

IF ENACTED, 21 states would lose money (over a neutral appropriation formula), 13 states would gain, and 16 would be unaffected.

California would lose the most: 10.935 percent of the amount that it would otherwise receive. New York would lose 7 percent; Maryland and Massachusetts about 6.5 percent.

Mississippi would gain the most—1.5 percent. Maine, Arkansas, and West Virginia would gain more than 1 percent.

Other notable amendments include:

An additional authorization of \$100 million for meals-on-wheels.

sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.);

- A requirement that state aging plans "be based upon area plans developed by area agencies on aging," sponsored by Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.);

- A provision, sponsored by Sen. Frank Church (D-Idaho), to permit state agencies on aging to fund nutrition projects "for a two-year grace period," while consolidation of the nutrition projects with other programs is achieved; and

- A rollback of the state and county share of the nonfederal match from the 50 percent level (that had been proposed in the committee's bill) to the present level—25 percent.

The last amendment was sponsored by Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.) and Alan Cranston (D-Calif.).

The overall match, however, remains 90-10 in fiscal '79, dropping to 85-15 in fiscal '80. These levels will be required for all services, including part-time jobs. (However, in economically depressed areas or areas with high unemployment all local match for part-time jobs may be waived.)

See SENATE, page 8



SUPPORT EXPRESSED FOR FISCAL RELIEF—New York City was the site of an important meeting July 21 to express county and city support for Sen. Daniel Patrick Moynihan's bill to provide fiscal relief for welfare costs. Seated at a press conference, from left, are: Erie County (N.Y.) Executive Edward V. Regan; Orange County (N.Y.) Executive Louis Heimbach; New York City Mayor Edward Koch; Suffolk County (N.Y.) Executive John V.N. Klein; Sen. Moynihan (D-N.Y.); and Westchester County (N.Y.) Executive Alfred B. Del Bello. Standing in rear, from left, are: Edwin Crawford, executive director, New York Association of Counties; Bernard F. Hillenbrand, NACo executive director; and Nassau County (N.Y.) Executive Francis T. Purcell.

PROGRAMS MORE EQUITABLE

Rural Credit Bills Approved

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House and Senate have overwhelmingly approved legislation to help the nation's rural communities. The Agricultural Credit Act of 1978, which was actively supported by NACo, was passed in the House, 362-28, and approved by voice vote in the Senate. The legislation now goes to the President, who is expected to sign the measure shortly.

The Agricultural Credit Act represents the first major changes in the

Rural Development Act of 1972. The bill expands the availability of assistance for rural development programs and improves the terms under which the money is distributed.

The bill also alters the ceiling on grants contained in the 1972 act. Under that limit, the amount of grants received under any Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) sponsored project could not exceed 50 percent of the project cost. This represented a basic inequality in

rural programs when compared to other agencies such as Housing and Urban Development which allows projects to be 100 percent grant funded and Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) which has a 75 percent grant ceiling.

UNDER TITLE I of the new bill, the allowable ceiling for rural development grants is increased to 75 percent of project cost. In addition, the bill also maintains the in-

terest ceiling on rural development loans at 5 percent.

The annual authorization for water and waste disposal grants has also been increased from \$300 to \$500 million. These grants have been the key component to the Rural Development Act and the demand for these grants has historically exceeded the funds available. At present, the waiting list for these grants is over \$600 million.

—Elliott Alman

House Committee to Decide Countercyclical Fate

Continued from page 1.

Supplementary Fiscal Assistance Program Projected Distribution of Funds to Local Governments by State Administration

State	Amount	State	Amount
Alabama	\$13,763,578	Montana	2,099,729
Alaska	3,794,334	Nebraska	1,549,516
Arizona	11,367,276	Nevada	2,404,321
Arkansas	6,979,169	New Hampshire	1,174,495
California	144,154,751	New Jersey	61,853,167
Colorado	7,467,199	New Mexico	8,271,682
Connecticut	14,981,397	New York	209,064,018
Delaware	5,129,917	North Carolina	14,320,071
District of Columbia	10,164,482	North Dakota	529,722
Florida	36,652,988	Ohio	35,007,950
Georgia	18,508,402	Oklahoma	4,310,982
Hawaii	5,171,710	Oregon	10,909,960
Idaho	1,969,700	Pennsylvania	63,330,838
Illinois	35,835,551	Rhode Island	5,124,627
Indiana	10,025,849	South Carolina	8,583,316
Iowa	2,837,840	South Dakota	717,977
Kansas	2,401,465	Tennessee	9,472,447
Kentucky	5,786,838	Texas	31,062,058
Louisiana	21,310,004	Utah	1,596,416
Maine	8,523,677	Vermont	3,213,198
Maryland	15,404,035	Virginia	9,489,542
Massachusetts	30,458,325	Washington	19,364,743
Michigan	55,937,454	West Virginia	7,990,210
Minnesota	7,293,359	Wisconsin	10,949,041
Mississippi	13,527,998	Wyoming	140,218
Missouri	14,520,055		

The Aug. 1 vote of the subcommittee is crucial to the survival of the current countercyclical program. Listed below are the members of the Government Operations Committee's subcommittee on intergovernmental relations and human resources.

House Government Operations Committee

*Subcommittee on Intergovernmental Relations and Human Resources

Democrats	
Jack Brooks, Tex., Chairman	Barbara Jordan, Tex.
L.H. Fountain, N.C.*	Glenn English, Okla.*
John E. Moss, Calif.	Elliott H. Levitas, Ga.*
Dante B. Fascell, Fla.	David W. Evans, Ind.
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Benjamin S. Rosenthal, N.Y.	Andrew Maguire, N.J.
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John L. Burton, Calif.	Michael T. Blouin, Iowa*
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Michael Harrington, Mass.	Theodore S. Weiss, N.Y.
Robert F. Drinan, Mass.	
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John W. Wyder, N.Y.*	Tom Corcoran, Ill.
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Garry Brown, Mich.	Arlan Stangeland, Minn.
Charles Thone, Neb.	John E. Cunningham, Wash.*

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 Published weekly except during Christmas week
 the week following the annual conference by:
 National Association of Counties
 1735 New York Ave., N.W.
 Washington, D.C. 20006
 202/785-9577
 Second class mailing at Washington.
 and additional offices. Mail subscription is
 per year for nonmembers, \$30 for nonmem-
 bers purchasing 10 or more subscriptions. Mem-
 bership dues for nonmembers are \$20, mem-
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NEWS ANALYSIS

Alternatives to Prop. 13's Hatchet

by Neal R. Peirce

LOS ANGELES—California's recent weeks of chaos carry three lessons for the rest of the nation.

- It's high time that governments get about the business of curbing state and local budgets, especially in the nation's "high tax" states. Any time taxes rise so precipitously that significant numbers of people can't afford to keep their homes—the scenario which threatened here in California—rapid preventive action is essential.

- The meat-ax approach of Proposition 13, while it certainly dramatizes the issue, is precisely the wrong way to do the job. Politicians in other states, rushing to ape California's Proposition 13 model with unthinking, bludgeon-like whacks at tax bases, do their constituents a grave disservice.

- There are other—and far more responsible—ways to do the job.

THE STAGE FOR taxpayer revolt was set when states and localities let their combined budgets, as a share of personal income, rise a staggering 85 percent between 1948 and 1977. Some of that increase was clearly justified, but not all. Swollen bureaucracies, tangles of overlapping jurisdictions and special interest programs are facts of life in all 50 states.

But there's no guarantee Proposition 13 will address these problems very well. Sold as a salvation for homeowners, it actually provides far more relief to large corporations and landowners who won't necessarily spend their windfall gains in California at all. By 1983, it may increase homeowners' share of California property taxes from the current 36 percent to 64 percent.

Cataclysmic government-worker layoffs (some projections exceed 250,000) will be partially delayed by state aid from California's \$5 billion surplus. But layoffs, including some in essential services, have already begun. They are bound to get worse, including among their chief victims blacks and Latinos hired under equal employment programs in recent years.

BUT THERE COULD be a silver lining to the dark cloud of Proposi-

tion 13 if politicians elsewhere eschew the siren call of massive, overnight tax relief and use the new climate to effect positive, badly needed changes. Alternative forms of cutting tax burdens and making governments more productive and accountable have been developed across the land in the last few years. All now deserve a fresh look—and a fresh push:

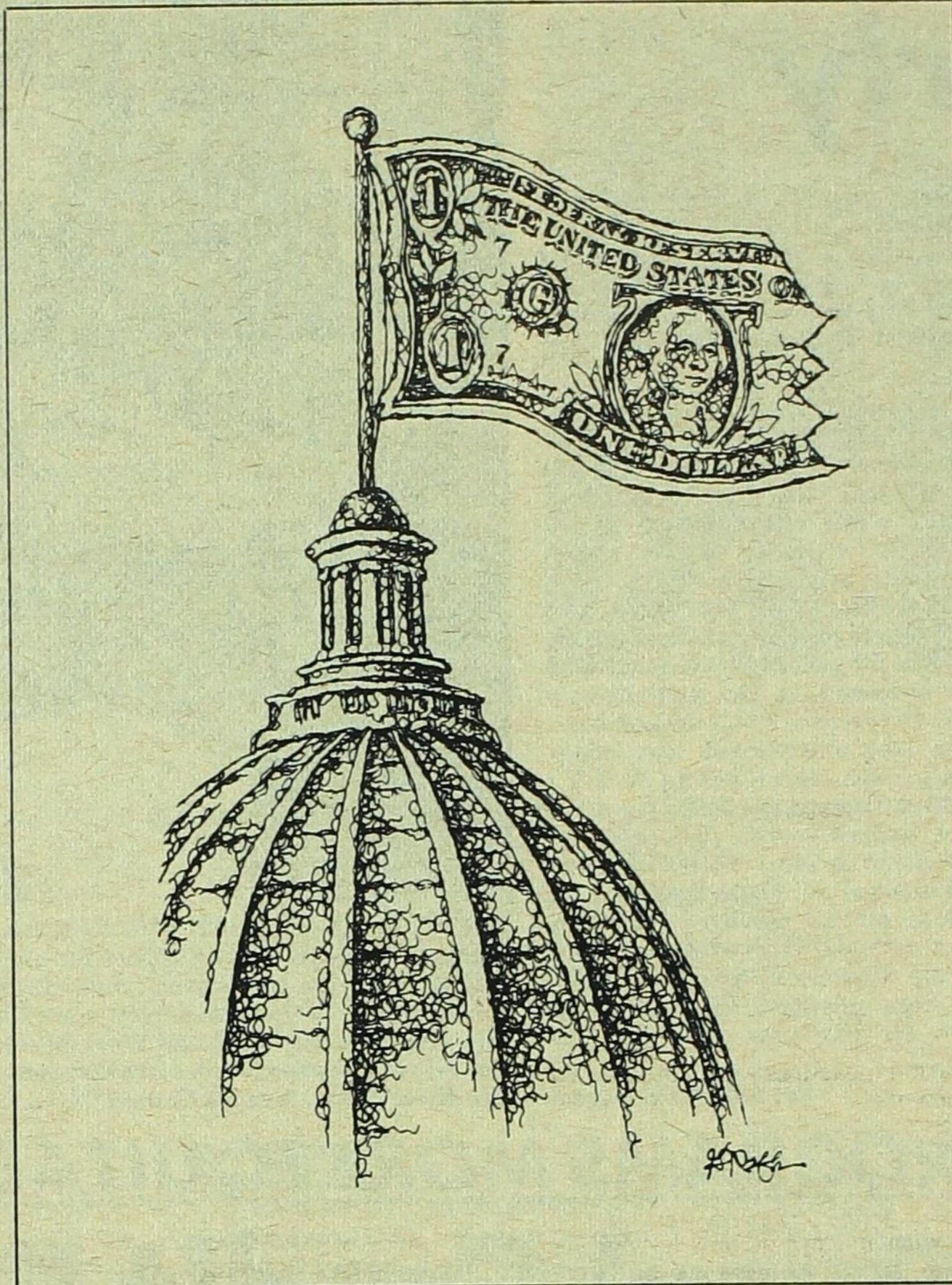
- Efforts to limit the overall increase in combined state and local budgets to a reasonable level, such as a percentage of personal income within the state or the growth in inflation and population. So-called "tax expenditure limits"—TEs—have already been passed in Tennessee, New Jersey, Colorado and Michigan and are pending in a number of other states.

TEs make sense if (1) the limit is set at a reasonable figure, not requiring draconian budget cuts, (2) both state and local budgets are included, since the two are inextricably intertwined, and (3) there's an escape clause (a majority vote of the legislature, with full disclosure and required explanation to the citizens) to break the limit to meet special emergencies.

Governors and legislative leaders should move quickly to enact reasonably framed TEs early enough to thwart extremists who will otherwise rush in, machetes poised, to make massive cuts that imperil vital government services.

TEs make sense because they affect all forms of state and local taxes (not just property levies), and particularly because they force state legislatures to face up to hard priority choices: which government services are really essential; which can reasonably be cut back or eliminated.

- Sunset laws, already passed in 28 states, to force government agencies and programs to come up for review every few years and to terminate those that can't win fresh legislative majorities. Sunset laws can be even more effective if they're combined with TEs; legislatures can set overall spending ceilings for such broad areas as education, transportation or social services, and then force themselves to choose between



existing and proposed new programs.

- Improvements in the way state legislatures operate. Many legislatures have been increasing their oversight of existing programs, to assure greater productivity and accountability, instead of loading the statute books with ever-increasing new programs. They've also begun to automatically fund new services they tell local governments to perform, rather than forcing local taxpayers to pick up the tab. State-mandated service and pension costs have been a source of major abuse.

- State relief for the local property taxpayer. This began with "circuit breakers" and "homestead exemptions," usually for elderly or low-income households. Now many states have assumed an increasing percentage of local school costs, of-

ten propelled by court orders for equalized school spending among districts. Unfortunately, many localities used their freed-up local revenues for expanded programs instead of tax cuts. So, many states now enforce strict limits on how fast cities and counties can raise property taxes.

PROPOSITION 13 author Howard Jarvis is wrong on many counts, but right in saying local property taxes should be used almost exclusively for essential services—police, fire, trash collection and the like. States can and should assume responsibility for most school costs and, with the federal government, for all welfare and human services which now burden local property taxpayers and have contributed mightily to the current unrest.

Other states might emulate Florida's pioneering "truth in property taxation" law. When reassessments increase the tax yield, the actual tax rates must be rolled back roughly commensurate with the revenue gain. Local governments can exceed that base only if they go through a rigorous disclosure process, including prominent newspaper ads to tell citizens they intend to break the tax rate ceiling.

- Hard-nosed bargaining with government employee unions to limit salary increases and particularly pension benefits in excess of what private sector workers enjoy. Many states and localities have moved in this direction since 1975, but their record is far from consistent. Last February, for instance, an arbitration panel granted Nassau County (N.Y.) policemen a 24.5 percent raise—the type of excess which state legislatures can and should prevent.

- Civil service reform. It's as overdue and sorely needed in states and localities as in the federal government, where the Carter administration is pushing for a comprehensive reform package. No one can prove that civil service overhaul will lessen the cost of government, but in the long run it should help by making it easier to dismiss clearly incompetent employees, creating better incentives for employee performance and reducing the doleful practice of creating unnecessary jobs for tenure-protected civil servants who don't produce satisfactory work.

Abolishing veterans' preference points for government jobs—another point in federal and state civil service reform efforts—should open more jobs for blacks and Hispanics. Often they're the last hired and, thus, first to be fired in heavy government worker layoffs.

- Streamlining local governments to eliminate redundant, overlapping layers of jurisdictions, as well as making annexations easier, and cutting back on the thousands of special districts which accumulate major taxing authority yet lack direct accountability to the voters.

Taken alone, none of these will avert taxpayer revolts. But if state and local leaders will push them seriously and consistently, they could have a big cumulative impact—and quite possibly relieve other states of the agonies the blunderbuss approach of Proposition 13 is now visiting on California.

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Carter Wishes Williams Well

Telegram sent by President Jimmy Carter to Charlotte Williams, NACo president, July 12.

Dear Charlotte:

Please accept my warm congratulations and best wishes on your inauguration as president of the National Association of Counties. It is a major responsibility and leadership role for which you are well qualified.

I look forward to working with you, your colleagues across the country, and the association itself in the coming year. On the whole range, urban, rural, economic and governmental concerns that confront us, there is no substitute for strong, sensible, competent, and creative leadership in the county governments of this nation. We are partners in dealing with the difficult issues and challenges of our time; I shall continue to need and to rely on your leadership, your advice, your support.

—Jimmy Carter

Solid Waste, Clean Air, Water Funds Approved by Senate Unit

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate appropriations subcommittee on HUD-independent agencies last week approved \$15 million for local solid waste programs beyond what was requested by the Administration and approved earlier by the House.

The funds were added at the request of Sen. Clifford Case (R-N.J.), who stressed the need for solving solid waste problems at the county and city level.

The \$15 million was added to the \$11.2 million requested for solid waste by the Administration for state, local and regional planning and \$15 million in the President's urban initiative for resource recovery studies and planning. (The House approved these amounts, plus an unspecified portion of an additional \$25 million to be shared with clean air planning.)

SIGNIFICANT additions were also made by the subcommittee for air and water pollution control. The following actions were taken:

- A total of \$60 million was appropriated for fiscal '79 for clean air planning at the local and regional level under Section 175 of the Clean Air Act Amendments of 1977. (The House approved \$25 million plus that portion of \$25 million to be shared with solid waste.)

- The Administration's request of \$4.5 billion for wastewater construction grants under Section 201 of the Clean Water Act was approved. (The House approved \$4.2 billion.)

- Section 208 water quality management planning program was provided with \$39 million for fiscal '79. The funds will be used to provide planning assistance for the implementation of 208 plans which

must be completed by November of this year. This was \$11 million short of the Administration's request.

The shortfall was attributed to the subcommittee's feeling that \$11 million would remain unspent from the current fiscal year. Sources at the Environmental Protection Agency indicated, however, that they had informed the subcommittee staff that the entire 1978 appropriation would be exhausted before Sept. 30. (The House approved \$25 million for Section 208 water quality planning.)

In other action, the subcommittee provided \$2.3 million for state dredge and fill programs under Section 404 of the Clean Water Act; an additional \$10 million for state and local air quality enforcement under Section 105 of the Clean Air Act; and an additional \$6 million for environmental research and development.

—Robert Weaver

National Conference on Taxation and Finance Issues of Local Government

Hosted by
NACo Home Rule/Taxation and Finance/Labor Management Team
County Supervisors Association of California
County of Los Angeles

Biltmore Hotel, Los Angeles, Calif.
Sept. 17-19, 1978

Sunday, Sept. 17
Registration and reception

Monday, Sept. 18
Policy and program sessions on Proposition 13 and tax reform measures

Tuesday, Sept. 19
Program sessions on financial management practices

Impact on service delivery
Tax limitations and its implications
The impact of tax reforms on intergovernmental relations
What steps California has taken following Proposition 13
The erosion of home rule
The increase in fragmentation of government programs

Program evaluations
Revenue/expenditure forecasting
Alternative revenue sources
Budgeting as a decision-making tool
State and federal mandated costs
Pension fund administration
Investment management

We wish to express our appreciation to the U.S. Civil Service Commission Bureau of Intergovernment Personnel Program which is sponsoring this meeting.

For more program information, contact:
Elizabeth Rott at NACo, 202/785-9577

Delegates to NACo's 1978 Taxation and Finance Conference can preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form and returning it to NACo.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Conference registration fees must accompany this form before hotel reservations will be processed. **Enclose check, official county voucher or equivalent. No conference registrations will be made by phone.**

Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that **written notice is postmarked no later than Sept. 1.**

Conference registration fees: \$55 preregistration \$65 on-site registration (Make check payable to NACo)

Name _____ County _____

Title _____ Telephone (____) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

For office use only

Check # _____

Check amount: _____

Date received: _____

HOUSING RESERVATION:

Special conference rates will be guaranteed to all delegates whose reservations are sent to the NACo office and are postmarked by Aug. 22. After that date, available housing will be assigned on a first-come basis.

Los Angeles Biltmore \$34 single \$44 double/twin

Name _____

Arrival date/time _____ Departure date/time _____

No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed by credit card number.

Credit card company and number _____

Special hotel requests _____

Send preregistration and hotel reservation to: **National Association of Counties Taxation and Finance Conference**
1735 New York Ave., N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
ATTN: Elizabeth G. Rott
For further housing information, call NACo Conference Registration Center: 703/471-6180.



Rep. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.), left, greets Alameda County Supervisor Fred Cooper who testified before House hearings on the effects of Proposition 13. Cooper is chairman of the Banking, Finance and Urban Affairs Committee.

CONGRESSIONAL TESTIMONY

Fiscal Mandates Underlie Prop. 13

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Alameda County (Calif.) Supervisor Fred Cooper called on Congress, the states and the courts to consider the financial impacts on local governments of their actions to require new and extended local programs.

Cooper testified for NACo last week before congressional committees investigating the effects of the California Proposition 13 tax initiative which drastically rolled back property taxes.

He pointed out, for example, that taxpayers are frustrated by mandatory increases in welfare costs which push up property taxes, while they see their purchasing power being eroded by inflation.

The hearings in the House were led by Reps. Henry Reuss (D-Wis.) and William Moorhead (D-Pa.) to the state and local fiscal crisis resulting from Proposition 13 and its implications for intergovernmental relations.

Cooper's statement was made in conjunction with panelists: Neil H. Raby, professor, Graduate School of Management, University of California at Los Angeles; Jason Boe, president, Oregon State Senate and National Conference of State Legislatures; and Stephen B. Farber, executive director, National Governors' Association.

IN RESPONSE to the committee's question of why taxpayers appear to be in revolt, Cooper pointed out that three key factors existed in

1978 in California which did not exist when three previous property tax limitation measures were voted down by the voters.

• "The very real erosion of purchasing power during the past five years due to inflation." He pointed out that while inflation has always been with us, previously it was accompanied by increases in purchasing power.

• "The phenomenal increase in the market and assessed value of single family homes that have doubled in value in less than five years in California." While most of this is the result of general inflation, Cooper noted, part of the increase has been the environmental movement which has kept the supply of housing down at the same time demand has increased.

• "The large \$5 billion state surplus that voters obviously believed should be used for property tax cuts." Cooper pointed out, "If, instead of accumulating a large surplus, the state had used that money to fund the many mandates to local government—which increased property taxes—and to provide adequate funding for the state's share of partnership programs, the property tax would not have increased so dramatically and Proposition 13 might not have passed."

NACo is sponsoring a Tax and Finance Conference that will include an analysis of the Proposition 13 impact on California counties. The conference will be held Sept. 17-19 in Los Angeles, Calif. (See ad at right.)

Nominations Open for NACMO Offices

The Nominations Committee of the National Association of County Supervisor Officials (NACMO) is accepting nominations for NACMO president and vice president. Please submit nominations no later than Aug. 18 to Carolyn Rush, NACMO Nominations Committee Chairperson, Oswego County CETA, 200 North Second St., Fulton, N.Y.

Nomination letter should include: name, title, address, region, and telephone number of nominee, whether nominee is a NACMO member, the office for which the individual is nominated. Upon receipt of

nominations, Rush will contact nominees and request a resume and written answers to the following questions:

• What avenues should NACMO pursue next year to strengthen its role in the development of employment and training policy?

• If elected, what do you hope to accomplish within the next year?

• Discuss your personal qualifications for office.

Elections will take place at the NACMO Annual Conference Oct. 29-Nov. 1 in Phoenix, Ariz., at which time nominations will also be accepted from the floor.

Wastewater Treatment Workshops

The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency will sponsor workshops on Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes and Operation and Maintenance Trouble-Shooting, two topics of concern for many sewer collection districts and departments. All programs are free and open to all interested parties. Participants are asked to preregister.

Trouble-Shooting at Wastewater Treatment Plants—Process Control, Sludge Handling and Conditioning

Program to build local capacity and technical ability among local operators and managers of wastewater treatment facilities, consulting engineers, and state water pollution control personnel.

Chicago, Ill. Aug. 22-23

For more information, call:
Walter Johnson, U.S. EPA, 202/426-8703
EPA Region V Office, 312/353-2000

Pretreatment of Industrial Wastes

Program to help local officials and industrial personnel meet new pretreatment regulations and requirements. Sponsored by the Environmental Research Information Center, Cincinnati, Ohio.

New York City	Aug. 8-9	Boston	Oct. 18-19
Chicago	Aug. 30-31	Denver	Nov. 1-2
Kansas City	Sept. 13-14	Seattle	Dec. 5-6

For more information, call:
Dr. James E. Smith, ERIC, 513/684-7394 or your regional office.



Johnson



Moody

FELLOWS NAMED

Parks, Leisure Efforts Honored

FULTON COUNTY, Ga.—Chuck Johnson, DuPage County, Ill., and Jack Moody, Somerset County, N.J., were recently given the highest honors of the National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials (NACPRO).

Johnson and Moody were presented NACPRO Fellows Awards by NACo Immediate Past President William O. Beach of Montgomery County, Tenn., at the NACPRO awards banquet July 10 in Atlanta. The Fellows Awards are given annually for recognition of the top professional leaders in the field.

Johnson has been active in regional park and environmental groups as well as national organizations since the early '60s. Since he became director of the DuPage County Forest Preserve District, he has led the district to major expansion by the use of innovative, nationally recognized programs.

Beach said of Johnson that "his leadership has benefited all residents of the state through major legislative changes to say nothing of the people of DuPage County, whom he has served diligently through the years." Johnson was president of NACPRO from 1972 to 1973.

Moody, director of the Somerset County Park Commission since 1955, has since expanded park acreage by 400 percent, increasing revenue 600 percent, and added some \$9 million in capital improvements. He is past president and trustee of the National Recreation and Park Association and a former elected member of the White House Conference on Leisure. He has served as president of both NACPRO and the New Jersey Recreation and Park Association, and received many special service citations and professional awards during his participation in local, state and national recreation affairs.

NACPRO PRESENTED six Organization Awards to agencies whose programs for the past year are considered exemplary:

- **Kemper Center** in Kenosha County, Wis. is a nonprofit organization recognized for its efforts in raising hundreds of thousands of dollars

to enhance and preserve acres of lake-front property of historic significance and recreational opportunities.

- **Delaware Nature Education Society** in New Castle County received an award for providing wide-ranging resources in environmental education, and for working for the preservation of unique natural areas throughout the state.

- **Cedar Lake Junior Women's Club** in Lake County, Ind. was recognized for their exemplary contributions to parks and recreation for use by all people, including a nature trail designed for the blind and handicapped.

- **Accomack County Parks and Recreation Commission** in Virginia was honored for its outstanding accomplishments in four years in creating a viable program in a predominantly rural area.

- **Palm Beach County Parks and Recreation Department** in Florida received an award for its efforts in providing excellent park and recreation service to keep up with the county's exploding growth.

- **Kern Desert Regional Park Advisory Committee** in Kern County, Calif. was recognized for its efforts in developing a regional park, working with cities and the federal government.

NACPRO also presented six Friend of Recreation awards, given to individuals or organizations that have responded in an unusual manner to benefit park and recreation programs:

- **Everett Cummings**, past president of the Genesee County (Mich.) Parks and Recreation Commission.

- **Leah Raedel**, member of the organizing committee of the Citizens Committee for Parks in New Castle County, Del.

- **John Parsons**, past chairman of the Accomack County (Va.) Parks and Recreation Commission.

- **Victor Grossinger**, chairman of the Monmouth (N.J.) County Parks and Recreation System.

- **Carol Karlin**, Jefferson County (Colo.) Open Space Program.

- **Larry Haeg**, member of the board of commissioners of the Hennepin County (Minn.) Park Reserve District.

Planned Affiliate on Aging Takes Shape

FULTON COUNTY, Ga.—At NACo's annual conference, county officials concerned with the problems of the elderly moved one step closer to establishing an aging program affiliate.

At a special meeting July 9, five officers and 19 board members were elected to direct the organization that will probably seek affiliate status next spring.

"We adopted bylaws last March," says Nancy van Vuuren, the organization's new president, "and now we've completed the final organizational step prior to seeking affiliate status."

Besides van Vuuren, who is director of Adult Services in Allegheny County, Pa., the officers include: vice president, Eugene Erway, commissioner, Potter County, Pa.; corresponding secretary, Robert Medina, director, Los Angeles (Calif.) County Department of Senior Citizen Affairs; recording secretary, Barbara Brady, director, Clark County (Nev.) Department of Social Services; and historian, Sharon La Fleur, director, East Baton Rouge (La.) Council on Aging.

Board directors were elected from all 10 federal regions, except Region I (New England). No nominations

were received from New England. However, a position was held open for a representative.

According to the organization's bylaws, a minimum of five directors must be elected officials. Elected officials were chosen from Missouri, Pennsylvania, New York, Minnesota, Michigan, and Arizona.

"We also created three committees to assist our board in developing resolutions and sharing information," van Vuuren continues, adding that she hopes the committees will make a report at the organization's next meeting which will coincide with the mid-winter meeting of NACo's Board of Directors (Nov. 30-Dec. 1 in Washington, D.C.).

"Although we've technically completed all the necessary steps before notifying NACo's executive director that we wish to apply for affiliate status," van Vuuren concludes, "I think one more meeting before application will allow us to make sure that everything has been taken care of."

Van Vuuren urges any county official—either elected or appointed—who wants more information about the proposed affiliate to get in touch with her. Her address is: Nancy van Vuuren, director, Allegheny Adult Services, Room 1706, 429 Forbes Ave., Pittsburgh, Pa. 15219.

House Boosts Title XX Funds

Continued from page 1

with the \$2.9 billion federal ceiling, for social services in Puerto Rico, Guam, the Virgin Islands, and the Northern Marianas; providing that the \$16.1 million be increased proportionately as the federal Title XX ceiling increases under H.R. 12973.

County officials are asked to contact their senators to support this legislation. There are 13 senators currently supporting the three-year increase. They are Sens. Robert Dole (R-Kan.), Mike Gravel (D-Alaska), William Hathaway (D-Maine), John Durkin (D-N.H.), Charles Percy (R-

Ill.), Alan Cranston (D-Calif.), Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.), Don Riegle (D-Mich.), Wendell Anderson (D-Minn.), Muriel Humphrey (D-Minn.), Paul Sarbanes (D-Md.), J. Bennett Johnston (D-La.), and Birch Bayh (D-Ind.).

—Jim Koppel

States	Current Allotment		Increases		
	Federal Allotments of \$2.5 Billion Base Entitlement (In Millions)	Additional Allotment of \$200 Million Earmarked for Day Care (In Millions)	Fiscal '79 Increase of \$200 Million to \$2.9 Billion (In Millions)	Fiscal '80 Increase of \$250 Million to \$3.15 Billion (In Millions)	Fiscal '81 Increase of \$300 Million to \$3.45 Billion (In Millions)
Alabama	\$42.500	\$3.40	\$3.40	\$4.250	\$5.10
Alaska	4.250	.34	.34	.425	.51
Arizona	26.000	2.08	2.08	2.600	3.12
Arkansas	24.750	1.98	1.98	2.475	2.97
California	248.500	19.88	19.88	24.850	29.82
Colorado	29.750	2.38	2.38	2.975	3.57
Connecticut	36.250	2.90	2.90	3.625	4.35
Delaware	6.750	.54	.54	.675	.81
District of Columbia	8.500	.68	.68	.850	1.02
Florida	98.000	7.84	7.84	9.800	11.76
Georgia	57.750	4.62	4.62	5.775	6.93
Hawaii	10.250	.82	.82	1.025	1.23
Idaho	9.750	.78	.78	.975	1.17
Illinois	130.750	10.46	10.46	13.075	15.69
Indiana	62.250	4.98	4.98	6.225	7.47
Iowa	33.750	2.70	2.70	3.375	4.05
Kansas	26.500	2.12	2.12	2.650	3.18
Kentucky	39.750	3.18	3.18	3.975	4.77
Louisiana	44.500	3.56	3.56	4.450	5.34
Maine	12.500	1.00	1.00	1.250	1.50
Maryland	48.000	3.84	3.84	4.800	5.76
Massachusetts	68.250	5.46	5.46	6.825	8.19
Michigan	107.500	8.60	8.60	10.750	12.90
Minnesota	46.000	3.68	3.68	4.600	5.52
Mississippi	27.500	2.20	2.20	2.750	3.30
Missouri	55.750	4.46	4.46	5.575	6.69
Montana	8.750	.70	.70	.875	1.05
Nebraska	18.250	1.46	1.46	1.825	2.19
Nevada	7.000	.56	.56	.700	.84
New Hampshire	9.500	.76	.76	.950	1.14
New Jersey	85.750	6.86	6.86	8.575	10.29
New Mexico	13.500	1.08	1.08	1.350	1.62
New York	212.500	17.00	17.00	21.250	25.50
North Carolina	64.000	5.12	5.12	6.400	7.68
North Dakota	7.500	.60	.60	.750	.90
Ohio	126.250	10.10	10.10	12.625	15.15
Oklahoma	31.750	2.54	2.54	3.175	3.81
Oregon	26.750	2.14	2.14	2.675	3.21
Pennsylvania	138.750	11.10	11.10	13.875	16.65
Rhode Island	10.750	.86	.86	1.075	1.29
South Carolina	33.000	2.64	2.64	3.300	3.96
South Dakota	8.000	.64	.64	.800	.96
Tennessee	49.250	3.94	3.94	4.925	5.91
Texas	143.500	11.48	11.48	14.350	17.22
Utah	14.250	1.14	1.14	1.425	1.71
Vermont	5.500	.44	.44	.550	.66
Virginia	58.250	4.66	4.66	5.825	6.99
Washington	41.500	3.32	3.32	4.150	4.98
West Virginia	21.250	1.70	1.70	2.125	2.55
Wisconsin	54.000	4.32	4.32	5.400	6.48
Wyoming	4.500	.36	.36	.450	.54
Total	\$2,500.000	\$200.00	\$200.00	\$250.000	\$300.00



Matter and Measure

Dear Friends:

I want to thank all of you who have worked with the NACo transportation team over the past six years for your guidance and assistance. I am now taking a leave of absence from NACo (and therefore from NACE, also), starting Aug. 1, to take care of some accumulated personal business at my home in Jackson County, Mich.

These have been most interesting years and I have enjoyed every minute of them, especially the opportunity to work with you and participate in your activities around the country.

You have a good team here with Tom Bulger and Marlene Glassman and any others who join the staff. I will still be available, as needed, to participate in some of the transportation activities.

I hope to see you in Colorado Springs at the NACE meeting next spring. And, if any of you come near Jackson, Mich., please be sure to call on me. I am in the Jackson phone directory, so please call so I can give you directions to get to my place. Again, many thanks for everything and best wishes for continued success in the transportation field.

—Marian Hankerd
Transportation Project Director

Dear NACoers:

Due to the late mailing of my questionnaire on "Tort Liability Claims Against County Road Departments," you may not have been able to get your reply to me by July 11. Please try to do so by Aug. 10. I need as many returns as possible. Please reply even if the answers are meager. Many thanks for your assistance.

—Milton L. Johnson, P.E.
Immediate Past President
Clayton County (Iowa) Engineer

RURAL TRANSIT MEETING

The University of Wisconsin's Extension Division of Urban Outreach, Office of Statewide Transportation Programs will hold a conference on operating rural transit systems Aug. 10-11 at the DeBot Center, University of Wisconsin in Stevens Point.

The conference will focus on the rural transportation disadvantaged, including presentations on case studies

identifying and analyzing small, specialized rural transit systems and ways and means of providing coordinated rural transportation services.

There is a registration fee of \$70 which includes lunches. Lodging and meals on and off campus are also available to participants. Single occupancy is \$22.80 and double occupancy \$19.75 for off-campus lodging with meals.

For further information on this conference, contact: David J. Cyra, Director, Office of Statewide Transportation Programs, Division of Urban Outreach, UW-Extension, Milwaukee, Wis., 414/963-4422.

DOT OFFICIALS SAY PUBLIC PARTICIPATION KEY TO BETTER GOVERNMENT RULES

At a recent seminar on improving government regulations in transportation, Deputy Transportation Secretary Alan Butchman said that greater public and industry involvement in the rulemaking process will help produce better, simpler rules. The deputy secretary said that the department's objectives are to make transportation regulations "simpler and as little of a burden as possible."

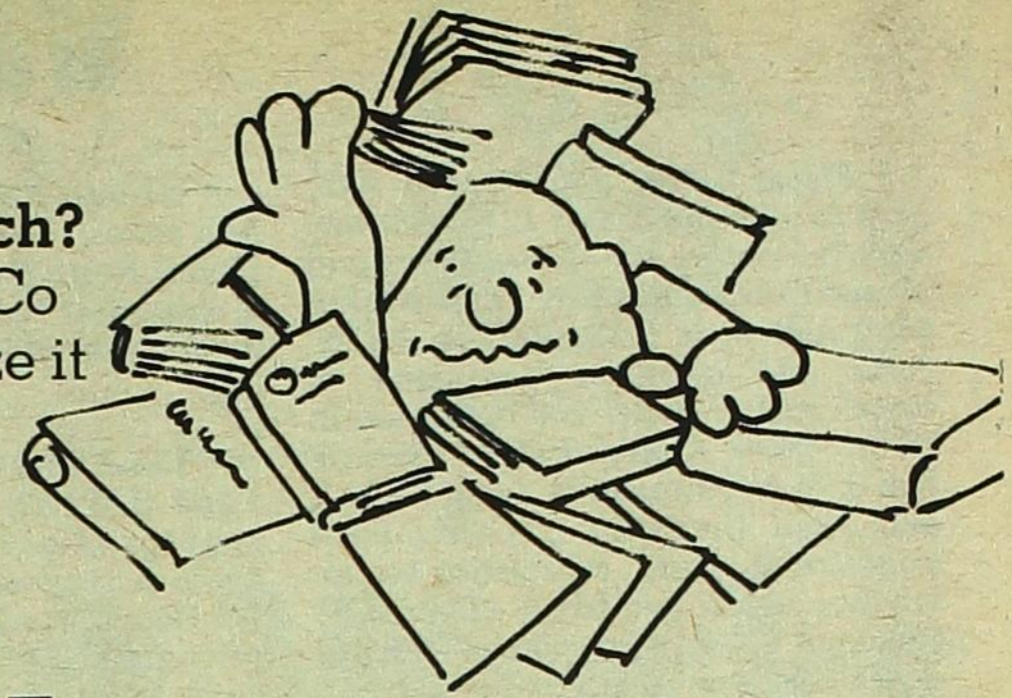
He noted that the Federal Highway Administration has reduced by 40 percent the paperwork involved in processing a federal grant.

Butchman heads the department's Regulations Council which has been reviewing DOT's regulations. The council uses three criteria in trying to determine what regulations should be reviewed:

- Those that have received the most comments and complaints.
- Those for which the most exemptions have been requested.
- Those that over the years or months have required the most explanation or have otherwise been difficult for the public to comprehend.

Butchman said DOT is also publishing semiannually in the *Federal Register* a listing of all the department's regulations, "to provide a public checklist of all the regulatory documents the department expects to publish in the next year in order to make public participation in our regulations easier and more thorough." This listing was published in the June 1 *Federal Register*. Contact your state highway agency for a copy of this *Federal Register* notice.

Is it all
too much?
Let NACo
minimize it
for you.



MINI-MANAGEMENT PACKETS

Sponsored by the National Association of County Administrators

Mini-Management Packets are designed to help county officials keep up-to-date on the issues and actions that affect the administration and management of the county. The packets are a collection of studies, reports, newspaper and magazine articles, directories, surveys and bibliographies on a wide range of subjects. The information is current. Cost covers reproduction, mailing and handling.

☐ IMPROVING EMPLOYEE PRODUCTIVITY (#16)

Quantity and quality of service improve when employees are most efficient. Employee attitude is a major factor in employee performance. This packet summarizes the findings of several studies in this area and includes references and a list of organizations with expertise in the field. (35 pp.)

Price \$1.50 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ THE TAX REFORM PRIMER (#15)

What will be the immediate results of the passage of Proposition 13 in California? What are the legal ramifications? Are other states planning similar action? These and other questions are answered in the primer. Also included are clippings of representative reactions across the country. (32 pp.)

Price \$1.20 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ HISTORIC PRESERVATION (#14)

Counties attempting to preserve historical and archeological sites encounter problems in the areas of funding and zoning. This packet includes information on funding sources, both public and private, and tax incentives for rehabilitation. Also presented are model ordinances setting up historic preservation districts and designating historic landmarks. (114 pp.)

Price \$3.75 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ BARRIERS TO SOLAR ENERGY USE (#13)

Increased interest in the use of solar energy has implications for building codes and zoning and land use planning. This packet contains articles, model codes and ordinances, and legal research to help local governments develop codes which provide such assurances as rights to sunlight and thus encourage greater use of solar energy. (95 pp.)

Price \$3.00 Quantity _____ Total Cost _____

☐ PAYMENTS-IN-LIEU OF TAXES (#12)

The 94th Congress approved NACo-supported payments-in-lieu of taxes legislation that recognizes the tax immunity burden of certain federally owned and tax-exempt public lands. Amendments to the act are now pending which would add other categories to the entitlement lands. This packet gives background on the issue and analyzes the proposed amendments, as well as listing the amounts provided to each county under the first payment made in 1977. (13 pp.)

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Plans Set for Victim Services Conference

MINNEAPOLIS, Minn.—The Fourth National Victims Services Conference "Coming of Age" will be held Aug. 27-30 at the Radisson Hotel downtown. The meeting is being cosponsored by NACo, the National Organization for Victim Assistance, National Council on Crime and Delinquency and the Correctional Services of Minnesota.

The program will include workshops on specific program areas and on skill development.

Some of the topics to be covered are battered women, mediation, victim crisis centers, police relations, victim/offender compensation and legislative action. General panel discussions will focus on such subjects as "Who is Responsible for Victim Services," "Agencies' Impact on the Victim and Each Other," and "The Underprotected Victim."

Nationally known representatives in the field of victim services will be

addressing the conference. The registration fee is \$30 and lodging will be at the Radisson Hotel downtown or less expensive accommodations can be made at the Minneapolis YWCA.

For further information about the conference please contact: Fourth National Victims Services Conference, Correctional Services of Minnesota, 1427 Washington Ave. South, Minneapolis, Minn. 55454, 612/339-7227.

Job Opportunities

Executive Assistant, Racine County, Wis. Successful applicants should have a knowledge of county government and its relationship with other levels of government. Will be responsible for intergovernmental coordination including federal and state grantsmanship. Will also serve as a county legislative representative and perform other duties as assigned. Prefer graduate from an accredited college or university with a degree in public administration or closely related field and at least one year of experience in dealing with grants and legislation at county or state level. Resume to: Racine County Executive, Racine County Courthouse, 730 Wisconsin Ave., Racine, Wis. 53403.

Director, Accounting Division, Broward County, Fla. Salary \$22,062 to \$31,173. Will direct all accounting functions of county government. Degree in accounting, minimum 10 years experience with five years managing a full service governmental accounting function. Resume and salary history to: Division of Personnel, Broward County, Governor's Club Annex, Room 726, 236 N. First Ave., Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301. Closing date Aug. 15.

County Administrator, Broward County, Fla. Salary commensurate with qualifications. Home rule, charter government; seven departments with 46 divisions and 5,400 employees. Administrator responsible to seven-member county commission. Must have extensive managerial experience, preferably in local government administration. Resume to: C. Bruce, County Administrator's Office, Room 248, Broward Courthouse, Fort Lauderdale, Fla. 33301.

Corrections Director, Pima County, Ariz. Salary \$23,712 to \$32,016. To manage county's correction and corrections facilities. Minimum requirements are a bachelor's degree in administration and four years experience in the administration of a jail or detention facility housing at least 400 adult inmates. Position is not covered by the merit system. Resume to: Personnel Section, Pima County Sheriff's Department, Box 100, Tucson, Ariz. 85702. Closing date Sept. 1.

County Manager/Administrator, Chatham County, N.C. Salary negotiable. Appointed by five-member board of commissioners elected at large; \$10 million budget. Public management experience or education desired. Resume to: Robert L. Gunn, County Attorney, Box 888, Pittsboro, N.C. 27312.

Director of Public Works, York County, Va. Salary \$20,384 to \$26,666. Responsible for organization, administration, direction, coordination of department of public works. Provide assistance to governing body, planning commission. Position requires degree in civil engineering. Must have minimum four years increasingly responsible experience in civil and municipal engineering; must be eligible for registration as Virginia P.E. Supervisory experience essential. Resume to: R.E. Bain, County Administrator, Box 532, Yorktown, Va. 23690. Closing date Aug. 15.

Director, Department of Personnel, Milwaukee County, Wis. Salary to \$38,139. Newly created department serving a county with a population of 982,000. Should have substantial experience and a minimum of five years in a responsible personnel management position in the public or private sector. Application request to: Ronald S. San Filippo, Chairperson, SEARCH Committee, 819 North Sixth St., Milwaukee, Wis. 53202. Deadline Aug. 25.

Job Developer, Oakland County, Mich. Salary \$15,637 to \$17,837. Applicants must possess a bachelor's degree in business administration, public administration, personnel administration, vocation guidance or closely related field, and at least one year professional work experience. Applications may be obtained from: Personnel Department, Oakland County, 1200 North Telegraph, Pontiac, Mich. 48053, 313/858-0530.

Assistant Director, New York State Association of Counties. Salary \$20,000. Minimum education requirements: bachelor's degree, plus a combination of experience in local government, background in state-local government relation-

ships, and familiarity with administrative and legislative processes at the state level. Resume to: New York State Association of Counties, 150 State St., Albany, N.Y. 12207, Attention Personnel Director.

County Administrator, Scott County, Va. Salary negotiable. Requires bachelor of science degree, plus local government management experience. Appointed by seven-member board elected by districts. Resume and salary requirements to: Personnel Officer, Scott County Board of Supervisors, Box 67, Gate City, Va. 24251.

Director of Health and Welfare, San Mateo County, Calif. Salary \$44,699 to \$49,982. To take full charge of all activities and operations of the county's Department of Public Health and Welfare, which consists of five major divisions: county hospital, rehabilitation center, mental health, public health, and social services. Applicant must have at least five years high level administrative management experience. Resume to: San Mateo County Personnel Department, 590 Hamilton, Redwood City, Calif. 94063, 415/364-5600 ext. 2355. Deadline for filing Aug. 25.

County Administrator, Escambia County, Fla. Salary \$30,000 to \$35,000. Master's degree in public administration or related fields. Minimum seven years of responsible experience in local government administration at the level of department head or assistant county administrator, or any equivalent combination of training and experience. Resume to: E.F. Hubacker, Interim County Administrator, Drawer 1591, Pensacola, Fla. 32597. Closing date Aug. 4.

Director of County Planning and Building Inspection, Dona Ana County, N.M. Salary \$14,400 to \$15,867. Directs countywide planning, county parks and recreation programs and building inspection department. Master's degree in urban or regional planning with two years related experience or bachelor's degree in planning/engineering with at least four years related experience. Resumes to: County Personnel Office, Room 104, County Courthouse, Las Cruces, N.M. 88001. Closing date Aug. 4.

Initiatives Sent to Capitol Hill	Implementing Agency	Status
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1 billion Supplemental Fiscal Assistance Program (2 years); H.R. 12293, S. 2975 	Treasury	Hearings in House May 4, Senate May 3. House marked in early August.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$200 million Intermodal Transportation Program; H.R. 11733, S. 2441 	DOT	Approved by Senate, House committees.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$150 million increase in Section 312 Rehabilitation Loan Program; H.R. 12433, S. 3084 	HUD	Approved by House July 21, approved by Senate July 21, awaiting conference.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$50 million increase for Community Health Center Program; H.R. 12460, S. 2474 	HEW	Before House Rules Committee; approved by Senate committee May 4.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$40 million Urban Volunteer Corps Program; H.R. 11922, S. 2617 	ACTION	Approved by House committee week of May 5. Passed Senate July 21.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$150 million Urban Parks and Recreation Program; H.R. 12536, not yet introduced in Senate 	Interior	Modified version approved House committee July 12. Senate hearings June 26, 27, July 21.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$150 million increase in Title XX Social Service Program; H.R. 12817, S. 3148 	HEW	House approved modified version July 25.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$20 million "Livable Cities" Arts Program; H.R. 12859, not yet introduced in Senate 	HUD with National Endowment for Arts	House hearings August 8, 10. Passed Senate July 20.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$15 million Neighborhood Self-Help Program; H.R. 12858, not yet introduced in Senate 	HUD	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$10 million Community Crime Control Program 	LEAA/ACTION	Needs appropriation.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Differential Investment Tax Credit for Business will be considered as part of tax reform 	Treasury	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$1.5 billion Employment Tax Credit for Business will be considered as part of tax reform 	Treasury	
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$200 million State Incentive Grant Program (2 years); H.R. 12893, S. 3209 	HUD	Senate hearings June 27, July 11-13. Senate marked Aug. 1. House hearings Aug. 8, 9, 10.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> \$3 billion Labor Intensive Public Works Program (3 years) 	Economic Development Administration	Senate hearings June 15, July 12, 13; House hearings June 27, 28, 29.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> National Development Bank (Includes \$275 million for Urban Development Action Grants and \$275 million for EDA's Title IX) 	Interagency (HUD, Commerce, Treasury)	House hearings Aug. 1, 2.
Initiatives Not Requiring Congressional Action (Done Through Executive Order)		
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Location of Federal Facilities in Central Cities 	GSA	Order being drafted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Targeting of Federal Procurement in Labor Surplus Areas 	GSA	Order being drafted.
<ul style="list-style-type: none"> Community Impact Analysis for New Legislation 	OMB	Order being drafted.