This Week
Congress has recessed until after Labor Day. Your chance to lobby for important legislation. See back page.

Vol. 11, No. 30

County News

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

August 6, 1979

NACo

Washington, D.C.

CETA News Mixed: Fewer Public Jobs?

House and Senate conference committee action on the fiscal '80 Labor/HEW appropriations bill, H.R. 4389, appeared to be final last week until the Senate Budget committee approved an amendment which could drastically affect the conference report.

During the Senate Budget Committee markup of the Second Budget Resolution for fiscal '80, Sen. Lawton Chiles' amendment to cut CETA by $400 million passed 8-6. Should this vote not be overturned on the floor of the Senate or in the conference with the House, the Labor/HEW appropriations bill for fiscal '80 would have to go back to conference to resolve the Budget Committee's cut and to lower the appropriations for CETA Title VI public service jobs.

Funding for the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) for fiscal '80 was a major zone of contention among the appropriation conferees as well. The conferees approved full funding for CETA Title VII's private sector initiative program at $325 million. The House had recommended the $325 million level while the Senate had recommended $125 million.

The conferees resolved the difference on youth program funding under CETA Title IV by accepting 60 percent of the Senate increase, thereby funding Title IV at $1.85 billion with the youth employment and training program (YETP) receiving $692 million out of that total. In other action, conferees split the difference between House and Senate levels for the Young Adult Conservation Corps (YACC) program, Title VIII of CETA, thus approving $250 million for YACC for fiscal '80.

The conferees cut CETA Title VI public service jobs to an average of 235,000 slots during fiscal '80 compared to the fiscal '79 level of 382,000 slots. This means 147,000 PSE job slots were cut under CETA Title VI.

The conferees voted to drop Sen. Henry Bellmon's (R-Okla.) amendment to the bill which would have required a local eligibility trigger of 4 percent unemployment for the most recent 12 months to receive funds under Title VI of CETA. Under Bellmon's amendment, 53 prime sponsors would have lost Title VI funding completely. The conferees also deleted special set-aside of $5 million in Title III for both offenders and middle-aged and older workers.

Final action by both Houses on the appropriations conference report awaits a compromise on the use of federal funds for abortions. See page 5 for comparison of funding levels.

During the markup of the Second Budget Resolution for fiscal '80 last week, Sen. Chile's amendment to cut CETA by $400 million passed 8-6. Joining Chiles (D-Fla.) to cut CETA were Sens. Bellmon (R-Okla.), Domenici (R-N.M.), Kassebaum (R-Kan.), Boschwitz (R-Minn.), Pressler (R-S.D.), Exon (D-Neb.) and Muskie (D-Maine).

Opposing the amendment were Sens. Magnuson (D-Wash.), Moynihan (D-N.Y.), Sasser (D-Tenn.), Metzenbaum (D-Ohio), Reigle (D-Mich.), Armstrong (R-Colo.).

Should this vote not be overturned on the floor of the Senate or in the conference with the House, the Labor/HEW appropriations bill for fiscal '80 would have to go back to conference to resolve the Budget Committee cut and lower the appropriations for CETA Title VI.

Court Action

NACo Seeks Moratorium on Handicapped Regs for Transit

NACo has joined in court action with the American Public Transit Association and other transit operators in seeking a moratorium on and revision of recently promulgated federal regulations concerning transportation mobility for the handicapped.

NACo's action comes on the heels of a resolution passed by the membership at the recent annual conference in Kansas City which gives the association the option of entering the litigation.

The suit filed with the U.S. District Court for the District of Columbia seeks to enjoin implementation of the guidelines published by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare and regulations by the Department of Transportation which are designed to provide for a nationwide system of barrier-free public transportation.

Among other things, the new regulations require that all buses purchased with federal matching funds be equipped with wheel-chair lifts and that subway and light rail stations be modified to accommodate persons with handicaps.

After hearing preliminary arguments July 27, District Court Judge Louis F. Oberdorfer deferred ruling on the merits of the request and, instead, ordered the plantiffs to supply further cause for the injunction and both parties to supply additional information.

Specifically, the judge asked the Administration to supply answers to the following:

• Whether the Administration will adhere to its previously submitted position in view of Cabinet secretary changes in both HEW and DOT;

• The basis for the Administration's decision to make the regulations in question effective nationally July 2;

• The administrative procedures by which a local government could apply for deferment of the effective date, and the grounds, if any, for such a deferment;

• Action, if any, which could be taken by an affected local government seeking such a deferment to assure the status quo pending outcome of the case.

All parties will meet in court again Aug. 6 to respond verbally to the judge's requests.

For an analysis of NACo's reason for joining the suit and a message from NACo President Francis B. Francois, see page 6.

See OTHER, page 6

Hill Panels Split on Energy Board Authority

More Energy News, pages 3-4

Two congressional committees have moved swiftly to respond to President Carter's call for creation of an Energy Mobilization Board with the authority to cut through red tape in constructing energy projects.

However the two bills differ in a number of ways, especially in the amount of authority the board would have to override federal, state and local laws.

The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources decided that the board should not have complete waiver authority over state and local substantive laws as opposed to procedure setting laws. However, after working with the governor and local governments to decide timetables, the board would be able to make substantive decisions if the timetables were not met. The close vote, 7-7, makes further consideration of this issue probable.

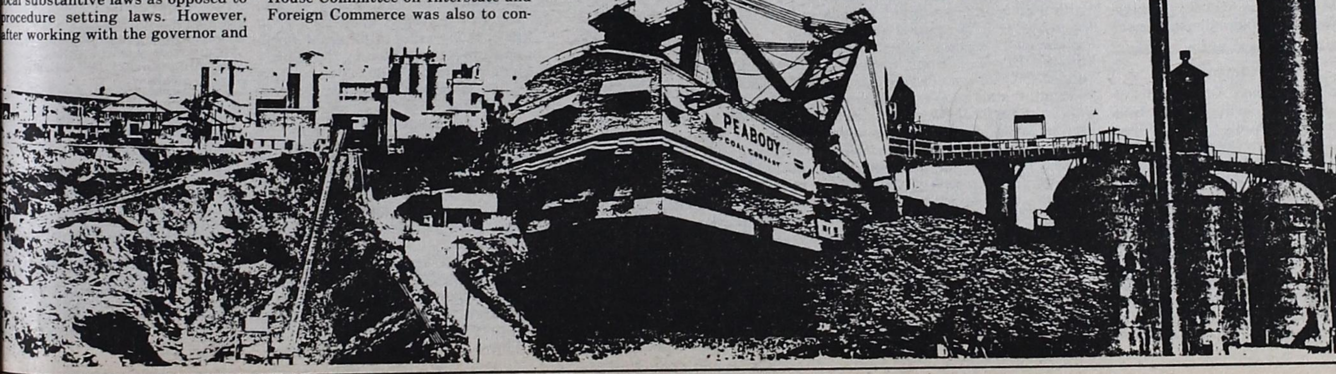
The House Interior Committee gives the board less authority. Under this version, the board may recommend to the President that the time requirements of federal statutes be waived. The waiver would then go into effect unless rejected by one House of Congress.

In addition, late last Thursday the House Committee on Interstate and Foreign Commerce was also to consider this issue. As reported by the subcommittee, the bill contained a full waiver. However, pending was an amendment by Rep. Tim Worth (D-Colo.), supported by NACo, which would have limited the board's authority to requiring consolidated hearings and consolidated applications and would have allowed the waiver of time requirements. A very close vote was anticipated.

Further action in other Senate committees is also expected.

County officials are urged to contact their senators and representatives during the congressional recess to express their concerns.

Given the energy situation, a method for speeding up necessary projects is crucial. However, in NACo's opinion an appointive federal body should not be empowered to overrule state and local substantive and procedural laws. It is vitally important that they hear from local officials on this point.



HOUSE PANEL SETS CURBS

Mortgage Revenue Bonds Surviv

Last week the House Ways and Means Committee approved by a 27-5 vote a bill allowing the continued use of tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds under a complex set of restrictions. While the bill culminated in more than three months of work by the committee, it is unlikely that the controversey over the use of these bonds is ended.

Rep. Al Ullman (D-Ore.), chairman, is asking that substitutes for the bill which were unsuccessfully offered in committee markup be presented on the House floor. These include a moratorium and study measure by Rep. James Jones (D-Okla.), an elimination of mortgage bond financing and a tax exclusion on savings by Rep. W. Henson Moore (R-La.), and a tax credit proposal by Rep. Andy Jacobs (D-Ind.).

Other alternatives also may be introduced on the floor, at the discretion of the House Rules Committee. The mortgage bond legislation probably will not be taken up until after the August recess.

The bill committee includes a provision that prohibits the issuance of revenue bonds to finance mortgages for single-family homes after 1982. In the interim, the bill places many restrictions on the use of this financing tool by state and local governments.

MARKET RESTRICTIONS

The committee bill allows states to issue $50 million worth of mortgage bonds or an amount no more than 5 percent of the average number of mortgages originated in a state during the preceding three years. Cities and counties operating under a home rule charter are allowed to deduct their share of the 5 percent limit before states can use the remainder for single-family projects. Arbitrage earnings on reserve funds are limited to 1-1/2 times the annual interest payments on the bonds yearly and must be applied to new mortgages. The effective interest rate limit on mortgages financed by the bonds is 1 percent above the yield to maturity to the bond purchaser.

INCOME LIMITS

The bill also requires that half of the bond funds must finance mortgages of families earning less than 90 percent of the median family income, as determined on a state-by-state basis. In a targeted area, however, mortgages may be given to families receiving mortgages, except those for rehabilitation areas and targeted areas, must not have owned a home in the previous three years.

Definitions of both targeted areas and rehabilitation areas are provided in the bill. "Qualified rehabilitation" is defined as refurbishing a building more than 20 years old. Seventy-five percent of the outside walls of the building must be retained during rehabilitation, and the rehabilitation expense incurred must be at least 25 percent of the net house cost. Rehabilitated houses must be owner-occupied to qualify for bond-subsidized mortgages.

"Targeted areas" are either defined as census tracts in which 70 percent of the families have incomes less than 80 percent of the state-wide median income, or are designated by the states (subject to Treasury and HUD approval). Criteria for states to consider in designating a targeted area are contained in the bill. If a mortgage bond issuer's jurisdiction contains a targeted area, at least 20 percent, but no more than 40 percent of a bond issue must be used to finance mortgages in that area.

PURCHASE PRICE AND MORTGAGE LIMITS

The price of homes purchased w proceeds from mortgage reve bonds must not exceed 80 percen the average house price in preceding year in an SMSA or n county and 110 percent of median purchase price in a targe area. The bill requires that 75 p cent of the mortgages provide more than a 5 percent downpayme on houses purchased. Included this limit is a downpayme provision for a graduated payme mortgage plan.

OTHER PROVISIONS

- Bond-subsidized financing home improvement loans of no m than $15,000 is permitted.
- Bond issues must be sent t state agency which must render opinion within 30 days as to whet or not they meet federal requi ments.
- Bonds must be registered.
- All lenders must join in a bo financed mortgage program.
- Mortgage bonds used finance mortgages for veter must be general obligation bo and must finance only new m gages.
- Advance refunding of bonds prohibited.
- Registered industrial devel ment bonds may be issued finance rental housing provi that 20 percent or more of the u in each project are to be occupied individuals of low or moderate come, as defined by the bill.
- The Department of Treasu and Housing and Urban Devel ment and the General Account Office must conduct a study of mo gage revenue bonds as a financ tool and submit a report to House Ways and Means Commit and the Senate Finance Commit by March 31, 1981.

TRANSITION RULE

The general transition rule issues-in-progress grants ta exempt-status to projects on wh official action had been taken bef April 25, 1979 by local govern bodies, or in some cases, hous authorities, indicating an intent issue bonds. However, the bill lim unsized issues-in-progress to amount of mortgage funds that c be committed to homebuyers with a nine-month period. The rollover tax-exempt indebtedness outstan ing on April 24 is allowed where maturity date of the bonds is longer than two years beyond life of the initial mortgages.

For more information, conta Martharose Laffey at 202/ 785-957

CALL FOR GRANT CONSOLIDATION

Services Said Hampered by Red Tape

County officials took their case for grant consolidation and reduced federal red tape before the Senate subcommittee on intergovernmental relations.

"To date we have nearly 500 categorical grant programs as a direct result of congressional specificity in enacting federal programs. This growth in narrowly defined programs has resulted in severe fragmentation and has caused serious problems in implementing local programs," said Lois Parke, councilman, New Castle County, Del. and NACo's chairman for taxation and finance.

Parke urged the Congress to pass a bill this year which provides greater flexibility to local officials in meeting local needs.

Testifying on behalf of NACo, Parke and Suzanne Muncy, Intergovernmental Coordinator for Montgomery County, Md. and NACo board member, spoke to county concerns and support for two important measures pending in Congress which will streamline the grants system: S. 904, the Small Community and Federal Assistance Reform Act of 1979 sponsored by Sen. John Danforth (R-Mo.), and S. 878, the Federal Assistance Reform Act.

ATTACK ON GRANT PROLIFERATION—NACo's chairman for taxation and finance, Lois Parke, councilman, New Castle County, Del., discusses the need for federal grant reform with Sens. John Danforth (D-Mo.), left, and James Sasser (D-Tenn.)

GRANT CONSOLIDATION

Of the various provisions under S. 904 and S. 878, Parke told Congress that grant consolidation must be a priority. Both bills provide a procedure for congressional consideration of proposed consolidation packages prepared by the President. Parke emphasized that any plan should retain the eligibility criteria established for the individual grant programs after consolidation; that the President should be given a timetable to complete action on a plan; and that the programs proposed by the Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) should be given priority consideration.

She emphasized that consultation with state and local elected officials in developing programs for consolidation is essential. Sen. James Sasser (D-Tenn.) and Sen. Roth have urged NACo to work closely with the committee staff and have promised a key voice for local elected officials in consolidating grant programs under the Federal Assistance Reform Act.

Also testifying on the panel was Clifford Tuck, director of the Shelby County Intergovernmental Coordination Office. On behalf of Shelby County, Tuck urged the Congress and the White House to consider passage of meaningful grant reform as a top priority for 1979.

"Grant reform would achieve efficiency, economy and effective federal programs," Tuck said. To illustrate the fragmentation of the system, he cited 20 recently enacted energy programs which are administered through nine different agencies. Tuck urged Congress to "bite the bullet" and meet the challenge of straightening out the intergovernmental maze. "Otherwise," he said, "the system will be running us instead of the other way around."

OTHER COMPONENTS

In addition to providing for grant consolidation, both bills require the Congressional Budget Office to provide advanced appropriations for programs going to state and local governments, along with five-year projections of budget outlays. These provisions would remove the uncertainty of funding both local and federal officials face each program year.

They also require standardization of crosscutting requirements, such as citizen participation, which NACo feels is too rigid. S. 878 includes provisions for information on grant funds received in a geographic jurisdiction, as well as provisions to ease administration of projects jointly funded by more than one federal agency.

S. 904 includes a major title design to simplify auditing procedures which standardizes the process for all federal agencies and creates more dependence on local audits. It also includes provision allowing for 10 percent set aside of all grant funds going to state and local governments for communities of 50,000 population or less, and provides an optional procedure for these small communities to receive payment-in-lieu of grants based on a formula of past funds received. These payments would be automatic, rather than requiring individual application. S. 904 would also provide a waiver, for good cause, of agency regulations and rules on grant programs.

County News next week will contain a comparison chart of both bills as well as an explanation of NACo policy. If you are interested in either piece of legislation, contact NACo legislative representative, Linda Church.

Correction

Arrington Dixon, District of Columbia council chairman, has been appointed to NACo's Board of Directors. *County News* regrets that last week's board list misspelled the name of Douglas Aurand, Winnebago County (Ill.) treasurer. In addition, E. Alonzo Deckard was inadvertently listed as the new president of the National Association of County Civil Attorneys. Deckard is NACCA's representative to the NACo board, while William E. Ready, attorney for the board, Lauderdale County, Miss., is the incoming NACCA president.

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SPECIAL ENERGY REPORT

The Pieces of Carter's Energy Plan

Not since the days of the National Energy Act has so much attention been focused on a series of energy proposals. While some of the proposals announced by President Carter July 16 in Kansas City can be taken care of administratively, most have, and will, come under the scrutiny of Congress. Three proposals in particular have been identified by the President as key elements in his attack on the nation's energy crisis: the windfall profits tax, the Energy Security Corporation and the Energy Mobilization Board. (See page 1 for story on the Mobilization Board). In one form or another all of these proposals are currently being considered by Congress.

Windfall Profits Tax

The windfall profits tax has been identified as the centerpiece in the President's new energy program. It is designed to recoup a large part of the revenues which will accrue to the oil producers because of the decontrol of domestic crude oil prices.

The windfall profits tax concept is not new to the congressional scene. The proposal had been introduced prior to the President's July 15 energy address to the nation and has been approved by the House of Representatives. The House-approved version, H.R. 3199, which came out of the Ways and Means Committee, is stronger than the President's and will provide more than the $29.7 billion predicted for the Energy Security Trust Fund.

The Senate Finance Committee had completed hearings on the proposal and had held two markup sessions when the President appealed to the people to put pressure on the Senate for rapid passage of the tax. As a result, the committee has scheduled an additional day's worth of hearings and has requested an Administration witness. However, Sen. Russell B. Long (D-La.), Finance chairman, has publicly stated that the committee will report the measure by Oct. 10.

The windfall profits tax occupies the center of the President's program because of its relationship to the other elements. Specifically, the windfall profits tax and the Energy Security Trust Fund established with the proceeds from the tax, will be the financing mechanism for the other proposals. The Solar Development Bank, increased assistance to low income people, the $16.5 billion for public transportation and improved auto efficiency, tax credits for residential conservation, and the Energy Security Corporation would all be financed with revenues from the windfall profits tax. Consequently, it should be clear that without the tax the other proposals will either not be funded or will have to compete for funding in a very tight financial situation.

NACo Energy Contacts

Environment, Energy and Land Use Team

Robert Weaver, Associate Director

• **The Energy Project—Sue Guenther, Project Director, Sarah Brooks, Research Assistant**

The Energy Project provides an information clearinghouse on energy conservation, county energy offices, federal regulations, contingency planning, production issues, and alternative sources. It has prepared studies on the local government role, a *Guide to Reducing Energy (Budget Costs)*, a report on energy impact: *Coping with Growth*, a report entitled *Establishing an Energy Office: Seven County Programs*, and "Contingency Planning for Fuel Emergencies."

• **County Energy Management Project—Don Spangler, Project Director**

The County Energy Management Project will address energy management techniques and issues related to county buildings and facilities, community planning and development, growth management, and energy technologies of use to counties such as energy resource recovery. The project will prepare information materials, and will serve as a medium of communication between county officials and the Department of Energy.

• **Building Energy Conservation Project—Brian Stolar, Project Director**

The Building Energy Conservation project provides information to county officials on pending federal standards governing energy conservation in new building construction, and techniques for making new construction more energy efficient. The project provides the county perspective to federal officials who are developing federal standards and implementation regulations and it will conduct workshops on the federal program once regulations are proposed.

• **Legislation—Mark Croke, Lobbyist**

The lobbyist represents NACo policy decisions on legislation affecting counties to Congress and keeps county officials informed on congressional actions. In addition, the lobbyist serves as the staff contact for the Environment and Energy Steering Committee.

The last issue of County News carried a message from NACo President Frank Francois urging county officials to contact their senators asking for support of the windfall profits tax proposal. County officials are asked to use the August congressional recess to talk with their senators about this issue.

Energy Security Corp.

The President has proposed using the largest part of the revenues from the windfall profits tax to establish an Energy Security Corporation. The corporation would lead a 10-year, $88 billion effort to replace 2.5 million barrels of oil a day with alternative sources of fuel. The corporation would be an independent, government-sponsored enterprise which would invest in domestic energy production, including: coal, shale oil, gasohol, unconventional gas, and solar energy. The corporation would also issue $5 billion in energy bonds which would be accessable for all Americans.

While the President's proposal has not yet been introduced on the Hill, almost all of his proposals for the corporation have been anticipated by Congress. Amendments to the Defense Production Act, which have passed the House and are under consideration in the Senate, would provide $2 billion toward developing a synthetic fuel industry. Sen Birch Bayh (D-Ind.), and others, have introduced legislation to spur the utilization of alcohol fuels. Sen John Durkin (D-N.H.) and Sen. Robert Morgan (D-N.C.) have introduced bills to establish solar banks. And, taking a more comprehensive approach Sen. Adlai Stevenson (D-Ill.) and a number of House sponsors have introduced a bill to establish an Energy Corporation of America which would enjoy similar powers and responsibilities as those proposed for the Energy Security Corporation.

In addition, Sen Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) have introduced energy production bills which address the broad range of concerns in domestic fuel production. Sen. Jackson's bill also includes the Energy Mobilization Board, requested by the President, which has been introduced as a separate measure in the House.

Conservation

While the bulk of the President's energy package dealt with increasing domestic energy production for all sources, there was also a conservation element included. A new proposal, which has not yet been sent to the Hill, would finance the retrofit of residential and commercial buildings for energy conservation. This program is proposed to be run through electric and gas utilities and will build on the utility audit provisions of last year's National Energy Act. The utilities would be required to provide long-term financing for conservation improvements and would be allowed to include the loans in their rate bases. The principal would be repaid when the building was sold.

The President has also requested authority to set state-by-state conservation targets for gasoline and other fuels. The President requested separate authority to develop a standby gasoline rationing plan. Both of these proposals have been on the Hill for sometime.

So far the Senate has approved a proposal which sets forth state-by-state conservation goals and has sent it to the House for consideration. The bill, as it passed the Senate, would allow the President to set conservation targets but would give the states the flexibility to develop a plan to meet those targets. Only if the state were unable to meet its target would a federal conservation plan be imposed.

During hearings on this proposal in the House the authority for the President to develop a standby gasoline rationing plan was added to the bill. The sponsors did not anticipate significant opposition and were surprised when a Republican amendment limiting the President's ability to impose the plan was approved on the floor. As a result, the Democratic leadership pulled the bill off the floor. The measure was reintroduced on July 31 and approved without the amendment. Senate action will not occur until after the recess.

Of less prominence in the President's energy messages was the Administration's proposed Energy Management and Partnership Act (EMPA). This proposal has been in the drafting stage at the Department of Energy for over a year. It is designed to consolidate a number of existing grant programs and, in addition, provide funding for states to develop energy management plans. The first hearings were held July 20 before the Senate subcommittee on energy conservation and supply. Also part of those hearings was a preliminary consideration of the Local Energy Management Act (LEMPA) sponsored by Sen. Charles Percy (R-Ill.)

This latter proposal contains three elements. The first is a demonstration grant program which would grant funds to local governments for developing conservation measures and to prorate the use of renewable energy resources. Local governments which had already developed such measures would be eligible for assistance for documenting the results of their activities. The second element is a local energy reference center which would distribute the information developed by the grant recipients, and others, to interested local governments. The final element is creation of technical assistance panels made up of local officials with experience in energy programs. Their expertise would be made available upon request to local governments interested in energy management. Hearings on both the EMPA and LEMPA proposals will resume after the August recess.

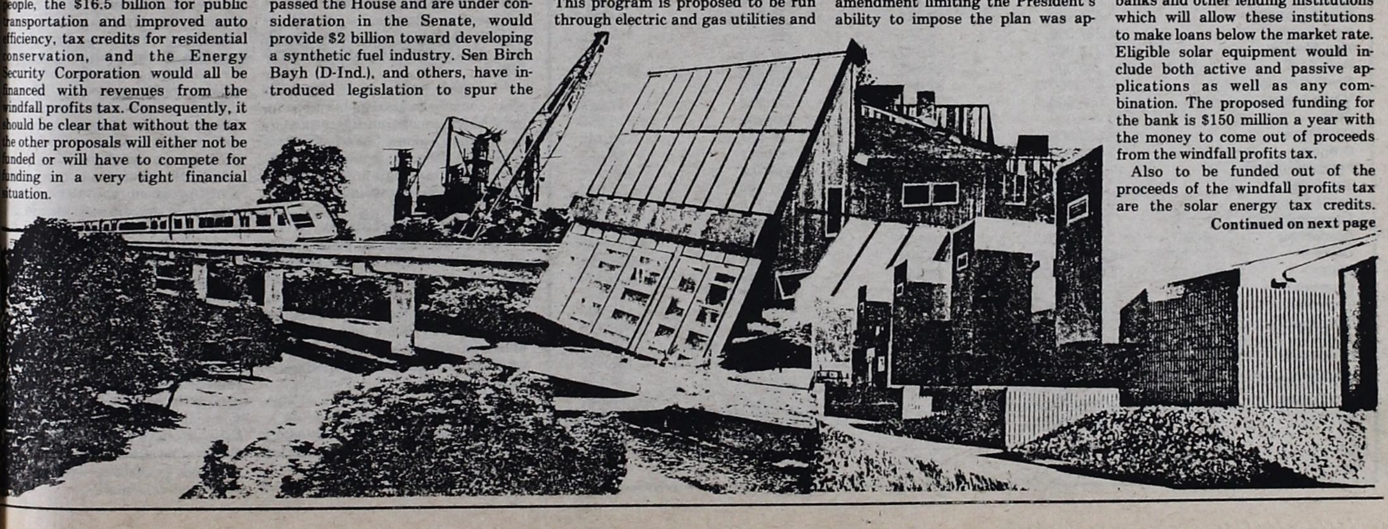
Solar Energy

The solar energy initiatives proposed by the President come in two parts: the establishment of a solar bank and new tax credits for solar energy, which is very broadly defined.

The solar bank proposal, like many of the President's initiatives, was anticipated by Congress and has been under consideration for sometime. All of the bank proposals are aimed at subsidizing loans made through normal financial channels. The solar bank would pay up front subsidies to banks and other lending institutions which will allow these institutions to make loans below the market rate. Eligible solar equipment would include both active and passive applications as well as any combination. The proposed funding for the bank is $150 million a year with the money to come out of proceeds from the windfall profits tax.

Also to be funded out of the proceeds of the windfall profits tax are the solar energy tax credits.

Continued on next page



COMMENTARY

A Challenge to All Counties

President Carter issued a challenge to county officials in Kansas City, that we must take immediate action to build up a strong national energy program. NACo President Francis Francois wrote to all county officials in last week's *County News*, urging them to push the Senate to pass windfall profits tax legislation—the key to financing many of the key elements in the President's energy proposals.

Many county governments have already acted by establishing citizen groups, energy coordinators or energy management offices. Conservation is a major source of supply which can be found in the efficient management of county buildings, vehicle fleets, energy conscious procurement, and other operations. We can be proud that for many years county governments have led the way in seeking better ways to utilize energy.

County officials are uniquely qualified to provide leadership within their communities to urge residential, commercial and industrial conservation. Beyond the moral and political persuasion which we exercise, many counties administer building codes and some have adopted solar programs which can result in reduced use of precious fossil fuels. We need to keep working in all of these areas.

This fall NACo and its research corporation will conduct four seminars across the country on "nuts and bolts" actions which county governments can take to meet this challenge. These conferences will be designed for county officials who want to act now, and who want to have the latest information on specific conservation and production programs they can install. Many of these programs are already under way in a number of counties.

Meeting the energy crisis and achieving economic independence for the United States will require implementation of thousands of county and local decisions and a real partnership among all segments of society. As political leaders for 98 percent of Americans, we can play a major role in getting the job done.

—Bernard F. Hillenbrand
NACo Executive Director

STATE ENFORCEMENT ALLOCATIONS (Building Temperatures)

State/ Territory	Population (1978)*	25% Equal Allocation to All States	75% Based on Population (States & Territories)	Total State/ Territory Allocation
Alabama	3,742,000	$32,843	$84,841	$117,684
Alaska	403,000	32,843	9,137	41,980
Arizona	2,354,000	32,843	53,371	86,214
Arkansas	2,186,000	32,843	49,562	82,405
California	22,294,000	32,843	505,465	538,308
Colorado	2,670,000	32,843	60,536	93,379
Connecticut	3,099,000	32,843	70,263	103,106
Delaware	583,000	32,843	13,218	46.061
District of Columbia	674,000	32,843	15,281	48,124
Florida	8,594,000	32,843	194,849	227,692
Georgia	5,084,000	32,843	115,268	148,111
Hawaii	897,000	32,843	20,337	53,180
Idaho	878,000	32,843	19,907	52,750
Illinois	11,243,000	32,843	254,909	287,752
Indiana	5,374,000	32,843	121,843	154,686
Iowa	2,896,000	32,843	65,660	98,503
Kansas	2,348,000	32,843	53,235	86,078
Kentucky	3,498,000	32,843	79,309	112,152
Louisiana	3,966,000	32,843	89,920	122,763
Maine	1,091,000	32,843	24,736	57,579
Maryland	4,143,000	32,843	93,933	126,776
Massachusetts	5,774,000	32,843	130,912	163,755
Michigan	9,189,000	32,843	208,339	241,182
Minnesota	4,008,000	32,843	90,872	123,715
Mississippi	2,404,000	32,843	54,505	87,348
Missouri	4,836,000	32,843	109,645	142,488
Montana	785,000	32,843	17,798	50,641
Nebraska	1,565,000	32,843	35,483	68,326
Nevada	660,000	32,843	14,964	47,807
New Hampshire	871,000	32,843	19,748	52,591
New Jersey	7,327,000	32,843	166,123	198,966
New Mexico	1,212,000	32,843	27,479	60,322
New York	17,748,000	32,843	402,395	435,238
North Carolina	5,577,000	32,843	126,446	159,289
North Dakota	652,000	32,843	14,783	47,626
Ohio	10,749,000	32,843	243,709	276,552
Oklahoma	2,880,000	32,843	65,297	98,140
Oregon	2,444,000	32,843	55,412	88,255
Pennsylvania	11,750,000	32,843	266,404	299,247
Rhode Island	935,000	32,843	21,199	54,042
South Carolina	2,918,000	32,843	66,159	99,002
South Dakota	690,000	32,843	15,644	48,487
Tennessee	4,357,000	32,843	98,785	131,628
Texas	13,014,000	32,843	295,062	327,905
Utah	1,307,000	32,843	29,633	62,476
Vermont	487,000	32,843	11,042	43,885
Virginia	5,148,000	32,843	116,719	149,562
Washington	3,774,000	32,843	85,567	118,410
West Virginia	1,860,000	32,843	42,171	75,014
Wisconsin	4,679,000	32,843	106,085	138,928
Wyoming	424,000	32,843	9,613	42,456
Territories	3,591,400		82,671	82,671
TOTAL	$221,632,400	$1,674,993	$5,024,999	$6,699,992

*Territories—1976; Source: *Bureau of Census*

Energy Regs for Buildings

The July 16 date on which President Carter delivered a major policy address on energy to the nation at NACo's annual conference in Kansas City also marked the beginning of national building temperature restrictions.

Six days prior to his address, the President declared the existence of a "severe energy supply interruption" which triggered the standby energy conservation plan.

The only one of four standby plans to be approved so far by Congress, this conservation measure restricts heating, air conditioning and hot water temperatures in five million nonresidential buildings across the country.

SPECIFIC ELEMENTS

All nonresidential buildings in the nation are covered by the plan, except hospitals, elementary schools, day care centers, health care facilities, and lodging facilities. Other exceptions will include areas where special equipment requires controlled temperatures, areas where certain temperature levels are necessary for the handling and protection of food, finished goods and animal life, physical therapy facilities, and for heating of indoor swimming pools.

Under the program no energy is to be used for cooling buildings lower than 78 degrees, or heating buildings higher than 65 degrees, and no energy is to be used to heat water higher than 105 degrees except where necessary for health codes.

According to the Department of Energy (DOE), of the approximately five million buildings covered by the plan, about 75 percent are equipped with relatively simple heating and cooling systems. For the operators of such buildings, compliance with the regulations will require setting thermostats at appropriate temperatures. It is also permissible to lower the temperature below 78 degrees if it is necessary to lower the dewpoint temperature (a measure of humidity) to 65 degrees.

Some heating, ventilating and air conditioning (HVAC) systems cannot conform to the emergency building temperature regulations by a simple thermostat setting. An example of this is a large building which simultaneously heats and cools rooms. For such systems the regulations provide alternative methods of compliance. Additionally, the regulations provide exemptions for buildings that would use more energy under these regulations than operating at some other level. However, a certified analysis by a licensed professional engineer is required for this alternative.

COMPLIANCE

Building owners and operators must complete and post a "certificate of building compliance" which lists any exemptions claimed and certifies compliance with the program. They must also complete and submit to DOE a "building compliance information form." These forms and instructions will be made widely available from DOE. They will also be mailed directly to the chief elected official in each county. The current schedule for this mailing is Aug. [illegible] to 14.

The Department of Energy has the authority to delegate the responsibility for enforcement of this program to states or other contractors. The department expects to provide $6[illegible] million for the program. (See chart.) The responsibilities of agents of DOE in this program will include distribution of information on the plan and its regulations, distribution of compliance packages, and inspection of buildings for compliance.

Currently indications from states are mixed on whether they will request delegation of authority. Counties should be aware that if a state accepts delegation of authority and redelegates enforcement responsibility it must pass through funds with responsibilities.

Copies of the regulations, compliance packages, and further information is available from the NACo Energy Project.

Carter's New Plan

Continued from page 3

Eligible applications would include active and passive solar systems as well as process heat, wood stoves and an exemption from federal taxes on gasohol. Commercial as well as residential buildings would be eligible with the credit available through 1985.

As noted earlier, Sen. Durkin's solar commercialization bill appears to be moving most quickly, especially since it has become linked with Sen. Jackson's Energy Production Act. Action on these items is not expected until Congress returns in September.

Transportation

One of the largest single elements of the President's energy package was the proposed new expenditures for public transportation and for increasing automobile fuel efficiency. The proposed $16.5 billion expenditure in this area is anticipated to result in savings of 250,000 barrels of oil per day by 1990.

Conclusion

Our discussion of the President's proposals and other legislative proposals, has been far from exhaustive. Nonetheless, it should be clear that there is a spate of activity in the energy area. What remains unclear though is how all of these proposals will be integrated into a coherent structure. As we mentioned, a large portion of the President's program is dependent on passage of the windfall profits tax for funding. On the other hand, most of the congressional initiatives do not rely on proceeds from the windfall profits tax but are annual appropriations measures.

There are additional unresolved problems concerning the windfall profits tax itself. For example, predicting the revenues for any given year is going to be very difficult. Consequently, there is the danger that funds might be either overcommitted or undercommitted in any given year.

As Congress addresses these issues after the August recess, *County News* will provide periodic updates and alerts on breaking issues. Please use the opportunity provided by the recess to contact your congressional delegation and let them know of NACo's positions on these important issues.

Do not hesitate to write or call for additional information.

LANNING REVENUE SHARING STRATEGY—Leaders of various public interest groups met last week to map t the revenue sharing campaign in Congress. From left, are NACo President Francis B. Francois, Prince George's unty, Md.; NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand; and John J. Gunther, executive director of the U.S. nference of Mayors.

Senate Approves Funding for EPA

The Senate has approved appropriations for the programs of the Environmental Protection Agency for fiscal '80 which closely parallel earlier House action. A conference committee was expected to resolve minor differences as *County News* went to press.

The Senate agreed with the House in approving $3.4 billion for EPA's wastewater construction grants program. Unlike the House, however, the Senate Appropriation's report held open the door for additional funds in fiscal '80 under a later supplemental which would support a program being considered by the Senate Environment and Public Works Committee and the House Public Works Committee, as an amendment to the Clean Water Act of 1977.

Under the two-tier approach, states and local governments which were able to spend beyond their regular allotment of construction grant funds would be awarded an additional amount. The purpose of this approach is to provide an incentive for committing federal funds in a timely manner and to work towards eliminating the large unobligated balance for the construction grants program. It was the unobligated balance which was given as the primary reason for congressional action reducing the President's $3.8 billion request to $3.4 billion.

The Senate also approved the full $40 million requested by the Administration for the Section 208 water quality management program, thus restoring $10 million eliminated earlier by the House. The 208 programs will provide assistance to water quality management agencies designated by 208 plans, many of which will be counties and most of which will be general purpose local governments. Financial assistance will be used for planning to aid implementation of programs to control non-point source water pollution, such as agricultural run-off, urban storm water run-off, groundwater protection, and planning to identify more cost effective alternatives to advanced sewage treatment.

In a related development, the Senate Appropriations subcommittee on Agriculture restored $75 million requested by the President for the rural clean water program, cut earlier by the House Appropriations subcommittee on Agriculture.

No additional funds were provided for the Section 175 local clean air program for fiscal '80. Last year the Congress approved $50 million for Section 175 most of which has not been spent. The Administration's request for the Section 105 clean air management and enforcement program was restored to $85 million. Many county air pollution enforcement efforts receive assistance under this program.

The Senate agreed with House action in reducing the Administration's request of $13.8 million for resource recovery assistance to $10 million.

State Aid Possible for Urban Parks

t least eight states plan to add te funding to federal money when new Urban Park and Recreation covery Program gets going. Three these states already have slative authority and funds to do and in five, legislation thorizing or appropriating) is ding.

he federal program will provide percent grants to local governnts for rehabilitating urban parks, t the federal government will tch state contributions dollar for lar up to 15 percent state share. ximum state participation would refore eliminate city or county ts.

he Urban Park and Recreation covery Program (UPRRP) was horized in late 1978. A list of igible" jurisdictions was blished in March, but other sdictions in Standard Metropoli- Statistical Areas (SMSAs) apply for a discretionary d. Appropriations for the gram are still pending in Conss.

he National Committee for Urban creation, of which NACo is a mber, surveyed most of the states h significant urban populations. nnecticut and the District of umbia have been omitted, but a cussion of other responding states lows.

lorida has legislative authority to contribute state funds to local governments for this kind of recreation project, but no decision has been made as to whether it will be used.

Hawaii has an existing grants program for developing and refurbishing recreation facilities, but funds are not available specifically for the UPRR program.

Illinois' participation will be limited to technical assistance to local government in most cases. However, the legislature may appropriate funds for individual projects, and has done so for Chicago.

Indiana does not currently have a state funding program, although legislative authority exists. No decision has been made on UPRR program participation.

Kentucky's prospects for participation are dim. Authority exists but appropriations for cost-sharing in local recreation projects have never materialized.

Louisiana does have legislative authority to provide funds for local governments, but does not anticipate doing so.

Maryland plans to help Baltimore City—the only jurisdiction on the program's target list—with 15 percent matching funds.

Massachusetts' Urban Self-Help bond issue program could be expanded to grant authority for state participation. Legislation is pending.

Michigan's pending State Conservation and Recreation Fund (from unclaimed beverage container deposits) could be a source of state funds for the UPRRP. No funds exist at present.

Minnesota already has a fund for recreation development grants to local government which can be used in the new federal program.

Missouri has legislative authority but has made no decision on state participation in UPRRP.

New Jersey has $100 million in Green Acres bonds reserved for urban areas, and intends to contribute to all UPRR projects.

New York has already appropriated money for the program from unobligated recreation bond issue funds.

North Carolina does not plan to participate, since localities there are felt to be able to provide the full 30 percent local match.

Ohio may participate if the legislature approves funds included in the state capital improvements package.

Oklahoma will not participate.

Oregon has authority, but no funds budgeted in the 1979-81 period.

Pennsylvania has just ended a 14-year recreation assistance program to local governments and will probably not be able to participate in the UPRRP.

Tennessee will provide technical assistance only, although authority exists to provide funding.

Texas will need passage of a proposed bill to obtain authority.

Virginia has funding authority, but no money is available.

Washington has bond issues pending before the legislature, part of which would be to assist localities in the UPRRP.

For more information on the participation of the states in the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Program, the existing targeting of federal Land and Water Conservation Fund grants by the states to urban areas, or on the activities of the National Committee for Urban Recreation, contact Sydney Howe, Urban Environment Foundation, 1302 18th Street, Suite 301, Washington, D.C. 20036; 202/466-6040.

For the most current information on state legislation, check with your state association of counties.

Report on Hospices

he General Accounting Office AO) has recently released a report hospices in this country.

Hospices are facilities that serve ple with terminal illnesses. Acding to the report, most patients e cancer although "a few" ients had kidney disease or heart ease.

he study was prepared by the O, which is the investigative of- of the Congress, for Sens. aham Ribicoff (D-Conn.), Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.), and Robert J. le (R-Kan.).

he study says that there are 59 pices now operating in this coun- Another 73 are in the planning ge.

ost operating hospices are ted on the east and west coasts. rty-seven percent are in Califor-

All but four of the hospices were non-profit organizations.

Twenty-four were part of a hospital, but 27 were resource and referral agencies with no in-patient facilities.

Only 50 percent of the hospices provided 24-hour nursing care seven days a week.

Funding for hospice services came primarily from Medicare, commercial insurance, self-paying patients, and special grants. Medicaid provided very little funding for these institutions.

Start-up capital ranged from $998,000 for a totally new building to $38,000 for a non-facility based hospice.

The report is entitled "Hospice Care—A Growing Concept in the United States," Report #HRD-79-50. Copies may be obtained from the GAO, Box 6015, Gaithersburg, Md. 20762.

Fiscal '80 CETA Appropriations

(in millions)

Title	Fiscal '79	President's Budget	House	Senate	Conference
II A,B,C,	$1,914	$2,054	$2,054	$2,054	$2,054
II D	2,517	2,167(adjusted)	1,485	1,485	1,485
III	372	326	546	546	546
IV	1,750	1,756	1,692	1,956	1,850
VI	3,475	2,190	1,815	1,627	1,627
VII	75(reprogrammed from II D)	325	325	125	325
VIII	217	166	234	267	250

Title VI (in PSE jobs slots)

	1979	President	House	Senate	Conference
Begin Year	458,000	358,000	300,000	270,000	270,000
End Year	358,000	200,000	200,000	200,000	200,000
Average	382,000	279,000	250,000	235,000	235,000

(in millions)

	1979	President	House	Senate	Conference
Job Corps	$296.000	$415.700	$415.700	$415.700	$415.700
Summer	740.200	411.092	608.567	608.567	608.567
YIEPP	107.100	0	0	0	0
YCCIP	107.100	134.008	134.008	134.008	134.008
YETP	499.796	797.974	533.255	797.974	692.086
YACC	216.900	166.469	233.713	267.000	250.357

NACo SEEKS MORATORIUM

Why Fight the Transit Mobility Regs

Recently, NACo joined with the American Public Transit Association in court action that seeks to place a moratorium on federal regulations designed to provide barrier-free transportation to handicapped persons across the country.

The new rules, which took effect July 2, grew out of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 which declares that handicapped persons "shall not be excluded from participation in ... any program or activity receiving federal financial assistance."

Among other things, the new regulations require that all buses purchased with federal matching funds be equipped with wheelchair lifts and that subway and light rail stations be modified to accommodate persons with handicaps. Time to make these adjustments varies from 18 months to three years depending on the specific requirement.

NACo's argument with the regulations is this: by dictating a single response to the problem of mobility for the handicapped, the federal government has imposed a cost burden on all local governments without necessarily ensuring that the job will be done any better. Additionally, the federal government, by implementing these regulations, is once again usurping the authority and responsibility of local elected officials to respond to their local citizens.

NACo's Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand calls it "a case of being sensitive without being sensible."

NACo's argument *is not* with the right of handicapped people to have access to transportation. There is no question that the country's estimated 36 million disabled citizens need help getting to schools, jobs, doctor's offices, food stores, etc. NACo has consistently supported the mobility requirement of handicapped persons who cannot use public transportation

Analysis

and has worked for years to secure money for transit programs which allow local governments to purchase equipment specifically tailored to the needs of handicapped people in their area.

NACo's argument *is* with the Departments of Health, Education and Welfare and Transportation who we feel have not set forth the best possible course in helping handicapped people increase their mobility. Our analysis shows three main problems with the new regulations:

- The mobility of those handicapped people who cannot already use public transit will not be improved;
- Much of the technology required to adequately implement the regulations does not presently exist;
- There are many other alternatives to spending billions of scarce local and federal public transportation resources to implement the regulations.

Let's look at each of these disadvantages more fully:

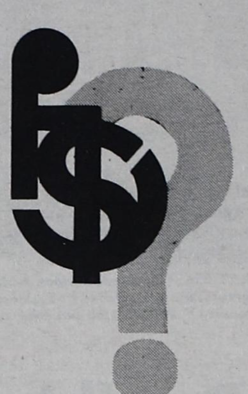
WHO WILL BE SERVED?

The benefits of completely implementing the Section 504 transportation regulations are difficult to forecast. However, all of the available evidence indicates that **the regulations will not improve the mobility of those handicapped people who cannot already use public transit.** The Urban Mass Transportation Administration's own National Survey of Transportation Handicapped People published last July indicates the following data which bear directly on the issue of benefits:

- Of the 13 million handicapped persons nationwide, approximately 7.4 million are considered "transportation handicapped." Of that number, only 4.9 million reside in areas served by transit (about 40 percent of all handicapped).
- Eighty-one percent of all transportation handicapped persons already can use existing public transit facilities with varying degrees of difficulty. Only 19 percent of all transportation handicapped persons cannot use transit today.
- Only 5.5 percent of all transportation handicapped people are wheelchair users.
- Only 9.2 percent of all transportation handicapped people reside in areas served by rail transit systems, although retrofitting these systems entails over 90 percent of the total cost to implement the Section 504 regulations.

The survey found that only 3 percent of the transportation handicapped (147,000 individuals nationwide) would have their mobility barriers removed by making fixed-route systems accessible. In addition, for every transportation handicapped person who currently does not use transit, but can and will under the new regulations, there are 24 who will still be unable to because of barriers outside the systems which will not be removed.

The inability to get to and from transit stops, the inability to wait outdoors, and the inability to travel alone or in crowds were all cited as mobility barriers by transportation handicapped people more often than the inability to get on or off vehicles.



UNTRIED TECHNOLOGY

NACo is concerned that **much of the technology required to adequately implement the regulation does not presently exist.**

Wheelchair lift technology for buses is at best of unproven safety, reliability, maintainability and effectiveness. Retrofit wheelchair lifts required for light and commuter rail vehicles are still on the drawing boards. In fact, Congress has mandated an UMTA study to determine whether such technology is feasible, although results will not be available in the near future. Transbus, which was to be a cornerstone of DOT's requirement for bus accessibility, has not been put into commercial production. So far no bids have been received from either foreign or domestic manufacturers to produce the first transbus order.

OTHER ALTERNATIVES

NACo believes that **there are many other alternatives to spending billions of scarce local and federal public transportation** resources to implement the Section 504 regulations. For example, specialized services already exist in many counties and existing UMTA regulations already require such services. These later regulations, issued in 1976, specifically encourage "special planning and tailoring of appropriate services" to meet the special needs of wheelchair-bound and semi-ambulatory persons.

The majority of implementation costs and technological installations under the 504 regulations are not required to make public transit accessible to most handicapped persons. The largest proportion of total costs are required to accommodate a relatively small segment of the handicapped population—the same segment which existing UMTA regulations suggest can be served more effectively and economically through special service.

The regulations, however, will not permit specialized services to substitute for full accessibility in bus systems, even where they can be shown to offer greater mobility benefits at lower cost.

In this regard, according to a General Accounting Office (GAO) report and other independent analyses, between $500 million and $1 billion is spent annually by federal agencies outside of DOT to support specialized transportation services for elderly and handicapped persons. The effective coordination of such existing resources could, in many communities, provide for more comprehensive service for those handicapped persons who cannot use conventional public transit than the retrofitting called for by DOT.

SUPPORT FOR THE HANDICAPPED

NACO has consistently supported the mobility requirements of handicapped persons who cannot use public transportation systems. Last year, for example, NACo worked with the Congress and the Administration to produce the new small urban and rural public transit program. The new transit program is aimed at creating public transit in rural areas and provides an incentive to local governments to use these funds in coordination with other social service funding sources such as Health, Education and Welfare (HEW), Action and the Older Americans Act.

In addition, NACO has consistently advocated the rights of disabled people in other areas affecting their ability to function as participating citizens:

- NACo has endorsed implementation of P.L. 94-142, the Education for All Handicapped Children Act.
- NACo's current policy on Equal Employment Opportunity specifically advocates "removal of artificial barriers ... which have no relation to standards of performance and increased opportunities for people with "physical or other handicaps."
- NACo's current human services policy advocates comprehensive community-based services for disabled people and adequate funding for individuals and program support.
- NACo has lobbied over the past months for improved food stamp benefits for the disabled and elderly.
- NACo continues to push for inclusion in welfare reform legislation of provision of restoration of the $30 million program for disabled children in the SSI program called the (Mikva Amendment).

MESSAGE FROM NACo PRESIDENT

Commitment to Handicapped Strong

To all County Officials;

Last week, NACo joined with the American Public Transit Association and a group of transit operators in court action seeking to place a moratorium on new federal regulations designed to provide barrier-free transportation to handicapped persons. The details of the legal action are contained in this issue of *County News.*

In taking this action, your Executive Committee is following the policy given to us by the NACo membership at the Kansas City conference, where a resolution was adopted urging NACo to do whatever possible to avoid having the regulations take effect. We believe that joining the litigation is the best way to carry out our policy.

While we have taken action seeking to prevent these regulations from going into effect, I want to make clear that in no manner does this step indicate NACo has withdrawn from its adopted policies supporting full access for the handicapped, in transportation and elsewhere.

We all recognize there are great needs which must be addressed where our handicapped citizens are involved, and we remain committed to solving them. But the regulations in question are simply a step in the wrong direction, costing immense amounts of money, and in the end responding very poorly to the problem of increasing the mobility of handicapped persons.

Your NACo officers hope the legal action will ultimately succeed. In the meantime, we know all counties will continue working to truly solve the handicapped mobility problem.

RESOLUTION ON HANDICAPPED TRANSPORTATION REGULATIONS

Whereas, the U.S. Department of Transportation promulgated regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973 on May 31, 1979; and

Whereas, these regulations are based on guidelines issued by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare on Jan. 13, 1979; and

Whereas, Section 504 requires that no person, by reason of handicap, shall be denied the benefits of a federal program; and

Whereas, the National Association of Counties has consistently supported the mobility requirements of handicapped persons who cannot use public transportation; and

Whereas, the National Association of Counties has recognized the need to make a commitment to improve and expand the range of services offered to provide mobility to handicapped persons; and

Whereas, the regulations require as of July 2, 1979, among other things, that existing buses and rail (subways) be retrofitted for handicapped accessibility; therefore, be it

RESOLVED, that the National Association of Counties join with other interested public interest groups to urge the following:

- A moratorium on the implementation of the Section 504 regulations pending the outcome of the American Public Transit Association's (APTA) legal challenge to the regulations
- That NACo coordinate and consolidate the concerns of other interested public interest groups and organizations for NACo to enter into a unified public interest position to make changes in the regulation, including the option of legal intervention and proceedings
- The National Association of Counties continue to work with the federal government for flexibility to implement locally developed and effective transportation solutions to the handicapped mobility issue.

Francis B Francois

Other Aspects of Litigation

Continued from page 1

A new important element in the case is designation of Portland (Ore.) Mayor Neil Goldschmidt to replace Brock Adams as Secretary of Transportation. Goldschmidt is noted for his expertise in public transportation, having used mass transit as a key to the growth of the area. Since 1976 Portland has operated a nationally recognized transportation system for the elderly and handicapped.

During DOT's rulemaking process for the handicapped regulations, Portland's Tri-County Metropolitan Transportation District filed substantial comments expressing reservations about the impact of the now-challenged regulations.

Also subject to question will be DOT's rationale for issuing the regulations July 2—the absolute minimum time allowed by law. According to Washington sources, DOT "jumped the gun" on the minimum 30-day period by announcing even before the July date that "UMTA (Urban Mass Transportation Administration) intends to limit its consideration of bus grants to those that provide for accessible buses."

Every time the words "welfare" and "social services" are mentioned there's an inevitable cry from taxpayers who often believe such programs are a waste of their hard-earned tax dollars. In stark contrast to that belief is a real concern and need to help poor people, the elderly, children and disabled become independent and self-sustaining individuals.

This conflict places county officials in a "Catch-22" situation. For no matter what the beliefs of taxpayers concerning the value of welfare and social services programs, there are real human needs to be met daily in every community in America. And the solutions to these human needs don't come easily—or inexpensively.

So NACo has created a special team—with special expertise—to help county officials successfully deal with the grassroots problems linked with establishing effective and meaningful welfare and social services programs. The team operates to assist counties with critical problems and to act as the representative voice of counties to ensure that Congress and the federal government understand clearly the important role counties play in helping people at the local level.

NACo's initiatives at the federal level are renowned for their innovativeness, cost-savings, and responsiveness to human needs. For example, right now NACo is supporting a $5.7 billion welfare measure to help counties five ways by increasing matching federal funds, providing 400,000 jobs for welfare recipients, simplifying existing welfare programs, setting federal and minimum benefits at 65 percent of the poverty level, and establishing standard deductions for earnings of employed AFDC recipients.

But that's not all. In the area of aging NACo is working with five hand-picked counties to determine the long-term needs of aging Americans. And this is only one of dozens of such programs designed to help you—the county official—with the increasing aging populations in your communities.

In addition, NACo is at the forefront of leadership in simplifying the nation's food stamp program (it *was* the driving force behind food stamp reform in 1977), and is now involved in a massive effort to persuade Congress to increase spending for the Title XX Social Services program from $2.5 billion to $3.1 billion.

All this ... and more ... is why the National Association of Counties is your best bet for continued federal funding for local welfare and social services programs. We help you determine *your* needs, push hard for support from the federal government, and then remain watchful to insure you get every penny due.

That's why thousands of county officials from Maine to California know that NACo is their only choice when it comes to dealing with the federal government. That's why they belong to NACo—and support us from the local level on a strong daily basis.

Now is the time for your county to help NACo win continuing support for improved welfare and social services programs. You can make a commitment for your county by joining NACo today.

Why NACo Cares About County Welfare & Social Services!

Special Report 11 NACo WELFARE AND SOCIAL SERVICES TEAM

The subject of welfare reform is like the story line for the TV soaps. It has its ups and its downs but it never ends.

We at NACo are experts in welfare reform and we should be.

Welfare is the greatest single expenditure for America's counties. Right now county officials are paying out over $8 billion a year in property tax money toward welfare costs. That's local money, exclusive of federal funds.

Ask the county officials who know us. They'll testify that we've preached the doctrine of fiscal relief for counties in Washington with the circuit-riding fervor of true believers. Moreover, this Congress could act to get the fiscal relief process started.

When you talk about welfare, you talk people. There are about 11 million Americans on welfare now. But today we want to talk about other people—NACo's welfare and social services team, specialists you should get to know.

Ron Gibbs, NACo associate director, heads the team. Pat Johnson is our welfare consultant. Mary Brugger Murphy is aging project director, and Phil Jones serves as aging project research associate.

Frank Jungas, Cottonwood County (Minn.), commissioner, heads the steering committee. Others of you have served on the 1976 welfare task force or will assist on the new task force currently being organized.

The NACo Platform spells out your view: Someday a new welfare system has got to come, replacing the current crazy-quilt of overlapping programs that counties struggle to deliver. Total reform means changes in unemployment insurance, Social Security, Medicaid, tax credits, and fiscal relief. It also means greatly improved cash assistance and jobs for able-bodied welfare recipients.

In 1977 NACo was pivotal in putting together a welfare reform package that was good. We talked to the President-elect in Georgia. Later we worked closely with his White House staff. The Administration's bill bore the NACo imprint. Sadly, Congress wasn't in the mood to pass it.

Springboard for Change

Today our welfare and social services team is working to get through a welfare measure that bears a budget-conscious $5.7 billion dollar price tag.

But this legislation now in the House is a springboard for change because it includes concepts that can lead to comprhensive reform. Here are the key ones, including the beginning of fiscal relief:

- Increase federal matching funds for welfare programs;
- Provide jobs for 400,000 welfare recipients;
- Simplify and coordinate existing welfare programs;
- Set a federal and minimum benefit at 65 percent of the poverty level;
- Establish standard deductions for earnings of employed AFDC recipients;

The welfare and social services team also communicates directly with you in a variety of ways to keep you abreast of new developments in program and regulations.

The Aging Project

What is called the "graying of America"—the dramatic increase in the number of Americans 65 and older—is a political and budget priority for counties who provide so many services to this age group. We'll talk here about just one current project of the team.

To help county officials plan ahead accurately, the team, supported by a grant from Administration on Aging, has been working with five carefully chosen counties. They are rural and urban and reflect a range of populations. The goal of this long-range study, dealing with 10 service areas, is to forecast how the older population will shift within counties in the next 20 years and where and what services for older residents will be critical.

12 Ways NACo Helps You

NACo's Welfare and Social Services Team takes its lead from the Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee, chaired by Frank Jungas, commissioner, Cottonwood County, Minn. The steering committee, made up of county officials from all parts of the country, determines legislative policy which is then reviewed by the NACo Board of Directors and voted on by our members at the annual conference.

NACo's 12 Steering Committees are:
Community Development
Criminal Justice and Public Safety
Employment
Environment and Energy
Health and Education
Home Rule and Regional Affairs
Labor Management Relations
Land Use
Public Lands
Taxation and Finance
Transportation
Welfare and Social Services

Food Stamps

With over 19 million Americans getting $7.1 billion worth of food stamps this year, administering food stamps is big business for the counties. For those counties which have to pay all or a hefty portion of a state's 50 percent match for administrative costs, it's a financial headache, too.

In 1977 the NACo team lobbied successfully for a sweeping reform of the Food Stamp Act. The changes included eliminating purchase requirements in favor of a cash bonus, replacing a standard deduction for itemized deductions thus simplifying administration, and setting eligibility for food stamps at the poverty line for a family of four.

The team now is working with Congress to iron out other problems. It also has pushed to lift the ceiling on the food stamp authorization and with some success at a time when economy is king.

Social Services and More

The NACo welfare and social services team is attempting to persuade Congress to increase spending for the Title XX social services program to $3.1 billion from $2.5 billion.

The House agreed last year but the Senate didn't, so in 1979 the team is trying to get adequate funds for the counties. The three programs that take the bulk of funds are in-home support for the elderly and disabled; child protection, and day care that permits parents to get job training or work.

Amendments sought by NACo also would involve counties more directly in state planning.

The team also is responsible for the child welfare bill with its emphasis on foster care and adoption. NACo wants this act fully funded at $266 million instead of the current $57 million dollar level.

It is further concerned with county involvement with aliens, refugees, and migrants. Twice the team has successfully supported reauthorization of the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Act and is lobbying now for an indefinite extension.

GIVE US A CHANCE TO SOLVE YOUR PROBLEMS!

RETURN THIS COUPON TODAY!

Name____________________ Title____________________

Address______________________________________

____

Telephone______________________________________

Your Welfare and Social Services Problem____________________

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Guidelines Address Youth Problems

wo new sets of guidelines, one h attempts to settle an old con- ersy and the other which seeks broaden youth participation in gram development, have been d for comment by the Office of nile Justice and Delinquency ention (OJJDP).

nder the announced guidelines, JDP can monitor any secure ic or private facility used to in juvenile criminal or status of- ers and any facility, whether or t is secure, which detains adults. is the agency's fourth attempt efine exactly which facilities are monitored to ensure that status offenders are not being detained and that children are separated from adults in correctional facilities.

The published notice appeared in the June 27 *Federal Register* and included a summary of responses to the round of guidelines published in March. At that time OJJDP sought to limit the placement of many offenders to small, community-based facilities. This effort drew significant opposition and has been dropped in the latest guidelines. However, the definition of secure and non-secure facilities, which also drew substantial opposition, has been retained.

Comments on the revised guidelines are being solicited until Aug. 15. Copies of the guidelines, including past proposals, are available from Rod O'Connor, Juvenile Justice Project Director at NACoR, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/785-9577.

YOUTH ADVOCACY

A new program for youth advocacy was announced by OJJDP in the June 15 *Federal Register.* The goal of the program, according to the announcement, is "... challenging policies and practices of youth serving institutions that systematically exclude youth from meaningful participation in programs that supposedly exist for them, and as a consequence provide services which are not responsive to the real needs of youth."

THE GRANT PROGRAM is designed to monitor and to change policies of institutions and agencies serving youth, including social service agencies and education agencies. Other efforts could include developing public support for youth services and the rights of youth, reallocating priorities and providing funds for improving youth services, and establishing accountability mechanisms for such agencies. Individual case advocacy will be allowed under the initiative only when it has a class action effect.

Following a 60-day comment period to prepare applications. Grants up to $200,000 for local and $300,000 for statewide projects will be considered. Awards will be made next spring.

To submit comments or obtain further information, contact: Bettina Wallach, OJJDP, 633 Indiana Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20531, 202/724-7765.

ALTIMORE JAIL

Citizens Provide Pretrial Custody

unique effort to divert people jail by placing them in the ody of citizen volunteers is now r way in Baltimore, Md.

ponsored by Offender Aid and oration of Baltimore Inc. (OAR), project is called Third Party ody, and is viewed as an ex- g new commitment for the nteer who actually becomes an rnative to jail for selected rial defendants.

stomarily, the Pretrial Release ncy in Baltimore provides im- iate screening of those arrested hat judges can determine either amount of bail or the feasibility eleasing them on their own gnizance. For defendants con- red "unstable," i.e., no phone, nployment, a shifting address, a nteer provides enough added rvision to convince a judge that defendant will show up for trial will not commit a new offense.

pretrial investigator recom- ds and the judge agrees that R take custody of the defendant. AR interviews the defendant and duces him or her to the volun- at the OAR office, with staff ent. The defendant reports to volunteer twice a week on the e and once each week in person ntil the time of trial. The volun- helps the defendant with his or needs—be they job, schooling, ing, drug, alcohol, or family selling, etc.

e volunteer or staff accompanies defendant to court and reports or her progress to the judge. d reports" have been known to ence the judge in handing out a ence.

this way what starts as a ial alternative to jail becomes a trial or postconviction alter- e, and in some cases, OAR has asked to help supervise the ndant on probation.

AR Baltimore has serviced 82 ndants, 26 of whom were ged with felonies. Of the 82, only have failed to appear for trial. e of OAR's clients failed to live o the terms of their contract; three clients have been incar- ed upon conviction.

e Baltimore Project addresses problem of overcrowding com- to U.S. jails, and therefore will me part the Baltimore Jail oll. The Baltimore jail is under a al court order to reduce its lation from approximately inmates to 900.

ird party custody is also attracting county government interest because of the cost-saving factor. In Baltimore, so far the savings comes to $82,000 (40 days x $25 cost per day per inmate x 82 defendants taken out).

The costs of maintaining such a project also can be low. The Baltimore office has three salaries paid by the city at the jail amounting to $40,000. Three other salaries are paid by CETA amounting to $30,000. Office equipment, phone and rent, etc., account for about $5,000 more.

OAR Baltimore is affiliated with OAR USA, a national organization with headquarters in Charlottesville, Va. and 22 affiliates in eight states. OAR started in Virginia in the late '60s with the idea of involving volunteers in working one on one with jail inmates. Usually, the OAR office trains the volunteer to make weekly visits to jail inmates.

OAR is interested in replicating the Baltimore project and welcomes inquiries at either its Baltimore or national office. Contact persons are Dave Eberhardt and Jim Como, c/o Baltimore OAR, 1110 St. Paul St., Baltimore, Md. 21202, 301/322-0777 or Mary Zoeller c/o OAR/USA, 409 E. High St., Charlottesville, Va. 22901, 804/295-6196.

Alternatives to Detention Are Polled

Counties have expressed a high interest in learning more about alternative ways of dealing with juvenile offenders—other than keeping them in secure detention facilities, according to a recent survey. These alternatives include mediation, conciliation and arbitration.

Of those counties responding, 77 percent wanted to know more about alternative dispositional processes; of these 37 percent had no such programs, 25 percent had some type of alternative program in operation and 37 percent, while they operated alternative programs, wanted to start more.

Sent to nearly 650 counties, the survey was conducted by NACoR's Juvenile Justice Project to solicit the following information:

- What programs or services counties wanted to see administered for status offenders and delinquent youth;
- If the respondent is interested in implementing alternative dispositional processes;
- The name and address of the county office primarily responsible for juvenile justice programs;
- Whether the county has established a committee or agency to coordinate the delivery of services to juveniles;
- Who on the county board is the most interested in juvenile justice issues.

The Juvenile Justice project is sponsored by an LEAA grant for the purpose of providing information to local county officials on ways they can divert juveniles out of the traditional system.

The questionnaire was mailed to 370 counties with a population of 100,000 or more and 10 percent of the remainng smaller counties were sampled. Of the 650 surveys mailed, 221 counties, or 34 percent responded.

Special emphasis was placed on determining what programs and special services for juveniles were desired by counties. Urban counties seemed more interested in home detention, halfway houses, residential facilities and treatment, and 24-hour crisis centers; whereas, group homes, runaway shelters, employment (training and placement), intake and diagnosis programs, and secure detention rank at approximately the same level in both urban and suburban counties.

Rural counties were especially interested in shelter care and secure detention; foster homes were ranked equally by all counties.

Additional information on the juvenile justice survey of counties can be obtained from Choice Richardson at NACo, 202/785-9577.

Caddo Opens Coed Facility

CADDO PARISH, La.—Faced with the task of improving their correctional facilities for women, the governing board of police jurors here made a precedent-setting decision—house them in the same facility as males where space was available.

After two months, the first coed correctional institute in Louisiana seems to be operating smoothly. "The transition went even better than we anticipated and there haven't been any significant problems," said Gene Scroggy, superintendent of the Caddo Parish Correctional Institute.

Until recently, around 30 convicted females as well as those awaiting sentencing were housed in the local jail—a facility ill-equipped to meet the state standards for women prisoners in such areas as educational programs, recreational space and medical services.

Months of study and meetings of the police jurors produced two remedies: remodel the jail or modify the correctional institute to accommodate women. The latter solution seemed the better bet since adjustments to the corrections building would cost about $7,000 compared to the projected millions for the jail renovation.

Scroggy and Owen McDonnel, chairman of the Caddo Parish Board, had the chance to seek expert advice at a five-day jail management training program, sponsored by NACo's research foundation through a grant from the National Institute of Corrections (NIC). There the two county officials were helped by NIC staff in weighing both the pros and cons of coed corrections.

Another perspective was gained when Scroggy, Police Juror President Tom Brown and Parish Administrator Frances Bickman visited a coed prison in Fort Worth, Texas to see first-hand how such a program operates.

The Caddo parish officials also talked with the female offenders housed in the local jail and learned that they favored the idea of moving to the correctional facility because of the expanded services and the emphasis placed on their needs.

"Cooperation was the key to the success of the project," said Scroggy. "Community leaders, parish officials and correctional personnel were all involved."

To learn more about Caddo Parish's coed corrections project, contact Gene Scroggy, superintendent, Route 2, Box 66-E, Keithville, La. 71047 or call 318/925-6261.

For more information about the County and Corrections program contact Nancy Dawson at NACo, 202 / 785-9577.

Diridon Urges Stable Funding for Public Trans

California supervisor Rod Diridon, chairman of NACo's Public Transportation subcommittee and chairman of the Santa Clara County Transportation Agency Board of Supervisors, attended a special White House briefing last week on the President's public transportation plans relating to energy conservation.

Diridon met with top White House staff to discuss the formulation of the President's transit/energy plan which will be sent to Congress this week. The meetings centered on what the nation's counties, particularly urban counties like Santa Clara, need in order to provide mass transportation alternatives to the automobile and citizens' travel needs.

The meetings were a follow-up to the President's major energy policy address July 16 at NACo's annual conference in Kansas City, Mo.

The Administration's proposing a $16.5 billion transportation program over 10 years to be financed out of the windfall profits tax on oil companies. Of this amount, approximately $12 billion will be allocated to capital public transportation programs; with the remainder earmarked to better managing the automobile and improving transportation management programs, such as carpool/vanpool activities, signalization, counterflow traffic lanes and ride-and-park parking lots, etc.

Diridon pointed out the need to establish a stable source of local government transit funding—namely the creation of a Public Transit Trust Fund and questioned the willingness of the Department of Transportation to fund new rail mass transportation start-up costs in selected communities, i.e., the Santa Clara County light rail transit project and other similar systems.

Diridon presented suggestions to DOT officials for reducing the number and cost of federal studies required for receipt of federal transportation money. This issue is of particular concern to all counties who are experiencing massive delays and costs in their attempt to provide increased public transportation services.

A strong plea was made for presidential and DOT intervention in a recent Interstate Commerce Commission decision to allow the abandonment of the Southern Pacific Peninsula commuter line by Jan. 1, 1980. The Southern Pacific commuter abandonment is a precedent setting action not only in Santa Clara County, but also in other rail transit systems throughout the nation.

Diridon

Matter and Measure

STATE MATCHING OF PLANNING AND ADMINISTRATION COSTS

The National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA) an Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) have issued a *Federal Re* notice, proposing to establish policy on state planning and administr costs in carrying out a highway safety program.

Under the Highway Safety Act of 1966, as amended, states are req to match federal contributions to their highway safety programs with own funds. The Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 prohi state from including planning and administration costs with total hig safety expenditures for matching purposes. It requires that plannin administration costs be specifically matched by the states.

The proposed policy would specify the expenditures that will count to a state's planning and administration costs.

Please send comments by Aug. 23 to Chuck Reidbord at NACo. can also furnish copies of the July 16 *Federal Register* notice.

COUNTY ENGINEER OF THE YEAR

During our annual conference in Jackson County, Mo., C.E. "Gene" received NACE's annual engineering management achievement award Hales, engineer for Pottawattamie County (Council Bluffs), Iowa, Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) county road advisor for Re Congratulations to Gene Hales, our county engineer of the year!

—Herb Klossne
NACE Pres

TECHNICAL REFERENCE ON HIGHWAY SAFETY

When researching a highway safety subject don't overlook the reso of the Technical Reference Branch at National Highway Traffic S Administration (NHTSA) headquarters. A technical information c the branch acquires and abstracts documents for computer retrieval 25,000 abstracts of reports from NHTSA and other researchers are o The file can be tapped from computer terminals at each of the NH regional offices or at the technical reference branch. This access an stract search is available to government agencies (federal, state, local cost.

The Technical Reference Branch is continually seeking research docu in all disciplines related to highway safety. Reports that are the res public funding for research, journal articles, or conference proceeding are recent (published in the past 18 months) can be included in the NH collection.

For additional details on using or contributing to the Technical S Branch call or write either your NHTSA Regional Office or: Mrs. W Desmond, Chief, Technical Service Branch (NAD), 400 7th Street, Washington, D.C. 20590, 202/426-2768.

ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED TRANSPORTATION STUDY

A study entitled "Elderly and Handicapped Transportation: Local ernment Approaches" has been released by Public Technology Inc. study examines a wide range of existing innovative local governme proaches to transportation for elderly and handicapped persons.

Some of the transportation systems examined include: Tri-County M politan Transportation District's (Tri-Met) Portland, Ore. area LIFT gram, San Mateo Transit District's (San Trans) Redi-Wheels program Metropolitan Atlanta Rapid Transit Authority's programs.

For a free copy of this study contact: Alinda C. Burke, Public Techno Inc., 1140 Connecticut Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/452-

Refugees Strain County Resources

If federal support is withdrawn, states will be forced to absorb current cash assistance costs.

the last several months world- attention has been focused on plight of the "boat people" who fled homes in Vietnam, Laos Cambodia seeking a new country a new life.

ousands of these refugees each find a safe harbor in the United es. In the last five years the ed States has admitted over 000 Indochinese refugees and r a newly authorized quota of 00 per month, the refugee pop- on in the United States will to over 350,000 within a year.

e first wave of refugees consisted ly of persons seeking political m after the Vietnam War ended. y were civilian workers with t ties to the United States. By large they were educated, had etable skills and possessed some e of fluency in English.

ose refugees arriving now and the next four or five years will be able to acclimate themselves apidly to the American way of This is because the boat refug- are predominantly farmers, rmen, children and elderly people little education and little or no mand of the English language.

hat this means for local govern- s is that they be prepared for a p of persons who are ill-equipped ake an immediate transition this culture and who will require ic assistance for some years.

SCOPE OF THE PROBLEM

nce 1975 the federal government reimbursed states and counties he costs of providing medical social services and cash assistance to refugees under the Indochinese Refugee Assistance Program (IRAP). But the program will expire soon unless reauthorized by Congress. Last year, Sen. Alan Cranston (D-Calif.) and Rep. Fortney Stark (D-Calif.) lead efforts to have the program extended until Sept. 30, 1979.

NACo is concerned about the impact the federal resettlement program will have on county governments if IRAP is discontinued. If the refugee aid program is allowed to expire with large refugee populations, states will be heavily affected by the transfer of these cases to regular statewide programs and at the local level by significant increases in the general relief caseloads.

The refugee population of the states that would be most hurt are: California, 55,786; Texas, 18,238; Pennsylvania, 9,044; Louisiana, 7,965; Washington, 7,282; Virginia, 7,304; Illinois, 7,099; Florida, 6,204; New York, 6,012; and Minnesota, 5,284. Approximately 22 percent of the refugees are now in California, where 80 percent of them receive cash assistance, food stamps, or Medicaid. Seventy-three percent of the current refugee population in Los Angeles County has been aided continuously since their arrival in 1975.

If federal support is withdrawn, states will be forced to absorb current cash assistance costs; in California these amount to $66 million annually. The greater influx of future refugees, coupled with termination of federal assistance will result in disproportionately unfair burdens to local county taxpayers.

RE-MIGRATION

Secondary migration within the United States accounts for the large concentrations of Indochinese refugees in various counties. Southern California has been heavily hit through the remigration process. Of the 14,000 Indochinese welfare recipients in Los Angeles County, one-third of them relocated to Los Angeles County from other states. Alameda County, Calif. receives over 50 percent of its refugees from other states and counties. San Diego and Orange County each contain approximately 15,000 refugees with about 50 percent of them from secondary migration.

An example of re-migration is the Hmong population which settled mainly in Ramsey County, Minn. and Orange County, Calif. The original attempt was to settle the Hmong in rural areas so that their rural and nomadic background would fit more appropriately; however, the Hmong people place great emphasis on tribal and family loyalty, depending on the family and their tribe for their security.

The dispersal of these people destroyed their security system and the result has been their migration and concentration of the Hmong population where their tribal leaders have settled.

For example, the Ramsey County refugee population consists almost entirely of Hmongs. The county's caseload grew by 98 percent in a six-month period, from 182 families to 361. Although the Hmong are industrious, ambitious and have pride in themselves, almost none have found employment because of their lack in the English language and marketable job skills.

According to Jim Edmunds, social service director, Ramsey County has had to hire additional staff to handle the unique social problems of the Hmongs.

WHAT CAN BE DONE

The legislation of the 96th Congress concerning the Indochinese refugees includes two proposed bills. Besides the IRAP extension, there is an Administration bill, the Refugee Act of 1979 (Kennedy/Rodino).

H.R. 2816, introduced by Rep. Peter Rodino (D-Conn.), provides federal assistance for resettlement of all refugees entering the United States for any part or all of the first two years of the refugees' residence.

Another bill concerning the Indochinese refugees was introduced by Rep. G. Danielson (D-Calif.) This bill, H.R. 2334, provides a two-year extension of federal assistance to Indochinese refugees, or until age 18 in the case of unaccompanied minors. Both these bills are still pending in the House.

In the Senate, NACo is presently seeking an amendment to the bill introduced by Sen. Edward Kennedy, S. 643, which would extend the provisions of the IRAP act of 1975 two years.

NACo membership adopted a resolution in Kansas City urging the Congress and the President to enact legislation which would extend the IRAP at 100 percent federal funding for income and medical assistance and social services.

ental Fee Changes Proposed

proposal appearing in the June *deral Register* would allow local nments receiving federal as- nce to charge rent in publicly d buildings against their con- s.

viously, the rules governing l costs applied only to cost of e in privately owned buildings.

e proposed revision to circular "Cost Principles Applicable to ts and Contracts with State and l Government" now reads: ... ere rental rate systems are employed for publicly owned buildings, newly occupied on or after Oct. 1, 1979, rental charges are allowable, provided that the charges are determined on the basis of actual cost (including depreciation based on the useful life of the building, interest paid or accured, operation and maintenance, and other allowable costs.)

"Where these costs are included in rental charges, they may not be charged elsewhere."

Comments on the proposed changes should be submitted in duplicate to the Financial Management Branch, Budget Review Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503. Contact John J. Lordan, 202/395-6823 for more information. All comments must be received by Sept. 1.

Please submit a copy of your comments to the National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, attention Joan Paschal, grants and regulation coordinator.

Job Opportunities

tive Director Region II Planning Com- Jackson County, Mich. Salary minimum Responsible for three county Regional al Planning Agency. Experience in all community planning programs and grant ce for counties. Six years of progressively ble experience required. Resume to: Mr. Sweitzer, Chmm. Region II Personnel tee, 1401 Daniel Rd., Jackson, Mich. 49202. e Sept. 30.

ty Planner, Orleans County, N.Y. Salary $15,000. Requires B.A. in planning, archi- or engineering or master's degree in y, public administration, or similar field years experience in planning. Resume to: oard of Supervisors, Court House, Albion, 411. Closing date: Aug. 20.

Director, Jackson County, Mich. Salary Responsible for managing parks system forming administrative and planning func- Degree and three years administrative ex- Resume to: Personnel Director, Jackson Tower Building, 120 W. Michigan Ave., Mich. 49201. Closing date: Aug. 31.

or of Emergency Dispatch Center, Jackson Mich. Salary $18,000. Responsible for training, scheduling and supervising ent personnel. Degree in criminal justice d field and five years experience. Resume onnel Director, Jackson County Tower 120 W. Michigan Avenue, Jackson, 201. Closing date: Aug. 25.

ng and Evaluation Coordinator, Berrien Mich. Salary $17,722. Responsibilities assist development of county CETA plan, the program's effectiveness and objectives. Degree in public administration, planning or related field and one year experience. Resume to: Personnel Director, Berrien County Courthouse, St. Joseph, Mich. 49085.

Director of Planning, Jefferson County, Pa. Salary $12,500-$14,500. Degree in planning with experience. Responsibilities include administering comprehensive plan, subdivision and zoning ordinances, grant applications. Resume to: Jefferson County Commissioners, Court House, Brookville, Pa. 15825. Immediate opening.

Director of Personnel, Muskegon County, Mich. Salary to $30,030. Responsible for full range of personnel functions including negotiation and administration of 12 collective bargaining agreements. Requires bachelor's degree in personnel administration, public administration or related field and a minimum of five years experience in a progressively responsible personnel management position. A master's degree in a related field may be substituted for one year of experience. Resume to: Muskegon County Personnel Department, 990 Terrace, Muskegon, Mich. 49440.

Director of Hospital and Clinics, San Mateo County, Calif. Salary $2,815 to $3,519 month. Responsible for the overall management of county general hospital and long-term rehabilitation facility and health clinics. Requires six years experience in an accredited hospital or similar health facility, including two years of experience comparable to that of assistant hospital administrator. Master's degree in hospital administration or related field can be substituted for one year of experience. Resume to: San Mateo County, Personnel Department, 590 Hamilton Street, Redwood City, Calif. 94063. Closing date: Aug. 17.

Deputy Inspections Director, Fairfax County, Va. Salary $30,173-$42,456. Assists in administering activities related to the enforcement of building codes. Supervises staff, prepares budget, confers with engineers and contractors. Requires a bachelor's degree in engineering, knowledge of building codes and code administration and four years of related management experience. Write or call for applications: Fairfax County Office of Personnel, 4101 Chain Bridge Road, Fairfax, Va. 22030, 703/691-2591.

Transportation Director, Alachua County, Fla. Salary $21,873-$28,684. Requires a four-year degree with major course work in business administration or equivalent; and four years of progressive administration level responsibility in planning and directing a mass transportation system, and some knowledge of local government desirable. Resume to: Frank R. Spence, County Administrator, Alachua County, P.O. Drawer CC, Gainesville, Fla. 32602. Closing date: Aug. 31.

Director of Public Works, Burke County, N.C. Salary $20,622-$30,316. Responsible for planning and managing activities of county department. Degree in civil engineering and ability to become N.C. registered professional engineer. Resume to County Manager, Burke County, P.O. Box 219, Morganton, N.C. 28655.

Chief Building Inspector, Yolo County, Calif. Salary $20,184-$24,528. Requires training and experience equivalent to six years of journey-level construction trade experience, including two years building inspection experience in a supervisory capacity. Resume to: Yolo County Personnel Service Agency, Courthouse, Room 102, Woodland, Calif. 916/666-8386. Closing date: Sept. 14.

Clerks and Recorders Corner

GRAY PRESIDENT OF NACRC

Calhoun County Clerk-Register Marcus Gray, current president of the Michigan Association of County Clerks, was elected president of the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC), at its annual conference held recently in Kansas City, Mo. He was previously the first vice president of the organization.

Gray was first elected as county clerk in 1974, defeating a 10-year incumbent. He was re-elected in 1968, 1972, and again in 1976.

Gray has also been nominated for the Michigan Association of County Clerks "Clerk of the Year."

Gray succeeds outgoing president Irene Pruitt, county register of deeds from North Carolina's Rockingham County.

Elected along with Gray at NACRC's Annual Conference were—H. Joseph Breidenbach of Walworth County, Wis., first vice president; Oscar Soliz of Nueces County, Texas, second vice president; Elizabeth Stokes of Roanoke County, Va., third vice president; Katie Dixon of Salt Lake County, Utah, secretary-treasurer; and Mary Ellis, register of deeds, Scotts Bluff County, Neb., historian.

Gray appointed Bernice J. Conley of Jackson County, Mo. as parliamentarian, and Ralph Swenson, county recorder, Blue Earth County, Minn., as the NACRC representative to the NACo Board of Directors.

The 1979-1982 NACRC Board of Directors were also elected during the annual meeting. The new directors are: Delia Garcia, Dona Ana County, N.M.; Audrey Carlson, Waukesha County, Wis.; Jean Esplin, Bingham County, Idaho; Grier Gilmore, Moore County, N.C.; Jim Johnstone, San Joaquin County, Calif.; George Rudolph, Du Page County, Ill.; and James C. Watkins, Lake County, Fla.

DIXON CLERK OF THE YEAR

E.D. "Bud" Dixon, Polk County (Fla.) clerk of the circuit court, was selected the 1979 National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC) Clerk of the Year for his outstanding service to his county and country.

Dixon was elected clerk of the circuit court in 1972. Prior to that he served four years as clerk of the criminal court of record. He is also the immediate past president of the Florida Association of Court Clerks.

Currently Dixon serves on the NACRC board of directors. He is chairman of the association's Court Clerk Study Committee and has been working in the area of improving jury management.

NACRC extends sincere wishes of congratulations to a truly outstanding, hard-working, and deserving clerk of the year, Bud Dixon.

FEDERAL ELECTION COMMISSION
REGIONAL SEMINAR PROGRAMS

During 1979 and early 1980, the Federal Election Commission will be holding a series of workshops on the Federal Election Campaign Laws. Each workshop will be held in a different region of the country:

Location	Date
Sacramento, Calif.	Aug. 30
Philadelphia, Pa.	Dec. 3
Austin, Texas	Dec. 10
Winston-Salem, N.C.	Jan. 14

Workshop topics will include an introductory session on the Federal Election Campaign Act, the commission, Presidential elections and public financing. Detailed workshops will be conducted on reporting requirements of candidates and committees and on separate segregated funds established by corporations and labor organizations.

The sessions will not only provide a review of the law and reporting procedures, but also give those in attendance an opportunity to personally meet the chairman, commissioners, and staff of the Federal Election Commission and ask questions of them. Anyone interested in attending may call us directly on our toll free line 800/424-9530 or 202/523-4068 locally to obtain seminar programs or information on election law.

Washington Briefs

Community Development

Community Development—HUD Fiscal '80 Appropriations. A House-Senate conference committee has completed action on the HUD portion of H.R. 4394, the HUD/Independent Agencies appropriations bill for fiscal '80. The committee approved contract authority of $1.14 billion for the Section 8 assisted housing program, estimated to produce 266, 000 units of housing. The committee also deleted language in the House version of the bill altering the mix between construction of new housing versus utilization of existing units. The mix will continue to be set forth in local housing assistance plans. The committee also agreed to a level of $675 million for the urban development action grant program (UDAG), a $275 million increase over fiscal '79. In addition, the committee approved a level of $135 million for the Section 312 housing rehabilitation loan program and $42.5 million for the Section 701 comprehensive planning program.

Economic Development—EDA Reauthorization. The Senate approved S. 914, a four-year extension of the grant and loan programs administered by the Economic Development Administration. The bill provides a total of $3.5 billion in grant funds over four years and over $4 billion in loans, loan guarantees and interest subsidies over the next two years to aid business investment in distressed areas. The bill contains revised eligibility criteria recommended by EDA reducing eligibility from an estimated 85 percent of the nation to approximately 67 percent. The House is expected to take up the EDA extension in September.

Criminal Justice

LEAA. H.R. 2061, Rep. Peter Rodino's bill reauthorizing the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, has not been given a calendar date for floor action in the House. Action may be delayed until after recess. In other action, Senate and House appropriation conferees have approved a budget level of $496 million for the Justice System Improvement Act, less $10 million for the National Institute of Corrections. Further allocation of dollar amounts to each area within LEAA will be considered after the authorization passes the House. County support is needed in requesting from the chairman of the appropriations committees and members of your congressional delegation at least $297 million for the formula grant programs (Part D); only at this level will the new four-part formula be triggered.

Employment

Youth Legislation. It is unlikely that the Congress will act on youth legislation during the first session. Despite the number of bills introduced, the Administration is waiting for the second session of the 96th Congress to make its legislative proposals known for youth legislation.

The Jobs Component of Welfare Reform. It is extremely unlikely that any action on this measure will occur in the House before the end of the first session. Hearings were scheduled on the Senate side but were cancelled and are likely to be rescheduled in September.

Second Budget Resolution for fiscal '80. It is likely that Sen. Lawton Chiles (D-Fla.) and others will attempt to cut funding for CETA as both Houses move to mark up the Second Budget Resolution. Markup in the Senate should be completed as *County News* goes to press. House markup will occur after Labor Day.

Senate Rejects Cut for Revenue Sharing

On a 59-31 vote the Senate voted down an amendment proposed by Sen. William Proxmire (D-Wis.) to cut $684 million out of the 1980 revenue sharing fund.

The amendment, brought directly to the floor after having been ruled out of order as a "legislative" activity of the Senate Appropriations Committee, would have cut the revenue sharing program by about 10 percent. The amendment was offered to H.R. 4394, the HUD/independent Agencies appropriations bill. NACo, working with the other public interest groups, lobbied actively to defeat the cut.

REVENUE SHARING ALERT

The House Budget Committee will convene after the August recess to start on the Second Budget Resolution. The spending levels coming out of the resolution will represent "ceilings" on the various budget categories.

As recent months have indicated, there has been much activity within Congress to tamper with the current general revenue sharing program. Various congressmen have tried to reduce the 1980 entitlement funds, aiming their attacks at the state's share.

Both the House and the Senate have passed appropriations bills with full funding in the GRS program for fiscal '80. NACo asks that each county official do two things.

• Contact members of the House Budget Committee (see list on this page) and urge full funding for the current general revenue sharing programs.

• Contact each of your House and Senate members and urge early hearings on revenue sharing renewal.

The Administration has indicated it will not take a position on GRS renewal until January. This is too late. Please communicate with your congressional delegation as soon as possible.

Environment

EPA Appropriations. The Senate has approved appropriations for fiscal '80 for the Environmental Protection Agency closely paralleling earlier House action. See story on page 5. A House-Senate Conference Committee on EPA appropriations was expected to act as *County News* went to press.

Land Use

Land and Water Conservation Fund Appropriations. The House has cut $159 million from the President's request of $359 million for the state-local portion of the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Senate Appropriations subcommittee on Interior is expected to act after the August recess. County officials should contact their senators and members of the subcommittee to urge restoration to the President's request. This is the basic program for assisting counties and states to acquire and develop new park and recreation facilities.

Agricultural Land Protection. H.R. 2551 is expected to go to the House Agriculture Committee early in September. S. 795 has been heard by the Senate Agriculture subcommittee on soil erosion and environment and is expected to go to the full Senate committee after the House committee acts.

Health

Hospital Cost Containment. Markup of H.R. 2626 in House Commerce health subcommittee expected immediately following the August recess. The bill was reported by Ways and Means with an open rule. Sen. Herman Talmadge's cost containment bill, part of S. 505, the Medicare/Medicaid Reform Act, was ordered reported by Senate Finance and will become part of House bill H.R. 934. S. 570, the Administration bill on the Senate side, voted out of Senate Human Resources in June, is expected to be introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) on the Senate floor, as a substitute to the cost containment portion of H.R. 934.

National Health Insurance. Continued markup in Senate Finance of Sen. Long's, Dole's, et. al., catastrophic health insurance proposals, S. 350, S. 760, etc., expected in September. Hearings in House Commerce health subcommittee on the Kennedy/Waxman bill expected in September.

314(d) Health Incentive Grants Appropriation. An appropriation of $68 million was recommended by the Senate/House conference last week. Final floor action will take place after the August recess.

Health Planning. Senate/House conference on S. 544 scheduled at press time.

Child Health Assurance Programs (CHAPs). House Commerce markup of H.R. 4962 expected in September. This replaces the three bills considered in subcommittee markup, H.R. 2159, 2461, and 4053. S. 1204 was ordered reported by Senate Finance on July 30 and is awaiting floor action.

Rural Health. Hearings on the effectiveness of rural health care clinics have been scheduled for Sept. 12 by Senate Agriculture subcommittee on rural development.

Medicare Amendments. Markup in House Ways and Means of H.R. 3990 and 4000 will occur after the recess. S. 507, also containing changes in Medicare reimbursement, was ordered reported by Senate Finance.

Mental Health Systems Act. House Commerce markup of H.R. 4456 scheduled tentatively for September, with the possibility of additional hearings. Further action in Senate Human Resources on S. 1177 uncertain.

Labor Management

Mine Safety and Health Act and Regulations. Sen. John Melcher (D-Mont.) will introduce legislation strongly supported by NACo which specifically exempts state and local governments from the Mine Safety and Health Amendments of 1977. H.R. 1603 has been referred to the health and safety subcommittee which will hold a hearing on Sept. 26. Conferees on the Labor/HEW appropriations bill July 31 approved an amendment deleting funds for the enforcement of MSHA training standards as they apply to surface operations.

Social Security Deposit Payments. Rep. Robert A. Roe (D-N.J.) has introduced H.R. 1115 which would retain the current quarterly deposit schedule rather than more frequent deposits required for next year. Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) has introduced S. 1598 which modifies the HEW regulations by permitting states to deposit Social Security contributions within 30 days following the calendar month in which covered wages are paid.

Repeal/Reform of the Davis-Bacon Act. H.R. 49, H.R. 53, S. 29 would repeal the Davis-Bacon Act which requires federal and federally assisted contractors to pay employees the wages prevailing in the local area. Prospects for outright repeal are extremely slim. On July 30, the Senate voted 92 to 3 to retain Davis-Bacon Act coverage on $1.4 billion in new military construction and to raise the minimum contract level for coverage from $2,000 to $10,000 on all new federal construction projects. Waiver of Davis-Bacon coverage was strongly opposed by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee, and the Senate action is generally viewed as a major victory for organized labor.

PERISA. A modified version of last year's Public Employee Retirement Income Security Act (PERISA) is expected to be introduced this fall by Reps. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) and John Erlenborn (R-Ill.). While there appears to be strong support in the House Education and Labor Committee for such legislation, PERISA's overall legislative prospects are uncertain. Hearings are tentatively planned for this fall.

National Collective Bargaining. Rep. Frank Thompson (D-N.J.) has again introduced legislation, H.R. 777, extending the provisions of federal labor relations acts to local and state government employers and employees. The House labor/management relations subcommittee is expected to hold hearings during this session, although prospects for enactment are rated slight.

Antitrust. The Senate Judiciary Committee has approved a compromise version of S. 300 that would overrule the U.S. Supreme Court's 1977 *Illinois Brick* decision which restricts the ability of counties and others injured by illegal price-fixing to recover damages in anti-trust suits. House monopolies and commercial law subcommittee is scheduled to markup the legislation after recess.

Equal Employment Opportunity for the Handicapped. S. 446, introduced by Sen. Harrison Williams (D-N.J.), would extend coverage of Title VII of the 1964 Civil Rights Act to include employment discrimination against the handicapped. The measure with several minor amendments was approved by the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee Aug. 1.

Federal Pay Reform. H.R. 4477, introduced (by request) by Rep. Hanley (D-N.Y.) and S. 1340 introduced (by request) by Sen. Ribicoff (D-Conn.) would make several sweeping changes in the systems and procedures used to establish compensation for federal civilian employees. On Aug. 2 the Senate Governmental Affairs Committee held the first of several hearings on the legislation. House hearings before the House compensation and employee benefits subcommittee will begin Sept. 20.

Public Lands

Appropriations. The House h[...] proved the fiscal '80 Interi[...] propriations bill (H.R. 4930[...] that includes the full $108 [...] requested by the Administrati[...] the payments-in-lieu of taxes [...] gram. This amount does not in[...] $7 million needed to fund th[...] tional park, army reserve, and [...] life refuge amendments adde[...] Congress last year. NACo w[...] urging the addition of these [...] when the appropriation bill mo[...] the Senate side in September. C[...] officials should contact membe[...] the Senate subcommittee on In[...] appropriations urging full fundi[...] $115 million for payments-in-li[...] taxes.

Alaska Lands. Sen. Henry [...] son (D-Wash.), chairman of the [...] ate Energy and Natural Reso[...] Committee, has indicated that [...] ate hearings will be scheduled i[...] tember. County officials should [...] tact the committee to reaffirm [...] port for Alaska lands legisl[...] based on the multiple use co[...] reported by the House Interior [...] chant Marine Committees.

RARE II. The House Interior [...] committee on public lands, ch[...] by Rep. John Seiberling (D-O[...] has scheduled a series of con[...] sional visits and meetings during [...] August recess on proposed RARE [...] wilderness areas in Colorado, W[...] ing, Idaho, Washington and Ore[...]

Welfare/Social Services

Welfare Reform. H.R. 4904[...] subcommittee version of the Ad[...] istration's welfare reform cash b[...] being marked up in Ways and Me[...] It includes a provision for opti[...] cash out of AFDC food stamps [...] $150 million in fiscal relef t[...] available Jan. 1, 1981.

Child Welfare/Social Services. H[...] 3434 House floor action expecte[...] *County News* goes to press with [...] lenge to closed rule so that am[...] ment to delete entitlement for [...] welfare Title IV-B can be offered.

IRAP (Indochinese Refuge[...] NACo is lobbying both House [...] Senate for favorable amendmen[...] the Kennedy-Rodino omnibus [...] fugee Act of 1979 to continue [...] percent federal funding of we[...] and health costs of refugees. See s[...] page 11.

House Budget Committee

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