

Community Development Battle Won

by John C. Murphy
Legislative Representative

In the wake of proposals, counter-proposals, and eventual compromise, a House-Senate conference committee early last week approved a major housing and community development bill including a formula distribution of community development funds for urban counties. This provision had been vigorously urged by NACo over the past two and a half years.

The conference committee had been meeting nearly every morning and afternoon for the past four weeks in an effort to resolve approximately 180 differences between the Senate-passed bill (S 3066) and the House-passed bill (HR 15361).

The principal areas of disagreement centered on the distribution of community development funds and the fate of the subsidized housing programs, including Section 235, homeownership program, Section 236 multi-family rental program and the traditional public housing program.

The Senate bill would have distributed funds on the basis of a community's past grants in the model cities, urban renewal, neighborhood development and code enforcement programs. In contrast, the House bill authorized a distribution of funds on the basis of an objective needs formula (population, poverty and overcrowded housing) directly to metropolitan cities (central cities and all other cities over 50,000 in population) and

urban counties (over 200,000 in population, exclusive of the population of metropolitan cities).

In addition, the Senate bill contained a two-year extension of the Section 235 and 236 programs and funds for the construction of new conventional public housing units. The House bill contained a rewrite of the Section 23 leased housing program and would make it the principal vehicle for providing subsidized housing assistance.

Both the Senate and House members held fast to the approaches to housing and community development contained in the respective bills. At one point the differences appeared to loom so large that a motion was offered to adjourn the conference in disagreement.

A compromise offered by Rep. William Moorhead (D-Pennsylvania) finally brought the conferees close to agreement. The Moorhead package proposed that the Senate conferees accept the House provisions relating to community development in exchange for House acceptance of extensions of the 235, 236 and public housing programs.

The conferees finally agreed to accept most of the House provisions relating to community development including a formula distribution of funds, 100 percent project grants and a three-year total authorization

of \$8.35 billion. One issue which caused considerable discussion in the conference revolved around the treatment of model cities for purposes of hold harmless. The Senate approach was to credit the program permanently while the House bill, recognizing that the program was a five-year demonstration program, would allow its inclusion in the hold harmless calculation for only so long as to give a community five action years. The conferees compromised by including model cities for those cities' sixth, seventh and eighth years at 80 percent, 60 percent and 40 percent of their average annual grant.

The conferees also agreed to an extension of the Section 235 for an additional one-and-one-half years and directing HUD to expend approximately \$220 million currently impounded. The Section 236 program was extended for an additional two years with \$75 million authorized. This, combined with \$145 million currently impounded, would allow this program to operate at the same level as the 235 program.

The final agreement also authorizes an additional \$150 million for the construction of new public housing units and directs that 50 percent of the units built must be

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To \$1 Billion More Parks Funding Sought

The National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials (NACPRO) during its Board of Directors meeting recently at the NACo annual conference emphasized the importance of increased funding on the Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965.

In keeping with this policy, on August 2, Ralph Cryder, past president of NACPRO, testified before the Park and Recreation Subcommittee of the Senate Interior and Insular Affairs Committee. He spoke on behalf of NACo and the National Recreation and Park Association.

Six major amendments were supported:

- Increase the total authorization to \$1 billion per year;
- Change the federal grant percentage for eligible state activities to 75 percent;
- Require an opportunity for local participation in preparation of the statewide comprehensive outdoor recreation plan;
- Change the apportionment formula to 20 percent apportioned equally among the states, 70 percent apportioned to each state on the basis of need, and 10 percent made available for research, evaluation, demonstration projects, special purposes and emergency grants;
- Authorize 90 percent grants for areas in the national natural landmarks system administered by the

National Park Service; park and recreation areas serving predominantly low-income residents; areas providing access to coastal waters; projects using less-than-fee acquisitions; facilities for the handicapped, and demonstration projects.

- Eliminate the 7 percent state apportionment maximum and allow

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Congressional Hearings Held Payments-in-lieu Of Taxes Idea Advances

by Jim Evans
Legislative Representative

NACo-sponsored legislation to establish an equitable system for payments-in-lieu of property taxes for federally-owned lands within counties, took an important step last week.

The House Subcommittee on the Environment, chaired by Rep. Mo Udall (D-Ariz.) held hearings to allow congressional sponsors of payments-in-lieu legislation to testify on the merits of various bills introduced in the House.

In opening the hearings, Congressman Udall indicated that his hearing was an important step in getting payments-in-lieu legislation adopted. It now clears the way for field hearings that his committee will be scheduling this fall.

Testifying before the subcommittee were three of the prime supporters of the legislation, Reps. Blatnik, Evans, and Ichord. In addition, the committee considered data presented to Congressman Blatnik by Lloyd Nesseth, Administrator of Itasca County, Minn. Following are excerpts from some of the testimony.

Rep. John A. Blatnik (D-Minn.) — "Through the foresight of many concerned Americans and, to a large extent, the fine work of this Committee, the United States now has a unique system of natural resource lands which the federal government, in the interest of all the citizens, has chosen to preserve and protect. The value of these lands and the benefits to our citizens cannot be over-emphasized; but the presence of these tax-exempt federal lands

and the antiquated system of payments-in-lieu of taxes for these lands, has placed a heavy burden on many counties least able to bear this extra weight.

"These lands are a national resource and the individual counties in which these lands are located should not be required to carry the extra burden of an outdated, turn-of-the-century federal payments system which seriously impairs their ability to provide needed human services within the county.

"It is for this reason that I have introduced, together with 31 colleagues from all regions of the country, a bill to reform the system of payments-in-lieu of taxes.

"Under the provisions of H.R. 12225, each county containing natur-

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By Law Changes Approved At Conference

Major amendments to the NACo bylaws were approved by member counties at the annual NACo business meeting last month in Dade County, Fla.

The amendments had been recommended by NACo's Committee on the future earlier this year and were formally proposed to the NACo membership by the Board of Directors. The amendments were printed in *County News* on May 13.

Essentially, the amendments were a further refinement and clarification of the weighted voting system adopted in 1971.

Several changes were made so that the weighted vote of member counties will now be made within a state delegation and that votes will be announced by a roll call of the states. If a secret ballot is requested it will be done within a state delegation. No changes were made in the formula for determining the number of votes for each member county.

The amendments proposed by the Board of Directors provide for proxy voting by member counties registered at the annual conference. The proxy only can be given to another county from the same state. During the business meeting a further amendment was proposed

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NACIO Plans Coming Year's Activities

The National Association of County Information Officers (NACIO) voted at its annual business meeting last month to direct its primary efforts this year towards the reenactment by Congress of general revenue sharing legislation.

The vote took place in the wake of NACo's announcement at its annual conference in Dade County, Florida to launch a nationwide revenue sharing campaign.

Newly-elected NACIO President Thomas P. J. Barrett, Essex County, New Jersey, emphasized that NACIO members must play a major role in the campaign. County information officers will be asked, Barrett explained, to help county officials prepare articles and visual presentations for national legislators documenting the success of revenue sharing programs in their individual counties.

Other highlights of the NACIO meeting included the presentation of 1974 "Awards of Excellence" to 14 counties and the election of NACIO officers. In addition to the election of Barrett as NACIO president, four new officers were elected: Vice-President — Ivan C. Clare, Jacksonville-Duval County, Florida; NACo Board Member — Clyde Murray, Maricopa County, Arizona; Central Regional Director — Lawrence Gareau, Wayne County, Michigan; Eastern Regional Director — Robert Ryan, Nassau County, New York.



OUTGOING NACIO PRESIDENT and new NACo Board of Director's member Clyde Murray, Maricopa County, Arizona [L.] congratulates the new 1974 NACIO President Thomas P. J. Barrett, Essex County, New Jersey [R.]

The Southern and Western Regional Directors Robert Shepherd, Fulton County, Georgia, and James R. McCain, San Diego, California will continue to serve their two-year terms.

In the coming year, NACIO will sponsor two seminars at universities in the eastern and western

regions. These two-day workshops will offer county information officers an in-depth opportunity to review the latest techniques in the communications field and re-appraise their own information programs.

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Welfare Directors Briefed On Current Problems

The semi-annual meeting of the Ad Hoc Committee of the National Association of County Welfare Directors and the Local Administrators Council of The American Public Welfare Association was held July 31 and August 1 in Washington, D.C.

The group met with representatives of federal agencies to learn of the most recent federal level developments and to discuss problems and areas of concern with the representatives.

Presentations and discussion covered federal and local activities in food stamps, quality control, the Supplemental Security Income program and social services.

Social Services

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has drafted a bill which is expected to compete with HR 3153 — which includes "special revenue sharing". The HEW bill was presented to the group and discussed.

As the bill is revised within HEW and is introduced, it will be explicitly described in *County News*. It provides allotments of the \$2.5 billion maximum social service funds to the states. There are no definitions of services; states will provide what they see as necessary "services". Specific, detailed state plans will not be used — accountability will be covered by independent audits and planning will

depend upon citizen response to program outlines.

The bill requires that at least 50 percent of the state expenditure be used for current public assistance recipients and individuals eligible for services. Beyond that, services are intended to reach the working poor and then to be extended, on a sliding fee scale, even further.

The county welfare directors were all given copies of the legislation and asked to respond to HEW as the bill evolves.

SSI

Since the implementation of the Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program has created so many problems, the information brought by the representatives of the Social Security Administration was refreshingly positive.

Some of the high points were:

- A replacement mechanism for lost and stolen checks is currently being instituted with a turn around time of 3 to 5 days;

- SSI will begin by October 1 to reimburse states (which will reimburse counties) for general assistance paid to SSI-eligibles during the period of time in which eligibility is not confirmed;

- An automatic cost of living increase, similar to the escalator for Social Security benefits, has been approved by Congress though an automatic pass-through was not

approved.

Some remaining problems are being actively worked on: the poor linkage to social service agencies and the dilemma of disability definitions.

On the latter point, Sam Bauer of Cuyahoga County, Ohio, is chairing the subcommittee on disability of the SSI-local directors liaison committee. That committee has been a significant vehicle for change in the SSI program and has set the stage for the cooperative efforts which have begun to take effect.

Food Stamps

Another area of great concern for sometime has been the food stamp program. In final regulations published July 15, major changes were made. Centers for drug addicts and alcoholics are now eligible as "authorized recipients" and stamps are redeemable at the centers; and HUD's "732" projects for the elderly are eligible.

As of July 1975 the option of public assistance withholding must be available in all states.

New restrictions which must be fully implemented between November 1, 1974 and March 1, 1975 include:

- The ineligibility of illegal aliens;

- The ineligibility of participants in illegal strikes and the prohibition of the use of union halls of any striking union as a certification

center;

- A new work registration requirement making it necessary for a recipient, after 30 days of unemployment to take a job outside of his area of expertise; one must accept any job paying at least the minimum wage;

- The ability for a state to use a standard utility rate in certifying applicants;

- The use of fair hearings;
- The removal of the eligibility requirements of relatedness, tax dependency and common living quarters;

- The reduction of the 15-day notice of adverse action to 10 days; and

- Some changes in recipient reporting requirements: 10 days for the individual to report a change, 10 days for the agency to act, and average monthly income of at least \$25 requiring a report.

Other changes in the food stamp program which will affect county agencies in the immediate future include the payment by the federal government of 50 percent of all administrative costs and the issuance of a new procedures manual.

NACWD

Any county welfare directors interested in becoming more active in the National Association of County Welfare Directors are urged to contact the NACo staff liaison, Mary Brugger.

Land Record Reform Urged

A "model system or systems for the recordation of land title information in a manner and form calculated to facilitate and simplify land transfers and mortgage transactions and reduce costs" was endorsed by the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC) during its annual conference in Miami Beach, Florida, July 14 — 17, 1974.

The model system referred to in NACRC's resolution is contained in Senator William Brock's bill, "Real Estate Settlement Procedures Act of 1974" (S. 3164) passed by the Senate on July 24, 1974. Primarily, the act is an attempt at reforming settlement practices, including protecting the right of the consumer to know costs beforehand, and protecting against extraordinarily high settlement costs. Recognizing that reform must start with the basis land title recordation system, the

bill proposes model demonstration systems within local governments to be set up under the Department of Housing and Urban Development's guidance. A House of Representative companion bill HR 9989 sponsored by Congressman Robert Stephens of Georgia is scheduled for a vote this month.

At the recommendation of the NACRC Committee on the Improvement of Land Title Records, chaired by Forsyth County (North Carolina) Register of Deeds Eunice Ayers, delegates to the NACRC conference resolved their support of Senator Brock's bill.

NACo's *American County Platform* has urged "a pilot project of uniform land record keeping," for the past several years, in order to "provide the technical base needed by all interested units of governments."



the Ballot Box by Richard G. Smolka

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

Many states have recently enacted sweeping campaign finance and expenditure laws which apply to all candidates for public office. In some states, disclosure of private financial holdings of elected and/or appointed public officials is also required. Whether or not state law imposes these requirements, many local governments have also drafted legislation on the subject.

Challenges to these laws are now being mounted. Perhaps one of the most fundamental attacks on such a law is being waged in Minnesota by the Socialist Workers Party. That party is seeking an exemption from the law on the grounds that its supporters and contributors, if identified, may become the target of government harassment, discrimination and may be adversely affected in employment opportunity and the exercise of other civil rights.

Thus, the challenge presumes that the government is unfair and that the law will operate to reduce personal freedom, at least for members of that party.

Minnesota law differs from the law in most other states because it permits political parties to keep the names of contributors secret if the state ethics commission finds that disclosure would expose any or all of them to economic reprisals, loss of employment or threat of physical coercion. The law recognizes the effect of private actions but the challenge identifies possible actions by public officials.

Such a provision may well render a similar law totally ineffective in states which have traditional politi-

cal patronage positions because disclosure of a contribution to the opposition party would serve to remove the contributor from a list of possible appointees to such positions. Hence it would expose the contributor to possible "loss of employment."

A challenge to the constitutionality of personal disclosure laws is arising in other states as well. Suits charge violation of personal privacy as well as denial of first amendment freedoms.

In Montgomery County, Maryland, county employees have challenged a local employee disclosure law which includes members of the immediate family. One litigant is the wife of a physician.

A proposed disclosure law in Missouri can be interpreted to require a psychiatrist who is married to a public official to disclose the names of his patients who pay him in excess of a modest amount each year because the patients are the source of his income.

A strong case can be made for campaign reform disclosure of campaign contributors and campaign expenses as well as disclosure by public officials of private holdings which may represent a conflict of interest with official duties. Nevertheless, legislation on this subject must be carefully drawn. Public officials should not be required to surrender either their freedom or their privacy in order to hold public office.

Editor's note: Dr. Smolka will be on vacation for several weeks. His column will next appear September 9.

New Directions

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

New Seal Adopted by County

The commissioners in *Travis County*, Texas have adopted a brand new seal for the county government to replace the present one which has been in existence for ten years.

The new seal depicts the countryside surrounding Austin, sailboats on the Colorado River, and a background of the Austin skyline. In recognition of Bergstrom Air Force Base, an aircraft in flight is also depicted.

Human Rights Commission Established

A human rights commission with power to investigate discrimination charges in employment, housing and credit was established recently by the Board of Supervisors in *Fairfax County*, Virginia.

The eleven-member commission will be able to initiate hearings in all areas of discrimination, including housing, credit and employment. The ordinance is believed to be the most powerful measure in the state. Outlawed in the ordinance is discrimination by race, color, religion, sex, ancestry, national origin, marital status, and age.

One benefit of the new commission, according to a county spokesman, would be to provide citizens with a local remedy that is not going to cost a fortune in legal fees.

Opponents of the measure claimed the commission's power to investigate discrimination without formal complaints was an "invitation to snooping — a vigilante operation."

Government Study Commission Formed

A joint community study on the alternatives of local governmental structures has been initiated by *Pima County*, Arizona and the city of Tucson. The 50-member commission has been charged with studying and evaluating all potential alternatives for improvement in the management of local government structures and systems.

Both the city and county governing bodies have asked that a six-month interim report be submitted detailing those alternatives that have been rejected and those which remain viable for study along with a working program and budget. In no case will the time of the study exceed one year.

Funds for Disadvantaged Received

Westchester County, New York has received federal funds for the creation of summer jobs for disadvantaged county youth.

The jobs will be created primarily under the auspices of local Neighborhood Youth Corps and local municipal departments. All those between the ages of fourteen and twenty-one who meet the family income criteria set by the Neighborhood Youth Corps will be eligible.

Screening will be used to match the skills of the young people to the jobs available. In addition to this program, the county also has a general summer youth program which provides jobs for over 800 youths, regardless of family income.

Codes of Ethics Passed

After eight months of discussion, the *Bergen County*, New Jersey Board of Freeholders has adopted an ethics code. It is believed to be the first county ethics code established in the state.

A five-member Board of Ethics will be appointed by the county assignment judge. This board would administer the code and issue advisory opinions on the conduct of county officials.

The law requires county officials to disclose financial and business relationships, stock holdings, and property. Officials would also have to state publicly when they believe their personal interest is in conflict with their public duties, with violators being removed from their jobs.

Grandparent Helpers Program

A project aimed at not only helping the elderly but also bringing generations together to make life more meaningful is being undertaken in *Montgomery County*, Maryland.

Under the auspices of the County Commission on Aging, the youth, known as Grandparent Helpers, are taking over chores difficult for the elderly such as running errands, reading, and letter writing. An even more important aspect of the program is the close relationships that evolve between the two generations, who frequently are not exposed to each other. The youth are paid \$2.10-an-hour, though the cost to the elderly is only 25 cents an hour.

Alcohol Program Offered

With money from a federal grant, *Nassau County* (N.Y.) Department of Drug and Alcohol Addiction will create a program that is expected to serve 300 male and female patients a year in a four-to-eight week rehabilitation program.

In addition to providing the individual with counseling, group therapy, lecture discussion sessions, and vocational training, services will also be offered to the patient's family.

Before discharging a person from the rehabilitation unit, the staff will make arrangements for transfer to the next phase of rehabilitation, either the department's alcoholism after-care therapy program or Recovery House. The staff will also find sponsorship in Alcoholics Anonymous and encourage membership in an "alumni association."

County Opinion

A Battle Won

Urban counties scored a major victory last week when a House-Senate conference committee accepted a formula distribution of community development block grant funds. The issue of distribution of funds by formula to urban counties as well as metropolitan cities has, over the past two years, been a very high NACo legislative priority.

The conference committee action, in our view, is significant in this respect. It continued a precedent set in three other major federal grant programs — general revenue sharing, manpower reform and law enforcement — that counties must be treated in the same manner as cities when it comes to the serious business of addressing pressing urban problems. The problems of blighted neighborhoods, inadequate housing and community services are not confined to artificial geographical city boundaries, nor are they the sole responsibility of city governments to solve.

With the equity now achieved by urban counties in the distribution of community development funds, a new attack can begin with county government recognized as a major force in the onslaught against urban blight and the enhancement of the quality of urban living.

The conference committee, by adopting our policy recommendation on formula funding for urban counties, can only serve to strengthen NACo as an organization representing all counties.

Our rural counties recognized from the start that the primary thrust and emphasis of the community development bill had to be on the needs of urban areas. Their needs, however, were not forgotten since 20 percent of each year's funds are targeted for rural areas. This, combined with funds available under the Rural Development Act, will go a long way toward improving the quality of life in rural areas.

Need For Solid Waste Funds

NACo continues to be discouraged at the low level of federal funding for solid waste management in fiscal 74 and the Administration's request for fiscal 75.

It is unfortunate that the Administration continues to place such low priority in an area which county officials consider one of the most immediate and significant of the environmental problems facing county government.

Many local governments are in the process of considering resource and energy recovery programs as public pressure builds for greater utilization of resource and energy conservation. Yet, counties need both financial and technological assistance to aid them in testing and implementing the complex technologies that surround resource and energy conservation.

Current studies underway in such diverse places as Tennessee and North Dakota seek to

emulate large, multi-county resource recovery plans, such as those Wisconsin has pioneered. Generating electricity from burning refuse has been successfully done in Lane County, Oregon and St. Louis, Missouri. In Los Angeles County, California, methane gas recovered from a nearby sanitary landfill will meet the natural gas needs of 24,000 people in the Pallas Verdes peninsula. The Nashville-Davidson thermal transfer station heats and cools over 30 buildings in downtown Nashville with trash power!

Experiments such as these demand greater federal priority and assistance. More widespread information exchange and technical advice are needed.

NACo urges the Administration and Congress to reconsider its priorities and put greater emphasis on this ever pressing need to rid the nation of its solid waste problems.

Letters To NACo

Dear Sir:

I agree with and must echo the points made by Timothy Wood, County Manager, Onslow County, N.C., in his letter to the editor in the July 8 issue of *County News*, regarding the increasing financial burden that is being placed upon local government by programs that have been mandated by the federal government.

As an example, a few years ago the Board of Supervisors of Warren County (Va.) had the option of establishing a food stamp program or a surplus commodity distribution program. At that time the Board opted for the surplus commodity program.

Then, a few months ago, we received correspondence that the commodity program would be discontinued on July 1 this year, to be replaced by the food stamp program. We were advised that it would be necessary to adopt a resolution to tie-in Warren County to its share of the administrative costs of the program without being advised as to what the total administrative costs would be for the first year of operation.

I don't question the merits of the mandated program, however, I do question its method of implementation. Programs that are mandated that require financial participation of local governments erode the self determination of those governments. The local governing bodies are responsible for raising local tax funds, and it should be left to the local officials' best judgement as to how local funds are expended.

William G. O'Brien
County Administrator
Warren County, Va.

Dear Bernie:

Thanks for your letter of July 18 and for that wonderful reception at the NACo Convention. It was a great day for me. I always enjoy the opportunity to be with my friends among the county officials. With best wishes.

Hubert H. Humphrey
U.S. Senator
Minnesota

NACIO Plans

(Continued from page 2)

A motion was also passed at the NACIO meeting calling for a study of existing university programs and courses dealing specifically with government public information. A task force will be set up to explore the feasibility of developing with interested universities an expanded curriculum in government information leading towards a degree.

The task force will present its recommendations to the NACIO Board of Directors at its 1975 annual meeting in Honolulu, Hawaii.

HILLENBRAND'S
WASHINGTON REPORT
A three-minute capsule
202/785-9591

Dear Sir:

This office is the principal state agency for liaison and coordination with the eighteen (18) Area Planning and Development Commissions (APDCs) in Georgia. The June 24 articles in "Outlook", accompanying the *County News*, is a commendable journalistic endeavor on the subject of regionalism.

I read each issue of *County News* with interest. We also have a close working relationship with the staff of the Association of County Commissioners of Georgia.

E. C. Adams, Director
Community Affairs Division
Georgia Department of
Community Development

Dear Sir:

I found it to be both a privilege and pleasure to have served as a Director of NACo for the past two years, representing the National Association of County Planning Directors' affiliate. It was a most rewarding experience to have worked with the fine men and women representing county government on the NACo Board of Directors. I will long cherish the friendships established and I plan to remain active in the Association.

I want to particularly thank the Directors for having accepted my proposed amendment to the transportation section of the *American County Platform*. As you know, this amendment became an additional paragraph to Section 9.5, Highway Safety, and it calls on the federal government to require that all trucks have under-ride protection devices as recommended by the National Motor Vehicle Safety Advisory Council.

For some reason, the federal Transportation Department has continually resisted this recommendation despite the continuing loss of life attributable to the lack of appropriate rear bumpers on trucks. I would call on all county officials to contact their congressmen urging them to mandate the adoption of such a requirement and for NACo, as an organization, to press for the implementation of this new Platform Statement.

William E. Roach, Jr.
Planning Director
Somerset County, New Jersey

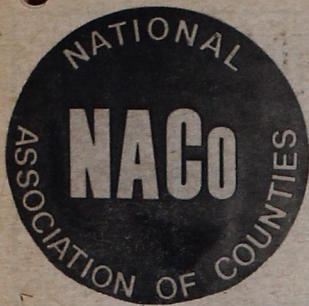
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Status of Selected Categorical Grant Programs

This report summarizes the status as of July 1 and as viewed by federal agencies in Washington, of a number of categorical grant programs being used by counties. It is an update of the status report of December 1973. Information about some programs is limited because there has been no definite action by Congress or the Administration on them.

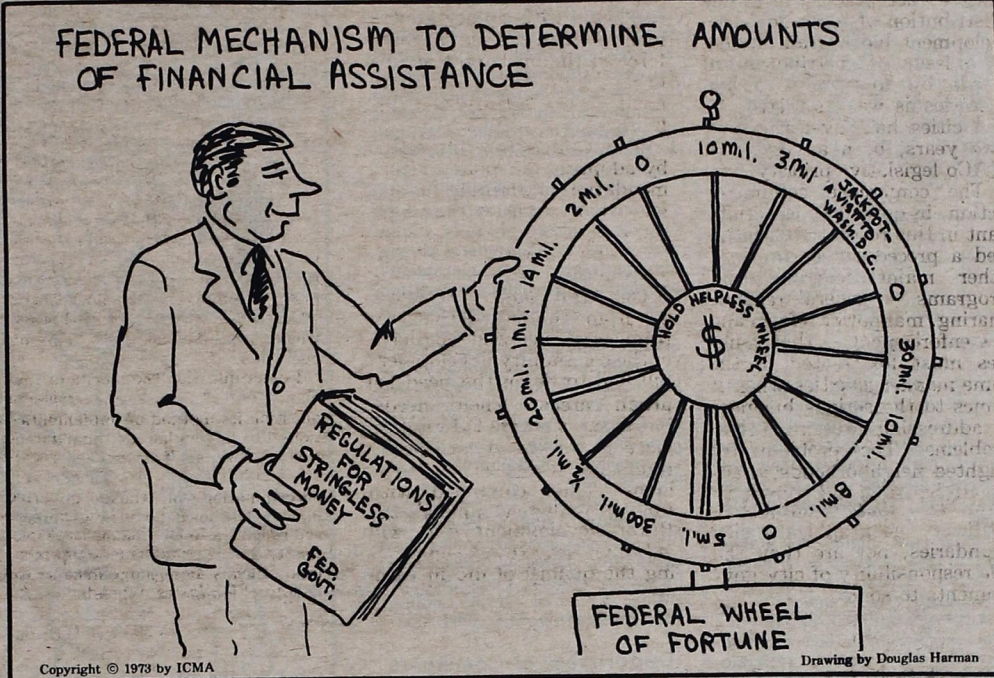
Department of Agriculture

Water and Waste Disposal Systems and Community Facilities Loans for Rural Communities — (Consolidated Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1961 as amended by the Rural Development Act of 1972).

Under authorization within the Rural Development Act of 1972, the new Community Facilities Program which supercedes Waste and Water Assistance has been expanded to include all essential facilities such as the construction, enlargement, extension or improvement of water, sewer and solid waste systems as well as the relocation of roads, bridges, utilities and other improvements. The acquisition of land, water rights, leases, rights-of-way and other forms of land or water control necessary to develop these facilities are also eligible activities.

Five percent interest rate loans are made for up to 40 years when other project financing is not available. Generally project costs should not exceed \$50,000. Rural communities of 10,000 or less population are eligible for such assistance; however, priority is given to communities of less than 5,500 people.

The FY '75 appropriations available for this program is \$600 million as contrasted to \$470 million from the previous year. Counties are encouraged to seek assistance through local county agents or state



Farmers' Home Administration officers, as some discretion as to which projects are to be funded lies within the state office.

Business and Industrial Loans — (Consolidated Farmers' Home Administration Act of 1961 as amended by the Rural Development Act of 1972).

Projects administered by the Farmers' Home Administration provide credit through two channels: 1(private organizations or individuals can be guaranteed loans by private lenders; and 2(public bodies where applicants apply directly to the Farmers' Home Administration.

The basic purpose of the loan is to develop business or industry which would result in increasing employment in a rural community or controlling or abating pollution.

Such projects as construction, conversion, acquisition and modernization of businesses are covered as well as financing the purchase of land, easements, equipment facilities, leases, machinery supplies and materials (including refinancing fees and contingency charges).

These loans are available to individuals or public organizations serving communities of up to 50,000 in population with priority given to applications from communities of

25,000 population or less. FY 1975 appropriations of \$400 million are available to support this program.

Water and Waste Disposal System Grants — (Rural Development Act of 1972).

Regulations governing grant applications for rural water and waste disposal systems have been published and are available from local Farmers' Home Administration (FHMA) offices.

These regulations were developed to allow new applications for \$120 million in grants under provisions of the Rural Development Act of 1972. The funds had been impounded but were released by the Office of Management and Budget on May 7, 1974. For copies of the regulations and assistance in preparing applications, counties should contact their local Farmers' Home agent or supervisor.

The new regulations are improved over the previous ones. Grants will be authorized for up to 50 percent of an eligible project, rather than only 25 percent, and other federal grants or loans can be used as matching funds where possible.

Population eligibility limit for a county or community within a county is 10,000. However, county-wide systems are encouraged and

several communities can jointly apply for grants and loans.

A community must demonstrate that they already have a debt service charge of at least one percent of median family income based on Census data.

Priority will be given to projects which will remove serious health hazards. Priority will also be given to water system projects, but both sewer and solid waste disposal systems are eligible.

A county must also demonstrate that user charges equal the prevailing rates in other communities.

The approval or sign-off for grants rests with the state Farmers' Home Administrator.

Bicentennial Administration

Bicentennial Activities Funding

The American Revolution Bicentennial Administration (ARBA) has allocated \$200,000 to each state and territory. This money is to be awarded to local units of government having been designated a Bicentennial Community on a matching, dollar for dollar basis. A county with such recognition should apply to their state's Bicentennial Office for further information.

In addition, ARBA has over \$2 million to award to Bicentennial

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 Communities. Grants will be distributed on a matching basis and they plan to begin awarding such funds after August 1, 1974. Applications and inquiries on the formal procedure should be directed to the state ARBA.

The National Endowment for the Arts

Congress approved a greatly increased budget for the Endowment this year recognizing its role in supporting Bicentennial activities.

Grants will be made on a dollar-for-dollar matching basis. Applicants must apply directly to the National Endowment for the Arts and present evidence that at least one-half of the total cost of the project will be provided by the applicant. Funds are available for the applied projects, such as a Festival of the Arts, or for a project under a specific discipline, such as a dance troupe.

Further information on projects which the Endowment will fund can be obtained from the National Endowment for the Arts, Washington, D.C., 20506. Other good sources of information are State Arts Councils and NACo.

National Endowment for the Humanities

Funds are available for projects which bring the humanities to bear on serious study of the American experience from colonial times to the present, with particular, but not exclusive, emphasis on the period surrounding the founding of the nation.

Counties are eligible for Public Program grants, given on a matching basis. These programs are intended, directly or indirectly, to affect the general adult public.

Further information on acceptable programs and grants is available from the National Endowment for the Humanities, Washington, D.C., 20506, and from NACo.

National Science Foundation

Projects eligible for NSF Bicentennial support are those with any type of public education or communication effort which will extend public understanding of science and technology.

Grants will be made on a matching basis and generally will not exceed \$25,000. For further information, contact Dr. Lynn Carroll, Office of Government and Public Relations, National Science Foundation, Washington, D.C., 20550.

Presently, ARBA and other federal agencies are discussing the possibility of cooperation. Hopefully, agencies like HEW and HUD will give priority funding to Bicentennial Communities which received their recognition for projects normally acceptable for such funding.

Civil Service Commission

Intergovernmental Personnel Grants

The House of Representatives has passed H.15544 appropriating \$15,000,000 for Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) programs in FY 1975. The Senate has not yet acted on IPA, but the increase from FY

1974's \$10 million to FY 1975's \$15 million is expected. NACo continues to urge a \$30 million appropriation.

The additional \$5 million would give some extra breathing room to state IPA designees. This should result in additional innovative programs and an increase in the traditional management improvement grants (i.e. newly elected officials' training courses, university-government service centers, etc.)

Each governor is expected to name one agency or individual as the recipient and grantor of IPA funds. County officials should contact Regional U.S. Civil Service Commissions for the name of their state's IPA designee. Feel free to contact the state IPA designee to determine what elements they are looking for in the proposal. In the past, counties have worked very well with state IPA designees in coordinating state-wide IPA plans.

Title IV of the Intergovernmental Personnel Act of 1970 authorizes the sharing of talent ("mobility assignments") between the federal government and states, local governments, and institutions of higher education. This past year, a separate identifiable office within the U.S. Civil Service Commission was established to handle personnel mobility. For information on mobility assignments contact: Andrew Boesel, Director of the Office of Faculty, Fellows and Personnel Mobility, Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., 202/254-7316.

For additional information on IPA, contact your Regional U.S. Civil Service Commission or Joseph Robertson, Director, Bureau of Intergovernmental Personnel Programs, U.S. Civil Service Commission, Washington, D.C., 20415.

Department of Commerce

Economic Development Assistance — (Public Works and Economic Development Act of 1965)

Grant and loan programs are available to more than 1300 counties designated as "redevelopment areas" by EDA due to high and persistent unemployment. Title I includes grants for public works and development facilities; Title II is supplementary financial assistance: public works and development facility loans; Title III includes technical assistance, research and information; and Title IV is directed toward regional action planning commissions.

The Administration proposed a phase out of EDA programs in FY 1975 with the Economic Adjustment Assistance Act. This would have been a block grant program to states. Congress, however, has under consideration two bills that would extend the EDA programs.

The House version would extend EDA two years, to June 30, 1976; the Senate, three years, to June 30, 1977. The total authorization is currently \$430 million per year. The House bill includes \$510 million per year. The Senate one includes \$845 million for 1975; \$945 million per year for 1976 and 1977.

The authorizations and major



differences between the two bills are:

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

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

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

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

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

the law now provides only for capital expenditure loans).

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

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

Both bills authorize grants and technical assistance to districts to (Continued on following page)

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 assist them in performing A-95 review, and in providing technical assistance to local governments.

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

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

commissions and development districts, coordinate their development planning and assistance with each other; both bills would allow regional commissions to pay administrative expenses of development districts.

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

Both bills add this new title to the act. It is designed to "meet special needs arising from actual or threatened severe unemployment arising from economic dislocation . . . and from compliance with environmental requirements that would not be limited to existing lagging or distressed areas." It would apply nationwide and is aimed especially at preventing economic hardships before they occur.

No formula or block allocation is specifically provided; rather, the

expired on July 1, 1974. There are currently five bills before the Senate Public Works Committee (one jointly before the Commerce Committee) dealing with solid waste, resource recovery and energy conservation. Each bill authorizes different amounts of money to run solid waste management programs. County officials should contact their regional Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) Solid Waste Office and NACO to keep up with the status of this legislation.

At present there are no funds available for local officials in the area of solid waste management in the form of planning or construction grants. The President requested \$14.8 million for solid waste programs in the Fiscal Year 1975 budget. The House has recommended this funding level be raised to \$20 million. EPA has indicated that there will be a small amount of funds

preparation of construction drawings and specifications; step 3, construction of a complete and operable works.

Title II of the act provides 75 percent of the project cost to construct new treatment plants, to expand or improve existing plants, to construct interceptor and outfall sewer lines, or to provide pumping, power and other equipment necessary to operate a sewage treatment system. Under certain conditions, sewage collection systems and projects that control pollution from combined sewers may also receive federal aid. However, very few states have placed collection systems on their priority lists, and EPA does not consider collection systems to be a high priority need. EPA priorities permit existing sewer lines to be restored in old communities but do not permit payment for construction of sewers in new communities.

Step 1 funding for feasibility studies is available before counties proceed, if the project is on the state priority list. However, a grant for a project will include payment for the federal share of the unreimbursed allowable cost of completed works such as preliminary plans. In no case may a grant be awarded unless the proposed project has received a priority certification by the state. EPA developed guidelines for assigning priorities for river clean-up, but actual delineation of areas is a state responsibility. Partial federal payments are made as work progresses.

There are a number of requirements which must be met by counties seeking funding for waste treatment works: Secondary treatment is required for all plants approved for construction before mid-1974, but the "best practicable" treatment will be required for plants approved thereafter. Existing plants must provide secondary treatment by 1977 and "best practicable" treatment by 1983. Secondly, counties must collect user charges from anyone who disposes of liquid wastes through a public sewer system financed by federal funds. Thirdly, counties must recover from industries a portion of federal grants used to finance treatment of industrial wastes at municipal plants. Finally, county applications for step 3 construction projects must provide data showing that the design, size and capacity of treatment works are cost effective; and must demonstrate that sewer systems are not subject to excessive infiltration or inflow.

The act authorized \$18 billion for construction grants for fiscal years 1973, 1974 and 1975. Because of impoundments, however, only \$2 billion was available in fiscal '73, \$3 billion in fiscal 1974, and \$4 billion in fiscal 1975. Funds are allocated among the states on the basis of a needs survey. Actual outlays for construction grants have been: \$684.4 million (actual in FY '73), \$2 billion (estimated in FY '74 and \$3 billion (estimated) in FY '75. The Supreme Court will review the right

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I HEREBY MAKE YOUR GARDEN CLUB MEMBERS
 HONORARY TREATMENT PLANT OPERATORS



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Drawing by Douglas Harman

be required to match the federal grant 25/75.

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

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

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

Both bills require that EDA and regional commissions, and regional

Secretary of Commerce would have nearly complete discretionary authority in awarding grants, and the grants could be used for a wide variety of purposes.

Besides the level of funding, the main differences between the House and Senate versions are that: the program is termed a demonstration program in the House bill but not in the Senate bill; the House bill includes regional commissions as eligible recipients but the Senate bill does not; and the House bill mandates direct unemployment compensation as part of any plan whereas the Senate bill does not.

Environmental Protection Agency

Solid Waste — Project Grant — (Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1975 as amended by Resources Recovery Act of 1970).

The authorization for the Resources Recovery Act of 1970

(about \$2 million) available for demonstration grants. A new demonstration program for hazardous waste disposal would provide up to 75 percent funding for design and construction of a small number hazardous waste landfill sites. County officials should contact EPA Regional Representatives for pre-application materials on hazardous wastes.

For more information on solid waste funding contact Bob Colonna, Office of Solid Waste Management, United States Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C., 202/254-6833.

Construction Grants for Waste Water Treatment Works — Projects Grants — (Federal Water Pollution Control Act (FWPCA) P.L. 92-500 as amended in 1972, Title II).

Federal funds are available for three steps of sewage treatment plant construction: step 1, preliminary plans and studies; step 2,

(Continued from preceding page)
of the President to impound funds in the fall.

Section 208 of the act calls for areawide waste treatment management (AWTM) planning agencies to be established in metropolitan areas that have substantial water quality problems. The regulations concerning designaion of section 208 agencies permit the governor three choices: to designate; to remain silent; or to non-designate an area. The non-designation would mean that the state would do over-all planning for the metropolitan area. Section 208 agencies are eligible to receive 100 percent federal funding so each grant will be approved by EPA in Washington. To date, nearly two years after the water pollution legislation was enacted, only 14 Section 208 designations have been approved, and only 11 Section 208 grants have been awarded. In total, only 15 states have indicated any plans to designate.

Under a recent ruling by EPA, localities may be reimbursed with unexpended funds from the former Water Pollution Control Act (P.L. 84-660) for uncompleted projects funded by the old act whose costs have risen since their approval. EPA also permits applicants to apply to the state for increased costs of approved projects under the new act.

Because of the key role of states in implementing the act, NACo urges counties to closely monitor activities of state water pollution control agencies so that county needs and priorities will be reflected in state programs.

The first contact for information on EPA Water Pollution Control Grants is the state Water Pollution Control Agency.

Great Lakes Program — Demonstration Grants — (Federal Water Pollution Control Act Section 108).

Section 108 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act authorizes EPA to make grants for demonstration projects designed to test new or improved methods for the elimination or control of pollution in the Great Lakes. Recently, an additional \$3.5 million was made available to EPA by the Office of Management and Budget for pollution control in the Great Lakes. In addition, the EPA budget for FY 1975 includes \$6 million for EPA's Great Lakes activities.

Department of Health, Education and Welfare

Community Mental Health Centers — Project Grants

The Community Mental Health Centers grants provide funds to states, political subdivisions, and public or private non-profit agencies to operate community mental health center programs. The program provides grants for the construction and staffing of community mental health centers for specialized services to children. Staffing grants are also awarded to provide support for community mental health centers.

As of December 31, 1973, 536 community mental health centers

were in operation with another 90 having received commitments of federal dollars for either staffing or construction, but not yet operating. The basic principle behind the centers program is community-based treatment of patients instead of confinement and treatment in large, traditionally isolated state institutions. The original concept has been successfully expanded to include specialized treatment facilities and staff for alcoholics, drug addicts and children.

In 1973 Congress passed legislation extending the community mental health centers program one year, and this year it is again expected to renew it. The House recently approved, and the Senate is expected to do the same, an FY '75 HEW appropriation earmarking \$200 million for community mental health programs.

Community Assistance Grants for Comprehensive Alcoholism Services — Project Grants — (Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment and Rehabilitation Act Amendments of 1974).

This new act broadens federal assistance for treatment of alcohol abuse and tightens federal regulations for treatment of narcotics addiction. The state formula grant program is extended at \$80 million per year for FY '75 and FY '76. HEW's authority to award project grants to counties and other public and private non-profit entities under the 1970 act will continue two more fiscal years (\$80 million in FY '75 and \$95 million in FY '76). The House, however, has approved for FY '75 \$17 million for research and training; \$59 million for project grants and \$52 million for state grants to combat alcoholism.

Drug Abuse Services — Project Grants — Formula grants to states — (Drug Abuse Office and Treatment Act of 1972 (92-955)).

These grants are used to fund single state agencies and local agencies and organizations which operate drug treatment and rehabilitation programs. Under the House HEW-Labor appropriations bill, \$203.5 million has been designated for drug abuse. Project grants have decreased about \$39 million from 1974 to \$122 million while formula grants to states have increased about \$20 million to \$35 million. This reflects the policy of the National Institute on Drug Abuse to transfer grant management responsibility to single state agencies.

There will be little new funds, but interested counties should contact the single state agency designated in their state to receive formula grants, or Lee I. Dogoloff, National Institute on Drug Abuse, Division of Community Assistance, 11400 Rockville Pike, Rockville, Md., 20852.

Youth Development and Delinquency Prevention — Project Grants — (Juvenile Delinquency and Control Act of 1968, as amended).

Several counties have made use of this program operated by the HEW Office of Youth Development under which 90 percent or more of the funds go to Coordinated Youth Services Systems. The basic policy

objective has been to begin and to develop the means to combat juvenile delinquency by FY 1974. The limited funding level of \$10 million for the third year in a row is reflected in three decisions: to phase out two to three year projects that have or can obtain other funding; to phase out unsuccessful projects; and, to reduce the operating level of all other programs.

A bill has passed the House authorizing \$480 million for four years and a bill passed the Senate in July, 1974 authorizing \$600 million for three years to deal with juvenile delinquency and runaway youths. Block grants would be given to states based on population of youths under 18. The House version places control in HEW but the Senate version would transfer the program to LEAA.

Many counties report that LEAA has proven to be a valuable alternative source for certain programs dealing with delinquent youths. For further information on other programs, either the Regional Social and Rehabilitation Service Office (SRS) or the Washington office of SRS should be helpful.

Urban Rat Control and Lead Paint Poisoning — Project Grant — (Public Health Service Act, Title III). **Childhood Lead-Based Paint Poisoning Control** — (Lead Based Paint Poisoning Prevention Act, Titles I and II).

These two programs have been transferred to the Center for Disease Control, headquartered in Atlanta, Ga. The Urban Rat Control program awarded grants to public or nonprofit agencies to support comprehensive community programs to reduce the infestations and causative environmental deficiencies. The Lead-Based Poisoning Control Program awarded grants to local communities for development and implementation of lead-based paint control programs.

The programs were severely cut back in the 1974 budget, but the President has signed a new Lead Paint Poisoning Act (P.L. 93-151) which authorizes \$125 million for two years for the detection, treatment and elimination of the health problems caused by lead-based paint poisoning. Specifically, \$25 million is authorized for screening, diagnosis and treatment, \$35 million for detoxification of homes and \$3 million to Department of Housing and Urban Development for research and development. The act also mandates a 90 percent share of funding rather than 75 percent by the federal agency. The House has appropriated \$9 million for lead poisoning for FY '75.

Health Service Development — Project Grants — (Public Health Service Act, Title II, Sec. 314(e) with all amendments).

This program is mostly concerned with the operation of Neighborhood Health Centers. Originally it was intended to fund experimental programs; however, this concept never developed. Instead funds are being used to support the provision of primary care. That is the reason that most of the money is being utilized

by non-profit voluntary groups and neighborhood projects.

The FY '75 proposed appropriation of \$200 million compares with funds of \$211 million in FY 1974. However, under H.R. 11511, a bill under consideration in the House Commerce Committee, special authority would be created for assistance to neighborhood health centers.

Development Disabilities — Project and Formula Grants (Public Health Service Act as amended, sections 301-303; Developmental Disabilities Services and Facilities Construction Act of 1970).

This program provides formula and project grants to assist states, public agencies and non-profit organizations to provide services for construction, administration and staffing of project designed to improve rehabilitation of the developmentally disabled (substantially handicapped). The program is authorized until September 30, 1974. H.R. 11511 asked for a two-year extension, with some minor modifications of the Developmental Disability Program.

Health Maintenance Organization Services [HMO's] — Project Grants and Contracts — (Health Maintenance Organizations P.L. 93-222).

The new Health Maintenance Organization Act authorizes support to public and private nonprofit organizations to stimulate the development of prepaid comprehensive health maintenance organizations throughout the United States.

Because counties are the prime deliverers of public health services, the HMO service grants are of crucial importance to counties who must assure health coverage for their 1.2 million employees. The FY 1975 budget and FY 1974 supplemental appropriation requests for HMOs will provide funds to bring only 38 HMOs to the operational stage by the end of FY 1975.

At the end of FY 1974, the Administration expects to have obligated only \$30 million with estimated outlays of only \$7,260,000. The House has appropriated \$18 million for HMOs for FY '75.

Migrant Health Grants — Project Grants — (Public Health Service Act, Title III, Sec. 310).

This program for domestic farm migrants awards grants to public and private non-profit agencies to partially finance the cost of establishing family health centers. Under H.R. 11511 the Migrant Health Program would be extended with added emphasis on the environmental and sanitary conditions of the migrant camps.

Comprehensive Health Planning — Areawide Grant — (Public Health Service Act, Section 314b, with amendments in 1966, 1967, and in 1970).

In FY 1974 the 314b comprehensive health planning program funded 198 agencies which were divided among non-profit private groups (150), state agencies (4), local government agencies (3), councils of government (8), and economic development districts (33). These project grants, which are processed and

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 authorized through the ten federal regional offices, range in the organizational stage from \$50,000 to \$200,000 on the average, and in the planning stage around \$150,000.

This program is set to expire September 30, 1974. There are several proposals being debated in Congress to re-shape this program and tie it in with the old Regional Medical Program and Hill-Burton facilities construction program. As of this writing, there are no appropriations for any of these programs.

Community Health Services

The 314d formula grant program to states and communities also expires September 30, 1974. Under H.R. 11511 this program would be extended and a \$200 million figure would be earmarked for "health revenue sharing." Under the old 314d program 70 percent of funds are passed-through the states to localities. However, it is doubtful that counties receive their full share.

Health Facilities Construction (Hill-Burton) — Project Grants — (Public Health Service Act, Title VI, as extended).

Despite the Administration's budget proposal to terminate the Hill-Burton program, Congress has extended the enabling legislation for one year until September 30, 1974. The program is popular among counties which use the funds in the modernization and/or construction of hospitals or branches of health departments. Presently, applications for modernization of hospitals and clinics are preferred over new construction proposals.

Several bills propose to extend this program. Most authorize FY '75 appropriations to states at around the \$200 million level for modernization and construction of health centers. Others phase-in the Regional Medical Program authorizing the appropriation of \$100 million for the development of personal health services.

There is \$375 million remaining in FY '73 and FY '74 funds to be utilized for construction and modernization projects which could be utilized by county hospitals and clinics. These funds have not been committed.

Family Planning Projects — Project Grants — (Social Security Act, Title V, Section 508(a)(3) and Public Health Service Act, Title X, Section 1001).

The Family Planning Program in HEW has a general strategy of the placement of 55 statewide umbrella organizations under which counties (county health departments) participate as members to the multi-county area agencies. These agencies coordinate and direct family planning activities. Other members include hospitals, planned parenthood groups, and state health department representatives. While over 2500 counties participate either as members or recipients of coverage, few counties have project grants for themselves alone. The program will continue under H.R. 11511.

In FY 1975, non-participating counties have a fair chance in securing some new funds as proponents of multi-area agencies. How-

ever, the main problem has not been to increase program coverage but to reach adequate funding levels in existing projects. An additional problem has been the transfer of approximately 400 OEO family planning centers that must be absorbed and reorganized within the present 35 statewide umbrella agencies.

Counties should keep in touch with the progress of H.R. 11511 which includes an extension of the family planning programs.

Dental Health Care — Project Grants — (Social Security Act, Title V, Section 510).

There are 18 projects in this program which services 21,000 children across the country. Counties play a small role in this minor source of federal dollars. Total available funds have been slightly in excess of \$1 million for the last two years.

Health Care of Children and Youth — Project Grants — (Social Security Act, Title V, Section 509).

This program is being changed from direct grants to state and local political subdivisions to a formula program that delivers both shares to the state. Presently, the breakdown of funds is 50 percent to the states, 40 percent to the local political subdivisions, and 10 percent for research and training. In FY 1975 the states that have approved programs or proper subcontractors will receive 90 percent of the funds (which total \$47 million in FY 1974). The remainder (10 percent) of the funds will go to training and research.

While there have been no new programs since 1971, counties have been directing between one-fourth to one-third of the health care projects and approximately one-half of all maternal and infant programs. Although there were no new projects in FY 1974 participating counties should prepare for the transition in FY 1975 by a concentrated effort to become recipients of funds which will be controlled by the states.

Maternal and Child Health Services — Formula Grants — (Social Security Act as amended, Title V, Section 503).

This program provides formal grants to state health agencies to provide health services in maternity clinics, child and pediatric clinics, school health programs and other related health services for children and pregnant women. The state has jurisdiction over funds, and money may be made available to counties to provide these services. Counties must apply to state health agencies for funds.

The House approved an increase of \$19 million over the FY '75 budget request for maternal and child health programs. It appropriated \$284.9 million for this program in FY '75. The Senate will take similar action.

National Health Service Corps

This program was scheduled to expire in June, but is being continued at about the same rate of \$10 million a year. It is for recruiting and assigning physicians and other health personnel to communities that are deficient in

health manpower resources. Approximately 150 communities were served last year.

The geographic maldistribution of physicians and other health practitioners is one of today's most pressing health problems. More than 100 counties currently have no physicians, and the number of such counties is increasing due to deaths and retirements of physicians. Also, in approximately 1,000 counties the ratio of physicians to population is one-third the national ratio.

Preventive and Occupational Health Services

The Center for Disease Control in Atlanta, Ga. administers funds for disease control and prevention for improving the performance of clinical and public health laboratories and for assuring safe and healthful working conditions for the private sector work force. It also administers health education and disease investigations and surveillance and control programs, carried out by most state and local governments. Only two environmental health programs survived the FY '74 budget cutback (lead and rat control because both have legislative mandates).

The House has approved for FY '75 \$26 million for venereal diseases, \$6 million for immunization, \$9 million for lead-based paint, \$9.4 million for lab improvement, \$3 million for health education, \$40 million for disease surveillance and \$32 million for occupational health programs. The latter is administered by the National Institute for Occupational Safety and Health. It is responsible for developing hazardous substances standards that are enforced by the Department of Labor. The FY '75 funds will finance technical assistance to public agencies and stimulate health and safety programs in state and local governments, and in industry.

Emergency Medical Services — (HEW's Health Services Administration).

The President has signed a bill authorizing \$185 million over the next three years to improve emergency services in areas of need. He had vetoed an earlier version, largely because it included a provision requiring the continued operation of eight Public Health Service Hospitals that the Administration wants to close.

The Emergency Medical Services bill increases from 50 to 75 percent the federal share of grants for manpower, training and equipment to improve emergency services. Twenty percent of the money is earmarked for rural areas. Funding priority is given to state and local governments.

The Emergency Medical Program has been transferred from the Health Resources Administration to the Health Services Administration. The Health Services Administration is currently setting up an administrative structure to oversee the Emergency Medical Program. Regulations for implementation of the program have been issued.

The Administration's FY '75 budget includes a request for \$27 million for EMS. Another source of funding for EMS programs is the

Regional Medical Program (RMP). Contact the state RMP coordinator for further details.

Special Programs for the Aging — Formula Grants — (Title III & Title VII — Older Americans Act of 1973).

Title III of the Older Americans Act provides formula grants to state agencies on aging, to strengthen and develop a system of coordinated and comprehensive services for older persons at the sub-state or area level. To be eligible for grants under Title III, a state must submit a plan to the commissioner on Aging prior to the beginning of each fiscal year. Included in this plan must be an identification of those planning and service areas in which area agencies on aging will be designated and area plans developed. In some states, counties have been designated as area agencies.

At present, \$96 million has been appropriated for Title III. Basically, this money will be used to plan for the coordination of the delivery of resources for the aging. Counties should contact their state agency on the aging to see whether they qualify for funds as an area agency. Those areas which have a significant concentration or proportion of low income and minority older persons 60 years or over will be given priority consideration. This is an important program for counties as it is probable that appropriations will be increased in FY 1975.

Title VII of the Older Americans Act of 1973 provides formula grants to state agencies on the aging to coordinate nutrition programs for older people. State agencies fund area and local nutrition projects for the elderly. At present, \$100 million has been appropriated for this Title and it is expected that the funds will be increased in FY 1975.

Title III and Title VII are both new programs of which counties may want to take advantage.

Services Integration Demonstrations

HEW is funding demonstrations in partnership with general purpose governments for initiatives in integrating human service programs. Although counties, cities and even COGs (if local officials sign-off) are eligible, the prime targets of the partnership grants are states. Applications should be made to HEW's regional offices.

In fiscal year 1974, HEW distributed nearly \$2 million for partnership grants among its ten regions on a formula basis. The grant managers in HEW hope that a similar amount will be available for FY '75.

Contact NACo's Services Integration Project for a list of regional HEW contacts or a copy of the FY '74 guidelines.

Department of Housing and Urban Development

Community Development Programs — Legislation — (S. 3066, H.R. 15361). Community development legislation would consolidate the community development categorical programs — urban renewal, model cities, water and

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sewer, open space, neighborhood facilities, public facility loans, and rehabilitation loans — administered by Housing and Urban Development (HUD). Proposed legislation is currently before a House-Senate Conference Committee. The Senate bill authorizes a total of \$2.8 billion for fiscal 1975 to fund the new block grant program, while the House bill includes a fiscal 1975 authorization of \$2.45 billion. This difference, along with the method of allocating funds (either through hold harmless or by formula) must be resolved by the conference committee.

New commitments for the open space, water and sewer, neighborhood facilities and public facility loan programs were terminated by the Administration on Jan. 5, 1973. Since that date no new projects have been funded and will not be until the advent of the new block grant program expected to begin Jan. 1, 1975.

Model cities and urban renewal programs are being funded at somewhat reduced levels during fiscal 1974. Urban renewal funding totals \$600 million for fiscal 1974 and model cities is at \$150 million.

The House has passed the fiscal 1975 HUD appropriations bill (H.R. 15572) appropriating \$200 million for urban renewal, \$125 million for model cities and \$70 million for rehabilitation loans. These funds are viewed as transactional to fund on-going programs until enactment of authorizations for the new block grant program. The anticipated funding level of approximately \$2.5 billion for fiscal 1975 would have to be appropriated through a supplemental appropriation.

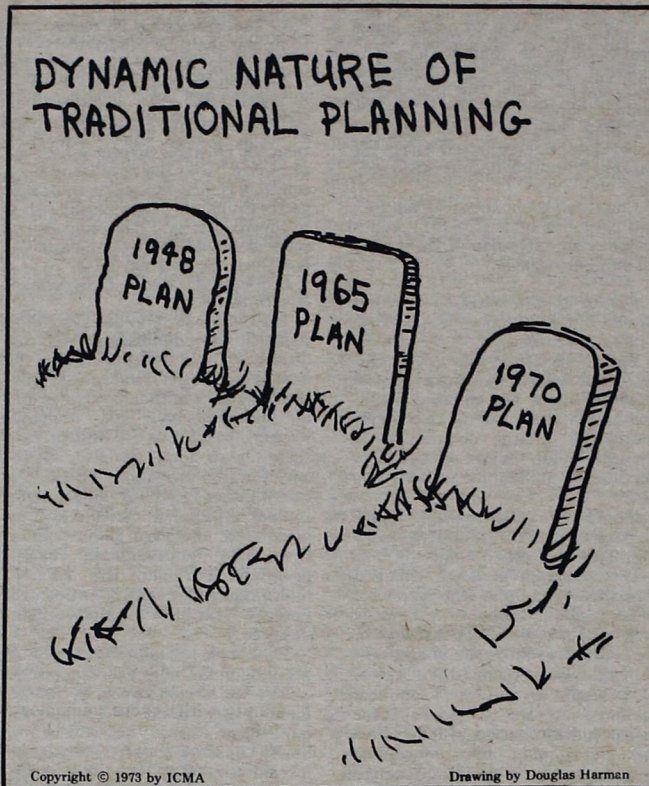
Counties desiring to fund open space and recreational facilities should apply for funds available to the states under the Land and Water Conservation Fund. Water and sewer facilities for rural areas under 10,000 in population can qualify for funds under the Rural Development Act of 1972, administered by the Department of Agriculture.

Comprehensive Planning assistance — 701 Grants — Housing Act of 1954, as amended.

The fiscal 1974 appropriation for the 701 Comprehensive Planning and Management program were cut 25 percent (from the fiscal 1973 appropriation) to \$75 million. This cutback, coupled with a suit against the Department of Housing and Urban Development for attempting to turn over complete administration of the program to the states, has resulted in a slowdown in disbursing 701 funds to the states.

The House has passed the fiscal 1975 HUD appropriations bill, including \$100 million for 701 planning. The impact of the fiscal 1974 reduction as well as inflation will require a spreading of funds.

HUD has changed to an advance earmarking system whereby applications for 701 assistance are negotiated in one year and funded in the next. Negotiations generally begin between September and December followed by approval



between January and June with funds following thereafter.

Inasmuch as counties under current law must apply to the states for 701 assistance, they should make contact with the state planning agency in August or September.

Disaster Relief Act Amendments of 1974 — Federal Disaster Administration.

The following grants in money and equipment are authorized:

The President may donate or lend equipment and supplies to local governments for use in a major disaster or emergency. This may be done with or without compensation, and is to include surplus equipment.

The Act authorizes grants to local governments to help repair, restore, reconstruct or replace public facilities and private nonprofit educational, utility, emergency medical and custodial care facilities. There is a 100 percent project by project grant for the above, or the option of receiving a 90 percent grant under which the local government may determine its use. If the amount of the grant is under \$25,000, there is a 100 percent block grant to the local government. Local government may determine its use.

The Act authorizes grants to local governments to remove debris and wreckage resulting from a major disaster. On private property the local governments must arrange for unconditional authorization to identify the federal government against any claims resulting from such removal. If the grant is under \$25,000, there is a 100 percent block grant for local governments. The local government may determine its use.

The President is authorized to

provide rent-free, temporary housing for one year, and thereafter the rent will be based on fair market value adjusted for the financial ability of the occupant. For those families, as a result of financial hardship caused by a major disaster, who are unable to meet mortgage or rental payments and face eviction of dispossession notices, assistance may be provided for a maximum of one year or the duration of the financial hardship.

Unemployment Assistance is authorized for up to one year or the duration of unemployment for those unemployed as a result of a major disaster.

There is authorization for grants to individuals and families adversely affected by a major disaster, for the purpose of meeting disaster-related necessary expenses or serious needs where they are unable to meet such expenses. The grant is on a 75 percent federal share, 25 percent state share basis with no pass through provision to local governments from the state. The limit per family or individual is \$5,000 per disaster.

There is a provision to distribute coupon allotments pursuant to the Food Stamp Act of 1964, and to make surplus commodities available to low-income households if they are unable to buy adequate amounts of nutritious food.

If local governments suffer a substantial loss of tax or other revenues, the President is authorized to loan to local governments an amount not to exceed 25 percent of its annual operating budget for the fiscal year in which the major disaster occurred. If the local government has insufficient re-

venues, for three full fiscal years after the major disaster, to meet its operating budget, forgiveness is applied for all or part of the loan.

Additionally, Housing and Urban Development 701 funds can be used for pre-disaster mitigation activities to include land use planning and appropriate mitigation regulations to qualify areas for coverage under the National Flood Insurance Program, and on long range recovery activities in Presidentially declared major disaster areas.

Some financial assistance is available using 701 funds for post-disaster planning. This is to be coordinated with and complementary, not duplicative, to the assistance of the Federal Disaster Assistance Administration. In order to expedite assistance to local governments, applications for funds will be negotiated on a case by case basis.

Department of Interior

Historic Preservation — Project Grants — (National Historic Preservation Act of 1966).

Grants are awarded to states to prepare comprehensive statewide surveys and plans and for the actual projects to carry out these plans for the preservation of districts, sites and buildings significant in American history, architecture, archeology and culture.

Funds for this program have been vastly increased. For FY 1974, \$10.5 million has been appropriated, whereas in FY 1973 the program was operating under a \$5.9 million appropriation. The program also received a reauthorization in 1974 which indicates the Administration's desire to expand this program. There has been an authorization of \$20 million for FY 1975 and \$24.4 million for FY 1976.

The states are always the grantees; however, counties are encouraged to contact their State Historical Preservation Office for funding of structures of historical interest to the public. Since states had anticipated only \$7.5 million for this program in FY 1974, it is probable that funds are still available for new projects in some states.

Outdoor Recreation Acquisition and Development of Land and Water Conservation Program — Project Grant — (Land and Water Conservation Fund Act of 1965).

The Administration is requesting \$300 million in appropriations (commitments for new projects) for the Land and Water Conservation Fund during fiscal 1975. This is a substantial increase over 1974 when only \$76 million was requested.

The explanation for the lower figure last year was that there were unused funds available and that actual spending would be kept fairly level without an increase. Next year's actual spending (as opposed to new project commitments) is estimated to be \$256 million. This compares with \$275 million in fiscal 1974.

Of the \$300 million appropriation request for FY 1975, \$196 million will be available for matching grants

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 (at a 50 percent rate) to state and local governments to continue programs for comprehensive state planning, land acquisition, and development of facilities for public outdoor recreation use.

The remainder of the \$300 million is available to federal agencies to expand the nation's park, forest, wildlife, rivers and trails systems. An amendment approved in the Senate and now pending in the House would allow 20 percent of these funds to be used to enclose outdoor facilities in areas with extreme climatical conditions.

Department of Justice

Law Enforcement Assistance Act — State Block Grants, Discretionary Grants and Planning Grants — (Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968).

Congress has voted to extend the Law Enforcement Assistance Act for three years at a \$3.25 billion level, with authorization of \$1 billion for 1974, \$1 billion for 1975 and \$1.25 billion for 1976. The Department of Justice Appropriations bill contained \$870 million for FY '74. This is a small increase from the FY '73 appropriations which gave \$855 million to the act. The 1975 budget request totaled \$886 million. It should be noted, however, that the additional funds will be applied to the National Institute and Statistical Services. Planning funds increased by \$5 million to \$55 million, while block and discretionary funding remained at the same level.

The distribution of funds under the 1973 amendment will remain the same: 85 percent will be allocated to states by formula and 15 percent will be retained by LEAA for use as discretionary funds. Discretionary grants are the only type of funds distributed directly to counties and cities.

The act contains a number of important revisions. Regional criminal justice planning boards must now contain a majority of locally elected officials. Most grants, except construction and certain planning grants, can be funded at up to 90 percent. Match must be hard match and the state must provide one half of the aggregate local share. Each comprehensive state plan must direct adequate attention to the problems of juvenile justice.

Under Part C, (Action) a number of changes were made in 1973. The act now requires that state plans provide means by which units of local government or combinations of such units, with a population of over 250,000, can submit plans directly to the state. These plans can be approved in whole or in part by the state when they are in pursuance of a comprehensive plan for the submitting jurisdiction and are compatible with the state comprehensive plan.

Another section of the act requires state plans to include funding incentives to units of local government to coordinate and combine law enforcement and criminal justice functions.

Finally, the new legislation adds a requirement that applications by units of local government must be approved or disapproved by the state within 90 days and that if no action is taken within this time, the application is deemed approved. In order for a disapproval to be effective, it must state, in detail, the reasons for the denial or an explanation of supporting data needed.

Much of the discretionary money will be going into the 1972 "impact" program which has as its goal the reduction of stranger-to-stranger crime and burglary by 20 percent in eight cities, and into the pilot cities program which attempts to demonstrate and institutionalized new techniques in criminal justice planning and operations.

However there will be money available to help states implement standards and goals such as those recommended by the National Advisory Commission on Criminal Justice Standards and Goals. The money will be used to establish locally applicable standards for the criminal justice system as well as to evaluate the report of the Commission. Also, new emphasis has been placed on programs dealing with witnesses, victims and jurors.

The act requires state and local governments to pick up the cost of LEAA funded programs after a "reasonable period of federal assistance." Most states have adopted three years as being "reasonable" however, local governments may be required to pick up substantial portions of project costs during the second and third years. A recent LEAA legal opinion encourages states to increase the local match portion of LEAA funded projects.

For more information counties should contact the state planning agency operating the LEAA program in their state.

Department of Labor

Manpower Administration

After three years of disagreement of the direction that manpower training programs should take in this country, Congress passed the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973, and the President signed it Dec. 28. The bill represents a significant compromise between all parties to be involved in job training programs.

The bill is significant in several aspects:

1) For the first time it takes the myriad of some 10,000 manpower training contracts under the Manpower Development and Training Act (MDTA) and the Economic Opportunity Act (EOA) authority, and decentralizes and decategorizes them, placing responsibility and accountability in local prime sponsors.

Of the total funds made available for Title I of the Act in any fiscal year, 80 percent shall be made available to eligible prime sponsors according to a three-part formula: 50 percent prime sponsors' previous year funding, 37.5 percent total number of unemployed persons, and

12.5 percent total number of adults in low income families.

The remaining 20 percent of the funds shall be distributed in the following manner: 5 percent discretionary funds for the Secretary of Labor, 5 percent incentive funds to encourage consortiums, 5 percent to states for vocational education, 1 percent to states for manpower services council, and 4 percent to states for statewide programs including corrections, information/technical assistance and rural needs.

2) Title II provides a public employment program for target areas of greatest need within labor market areas where unemployment reaches 6.5 percent or more for three consecutive months during the period beginning June 1973, through March, 1974, serving those who are most disadvantaged. Of the total funds appropriated under the 1974 second supplemental, 80 percent or \$296 million will be allocated to prime sponsors, and the remaining 20 percent or \$74 million shall be used by the Secretary of Labor for smaller jurisdictions with substantial unemployment problems.

County officials interested in some Title II discretionary funding should contact their Regional Director for Manpower documenting certain impact areas in their community with severe unemployment rates.

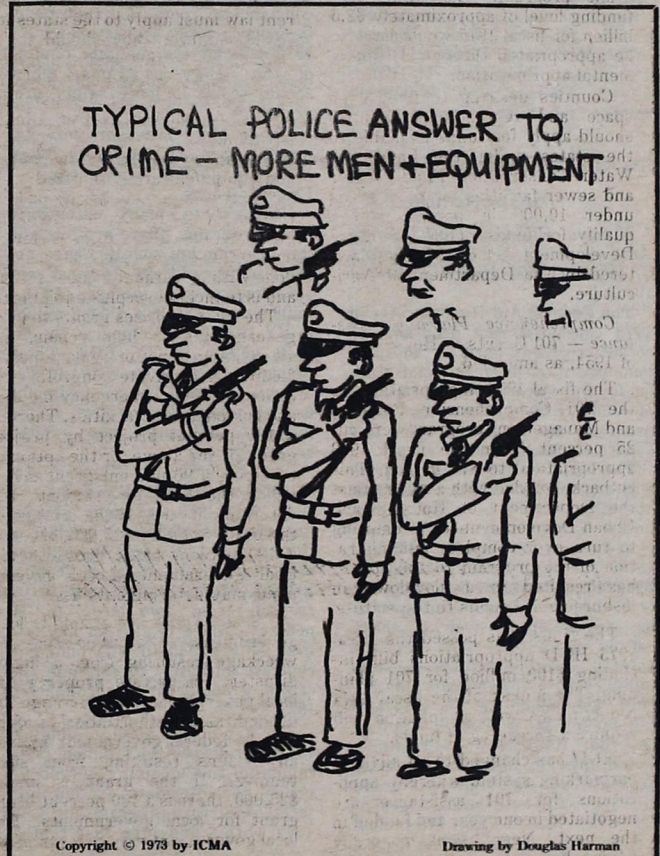
The 1974 supplemental also included \$250 million for the Emergency Employment Act (EEA). The new EEA money will be distributed directly to jurisdictions of 75,000 or

more population whenever the national unemployment rate reaches 4.5 percent or more. Funds may be expended through March 31, 1975, and are retroactive to April 1, 1974.

3) Title III continues a role for the Secretary of Labor to fund and administer certain national programs involving Indians, migrant workers and seasonal farmworkers. The Department of Labor is in the process of finalizing these regulations. Publication of regulations covering Title III migrant programs is being delayed by the Department of Labor. For further information, write: Robert McConnon, Director, Office of National Programs, USDOL/MA, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

In addition, the Secretary of Labor is funding manpower services for youth, offenders and persons of limited English speaking ability. Funds for offender programs under Title III of CETA will be used mainly for demonstration projects on offender job placement and pre-trial intervention. A Manpower Administration official indicated that approximately \$5 million would be set aside for national offender programs in FY 1975. Prime sponsors interested in developing programs in this area should write: Don Balcer, Director, Office of Community Manpower Programs, USDOL/MA, 601 D Street, N.W., Room 5402, Washington, D.C. 20213.

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For the first time, counties will receive funds for summer youth and recreation and transportation programs. A total of \$397 million will be distributed to prime sponsors; the Department of Labor will issue revised regulations including provisions for recreation and transportation.

4) Title IV establishes a Job Corps within the Department of Labor to provide residential and non-residential manpower services for low income disadvantaged young men and women.

5) Title V establishes a National Commission for Manpower Policy. No appointments have been made for members of this commission.

6) Title VI sets forth the general provision including applicable definitions under the Act.

In the first supplemental Appropriation of 1974, Congress provided \$10 million for the Older American Act, Title IX of the Older American Comprehensive Services. With respect to funds appropriated for the Act in FY 1974, the Secretary of Labor has selected and designated those organizations which will receive sole or primary consideration for receipt and utilization of funds. Those programs given consideration for funding are: Green Thumb, Inc. an affiliate of the National Farmers' Unions; National Council of Senior Citizens; National Council on the Aging; National Retired Teachers Association — American Association of Retired Persons; and U.S. Forest Service.

Again, prime sponsors interested in this program should contact Robert McConnon, Director, Office of National Programs, USDOL/MA, 601 D Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20213.

Department

of Transportation

National Highway Traffic Safety Administration — Formula Grants — (Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973).

The Federal Aid Highway Act of 1973 contained new programs to correct roadway hazards, and new demonstration programs and studies for the correction or elimination of roadway safety hazards. These programs are separately titled and separately authorized in the act.

The Roadside Obstacles program was created to eliminate roadside obstacles. For FY 1974, \$25 million has been authorized, and \$75 million is authorized for each FY 1975 and 1976. The High Hazards Locations Program is established to eliminate or reduce those hazards at specific highway locations such as sharp curves which have high accident potential. Authorizations for this category are \$50 million for FY 1974, \$75 million for FY 1975 and \$75 million for FY 1976. Another program, Rail-Highway Crossings, would provide funds to eliminate hazards at rail-highway grade crossings at an authorization level of \$25 million for FY 1974, \$75 million for FY 1975, and \$75 million for FY 1976. The 1973 Act also authorized funding for bridge reconstruction

and replacement: \$25 million for FY 1974 and \$75 million for each FY 1975 and 1976.

In addition, two new roadway safety demonstration programs have been established. The Pavement Markings Program designed to bring pavement marking projects of highways up to standards endorsed by the Federal Highway Administrator, has authorization levels of \$25 million for FY 1974, \$75 million for FY 1975, and \$75 million for FY 1976. This program gives priority to rural federal aid secondary roads and to rural roads off the federal aid system. The Federal Aid Safer Roads Demonstration Program provides a test program for three types of safety hazards on state and county roads off the federal aid highway network, including roadside obstacles, improved highway markings and reduced hazards at rail-highway crossings. \$50 million is authorized for this program for FY 1974, \$100 million for FY 1975 and \$100 million for FY 1976.

In all, the act authorizes a total of \$2 billion for highway safety programs for fiscal years 1974, 1975 and 1976. However, the funding of these safety programs has to be related to the total amount authorized for the regular road construction programs and safety programs. In FY 1974, the Administration ignored the separate authorizations for the new safety programs. To implement the safety programs, the states and local governments would have to use part of their regular construction funds. Current pending appropriation legislation for FY 1975 calls for the separate funding of the safety programs, which should result in more safety programs.

Urban Mass Transportation Administration — Urban Mass Transportation Capital Improvement — Project Grants

Contrary to many categorical grant programs, there are funds in this program but counties have not made full use of them. In fiscal year 1974, there was an increase of \$16.6 million over FY 1973. \$880.3 million in FY 1974 funds compares to only \$510 million in FY 1972. These figures reflect the growth and size of capital grants. The most common use of funds by counties is the purchase of buses and related equipment.

The Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973, signed by the President on Aug. 13, 1973, contains several important developments in place of the ratio of two-thirds federal and one-third local share in capital grants. The federal share is increased from two-thirds to 80 percent. There is also an increase from \$3.1 billion to \$6.1 billion in contract authority to continue the capital grant program through FY 1977.

The key question still is funding. FHWA released \$4.4 billion (\$700 million of this amount reserved for urban non-Interstate system projects) for all road programs for fiscal 1974, with a mid-June 1974 release of \$500 million in previously impounded funds.

In addition, the 1973 Highway Act allows the Secretary of Transportation to approve the purchase of buses by state and local governments in FY 1975 up to a maximum of \$200 million (out of \$800 million earmarked for urban roads). In FY 1976, the full authorization of \$800 million will be available for purchase of any mass transit capital facilities.

If counties wish to use highway funds for rail mass transit facilities now and in FY 1975, the 1973 Act allows local officials to draw funds out of the general revenues of the U.S. Treasury with a parallel reduction in that locality's share of highway trust funds. In regard to highway trust funds and general treasury revenues, the lower federal matching ratio of 70 percent is in effect.

Research Development Demonstration [RD and D] — (UMTA of 1964, as amended).

In comparison to capital grants, the available funds here are much smaller. FY 1974 funds amount to \$66.2 million which makes this program the second largest grant Program in UMTA, and the 1975 request is for \$75 million. Counties participate less in RD and D than in technical studies since grants and contracts in RD and D are designed to produce information, evaluation studies, and new methods and equipment in the transportation field as a whole, rather than planning and engineering studies.

Technical Studies — (UMTA of 1964, as amended).

Under the technical studies program, grants are awarded to public agencies to plan and design mass transportation projects that meet a

region's or city's problems in public transportation. Funds are ample, with \$37.6 million now available (FY 1974) as compares to \$33.5 million in FY 1973. The FY 1975 request is for \$37.7 million. Counties, in conjunction with councils of government or cities, have been fairly active. Local governments are urged to use this source of funds for such important

projects as preliminary engineering studies.

Managerial Training Grants

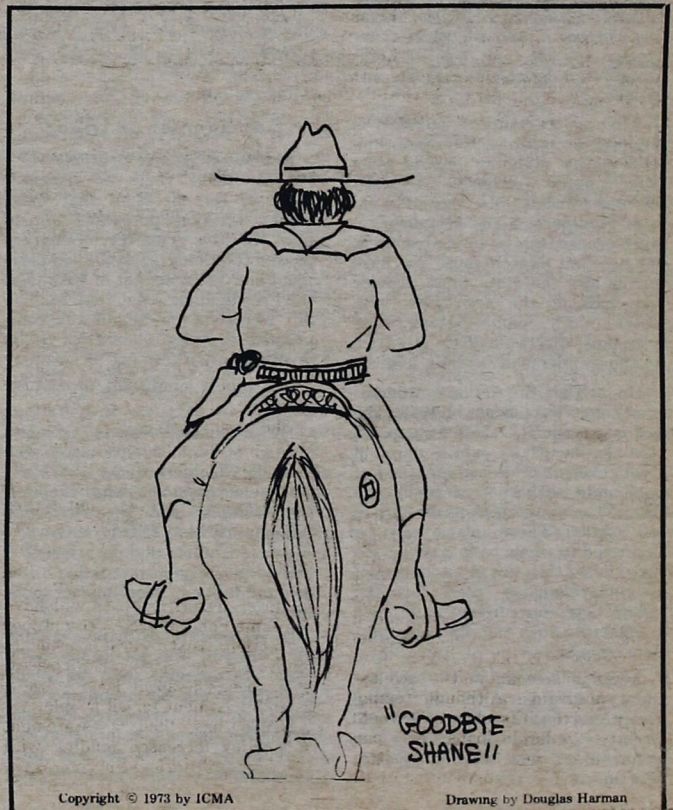
UMTA awards not more than 100 fellowships each year totaling \$500,000 for the training of transit operating personnel. (The FY 1975 request is for \$1.5 million).

For more information, contact: U.S. Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Office of Public Affairs, 400 7th Street, S.W., Room 9330, Washington, D.C., 20590, 202/426-4043.

Rural Highway Public Transportation — Federal Highway Administration.

Rural counties should be aware of the rural highway public transportation demonstration program that is authorized in the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1973. The Act authorizes \$30 million for a two-year period beginning in FY 1975. The program's objectives are to encourage "the development, improvement, and use of public mass transportation system," in rural

areas by use of demonstration projects. The Department of Transportation is requesting \$10 million for first year funding for this program in FY 1975.



Payments-in-lieu

(Continued from page 1)

al resource lands could choose to continue receiving payments under existing federal shared revenue programs related to public lands within its boundaries; or it could choose to accept a payment based on the assessed value of the federal lands. The counties would have two years to make this decision and an additional two years to have an assessment of the federal lands completed. The cost of the assessment would be borne by the county.

"Finally, I wish to congratulate this Subcommittee for beginning these hearings and urge that field hearings be held at an early date to get first-hand data on the effects of the present payment system."

Rep. Richard H. Ichord (D-Mo.) — "Mr. Chairman, I would only take this opportunity to reinforce the fact that I strongly feel that a bill similar to H.R. 12775, also introduced in the Senate by Sen. (Hubert) Humphrey as S. 2912, should be enacted at the earliest possible date.

"In the 8th District of Missouri where the counties with federal forest lands receive such disparate payments as 2 cents per acre up to 86 cents per acre, this bill would allow the counties to elect what they judge to be the most equitable system of payment for their county.

Probably no other issue has been of such consistent concern in counties with large proportions of federal lands as the loss of revenue base. When costs of local government are escalating beyond all control, this would appear a propitious time to reform the entire payment system. For too long those counties with federal lands have been discriminated against merely on the basis of containing lands which are preserved for the benefit of the entire nation. It is high time that we correct this discrimination and provide a more equitable basis for compensating those counties that possess large amounts of federally-owned lands."

Rep. Frank E. Evans (D-Colo.) — "I am a cosponsor of and a strong supporter of this legislation which

Community Development Battle Won

(Continued from page 1)

conventional units and 50 percent under the new Section 23 program.

Two other provisions contained in the final conference agreement were also urged by NACo, including distribution of 701 comprehensive planning and management funds directly to urban counties without requiring them to go through the states as is now the case, and a provision prohibiting the application of proposed OMB Circular A-70 to housing and community development programs. Although temporarily shelved, Circular A-70 would prohibit federal loans or loan guarantees where the local share was financed by tax-exempt state or local bonds.

looks to reform the methods and means by which payments-in-lieu of taxes are made from federal natural resource lands — those administered by the Forest Service in the Department of Agriculture and the Bureau of Land Management and Fish and Wildlife Service in the Department of the Interior.

"The need for reform of the system of payments-in-lieu of taxes is large and it is real. The systems of payments are covered with a variety of illogical restrictions:

In some cases, the counties are restricted to the use of payments to specific purposes. On the surface, these have an appeal, but from the standpoint of effective county management, they should be changed.

In some cases, the payments are made directly to the counties. In others they are made to the state, and federal law may or may not mandate that they be passed on to the counties.

The way in which payments are derived varies widely, not only in Colorado but also across the land. I will not list all the different methods, but I will cite a few. The more prevalent one for the National Forests, National Grasslands (administered by both Agriculture and Interior), and public domain-based wildlife refuges is 25 percent of whatever revenue develops. However, for leased minerals it is 37.5 percent of income, except on acquired lands where it is 25 percent or for 1872 Act minerals where it is 20 percent.

"The Department of Interior payments go to the states in most cases, and it is difficult to determine what the counties may get. The operation is handled so that it is difficult to deduce which federal lands produced what revenue. In any event, it is not easy to determine which federal lands should be credited with 'earning' specific funds."

Subcommittee Chairman Udall indicated that field hearings would be scheduled this fall in several locations across the country.

Park Money

(Continued from page 1)

the above formula to determine the state apportionment level.

The *American County Platform* says "Emphasis in local planning and federal programs should be given to the need to purchase park lands for both present and future requirements, especially in and around urban areas where such lands are scarce."

Cryder urged that with increased funding, urban residents will have the same general access to outdoor recreation that rural residents enjoy. Due to soaring land prices, open space should be acquired now as an investment for all people.

NACo has filed a statement supporting increased funding with the House Interior Subcommittee on National Parks and Recreation.

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

What Price Sand?

Jim O'Hearne, (Portland, Oregon,) thinks Marian Hanked paid too much for the sand for her terrarium (*County News*, July 8, 1974). His comment: "It is people like you who contribute to inflation! Imagine buying sand for \$1,000 per cubic yard. Think what it would cost to make a copy of the great pyramid of Egypt at that price."

Transit Groups Merge

The American Transit Association (ATA) has voted to dissolve and merge with the Institute for Rapid Transit to form a new transit trade organization to be called the American Public Transit Association (APTA). According to APTA chairman William J. Ronan, the new group will bring all transit interests into one group which will be "a potent force in assuring transit industry growth in the years ahead." APTA begins official operation after the ATA annual meeting in October of this year.

Transportation Planning Shortcourse

The Georgia Institute of Technology Department of Continuing Education will conduct an "Urban Transportation Planning and Analysis Shortcourse," November 11-15, 1974. The course, for qualified persons, will deal with the basic problems and techniques required for developing a comprehensive transportation plan and for a continuing planning process. The registration fee of \$200 includes all necessary supplies. For more information, contact Director, Department of Continuing Education, Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia 30332, (404) 894-2400.

UMTA Grants

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration has awarded grants to two counties for improvements in their transit systems. The \$8,796,080 awarded to the Transit Authority of Louisville and Jefferson County, Kentucky will assist in the purchase and modernization of the privately-owned Louisville Transit Company and the Blue Motor Coach Company of Louisville. A steady decline in ridership, with resulting deficit operations, caused the private firms to sell the companies. The funds will also assist in the purchase of various-sized buses, two buses designed for the elderly and handicapped, service vehicles, fare boxes, bus shop shelters, route markers, and a two-way radio system.

The County of Lackawanna (Pennsylvania) Transit System Authority was awarded \$1,643,960 to aid in the purchase of 30 new buses, support vehicles and equipment, and three buses specially-equipped for the elderly and handicapped. The 30 full-sized buses will replace all but one vehicle in the

current fleet.

TRB Traffic Control Signal Project

Unfamiliar traffic control signals are a constant problem to persons driving in a strange area. Although such signals have been largely standardized in recent years, increased driver mobility has brought the motorist into unfamiliar areas where traffic control design configurations and operations can be confusing and dangerous. In an effort to produce scientifically based guidelines for traffic control signal design standards, the Transportation Research Board's National Cooperative Highway Research Program has entered into a \$300,000, 27-month contract with a New York consulting firm. Research will focus on traffic control signal design configurations at intersections and mid-block crossing locations, considering cost and user response, in terms of observance, safety and efficiency. The project will include a state-of-the-art study on current traffic control signal design and operation, and a behavioral study of driver response to traffic signals, using time-lapse photography.

By Law Changes

(Continued from page 2)

and approved which provides that a state delegation may have proxy votes for member counties who are not present at the annual conference but have paid the conference registration fee.

The previous bylaws had not specified the number of voting delegates required for a quorum. The amendments spell out that 25 percent of the votes registered at the conference (as certified by the credentials committee) shall constitute a quorum. Thirty-five percent of the delegates present at the business meeting can demand a roll call at any time to determine if a quorum is present.

The only major change in voting for officers and members of the board of directors involved the nomination from the floor of board members. It now is required that a candidate designate the nominee being challenged. This was done to facilitate the election. Without specifying the nominee being challenged, the business meeting could be tied up for hours, since there are 48 members of the board plus 15 representatives of affiliated organizations.

To allow member counties more time to study amendments to the bylaws, it now is required that proposed amendments be submitted 30 days prior to the annual conference. Previously, amendments could be proposed on the first day of the conference.

Alcohol Report Details Scope of Problem

Last month, Secretary of Health, Education, and Welfare Casper W. Weinberger presented the "Second Special Report to the U.S. Congress on Alcohol and Health." This document reviews all the available evidence on the economic cost to the nation of alcoholism, drinking patterns of different population groups, the effect of alcohol on health, drinking and highway safety, treatment of alcoholism, and recommends specific action.

One finding of the report is that drinking drivers are involved in at least 5 to 10 percent of automobile crashes that do not result in serious injury, and from 10 to 35 percent of fatal crashes. Most people killed in traffic accidents after drinking, the report continues, have very high concentrations of blood alcohol. And since it is known that many drinking drivers have a history of alcohol problems, the report concludes, "a focus on the relation of alcohol to highway safety will both reduce the

highway carnage and identify problem drinkers who are in need of treatment."

The U.S. Department of Transportation's Alcohol Safety Program initiated a number of countermeasures against alcohol and driving. The National Institute on Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism (NIAAA) cooperated with Transportation to offer treatment to people convicted of driving while intoxicated. These people were found generally to have less severe drinking problems than those arrested for public drunkenness, and a higher cure rate. The report hypothesizes that this improved cure rate is due to early identification of drinking problems.

The effect of alcohol on health, as detailed by the report, varies with drinking habits. Moderate drinking does not seem to be harmful, and can even be mildly beneficial. But heavy drinking, especially if accompanied by heavy smoking, is significantly associated with cancers of the throat, tongue, and mouth. The exact means by which alcohol produces or aggravates development of cancer has not yet been determined.

The report states that alcoholism is a treatable disease, but that different people need different treatment programs. After reviewing the available evidence, the report's task force recommends that rather than expose each person who will be treated to a variety of techniques and methods, interviews should be conducted to assess the person's needs. Then the most suitable treatment can be prescribed.

According to Dr. Morris E. Chafetz, Director of NIAAA, and chairman of the task force that prepared the report, treatment often focuses on drinking as the target problem. If the client can achieve abstinence, he is regarded as cured. But a person drinks because he has other problems, Dr. Chafetz points out, and achieving abstinence does not necessarily mean he can now solve his problems.

The report makes a strong case for comprehensive action against alcoholism, including more uniform beverage control laws in the states, and coordination of services in the community for people with drinking problems.

With passage of the 1974 amendments to the Comprehensive Alcohol Abuse and Alcoholism Prevention, Treatment, and Rehabilitation Act of 1970, additional federal funds were made available to treatment programs and to state and local governments. These funds can be used, the task force emphasizes, to act on their recommendations. For example, states that adopt model legislation to eliminate drunkenness as a criminal offense and offer treatment rather than jail terms, will be eligible for funds to set up community treatment programs.

County governments will take on increased responsibility for programs to prevent and treat alcohol abuse under these new initiatives. NACo recently signed a two-year contract with NIAAA to assess the role of counties in dealing with alcoholism, and to explore counties' potential to create comprehensive

treatment, including coordination of other social services with treatment for alcoholism.

Interested county officials may obtain a copy of the Second Alcohol and Health Report free by writing the National Clearinghouse for Alcohol Information, P.O. Box 2345, Rockville, Maryland 20852.

County Government Job Opportunities

Director Health and Human Services — Marin County, California Salary Range: \$2,800 — \$3,080/mo. Outstanding management skills; excellent performance record managing large organization (e.g. budget of \$10 million and 200 employees). Prefer management experience in one or more related program areas (welfare, public health, mental health or medical). Submit a complete resume including a brief but clear description of administrative and program achievements; organization/administrative reporting relationships to superiors and subordinates in recent pertinent employment situations; and a summary of talents and abilities applicable to this position to: Marin County Personnel Office, Civic Center, Room 416, San Rafael, California 94903. (415) 479-1100, ext. 2013.

Chief of Employee Relations — San Diego County, California Salary Range — \$19,128 — \$23,256. Five years personnel and industrial relations experience with heavy emphasis in labor negotiations, wage and salary, grievance procedures, impasse procedures and related. Must be able to assume key role in developing management negotiating strategy and act as chief spokesman at the bargaining table. Send resume to: Personnel Department, Room 403 County Administration Center, 1600 Pacific Highway, San Diego, California 92101

County Manager — Collier County, Florida Salary: Negotiable. Three years executive level experience in governmental management or administration, preferably at the county level with a baccalaureate degree from an accredited college or university. Additional experience may be substituted for education. Send resume to: Chairman, Board of County Commissioners, Collier County Courthouse, Naples, Florida 33940

Civil Engineer — Hardee County, Florida Salary Range: \$15,000 — \$16,000. Required, at least three years experience in supervision and administration, for progressive,

rural county in central Florida. Send resume to: Earl Collins, County Attorney, Hardee County, P.O. Box 608, Wauchula, Florida 33873.

County Manager — Churchill County, Nevada Salary Range: \$18,500 — \$22,000. Knowledge of planning, engineering and personnel management desirable, five or more years experience in public administration with county or city government, a degree from an accredited university or comparable work experience necessary. Send resume to: Manuel Barrenchea, Clerk/Treasurer, 10 West Williams Avenue, Fallon, Nevada 89406.

Director, Northern Virginia Criminal Justice Training Center Salary: \$25,000 plus, depending on qualifications. Under a governing board composed of county and city managers and police chiefs, the director will be responsible for planning and administering criminal justice training activities. Currently, the center serves as the police academy for Northern Virginia, and in-service training is provided for area police departments. This function and other criminal justice training activities are expected to expand significantly. Principal duties of the director include curriculum and program development; instructor training and selection; liaison with criminal justice agencies; budget preparation and supervision of physical facilities. Desirable qualifications include a graduate degree in law enforcement, education, public administration, psychology or a related field; extensive experience in the education of adults, preferable in criminal justice; law enforcement experience; and demonstrated administrative and supervisory skills. Send resumes to: Dale E. Friesz, Personnel Office, 10409 Main Street, Fairfax, Virginia 22030.

Director of Public Works — City of Hopewell, Virginia Salary — Open. Degree in civil engineering required; eligible for registration as P.E. in Virginia; five years experience in public works preferred. Send resume to: City Manager, Municipal Building, 300 Main Street, Hopewell, Virginia 22860.

IGA Program Undergoing Assessment

by C. Shaskan

Legislative Research Assistant

The General Services Administration (GSA) is in the process of conducting the second year assessment of the Integrated Grants Administration Program (IGA). IGA, a demonstration program started two and a half years ago, was designed to provide selected state and local agencies with a multi-grant administrative mechanism.

A key influence of the IGA process on state-local matters is the opportunity IGA affords a grantee to package federal financial assistance to meet his particular needs and help him organize and coordinate or bundle up related services in a systematic delivery system. IGA does not provide new money but does simplify procedures for applicants and some administrative costs.

In November, 1973, the responsibility for administration of IGA was transferred from the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) to GSA. At the present time, there are 35 IGA pilot projects, which GSA hopes to increase to 65.

GSA is welcoming participation by the public interest groups in its assessment efforts. Primarily, they are trying to ascertain what effect, if any, IGA is having on state and local governments; if the federal regional councils have provided adequate information on the program to their regions; how effective the IGA central office has been etc. For more information, persons should contact the IGA Program Manager, Joe Amaral, or his assistant, Terry Angeleo at (202) 343-7461.

Criminal Justice Planning Seminar

New Directions Not Really New

by Duane Baltz
NACo Criminal Justice Project

"New Directions in Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture" was the topic of a national symposium held recently in Chicago. This was the second such symposium co-sponsored by the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration.

While the 35 major speakers were eloquent advocates of criminal justice reform and the 19 supporting workshops were well designed, the question lingered throughout the two and half day sessions as to whether or not the directions advocated were really new. Academics and reformers have long advocated many of the same ideas. Unfortunately, implementers and key policy makers who turn ideas into action were absent.

For instance, Edith Flynn, Associate Director of the clearinghouse, questioned the effect of the community-based corrections concept on state government policy since states such as California and Florida appear to be returning to the policy of building large prisons. And, the fact remains, she said, that 70 percent of the prison and jail population could be safely placed in alternative programs outside expensive, maximum security institutions.

Keynote speaker Richard J. Hughes, Chief Justice, New Jersey Supreme Court and Chairman, ABA Commission on Correctional Facilities and Services, viewed court reform with skepticism. The more integrity of the judicial process is meant to be evident to all, he stated, especially to those who are caught up in the system. Instead, he found that an impersonal "assembly line-justice" process had hopelessly eroded the principle of due process. Furthermore, the politics of criminal justice reform were more complex than many reform advocates originally thought.

An interesting study on county jails was revealed by Richard W. Velde, newly appointed administrator of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA). The study, conducted by the Bureau of the Census, can be used to measure trends in the size and type of jail populations. The total inmate population in 1972 was 141,000 — down 12 percent from 1970. Velde believes the \$310 million in LEAA Part E funds, spent mostly for community-based corrections and alternatives to incarceration, has had a positive effect.

Other speakers included Charles Work, LEAA Deputy Administrator, who called for more attention to citizens, witnesses and jurors among the "front line" criminal

justice agencies. The "Citizens Initiative" approach has high priority for LEAA funding, and would include any project that aids a citizen in reporting a crime, serving as a witness in court, serving as a juror, etc.

Pal Bach, Clearinghouse Courts Project Administrator, noted that as many as 90 percent of the visitors to a courthouse were there seeking information. But courthouses are rarely designed to direct the flow of people.

The police function is in for some real changes in the next 20 years according to Victor Cizankus, Police Chief, Menlo Park, California. The military style police bureaucracy will finally give way to a department of police services in which generalists will take to the streets with court authority to supervise probationers and parolees and with support from specialists who are prepared to deal with social or medical problems. He asserted that police agencies will finally adjust to the fact that 80 percent of a policeman's time is spent on services other than law enforcement.

Bruce Johnson, Clearinghouse Law Enforcement Project Administrator, found a great need to design police stations that would accommodate public education programs, parents and juveniles for conferences and the processing and detention of prisoners. The planning guidelines developed by the Clearinghouse are now used by more than 100 police agencies.

Frederic Moyer, Director of the Clearinghouse, elaborated on the current functions and purposes of the organization. The Clearinghouse provides: project review for LEAA on all construction projects involving Part E, corrections, funds; technical assistance on a broad range of criminal justice problems; comprehensive correction master planning for state and local governments; information dissemination on successful techniques and programs; and research.

In addition, Moyer claimed that the Clearinghouse tends to make local government stop and deliberate the issues involved in building new facilities as well as to provide authority to bolster local political positions that advocate reform. Mainly, he viewed the role of the LEAA funded clearinghouse as reviewing and transferring knowledge gathered by local architects and planners rather than itself planning or designing programs and facilities.

The clearinghouse staff now includes 45 full-time professionals and, with part-time graduate students and professors from the University of Illinois, the full-time equivalent if about 100. The staff has been involved in over 850 projects of state and local governments.

The scarcity of LEAA Part E funds has caused some counties to raise the question of whether funding should be assured before they are required to meeting clearinghouse criteria.

In a letter to NACo, responding to this question, Moyer asserts that the benefits of clearinghouse involvement extended beyond poten-

tial LEAA funding. The most immediate impact can be a cost savings in jail construction and institutional staff. He believes that many of the new directions advocated by the clearinghouse guidelines can be achieved by policy and procedural change at the local level rather than by large amounts of additional funding.

Manpower Talk

Edited by Barbara Hunting

HEW CETA Role

The Departments of Labor and Health, Educational and Welfare have recently signed a memorandum of agreement spelling out HEW's roles and responsibilities under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. (CETA) At the regional level, HEW will participate in the review of prime sponsor Title I and Title II plans which provide services related to health, education or welfare.

These services include basic or general education, educational programs conducted for offenders, institutional training, vocational rehabilitation, health care, child care and supportive services, and new careers and job restructuring in the health, education and welfare professions. The agreement also provides for HEW to give technical assistance at the request of prime sponsors which are developing these services as part of their CETA plan.

Prime sponsor plans will be submitted to the HEW regional director for review and comment prior to Labor approval. The associate regional director for manpower may ask the HEW regional director to take any required follow-up action related to HEW services with the prime sponsor.

At the same time, the associate director will be given the opportunity to review and comment on HEW state grantees' plans which contain provisions for manpower and manpower related services to prime sponsor areas.

The agreement provides for HEW/DOL consultation for services authorized under Title III, Special Federal Responsibilities. Title III programs which are administered through prime sponsors will be reviewed by HEW under the same procedure as Title I and II programs.

HEW has the right of approval in Title III programs which involve the direct provision of basic education and vocational training. Any programs which have a basic education or vocational education component may be funded by Labor only after HEW has given signed approval.

The agreement also provides for HEW to consult with the Labor Department in planning for technical assistance and training, research and evaluation projects. The agreement stipulates that Labor cooperate with the commissioner of education in the development of model community vocational schools and skill centers to provide coordination and avoid duplication and that HEW have concurrence in the development of the Job Corps certification system.

HEW will have the opportunity to comment at the national level on any amendments to the CETA regulations which relate to health, education and welfare.

Migrant Regs

With the publication of migrant regulations in the *Federal Register* on August 6, the Labor Department began a series of regional training sessions for prospective migrant program operators, including county prime sponsors. Regional training is scheduled as follows: August 12 & 13 — New York and Boston, Denver & Kansas City, Seattle; August 14 & 15 — Philadelphia, Chicago.

Private non-profit agencies as well as prime sponsors will be eligible to sponsor programs for migrant and seasonal farmworkers under Title III of CETA. Qualifying statements from interested potential sponsors are due in Labor Department regional offices, tentatively, by August 26. Selections are scheduled for September 15, applications by November 1, Labor approvals by December 1, and funding by January 1. As always, this timetable is tentative. Interested county prime sponsors should keep in touch with their regional offices.

Correction

In the *County News* of July 15, we mistakenly attributed charges of sex bias in manpower programs to a staff report of the U.S. Civil Service Commission. The staff report was prepared by the U.S. Civil Rights Commission.