

COUNTY NEWS

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

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Washington, D.C. 20006

NACo Leaders Confer With Ford

President Gerald Ford voiced his support for the continuation of general revenue sharing, but warned there is an effective, efficient lobby opposing it, in a meeting with NACo leaders last week.

Led by NACo President Stanley Smoot, 17 county officials met with the President at his request for more than an hour Thursday morning, August 15.

Following the meeting, Smoot said the President supports general revenue sharing, likes what is being done with it, but said steps must be taken now to gather Congressional

support for its continuation.

Smoot said he was impressed with President Ford's knowledge and understanding of local government and he looks forward to working closely with the new Administration.

NACo, as a member of the "New Coalition" of states, counties and cities, was invited by the President to take part in a review of the federal FY 1976 budget before it is sent to Congress next January. A first meeting will take place September 10-11, Smoot said.

The county officials told the President they agreed with him that inflation is the number one issue facing the country, and urged that he invite representatives of local government to participate in his coming summit meeting on inflation.

To underscore his determination to control inflation, the President told the group he would veto inflationary bills, and warned that the mass transit bill now being debated in Congress would be vetoed unless some funding compromise is reached, according to

Ralph Caso, Nassau County (N.Y.) Executive, one of those attending the meeting. The county officials expressed a willingness to compromise on the bill.

The county officials also urged that the President sign the recently passed community development bill, and he promised to do so, saying it was a great step forward.

Full funding of the Rural Development Act of 1972 is a major goal of America's counties, the President was told, if the country is to once again make rural areas a productive place to live and stem the migration of people to the cities.

The group also strongly supported passage of a comprehensive national health insurance program. Such a program should be truly comprehensive, covering programs such as preventive medicine, mental health care, alcoholism, drug abuse and rehabilitation as well as traditional curative medical care, the officials said.

NACo also urged support for a \$4 billion public service employment program, with funding triggered only when the national unemployment rate reaches six percent. Such a program, with funds allocated through existing prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act, would create 800,000 jobs in state and local governments, according to the officials.

Other county officials attending the meeting were: NACo First Vice President Vance Webb, Second Vice President Dan Lynch, Third Vice President William O. Beach, Fourth Vice President Louis V. Mills, Fiscal Officer Thomas M. Batchelor Jr., NACo Immediate Past President Gil Barrett, Board Member and Chairperson, Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee Charlotte Williams, Board Member John Brewer, Chairperson for Air Quality, Environment & Energy Steering Committee Jean Packard, Chairperson, Manpower Steering Committee John V. N. Klein, Chairperson, Urban Affairs Committee Alfred DelBello, Chairman for National Health Insurance, Health and Education Steering Committee Jack Walsh, Member, Crime and Public Safety Steering Committee Kenneth Hahn, NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand, President, National Council of County Association Executives Jack Christensen.



SEVENTEEN COUNTY OFFICIALS are pictured above as they confer with President Gerald Ford at the White House. Major topics at the meeting last week were general revenue sharing, inflation and its impact on county programs, and the federal fiscal year 1976 budget.

Ford Receives NACo Position Paper

Following is the NACo position paper which county officials presented to President Ford Thursday:

Intergovernmental Partnership

We would like to express our gratitude to you for the meeting that you are holding with us today. We believe that meetings such as these provide an excellent forum for us to work more closely together at understanding each other's needs and developing more effective policy decisions.

NACo believes that good intergovernmental relationships among the federal, state and local sectors

are at the heart of tackling all of our domestic problems.

Counties have been strong supporters of the "New Federalism" program adopted by President Nixon's Administration. We believe that locally elected officials must have significant input in determining and implementing federal programs and priorities. We hope that you and your Administration will continue to emphasize this decentralization of power back to the state and local governments. We look forward to continuing our close working relationship with the Domestic Council.

We would like to see a reaffirmation by your Administration of several components of the New Federalism that have afforded states and localities input into both the program design and regulation preparation of the federal bureaucracy. One of the best opportunities for state and local government input into federal policy-making is through the process outlined by the Office of Management and Budget Circular A-85. Unfortunately, federal agencies do not always follow the spirit or intent of Circular A-85.

(Continued on page 3)

Washington Briefs

Congressional Recess: The Congressional leadership has announced that the Senate will take a Labor Day recess between Aug. 22 and Sept. 9, while the House will be out from Aug. 23 to Sept. 4. It is not known when the Congress will finally adjourn for the year, although Senate Majority Leader Mike Mansfield has proposed an Oct. 1 target date. Others are speculating that the Congress may be in session until Oct. 15. The Labor Day recess presents a good opportunity for county officials to speak to their Senators and Congressmen about legislation of interest to them, including extension of general revenue sharing, transit, rural development and national health insurance.

Congress Passes Community Development Bill: The House, by a vote of 377-21, gave final approval to the conference report on S. 3066, the Housing and Urban Development Act of 1974. The Senate earlier last week approved the bill 84-0. The bill establishes a new community development block grant program with a three year authorization totaling \$8.6 billion, with funds to be distributed on the basis of a formula to urban counties and metropolitan cities.

The bill also rewrites the Section 23 leased housing program and makes it the chief vehicle for providing federal subsidized housing assistance. It also extends the Section 235 homeownership and Section 236 rental assistance programs. Administration sources indicate that President Ford will sign the bill.

House Extends Solid Waste Law: The House passed H.R. 16045, which is a simple two-year extension of authorizations for the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1967. The extension would keep the current funding level of \$225 million annually for solid waste with \$140 million for demonstration grants, and \$76 million for technical assistance, research and planning. The Senate Public Works Committee has held hearings on five different solid waste bills, and it is uncertain whether they will continue pressing for a comprehensive bill or go with a simple two year extension.

Economic Development Administration: The Senate has approved an extension bill for the Economic Development Administration (EDA). Floor amendments brought three major features of the Senate bill (S. 3641) in line with similar provisions in the bill previously approved by the House (H.R. 14883). Both bills now call for a two-year extension, a minimum of ten percent for the Public Works Impact Program (PWIP), and a permissive rather than mandatory unemployment compensation program in Title IX. A joint conference committee will try to iron out some minor differences and determine an agreeable funding level. The Senate version totals \$895 million and the House version totals \$510 million.

Controversial Revenue Sharing Bill: House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) has introduced a bill (H.R. 16330) which would eliminate states as recipients of general revenue sharing funds, effective Jan. 1, 1975. The bill also extends the program for two years (through Dec. 31, 1978) for local governments with counties and cities receiving the funds now allocated to the states.

In introducing the bill, Mills cited the budget surpluses of the states relative to the deficits of federal and local governments as a reason for eliminating state revenue sharing funds. This is a very unfortunate proposal and ignores intergovernmental fiscal reality. It is divisive in our efforts to reenact revenue sharing. No hearings have been scheduled.

New Compromise on Health Insurance: The chances of enacting national health insurance legislation this year or early next year received a big boost last week from President Ford and the chairmen of two key Congressional committees. Senate Finance Committee Chairman Russell Long (D-La.) stated that his committee would act quickly on any House-passed legislation. House Ways and Means Committee Chairman Wilbur Mills (D-Ark.) unveiled a new proposal which could be the basis for an acceptable bill. His proposal would: replace Medicaid with a federally funded health program administered by states and counties; provide coverage for catastrophic illnesses to be financed by a payroll tax (75 percent from employees); and phase in a health insurance program over the next five years with most of the costs paid by employees. Chairman Mills hopes the bill can be passed by the House by Oct. 1.

Federal Transit Aid: As *County News* goes to press, the House is debating a comprehensive public transit assistance bill proposed by the House Public Works Committee. A compromise is expected between the bill's proposed \$20 million funding level over a six-year period, and the Administration's proposal to cut funding to \$10 million. President Ford requested the cut in funds as a step toward fighting inflation.

Nixon Vetoes Rural Development Funds

As one of his final acts as President, former President Nixon vetoed the Agriculture, Environmental and Consumer Protection Bill, H.R. 15472 on August 8.

This bill includes funding for most programs operated by the Department of Agriculture, the Environmental Protection Agency, and consumer programs in various federal agencies. The food stamp and child nutrition programs are also affected.

House Passes Health Revenue Sharing Bill

The House last week passed an extension of the Health Revenue Sharing bill, authorizing \$1.7 billion for health programs during the next two years.

The bill would continue block grant programs, with funds to be spent largely at the discretion of local authorities for public health needs. It would also allow states to identify — more than at present — specific uses to which funds are to be spent, and would require review by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare.

The bill authorizes \$200 million for health revenue sharing in FY 1975, and \$220 million FY 1976. These are maximum figures and later appropriations will determine the exact amounts.

The authorizations for family planning during the two years are \$214.5 and \$257 million. Authorizations for community mental health centers are \$124 and \$154 million.

Assistance to community health centers for the medically deprived is authorized at \$220 and \$240 million for FY 1975 and 1976. The authorization for migrant health is \$50 and \$55 million.

The Health Revenue Sharing bill now goes to the Senate for consideration.

Regulations Issued

The Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW) has issued the following final regulations:

39 FR 27905 — Social and Rehabilitation Service Regulations — Medicaid; Financial Penalty for Failure to Provide Child Health Screening Services — Part 249 (ACIR Ref. No. 73-132).

39 FR 26692 — Grants for Maternal and Child Health and Crippled Children's Services, Part 51a, Subpart A, Title 42 (ACIR Ref. No. 68-128).

39 FR 26912 — General Provisions — Part 233 — Coverage and Conditions of Eligibility in Financial Assistance Programs (ACIR Ref. No. 74-46).

In his veto message, Nixon indicated his concern that three specific items are inflationary. In each case, Congress appropriated more than what was proposed in the Administration's budget: \$345 million for rural water and sewer grants, \$400 million for rural development loans, and \$175 million for an EPA program to clean up the Great Lakes.

The veto of the rural water and sewer grants was viewed as a setback by NACO's Rural Development Coalition and other groups interested in meaningful improvements in rural America through funding of the Rural Development Act of 1972.

Don Cleveland, Chairman of NACO's Rural Development Coalition, said: "When the Rural Development Act of 1972 was approved, it was hailed as federal recognition of the problems in rural America and the importance of balanced development in this country. Much of the nation's poverty and sub-standard housing exists in rural America. Without funding of the Rural Development Act, hundreds of rural communities are thwarted in development efforts because they cannot provide adequate water, sewer and solid waste facilities."

Cleveland is urging Rural Coalition members to contact their Congressmen and Senators to convince them of the importance of funding for the Rural Development Act.

The \$345 million for rural development grants questioned in the veto message is composed entirely of previously budgeted funds that have been impounded. \$225 million would be for FY 1975 (this would be transferred from impounded Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) water and sewer funds) and \$120 million is for FY 1974 (this is the previously budgeted rural development funds that the Administration released earlier this year).

Full funding of the Rural Development Act would call for \$300 million annually in grants for rural water, sewer and solid waste projects and \$100 million annually for planning, industrial parks and fire protection grants.

The Rural Development Act also included unlimited loan authority for rural development loans. H.R. 15472 includes \$970 million for rural development loans, of which \$400 million is questioned as being inflationary.

The \$175 million for EPA programs to clean up the Great Lakes is proposed as a transfer of impounded HUD water and sewer funds that were previously budgeted.

As of this writing, it is not clear whether a veto override will be attempted or if a compromise will be sought with the new Administration.

Revenue Sharing Meeting Planned

Elliot Richardson will be the keynote speaker at a national conference on "The Future of Revenue Sharing" to be held in Washington, D.C. on September 23 — 24.

The conference is co-sponsored by NACo and the National Civil Service League. It will cover both general revenue sharing, which provides over \$6 billion a year to 38,000 state and local governments, and the new block grant approach to manpower training embodied in the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973 (CETA). Also on the agenda is a discussion of the future of community action agencies.

Other featured speakers include William H. Kolberg, Assistant Secretary of Labor for Manpower; Graham W. Watt, Director, Office of Revenue Sharing, U.S. Treasury Department; Kenneth A. Gibson, Mayor of Newark, New Jersey; Moon Landrieu, Mayor of New Orleans, Louisiana; Richard Nathan, former Assistant Director of the

Office of Management and Budget and now a Senior Fellow at Brookings Institution; John Klein, County Executive, Suffolk County, New York; David Walker, Assistant Director, Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations; Pierce A. Quinlan, Assistant Director, Manpower Administration; William Mirengoff, Study Director on Manpower Revenue Sharing, National Academy of Sciences; 15 other state, county, and local officials, and representatives of national organizations.

The National Clearinghouse on Revenue Sharing and the National Association of Community Action Program Directors are cooperating agencies for the conference.

Further information and registration material can be obtained from the National Civil Service League, 1825 K Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, Telephone (202) 833-1450. Hotel reservations should be made directly with the Quality Inn, Capitol Hill, 415 New Jersey Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20001, Telephone (202) 638-1616.

NACo Surveys Mail Service

NACo has been asked to assist in a congressional review of the U.S. Postal Service (USPS) in rural areas.

The House Subcommittee on Rural Development will be holding hearings September 16 — 18 to determine if legislative or policy changes are necessary to improve mail service. In announcing the hearings, Subcommittee Chairman Bill Alexander (D-Arkansas) said, "Since the creation of USPS as a quasi-independent agency three years ago, we have seen rural post offices eliminated, personnel phased out, and an apparent deterioration of service to the countryside. We want to identify the effects of this and possibly some alternatives to

the trend. The local post office and good postal service appear to be as important to the growth and development of communities today as the general store was to the town of the Old West."

NACo has developed a survey to be sent to selected urban and rural counties to measure and compare the speed and reliability of postal service.

In the meantime, county officials are urged to contact NACo prior to the hearings if they know of postal service examples that would support or counter the problems mentioned by Congressman Alexander. Please contact Jim Evans, Legislative Representative, at (202) 785-9577.

County Priorities Outlined to President

(Continued from page 1)

and we would like to see more commitment from both OMB and federal agencies to this circular.

NACo is acutely aware of the added responsibility that has been placed upon local officials through the New Federalism program. We believe that management improvement is an essential ingredient of New Federalism to insure that local government has the most efficient mechanisms and resources for determining local needs and providing local services. We therefore strongly support a continued emphasis on the Intergovernmental Personnel Act and HUD's "701 program." We

particularly urge you to support President Nixon's request for additional funding for the Intergovernmental Personnel Act.

The Intergovernmental Personnel Act has also provided NACo with an opportunity to place a county official directly within a federal agency on a one-year trial basis. We strongly support this concept as it provides the federal government with a better understanding of local needs and perspectives. We would like to see other federal agencies take advantage of this IPA liaison program.

New Directions

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

Program for Mentally Ill Proposed

Shocked by the treatment of the county's mentally ill juveniles, Supervisor Jim Hayes of *Los Angeles County, (Calif.)* has called for a five-point program to make immediate improvements and to plan for long-term care of these children.

Along with other measures, the program urges county departments to seek out public or private psychiatric services which could be provided to mentally ill wards of the court, directs that an individual be designated to expedite court proceedings in these matters, and asks that county contingency funds be used for upgrading the juvenile facilities.

Alcohol Project Successful

A three year, federally funded program to combat drinking and driving in *Mecklenburg County, (N.C.)* has been a success, according to a voluminous report that was recently released.

Driving under the influence of alcohol arrest in the county decreased from 4,206 in 1972 to 3,813 in 1973. Components of the program included counselors who conduct a pre-records investigation of all cases in the courts dealing with drunken driving, and an extensive public information and education program.

Medicaid Abuse Team Established

Possible abuses of medicaid payments and claims will be investigated by a team of county social service and health experts in *Nassau County, N.Y.*

The three-member team will begin to check into the accounts and records of persons and firms providing medicaid services in Nassau County. Members of the team include an administrator from the Nassau Health Department and an accountant and pharmacist from the Department of Social Services.

The team's first task will be to run checks of high volume medicaid vendors. Spot checks of other vendors will follow. The county welcomes specific complaints from the public.

Crisis Center Hopes to Change Attitudes

A Rape Crisis Center established to crusade for a change in public attitudes about rape, has recently opened in *San Diego County, Calif.* Funded by revenue sharing funds, this will be the third such facility in the San Diego area. The administrative structure of the center will include a 24-hour hotline on the existing Crisis House switchboard and answering service number, and two separate staffs of trained volunteer counselors — one group to work with current victims and one group to work with past victims. Discussion groups and a speakers bureau are to be established.

The Rape Crisis Center works closely with police and local hospitals to help avoid the traumatizing reactions associated with rape.

Geriatric Center to be Built

Construction will start this summer on a new \$13 million geriatric center and a \$3 million food factory at Fair Acres, *Delaware County's, (Pa.)* home for the aged.

Following a study of the local topography and ecology, a master plan for the center was developed. To conserve space and provide the highest degree of economy, a fifteen-story building was designed.

Consolidated Library Studied

County Commissioners in *Levis and Clark County, Montana* have been considering a consolidated library with the city of Helena. The city has asked the county commissioners to participate in a bond issue to finance a library sufficient to serve the entire county. In the past, the county has contracted with the city giving county residents free access to the Helena library.

Inflation

Mr. President, we wholeheartedly agree with your statement that "inflation is our domestic public enemy number one." We at the state and local levels of government particularly have felt its devastating effects. Over the last year, our costs of maintaining services at their current levels have been jumping nearly ten percent. The increases have been much greater for many of our services.

The plain fact is that inflationary cost increases have equalled, if not exceeded, the amounts counties have received from general revenue sharing. Most counties would have

been forced to increase taxes just to maintain current services. Unfortunately, even with general revenue sharing and tax increases, many of our counties have had to reduce services to balance their budgets.

We strongly support your call for a domestic summit meeting on the economy. We are hopeful that through your leadership, this meeting can take place as soon as possible.

All sectors of the economy, including the public sector, must participate in this effort. It cannot be confined to private business,

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County Opinion

The Open Door, A Good Policy

When President Ford was sworn into office, he promised an open, candid administration. He pledged to consider a wide variety of opinions before making decisions, and to inform the American public about those decisions.

He has wasted no time in proving that he meant what he said. During his first week in office, he consulted with leaders of Congress, labor, business, states, cities, and, most important to NACo members, with counties.

The White House invitation for county officials to meet with Ford came only a few hours after he was sworn into office. And the 17 county officials who responded to the invitation last week were most impressed with his interest in their opinions and views on pressing national issues.

They asked him to reaffirm his support for general revenue sharing and to push for its continuation, urged him to reconsider President Nixon's veto of appropriations for rural

development programs, and discussed the need for public service jobs. They suggested that the "New Coalition" of governors, state legislators, county officials and mayors consult regularly with the Office of Management and Budget as decisions are made on the fiscal year 1976 budget.

President Ford expressed his commitment to continuing cooperation. We believe the meeting with him Thursday may become only a first step toward full federal, state and local government cooperation in the years to come.

We thank President Ford for his interest in the thoughts of county officials, and we applaud his refreshing policy of opening the administration to many points of view. As NACo President Stan Smoot stated August 8 (elsewhere on this page): "NACo looks forward to working closely with President Ford and Congress to get out nation moving again."

Rural America Needs Federal Help

As one of his final acts in office, former President Nixon vetoed appropriations for the Rural Development Act on August 8.

When adopted, the Rural Development Act of 1972 was hailed as federal recognition of the problems in rural America and the importance of balanced development for the nation.

But the Nixon Administration never allowed more than token funding for rural development. Department of Agriculture statistics indicate that about half of the nation's poverty and sub-standard housing exists in rural America. Any many citizens in rural communities face serious health problems because of inadequate or non-existent water, sewer and solid waste facilities.

Full funding for the Rural Development Act is a top legislative priority for NACo and its Rural Development Action Coalition.

Full funding of the act would provide \$300 million annually for water and sewer grants, and another \$100 million an-

nually for rural development planning, industrial parks, and fire protection grants. Congress, in recognition of budget constraints, has appropriated only \$225 million in 1975 for rural water and sewer grants, and even this appears unacceptable to the administration.

In Nixon's veto message, he expressed concern that rural development grants and loans would be inflationary. We sharply question this judgment.

NACo believes that the federal government must accept its commitment to provide the catalyst for rural development through the Rural Development Act. These funds are critical to help balance development between rural and urban areas.

NACo urges Congress to reconsider the agriculture appropriations bill and override the veto. If a compromise must be reached, NACo suggests that some of the less critical agriculture loan programs be reduced — not the water and sewer grants.

"Get Our Nation Moving Again"

NACo President Stan Smoot made the following statement after President Richard M. Nixon's resignation Thursday, August 8:

President Nixon's resignation brings to an end months of turmoil within the federal government and the nation. Public confidence in government is at a low ebb; and while the attention of the nation has justifiably been focused on Watergate and impeachment related issues, many of the real, everyday problems of the American people have persisted, unsolved and virtually unnoticed.

Now is the time to pick up the pieces. The National Association of Counties believes that federal, state and local government leaders must begin to work together to restore public confidence in government and address the pressing issues of inflation and unemployment. There are other critical issues which we should also deal with — environ-

ment, health care, housing and transportation to name just a few.

We have confidence in the integrity and ability of our new President, Gerald Ford. And we are confident that he will work closely with Congress, making solutions to our domestic problems a high priority, both in terms of programs and funds.

The nation's 3,106 counties are eager to cooperate with federal, state and local governments to meet the pressing needs of our people. President Nixon's "New Federalism" program, designed to return responsibility and resources to state and local governments, including general revenue sharing funds, has met a great deal of success. Counties look forward to continually increasing responsibilities and adequate funding to meet these responsibilities to our citizens.

NACo looks forward to working closely with President Ford and Congressional leaders to get our nation moving again.

Letters To NACo

Dear Bernie:

I was so deeply impressed with the conduct of the NACo meeting in Miami Beach, and it is so infrequent that I ever compliment anyone that I am at a loss for words. I do, however, want to make an effort to express to you and every member of your staff my sincere belief that so far as I was able to ascertain, you pulled off a near perfect conference.

President Gil was excellent in his performance and never lost control of the ship. But I know and realize that you and the staff are responsible for putting it all together. I believe you came as near to following Rudyard Kipling's "If" as I have ever seen at a national conference. Our staff persons were as courteous and congenial as could be. Their conduct, so far as I could observe, was excellent. Their appearance was neat to outstanding and as grandmother use to say, "pretty is as pretty does", and they were all pretty.

I hope you and the staff will accept this letter as a compliment to your interest and integrity, and as an expression of my gratitude for what each of you have done for the good of local government in America.

This kind of talk coming from an ole mule skinner who has fussed and cussed his way through life and whose head is probably as hard as that of a mule is quite a concession, and I do hope you realize the sincerity that I send with it.

Arch G. Lamb
Commissioner

Lubbock County (Texas)

Dear Bernie:

I didn't get a chance to really talk with you during the Miami Beach gathering.

I am fairly pleased with the resolution of the Urban County

discussions. But I will reserve decision until I see what happens now. With the right kind of leadership, I think we can really make it work.

The health platform is a superb one. Your staff has done a great job for me in getting our health insurance position established. I think we have the most progressive plank in the whole organization!

On the whole, it was a first-class convention.

Jack Walsh
Supervisor

San Diego County, California

Dear Bernie,

Just a note to express to you my personal appreciation for all your fine work in helping to make our NACo Conference in Florida such a tremendous success.

Every thing seemed well planned and was most informative and enjoyable. These conferences certainly reach their goals of stimulating and contributing to the continuing improvement of county government.

Roy Orr
Commissioner
Dallas County (Texas)

County News

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OUTLOOK

On Issues Affecting Counties

Hawaii tries to balance man and nature

by Clesson Chikasuye
Councilman
City and County
of Honolulu, Hawaii

Hawaii is justifiably proud of its natural beauty and quality environment — its blue skies, green mountains and valleys, tropical forests and gardens, clean white beaches, crystal clear waters and gentle trade-winds. Recently, however, deterioration of these natural blessings, so vital to our people and to our economy, has taken place at a rate never before thought possible. We are now painfully conscious of the consequences of our actions. If we continue in the direction and at the pace we have been going, the damages that threaten us will destroy the natural beauty and quality environment we so fortunately enjoy.

The applicable principles that man must protect and conserve his resources and must live in balance and harmony with nature are not new in Hawaii.

From the beginning, the Hawaiian people had a carefully controlled society in which resources and consumption were balanced. Kingdoms and districts within kingdoms were established to be self-sufficient entities. Land, the Hawaiian's most important resource, was divided into strips running from the mountain to the sea. Essentially, the division was based not on unit of measures such as an acre, or a section, but on the basis of self-sufficiency. Consequently, each strip of land included a full range of resources and opportunities to sustain a self-sufficient community.

Within each strip, taro for poi, and also sweet potatoes and vegetables, grew in the lower reaches, while in the upper reaches grew forest of trees with uses varying from housing frames and canoes to fibers for ropes and lashings. Each strip also included accesses to the ocean for fishing and swimming and trails to the mountain for hunting and hiking.

Hence it was that from the earliest time the Hawaiians adopted and lived a life-style of conservation and protection of the ecosystem. It was necessary for them to do so for the survival of their community.

With the introduction of the western culture to Hawaii came land intensive, large-scale agricul-

ture, such as sugarcane and pineapple. Unfortunately, this kind of agriculture required large acreages of land within a climatic strip running at right angles to the strip pattern established by the early Hawaiians. What resulted and what we have today therefore is a land pattern and a philosophy reflecting the need for economic growth instead of conservation.

Sadder but wiser some 150 years later, we are trying to legally reinstitute the attitude of conservation and protection of Hawaii's resources and beauty, and harmony with our environment.

The responsibility for the development of an environmental program and legislation was delegated to the Hawaii Temporary Commission for Statewide Environmental Planning, commonly known as Teep. Teep was established in May of 1973 by the Governor in response to a concurrent resolution adopted by the 1973 Legislature.

The commission, consisting of 34 members, came from top echelons of city, county, state and federal agencies, including the chairmen of the state, Senate and House legislative committees responsible for environmental affairs, council members from each county, plus public members from each county. Dr. Paul Ylvisaker of Harvard University served as national consultant to the commission.

The commission was assigned to complete its work in six months. Thus, following an intensive work and meeting schedule which included optimum citizen input, the commission drafted and presented to the state legislature a 106-page, single-spaced, typewritten report which became the basis for Hawaii's environmental package.

Balancing man and environment

After much discussion and debate including pressure from special interest groups, the state legislature enacted Hawaii's environmental package. It represents the first time that the state has systematically and comprehensively tried to control the development and growth of the state and the use of its resources. Its attempts to reaffirm our responsibility to maintain the intricate balance between man and his environment. In doing so, this environmental package does three important things:

First, it establishes a "Statewide



Environmental Policy Act" which puts the state on record as being committed to the environment. In effect, this Act attempts to make public the fact that Hawaii has reached the turning point in its development from an economic growth ethic to a conservation ethic.

To do this, the Act contains some 35 policy guidelines dealing with population; land, water, air and visual resources; flora and fauna; parks and open space; economic development; transportation; energy; housing; education and culture; and citizen participation. In other words, rather than being a document with nice sounding platitudes, the Act will hopefully provide all levels of decision-makers with specific directions to conserve our natural resources and to enhance the quality of life in Hawaii.

The second major feature of Hawaii's environmental package is

the creation of an Environmental Control Commission. The National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) does not extend to development decisions in the private sector. We believe, however, that the private sector is equally obliged to prepare impact statements if the program is to be effective. This is particularly true in Hawaii. Consequently, Hawaii's environmental legislation requires an environmental impact statement for private as well as for public action when there is probable chance that the action will have significant effects on the environment.

To enforce this requirement, a 10-member Environmental Quality Commission is created. This commission will develop procedures under which environmental impact statements will be required for:

- development involving state or county funds

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State-county relations

Counties must be full partners, not step-children

The following article is excerpted from a speech given by immediate past president Gil Barrett, Dougherty Georgia commissioner at the opening session of the 39th annual conference of NACo held in Miami Beach (Dade County), Fla.

In welcoming you to the 39th Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties, let the word go out to all: There is no shortage of energy, ideals and achievements as we work in partnership with the states to serve the people of this great country of ours.

With Utah Governor Calvin Rampton, Chairman of the National Governors' Conference, telling us later how the states are facing the challenges of the seventies, I believe you will be inspired and enthused as I am about this dynamic partnership. Every day there is fresh evidence that the people are looking to their county and state leaders to help lead them out of the doldrums that have affected our national leadership.

The very fact that 2,500 county officials from almost every state in the nation have gathered here, is a testimony to the vitality of our cause. This is the largest conference delegation in the history of NACo.

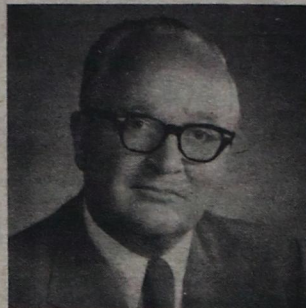
Despite roadblocks thrown up in many quarters, the past year has been marked at the county level with solid achievements. A year ago, few persons in this country could foresee the shortages in fuel, food and other resources which are

now plaguing our economy. But our county officials were alerted to the energy crisis earlier than most citizens, when they found that the local oil dealers could not give firm bids for fuel oil for the hospital or gasoline for the police cars.

The job of finding new ways to conserve energy and to allocate scarce fuel supplies has not been easy. When NACo created its Energy Task Force, I selected Jim Hayes of Los Angeles County to be its chairman. Jim was the first public official in the nation to subpoena oil company executives to appear before his county board and explain how their company policies affected energy supplies. In recognition of his quality leadership, he has been appointed to a distinguished committee which will develop the nation's blueprint for Project Independence.

County officials responded to the energy crisis in countless ways, from converting vehicles to use less scarce fuels to switching to four-day ten-hour work weeks.

You may recall that the County of Hawaii was the first to impose gasoline rationing which Sen. Henry Jackson (D-Wash.) and other leaders had been urging. Later, our state partners in Oregon and Maryland launched the odd-even day systems of distributing gasoline and reduced speed limits. States and counties have not abandoned energy conservation, even though the end of the crisis has been announced.



Gil Barrett

The energy crisis challenged all of us in county government to find new ways to maintain vital services for the people. But counties are urged to challenges and it comes as no surprise that we have fresh, innovative ways to meet these challenges.

To really serve the people better, America's counties are remodeling themselves from top to bottom. They have been unafraid to change in order to meet current needs — from adding new citizen services to remodeling their entire government structure.

At the present time, there are 61 counties which have obtained home rule by adopting new charters. These counties govern nearly 33 million citizens. In two states alone, California and New York, 70 percent of the people live in charter

counties. And in Maryland, 60 percent of the citizens live in a charter county.

There are now charter commissions working in states from Florida to Oregon. The task is not easy — and the results are not always favorable. New legislation in Pennsylvania permits charter counties, but when referenda were held this year in Allegheny and Montgomery Counties, the people rejected the charters.

Passing a charter is really a matter of educating the voters. Voters in Broome County, New York, approved their charter on the fifth referendum.

State-county partnership to increase county flexibility has been outstanding this year. The voters of Louisiana adopted a new constitution which gives the local parishes, or counties, the power to adopt home rule charters.

One of the strongest supporters of the new constitution has been Jimmy Hays, the energetic executive director of the Police Jury Association in Louisiana. So you must take heart, remember Jimmy Hays, and keep working with your state officials "in partnership for the people."

During the past year, Montana has provided optional forms of government for its 56 counties. In Utah, five study commissions are now busy developing new forms and means for the counties to serve the

(Continued on page 7)

Hawaii's environmental law is a group effort

(Continued from page 5)

- development within conservation districts.
- development within 300 feet seaward of the shoreline.
- development within designated historical sites.
- development in the Waikiki-Diamond Head area.
- development involving changes to existing County general plans that result in designations other than agriculture, conservation or preservation.
- development in categories established by the commission as likely to have significant environmental effects.

The commission will also serve as an appeals board as to the acceptability of any impact statement. Further appeals as to the acceptability of the statement, including challenges as to whether a statement is or is not required, may be made through the courts.

The third major feature of Hawaii's environmental package is the appropriation of \$100,000 to develop criteria to measure the optimum carrying capacity of areas or systems such as our beaches, roads and prime agricultural lands so that those "AT OVERLOAD" or "IN DANGER OF OVERLOAD"

can be identified and placed under special controls.

There is much evidence that Hawaii is approaching and in some cases has exceeded, the limits of its natural ability to support human activities. In these cases, we have reached or exceeded the carrying capacity of our resources.

However, one of the most vexing problems is the lack of relevant information for making decisions about areas in possible danger. For example, we need information which will allow us to quickly measure the ability of our natural environment to cope with the impact of human activities; we need information to determine which systems are most susceptible to overload and the levels of activity that overload will occur; and we need information on the effects of overload on the quality of life.

The \$100,000 is thus provided so that criteria can be developed which will allow us to measure the carrying capacity of critical areas or systems of concern to Hawaii today. These include:

- coastal zones.
- all of the Island of Oahu.
- agricultural lands.
- tourist facilities.
- energy consumption.

- unique natural and historic sites.
- social welfare costs.

Development of "overload" or "near overload" resources will be permitted in the future only if it would be in the public interest.

We recognize that Hawaii's environmental legislation is far from ideal and falls short of what many of the environmental activists would like to see. Reaction is mixed. For example:

The chairman of the State Senate Committee on Ecology, Environment and Recreation said that it was a "legislation package that was extremely important to get on the lawbooks this year, that is far from perfect, but that (it) moves Hawaii in the right direction environmentally."

The chairman of the House Environmental Committee, however, said it was a "pale version of what she hoped for."

To the state's interim director of environmental quality control, it was "an excellent start in the right direction...entirely workable."

To Life of the Land, however, one of the most active and vocal environmental organizations in the state, it was a "public relations facade."

To the Sierra Club leader, it was "the most we could get and the least that would be acceptable."

But to the leaders of the building and construction industry, it was a "well-intended idea that is going to lead to a lot of unnecessary red tape."

Thus Hawaii's environmental legislative package may be seen as only "half-a-loaf." What we did learn is that even for "half-a-loaf," environmental legislation in Hawaii had to be conceived and developed not by the state itself, but by federal, state, county and city top officials, elected representatives, and by people representing a wide segment of the private sector — including special interest groups, working together.

Environmental laws have an impact upon many sectors. It is of concern to many legitimate though conflicting interests and many dedicated and sincere people. All of these sectors, all of these interests, all of these people, must be given early and substantive opportunities to contribute to the framing and development of environmental programs. Failure to do so may result in no environmental program, not even half-a-program and no progress.

Health planning belongs to local government

by Sanford Barth
Assistant Director
Montgomery County [Md.]
Office of Comprehensive
Health Planning

In 1966, Congress launched the Comprehensive Health Planning (CHP) program, designed to bring about a rational decision-making process in the not-so-rational area of health care delivery. An important ingredient of that CHP program was local comprehensive health planning through area health planning agencies. Private organizations and local government agencies throughout the nation have been designated CHP agencies to develop health care plans for their communities.

This year, Congress is taking another look at CHP. And a subcommittee bill in the House of Representatives mandates the use of only private non-profit organizations as health planning agencies.

NACo, along with the National Governor's Conference and the National League of Cities, opposes the move to limit comprehensive health planning to private organizations.

The health planning process envisioned by Congress in 1966 called for public accountability — including planning participation by those who paid the bill, directly or ultimately, for health care resources.

The response of areawide health planning agencies to the Congressional call for public accountability has varied widely, depending upon the type of agency. Where health planning agencies are private, non-profit corporations, the public is represented by government officials who may be appointed to the board of directors or designated as ex-officio observers. In multi-purpose planning agencies such as councils of government or economic development commissions, public

accountability stems from local government representation on the governing board.

In the few rare cases where local government itself became the health planning agency, local government officials are the directors, or at least, the appointers of directors. Public accountability is then achieved through the traditional, but by no means obsolete, voting process.

The Congressional proposal to prohibit local governments from being CHP agencies is a real disservice to locally-elected officials who must answer on election day for the results of health planning efforts and health care services. Health planning belongs in local government.

Montgomery County, Md., is one of the few county government CHP agencies in the United States. The following report on its structure, formation, and first-year accomplishments will, hopefully, assist

other counties interested in establishing comprehensive health planning agencies within government structures. It also proves that local government health planning agencies have, do and can work — an important point for Congressmen to remember as they deliberate the pending CHP legislation.

The beginning

In Montgomery County, the county council sits as the board of health. With the county health department, it has traditionally reviewed efforts to develop and operate public health programs and health facilities.

Probably the county's first significant step toward a county government CHP was the consolidation in 1969 of three advisory committees into the board of community and mental health. The board recommended public and mental health

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States and counties work for the people

(Continued from page 6)

people. Wisconsin is providing some optional forms to make its counties more flexible, while in New Jersey, the State Department of Community Affairs has been working in close partnership with nine county charter commissions, to determine the best form of government for each county.

But let us not be lulled by the reforms in some states into slowing down the drive for more effective county government. After all, America's 3,106 counties have a rich heritage dating back 350 years to long before the founding of this nation.

Counties deserve to be treated as full partners, not step-children of the states. I sincerely hope that Governor Rampton and the National Governors' Conference will take strong action this year to free county government from the strait-jacket of tradition.

One of the more effective ways that you can obtain action is through your state associations of counties. I urge every county official to support your state association as it works in partnership with your state government.

County Bill of Rights

I believe that one of the positive actions that you may take to persuade the states and federal government to make you full partners is to adopt the "County Bill of Rights," which will be presented to you later at the conference. It declares that counties must have the right to determine what services are needed most and how they should be provided. It also states the right to develop new means of financing county government and to

expand our authority to operate programs developed by the states and the federal government.

(Ed. note: The County Bill of Rights was unanimously adopted by the NACo membership in Miami Beach.)

We have a good track record to back up our claim for partnership with the states and federal government. Did you realize that before a federal office of consumer affairs was created, that two counties, four cities and ten states had already created such offices? Today, all 50 states have offices of consumer affairs as do at least 82 counties and 45 cities.

In the field of education, one of the most important functions of government, the concept of state and local responsibility remains strong. From the latest figures available we find that our state partners provided 41 percent of school costs from their own sources. And the localities — cities and counties — provided more than 52 percent of the financial support to schools, while less than eight percent came from the federal government.

The federal government is beginning to see the light of state and local government leadership. Proof of the federal recognition came when President Nixon signed the "Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973." Instead of some 10,000 direct grants and contracts with public and private organizations, the Department of Labor named 275 urban counties, 160 cities and 50 states as prime sponsors to receive funds and administer programs.

But even now some counties find

they won't be able to serve in the manpower field unless states give them legislative authority. How can these counties be working "in partnership for the people" if the states tie their hands? It is long past time to "Let our counties go."

Probably the most remarkable federal recognition of state and local government strength and responsibility was the general revenue sharing program, enacted nearly two years ago. That program was the result of strong support from many quarters, including counties and states. We worked very hard together on revenue sharing, and we proved how strong a state-county partnership can be at the national level.

In June, when I testified before the Senate Intergovernmental Relations Subcommittee, I pointed out that surveys on counties on the subject of general revenue sharing indicated three main themes: overwhelming support for revenue sharing as the most flexible federal program ever enacted; the utilization of revenue sharing dollars for a variety of uses responsive to local needs; and considerable uncertainty over the future of revenue sharing beyond its initial authorization.

To be sure, counties have witnessed many disturbing developments which seem to be tied to revenue sharing, namely cutbacks and impoundments of funds in traditional categorical federal programs. We had understood that revenue sharing was not a substitute for existing federal categorical programs.

Nevertheless, federal revenue sharing in concept is one of the best things that has happened in recent years to state and county government. But every silver lining has a cloud, and now political experts are

predicting the program may not be continued beyond its initial five-year period.

NACo's Taxation and Finance Committee, with the fine leadership of George Lehr, Jackson County, Mo. executive, has been tracking revenue sharing developments all year long. They have put together a resolution on revenue sharing, which will be presented to you later in this conference, calling for continuation of the revenue sharing program with no changes. With that resolution, and from this conference, NACo is launching a major national campaign to gain the support of all candidates for Congress this year for continuing the general revenue sharing program.

Woody Dumas, President of East Baton Rouge Parish, Louisiana, and always a worthy fighter for revenue sharing, will head our efforts. We ask every one of you to talk with your candidates for Congress — convince them as I am convinced, the revenue sharing is indispensable to the continued progress of this nation. I'm sure the governors and state legislators will join us in our efforts.

In all ways, I feel that we must ever strive to improve our relations with state and federal governments. We must be ever alert to convince the states and the federal government that we are capable, responsible officials, responsive to the needs of the people.

During the past year I have seen how very many counties and state associations have accomplished in developing a partnership with states in order to serve the people better. I salute each of you for your fine work and I shall continue to challenge you to do even better in the future.

County council sits as board of health

(Continued from page 7)

goals, advised county officials about programs to attain those goals, reviewed the feasibility, planning adequacy and proposed expansion of public and private health and mental health facilities which required county approval or funds, and made recommendations about the budget, programs, and effectiveness of the county's health department.

In May, 1970, the board of community and mental health gained a new designation — as the county's official Mental Health Advisory Committee, a committee required by Maryland law. The new designation gave the board wide-ranging input into mental health planning for the counties. And its existence and functions set the precedent which led to a formal CHP process. Within this board, Montgomery County's CHP was born.

In early 1972, a group of four people representing the county executive, the county council, the board of community and mental health, and the Montgomery County Medical Society formed a steering committee to plan for a CHP agency. That committee's work culminated with the county council's approval, on July 24, 1973, of a formal CHP within the county government.

The county CHP — its structure

Legally, the Montgomery County CHP is the county council. But it includes three other integral parts: an eight-person professional staff, a health planning advisory board, and the county's elected executive.

The staff, housed in the Office of Comprehensive Health Planning, must collect, evaluate, develop, review and disseminate information necessary to develop a comprehensive health plan, seek information about community health needs and ways to meet those needs, consult with interested groups, and ensure that the policies and programs of the health planning advisory board are effectively implemented.

To ensure citizen involvement in health planning, 10 of the 19 members of the health planning advisory board are health consumers, representing all major geographic and demographic areas of Montgomery County. To further involve interested citizens, the board has 12 committees, each including several members of the advisory board and several other interested citizens. The advisory board's committees are: executive, metropolitan Washington coordination, facilities review, health department, plan development, by-laws, emergency medical services, acute care, long-term care, ambulatory care, mental health, and community relations.

The health planning advisory board's major responsibility is to initiate and develop a comprehensive health plan for Montgomery County, with long-range goals and a

plan of action designed to achieve those goals. The board also participates in evaluating new and expanded health services and facilities; determines county health needs, resources and problems; encourages groups and individuals to participate in health planning; and maintains a liaison with other agencies of local and metropolitan government, such as the metropolitan planning commission.

Since Montgomery County's elected policy makers include both the county council and an elected county executive, the executive has the right to comment on and recommend changes in any advisory board action before the county council takes final action. The participation of the county executive and county council recognizes the traditional and accepted role of government to speak for the will of the people — it adds a dimension of public accountability which is frequently a missing or watered-down ingredient in areawide health planning agencies.

A health plan

As a CHP agency, Montgomery County's major responsibility is to develop and implement a comprehensive health plan — already the CHP has completed two volumes of its three-volume plan.

Completed sections of the county's comprehensive health plan included an outline of basic assumptions about the county's health care system; an inventory of health care resources, including facilities, manpower and programs; and criteria and standards. Currently the staff is working on the third volume: determining county health needs and developing methods of meeting those needs.

As major portions of the comprehensive health plan are completed by the health planning advisory board, they are sent to the county executive. He must provide comments and recommendations on the plan to the county council within 30 days.

The council, sitting as the board of health, must hold public hearings on the plan and the county execu-

tive's recommendations. Within 60 days of the close of public hearings, the council must approve, disapprove or amend the plan; and within a reasonable time, transmit the plan to the state CHP agency. Amendments to the comprehensive health plan must follow the same procedure.

The four essential purposes of the plan are: to provide a means for making community-based decisions on needs, strengths, and deficiencies of the health care system in Montgomery County; to inform providers, consumers and government about the goals and priorities of the public as regards health care; to provide a mechanism for allocating available health resources; and to provide a mechanism for evaluating programs and proposals which impact on the health care system.

Reviewing new programs, facilities

The plan's fourth purpose — to provide a mechanism for evaluating programs and proposals which impact on the health care system — puts Montgomery County's CHP in the position of reviewing and making recommendations about proposals to expand or add health services or health facilities.

The State of Maryland requires a "certificate of conformance for new health care facilities. Montgomery County, as a CHP agency, has been an active participant in that program during the last year — making recommendations on two nursing home expansions and a rehabilitation center. Citizens in the county participated in the "need" evaluation and expressed satisfaction with the county's process. And the state always approved county recommendations. Currently the CHP

staff is reviewing hospital construction proposals.

The review process applies to all health-related proposals and applications which require approval by the county CHP agency, as well as proposals submitted to the county government by federal, state and local agencies.

Applications submitted to the CHP staff director are examined by the staff and the advisory health planning board. Public hearings are held on each application, and advisory board action must be taken within six months of application, unless special circumstances justify a time constraint or extension.

The advisory board's recommendation is sent to the county executive and the county council. The executive has 15 days to comment on the recommendation, and the council, as the board of health, is responsible for the final recommendation.

In matters left solely to the local jurisdiction, the council action is final. In all other cases, their recommendation must receive the approval of the state CHP agency.

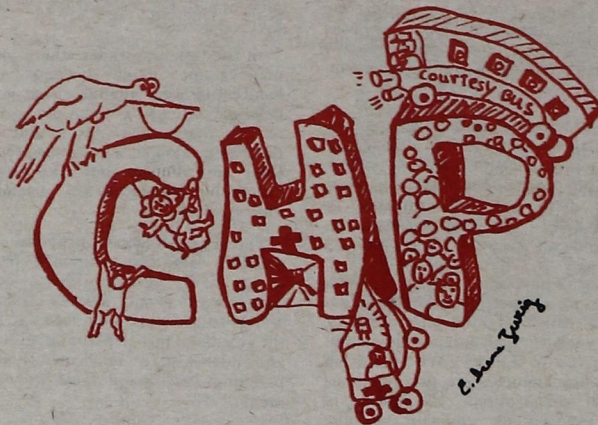
A key part of this process is the requirement that all recommendations and comments, from the staff to the advisory board committee to the advisory board to the executive to the County Council, must be forwarded to each succeeding level. This ensures that all ideas and suggestions are considered at every step of the process.

Citizen participation

A major responsibility of the Montgomery County CHP process during its first year has been agency and community organization. Through the advisory board's committee system, public hearings and informal contacts between the staff and interested citizens and organizations, direct citizen participation has been emphasized.

But the outstanding characteristic of Montgomery County's CHP — the characteristic which distinguishes it from most of the nation's CHP's — is that it is truly accountable to the citizens it is designed to serve. With an elected county council as the official CHP, accountability is ensured through the traditional American system of elections. Citizens need not follow a maze of bureaucracy to praise or complain about health care — they need only cast their votes on election day.

This kind of accountability to the public should be encouraged in every county in the nation. It must not be eliminated by Congress.



OUTLOOK

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Counties Urge Cooperation on Key Issues

(Continued from page 3)

labor and representatives of the national government. It must be remembered that state and local government expenditures now exceed \$169 billion and this is 13 percent of the Gross National Product. We urge that representatives of state and local governments be invited to participate in this summit meeting on the economy.

Reduced Federal Expenditures

While NACo supports your efforts to reduce federal expenditures as a means of controlling inflation, we are concerned about the impact on federal-state-local partnership programs. We strongly believe that these decisions should not be made unilaterally by the national government.

NACo supports a joint effort by federal, state, county and municipal officials in reviewing the proposed 1976 budget to determine where reductions could most appropriately be made. We would recommend that the "New Coalition" be the vehicle to represent the collective views of state and local governments. We further recommend that such a meeting be held early in September with top officials of the Office of Management and Budget and the White House.

General Revenue Sharing Program

One of the most critical domestic issues of concern to state, county and city officials is the fate of the general revenue sharing program beyond its initial five-year authorization. Unwarranted criticism has surfaced both in the Congress and elsewhere over the use of these funds by state and local governments. Although state and local governments have done an excellent job with revenue sharing funds, critics are expected to undertake an effort either to terminate the program or to greatly restrict the use of the funds. Recently a proposal was introduced in the House of Representatives to remove state governments as eligible recipients of revenue sharing funds and to extend the program for two additional years. County officials oppose this proposal.

State and local officials are unanimous in their desire to see an additional five-year extension of the program during the first session of the 94th Congress. To do so will require a coalition of state, county and city officials joined with the Administration.

We therefore urge you, Mr. President, to continue your strong support for general revenue sharing and to propose its extension in the 1975 State of the Union Address and in the 1976 Budget of the U.S. Government.

Without an extension, state and local government will face financial ruin, particularly with the havoc brought about by inflation.

Community Development Bill

Later today, the House will take up final consideration of the confer-

ence report on S. 3066, the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974. The conference bill passed the Senate 84 to 0 on Tuesday. This bill, the product of a great deal of bipartisan compromise between the Senate and House, marks the culmination of nearly three years of effort to reshape the nation's housing and community development programs.

The Community Development title of the bill consolidates a number of narrow categorical community development programs into a single flexible block grant program. Funds under the new program are to be distributed on the basis of an objective needs formula rather than on past grantsmanship. The bill maximizes priority-setting and decision-making on the part of county and city officials and is one of the principal elements underlining the concept of New Federalism.

We urge you, Mr. President, to sign this very vital piece of legislation in order that counties and cities can get on with the vital work of combating the physical decline of neighborhoods and insuring decent housing. The federal assistance provided in this bill will help us do that.

Rural Development

The Rural Development Act of 1972 was hailed as federal recognition of the problems in rural America and the importance of balanced development in this country.

According to Department of Agriculture statistics about half of the nation's poverty and sub-standard housing exists in rural America. Hundreds of rural communities are thwarted in efforts to provide development opportunities because adequate water, sewer and solid waste facilities are non-existent. Many citizens in these communities face serious health problems as a result.

Full funding for the Rural Development Act is a top priority for NACo. However, full funding of this act would call for \$300 million annually for water and sewer grants and another \$100 million annually for planning, industrial parks, and fire protection grants. Congress has authorized funding only for \$150 million last year and \$225 million in 1975 for rural water and sewer grants, and OMB has allowed spending of only \$30 million.

President Nixon's veto message for the Agriculture and EPA appropriations indicates concern for \$345 million in rural water and sewer grants. The \$345 million represents two years of funding and is composed entirely of previously budgeted funds that were impounded: \$225 million of HUD water and sewer funds and \$120 million for the Rural Development Act.

The federal government must accept its role to provide the catalyst for rural development through the Rural Development Act. The transfer of these funds

from previously approved programs will help balance development between urban and rural areas.

Public Transportation

Many metropolitan areas have reached a crisis point in financing existing and planned public transportation service. Congress and the Administration have been struggling for almost two years over acceptable legislation to meet this urgent need. The bill developed by the House Public Works Committee, and being voted on today by the House of Representatives, embodies most of the principles of New Federalism proposed by President Nixon earlier this year. We believe an accommodation can be reached on an acceptable level of funding.

We strongly urge your Administration's strong support for this bill and your personal leadership in persuading the Senate to act during this Congress on similar comprehensive legislation.

Comprehensive Health Insurance

Mr. President, we want to emphasize strongly that we wholeheartedly agree with your proposal to insure that a comprehensive national health insurance program be passed this year. County governments are deeply concerned about national health insurance, since they are employers of more than 1.5 million persons, providers of health and medical care to millions of citizens and prime suppliers of health manpower in the country. NACo strongly endorses a national health insurance program which would insure universal coverage to all persons in the United States.

Such a program should be truly comprehensive, covering programs such as preventive medicine, mental health care, alcoholism, drug abuse, rehabilitation, as well as traditional curative medical care. NACo feels that national health insurance should be federally financed, and counties should not be required to make health cost-sharing contributions, nor to finance supplemental health programs.

We stand ready to support legislation and laud the efforts made this year by the Congress to develop a national health insurance system. We urge the Administration to work closely with Congress and to be prepared to make the necessary compromises to enact a bill this late in the 93rd Congress.

Public Service Employment

NACo joins with Senator Jacob Javits, Senator Charles Percy, Secretary William Simon and Dr. Arthur Burns in supporting a \$4 billion public service employment program, with funding triggered only when the national unemployment rate reaches a level of six percent or more.

This proposal would create 800,000 jobs in state and local government if the expected increase in the national unemployment rate occurs.

It must be emphasized that these funds be allocated through existing prime sponsors under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act. These funds can be immediately targeted to the unemployed and severely disadvantaged groups within the population. There is no better way to attack rising unemployment without contributing to inflation.

NACE "Matter and Measure"

National Association of County Engineers

Herb Klossner

The August issue of *Public Works* magazine carries a cover picture of a familiar face — Herb Klossner. Herb is the Hennepin County (Minn.) Engineer and NACE's North Central Regional Vice-President. As reported in an earlier issue of *County News*, he was selected as one of the American Public Works Association's Top Ten Public Works Men of the Year, and the journal cites him for this and his many other accomplishments. Again, our congratulations to Herb.

Bicycle and Pedestrian Facilities

The Federal Highway Administration has approved use of federal-aid highway funds by 23 states and the District of Columbia for construction of bicycle and pedestrian facilities during FY 1975. States choosing to participate in the development of bicycle and pedestrian facilities must use funds from their annual federal-aid highway trust fund apportionment.

States currently involved are: California, Connecticut, Illinois, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Hawaii, Idaho, Iowa, Maryland, Massachusetts, Michigan, Minnesota, Montana, New Jersey, New York, North Dakota, Ohio, Oregon, Pennsylvania, Rhode Island, South Dakota, Utah, and Washington.

There is still \$12 million remaining from the \$40 million maximum national authorization for these programs and FHWA is encouraging states to take advantage of the money. If you are interested, contact your state about availability of funds.

Ballot Box

"The Ballot Box," a regular column in *County News*, will not appear for several weeks. The author, Richard G. Smolka, is on vacation.

NACRC Announces 1974-75 Plans

by Florence Zeller
NACo/NACRC Liaison

1975 will be a year of reorganization and information sharing for county recorders and clerks, according to National Association of County Recorders and Clerks (NACRC) President Marjorie Page. Mrs. Page, who is clerk and recorder of Arapahoe County, Colorado, said the committee structure of NACRC needs to be "revitalized" to deal with pressing problems, and to involve as many clerks as possible in NACRC.

"I want all your ideas for committees and programs this year," said President Page at NACRC's annual banquet in July. Several new committees are being considered, on social security, vital statistics, model laws, NACRC bylaws, and training and development. "Each delegate to the NACRC annual conference in Miami Beach will receive a letter describing every committee and asking the delegate to note which committee he would be interested in assisting," explained Mrs. Page.

NACRC's goal is to have committees operating by the mid-winter meeting of NACRC, to be held in conjunction with NACo's Western Region District in Albuquerque, N.M. in March, 1975. One major assignment of the new training and development committee will be to work with President Page, First Vice-President Cecil Holstead, and Tom Fletcher, executive director of the National Training and Development Service, in creating a two-day session for delegates to the NACRC 1975 annual conference.

At NACRC's 1974 annual conference 125 clerks, recorders, registrars of deeds, and election officials

attended panel sessions on such topics as land records improvement, election administration, operations of a county clerks office, uses of computers in small and large counties, and possibilities for training and development of the county clerk and recorder.

Two resolutions were adopted by delegates during the conference. One resolution explained the NACRC opposition to a concurrent Congressional bill which would establish a uniform time for all polls to be closed across the nation. The other resolution supported a Senate bill establishing model land record systems (see August 12 *County*

News). Delegates agreed that more workshops and seminars of the sort arranged by NACRC and American University on elections administration last February are needed in order to exchange problems and ideas with congressional leaders.

NACRC members wishing information on committees should write to Marjorie Page, Clerk and Recorder, Arapahoe County, 2069 W. Littleton, Littleton, Colorado, 97214. For suggestions on the 1975 Honolulu, Hawaii conference program, write to Cecil Holstead, District Clerk, Jefferson County Courthouse, Beaumont, Texas, 77704.



NEWLY ELECTED OFFICERS of the National Association of County Recorders and Clerks assemble behind the banquet speaker at their 1974 annual conference, U.S. Congressman Claude Pepper, and his wife. From left to right, officers are Irma Shoffner, historian, Circuit Clerk of Jackson County, Ark.; Irene Pruitt, secretary-treasurer, Register of Deeds, Rockingham County, N.C.; Loretta Bowman, third vice-president, Clerk, Clark County, Nev.; Harold Mullendore, second vice-president, Clerk of the Circuit Court, Pinellas County, Fla.; Cecil Holstead, first vice-president, District Clerk, Jefferson County, Texas; and Marjorie Page, president, Clerk and Recorder, Arapahoe County, Colo.

Role Of LEAA Clearinghouse Is Examined

In last week's issue of *County News*, a paragraph was inadvertently deleted from an article outlining the role of the National Clearinghouse for Criminal Justice Planning and Architecture, leaving some questions unanswered.

The Clearinghouse is authorized by the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration to review all applications for projects funded under Part E corrections grants. Because of the scarcity of LEAA Part E funds, some counties have questioned whether funding should not be assured before they are required to meet clearinghouse criteria.

In a letter to NACo, Clearinghouse Director Frederic Moyer said that the benefits of clearinghouse involvement extend beyond potential LEAA funding. The most immediate impact can be cost savings in jail construction, he said, through policy and procedural changes such as alternatives to incarceration, release and diversion of low risk offenders, and maximum use of existing facilities and services for offenders.

NACo does not agree that these programs can be implemented by changes in procedures and policies without large amounts of additional funding. Although NACo agrees that involvement of locally elected policymakers is a critical factor in developing policies and standards for local corrections programs, it is just as critical to have early identification and allocation of funds. Meeting Clearinghouse criteria merely to qualify for LEAA Part E corrections funds builds false expectations of funding and a misunderstanding of the purpose of Clearinghouse guidelines, especially when such funding is now rarely approved for construction projects in many state planning agencies.

The Clearinghouse has developed planning methodologies and criteria for designing police, courts and corrections programs and facilities. Many counties will attest to the high quality of the Clearinghouse recommendations. However, the Clearinghouse is not a source of funding, nor does it set policy. The practical problems of allocating funds and setting policies are state and local governments' responsibility requiring the involvement of elected policy-makers.

CIC Directory

The membership directory for the NACo/Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators is being updated. Please send any new coordinator's name, address and telephone number to: Cheryl Fenderson, Federal Affairs, NACo, by September 1.

Migrant Manpower Rules Issued

Federal regulations governing operation of comprehensive manpower programs for migrants and other seasonal farmworkers under Title III, Section 303, of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) of 1973 were published in the Federal Register August 6.

"Eligible Applicants," for the purpose of receiving funds shall be a recognized prime sponsor under CETA Title I with a significant segment of migrants and/or seasonal farmworkers within its jurisdiction; or a private non-profit organization authorized by its charter or articles of incorporation to operate manpower programs.

To participate in the program, persons must be farmworkers or farmworkers' dependents who, during the previous 18 months, earned 50 percent of their income as agricultural workers during any 12-month period; or have been employed in agriculture on a

seasonal basis; or have been identified as economically disadvantaged.

No less than 80 percent of funds reserved for section 303 activities shall be allocated for farmworker programs in individual states in an equitable manner. The remaining 20 percent will be set aside for the National Contingency Account, to use at the discretion of the Secretary of Labor for experimental programs.

Current sponsors of migrant programs who are unsuccessful applicants will be given 90 days to phase out their operations.

The Department of Labor has scheduled regional training sessions in the ten federal regions, the first of which was held August 8 and 9 in Atlanta, Georgia. Prime sponsors and rural community manpower program participants raised questions regarding the regulations' very rigid performance standards, section 97.243. The regulations require that at least one-third of

institutional and on-the-job-training enrollees be placed in jobs paying at least \$3 per hour. Program operators pointed out that this is a very unrealistic goal and should be a flexible decision dependent on jobs in each area.

Interested county prime sponsors should review the regulations for more details regarding the contents of qualification statements and submit them to: U.S. Department of Labor, Manpower Administration; Patrick Henry Building, Room 7122; 601 D Street, N.W.; Washington, D.C., 20213; ATTN: Chief, Migrant Division.

Qualification statements will be reviewed by a review team selected by the Secretary of Labor. There are no provisions in the regulations requiring prime sponsors to follow the A-95 clearinghouse procedures, review and comment, nor publication of Title III plans. The Department expects funding of approved plans by January 1, 1975.

Where to Find Minimum Wage Answers

The 1974 amendments to the Fair Labor Standards Act (minimum wage) have raised many questions among county officials. The following is a list of the area directors of the Wage-Hour Division of the Department of Labor. County officials should contact the person at the nearest area office with questions about the application of minimum wage legislation to their counties.

Region 1

Region 1 serves Connecticut, New Hampshire, Maine, Rhode Island, Massachusetts and Vermont. Hartford, Conn. — John J. Reardon, 305 Post Office Building, 135 High Street, Hartford, 06101. Portland, Maine — Philip Schilling, P.O. Box 211, Portland, 04112.

Boston, Mass. — William L. Smith, 38 Chauncy Street — Room 912, Boston, 02111.

Springfield, Mass. — James F. Coakley, Room 340 — Federal Building, 436 Dwight Street, Springfield, 01103.

Providence, R.I. — John S. Dawber, 210-212 John E. Fogarty Federal Building, 24 Weybosset Street, Providence, 02903.

Region 2

Region 2 serves New Jersey, New York, the Virgin Islands and Puerto Rico. Newark, N.J. — Area Director, 870 Broad Street — Room 836, Newark, 07102. Paterson, N.J. — Leonard R. Jacoby, 133 Ellison Street, Paterson, 07605. Trenton, N.J. — Area Director, 143 East State Street, Trenton, 08608. Albany, N.Y. — Julius R. Chenu, 41 State Street, Albany, 12207. Brooklyn, N.Y. — Joseph Shaffer, 271 Cadman Plaza East — Room 631, Brooklyn, 11201. Bronx, N.Y. — Abraham Klainbard, 881 Gerard Avenue — Room 4, Bronx, 10452. Buffalo, N.Y. — Edward J. McNamara, 617 Federal Building, 111 West Huron Street, Buffalo, 14202.

Hempstead Long Island, N.Y. — Joseph F. Gorga, Street Floor, 159 North Franklin Street, Hempstead, 11550.

New York, N.Y. — Area Director, 26 Federal Plaza — Room 2946, New York, 10007.

Hato Rey, Puerto Rico — Pedro Montes-Herdandez, Pan Am Building — Suite 310, 255 Ponce de Leon Avenue, Hato Rey, 00917.

Mayaguez, Puerto Rico — Eddie Bonar-Antonetti, Americo Marin Building, 105 East Mendez Vigo Street, Mayaguez, 00708.

Region 3

Region 3 serves Delaware, Virginia, Maryland, West Virginia and Pennsylvania.

Baltimore, Md. — Hillard Curland, 1022 Federal Office Building, 81 Hopkins Plaza, Charles Center, Baltimore, 21201.

Hyattsville, Md. — Area Director, Suite 904 Presidential Building, 6525 Belcrest Road, Hyattsville, 20782.

Harrisburg, Pa. — David Feinberg, Federal Building — Room 74, 228 Walnut Street, Box 1005, Harrisburg, 17108.

McKeesport, Pa. — Area Director, 224 Fifth Avenue, Room 205, McKeesport, 15132.

Philadelphia, Pa. — Theodore M. Rogers, 600 Arch Street — Room 4244, Philadelphia, 19106.

Pittsburgh, Pa. — Area Director, 702 Federal Building, 1000 Liberty Avenue, Pittsburgh, 15222.

Wilkes-Barre, Pa. — Jack R. Elliott, 602 Wyoming Valley, Veterans Building, 19 North Main Street, Wilkes-Barre, 18701.

Richmond, Va. — Robert F. Ferguson, Jr., 7000 Federal Building, 400 North 8th Street, Richmond 23240.

Roanoke, Va. — David E. Pickard, 609-13 Peoples Federal Building, 101 S. Jefferson Street, Roanoke, 24011.

Charleston, W.Va. — Eldon F. Spurlock, 22 Capitol Street, Charleston, 25301.

Region 4

Region 4 serves Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, North and South Carolina and Tennessee.

Birmingham, Ala. — Hansel J. Hunter, 1931 Ninth Avenue South, Birmingham, 35202.

Mobile, Ala. — Charles A. Roberts, P.O. Box 4396, Mobile, 36604.

Montgomery, Ala. — Dalton O. Blake, 421 S. McDonough Street, Montgomery, 36104.

Fort Lauderdale, Fla. — Area Director, Romark Building — Room 215, 3521 West Broward Boulevard, Fort Lauderdale, 33312.

Jacksonville, Fla. — Labon F. Chappell, Jr., 3947 Boulevard Center Drive — Suite 121, Jacksonville, 32207.

Miami, Fla. — Area Director, 1150 S.W. 1st Street — Room 202, Miami, 33130.

Orlando, Fla. — William C. Truman, P.O. Box 8024A, 22 West Lake Beauty Drive, Orlando, 32806.

Tampa, Fla. — Delbert L. Coleman, Mills Building — Suite 110, 5410 Mariner Street, Tampa, 33609.

Atlanta, Ga. — Le Roy Reid, Citizens Trust Building — Room 1100, 75 Piedmont Avenue, Atlanta, 30303.

Columbus, Ga. — Robert E. Lamb, P.O. Box 1717, Columbus, 31902.

Savannah, Ga. — William A. Savage, P.O. Box 8046, Wright Square Station, Savannah, 31402.

Lexington, Ky. — Ernest C. Orr, Fuller Building — Room 118, 120 W. Second, Lexington, 40507.

Louisville, Ky. — Richard D. Robinette, 187 E. Federal Building, 600 Federal Place, Louisville 40202.

Charlotte, N.C. — Fred A. Carlock, BSR Building — Room 401, 316 E. Morehead Street, Charlotte 28202.

Greensboro, N.C. — Raymond G. Cordelli, P.O. Box 2220, Greensboro, 27402.

Raleigh, N.C. — Area Director, P.O. Box 27486, Raleigh 27611.

Columbia, S.C. — Richard F. Gardner, Room 105-C, Liberty House, 2001 Assembly Street, Columbia, 29201.

Jackson, Miss. — Joseph C. Massey, Room 675 Miner Building, 210 South Lamar Street, Jackson, 39201.

Knoxville, Tenn. — Lillard Trice, P.O. Box 631, Knoxville, 37901.

Memphis, Tenn. — Area Director, 486 Federal Office Building, 167 North Main Street, Memphis, 38103.

Nashville, Tenn. — Claiborne W. Carden, 1720 West End Building — Room 610, 1720 West End Avenue, Nashville, 37203.

Region 5

Region 5 serves Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio and Wisconsin.

Chicago, Ill. — Herbert A. Goldstein, 4030 North Milwaukee Avenue, Chicago, 60641.

Chicago, Ill. — South — Daniel P. New, 2222 West 95th Street, Chicago, 60643.

Springfield, Ill. — Henry Neuhaus, Federal Building — Room 25, 600 E. Monroe Street, Springfield, 64701.

Indianapolis, Ind. — Kenneth J. Graue, Ohio and Pennsylvania Streets, Room 409, Federal Building, Indianapolis, 46204.

South Bend, Ind. — Area Director, 103 West Wayne Street, Commerce Building — Room 406, South Bend, 46601.

Detroit, Mich. — East — Arthur H. Buchman, 16641 East Warren Avenue, Detroit, 48224.

Detroit, Mich. — West — Frank C. Modetz, 14740 Plymouth Road, Detroit, 48227.

Grand Rapids, Mich. — Gordon L. Claucherty, Room 134, Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 110 Michigan Street, N.W., Grand Rapids, 49502.

Minneapolis, Minn. — Phillip Granquist, 110 South 4th Street, Room 396 — Federal Building, Minneapolis, 55401.

Cincinnati, Ohio — Glen A. Fierst, 550 Main Street, Federal Office Building — Room 1010, Cincinnati, 45202.

Cleveland, Ohio — Robert F. Pietrykowski, 1240 E. 9th Street — Room 817, Federal Office Building, Cleveland, 44199.

Columbus, Ohio — Karl A. Jemison, 700 Bryden Road, 213 Bryson Building, Columbus, 43215.

Madison, Wis. — Jerome H. Estock, 303 Price Place, Room 114, Lincoln Building, Madison, 53705.

Milwaukee, Wis. — Edmund Shedd, 741 N. Milwaukee Street, 535 Grain Exchange Building, Milwaukee, 53202.

Region 6

Region 6 serves Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma and Texas.

Little Rock, Ark. — Bill D. Guse, Room 3527 Federal Office Building, 700 West Capitol Avenue, Little Rock, 72201.

Baton Rouge, La. — Donald E. Zimpfer, Room 216-B, Hoover Building, 8312 Florida Boulevard, Baton Rouge, 70806.

New Orleans, La. — Thomas B. Killen, Room 682, Federal Building, 600 South Street, New Orleans, 70130.

Albuquerque, N.M. — Willie G. Thurman, P.O. Box 1869, Albuquerque, 87103.

Oklahoma City, Okla. — Shirley C. Thorne, Room 210, Post Office Building, 3rd and Robinson Streets, Oklahoma City, 73102.

Tulsa, Okla. — Bill M. Hamilton, Room 3014, Federal Building, 333 West Fourth Street, Tulsa, 74103.

Dallas, Texas — Edgar M. Wieman, Room 1A3, Federal Building, 1100 Commerce Street, Dallas, 75202.

El Paso, Texas — William C. Calvit, Suite 1103, Mills Building, 303 North Oregon Street, El Paso, 79901.

Fort Worth, Texas — L. C. Chandler, 819 Taylor Street — Room 7A12, Fort Worth, 76102.

Hartlingen, Texas — Alfred A. Ramsey, P.O. Box 1147, Hartlingen, 78550.

Houston, Texas — West — William H. Lemons, Jr., 2320 LaBranch Street — Room 2101, Houston, 77004.

Houston, Texas — East — Karl G. Berg, 2320 LaBranch Street, Room 2103, Houston, 77004.

San Antonio, Texas — Harry B. Nunn, Jr., 403 Kallison Building, 434 South Main Avenue, San Antonio, 78204.

Waco, Texas — Ben W. Ferrell, 621 Citizen's Tower, Fifth and Franklin Streets, Waco, 76701.

Region 7

Region 7 serves Iowa, Kansas, Missouri and Nebraska.

Des Moines, Iowa — Paul A. Lynn, 638 Federal Building, 210 Walnut Street, Des Moines, 50309.

Wichita, Kan. — Walter S. Gick, 411 Beacon Building, 114 South Main, Wichita, 67202.

Kansas City, Kan. — Rex L. Wayman, 241 U.S. Courthouse, 811 Grand Avenue, Kansas City, 64106.

St. Louis, Mo. — Jack R. Younce, 210 North 12th Boulevard — Room 563, St. Louis 63101.

Omaha, Neb. — Floyd L. Wilson, 2118 Federal Building, 215 North 17th Street, Omaha, 68102.

Region 8

Region 8 serves Colorado, Montana, North and South Dakota and Utah.

Denver, Colo. — Wilbur J. Olson, 228 U.S. Custom House, 721-19th Street, Denver, 80202.

Salt Lake City, Utah — Area Director, 3207 Federal Building, 126 South State Street, Salt Lake City, 84138.

Region 9

Region 9 serves Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada, Guam, American Samoa and Trust Territories.

Phoenix, Ariz. — John Breen, Park Plaza Building, 1806 North 1st Street, Phoenix, 85004.

Hollywood, Calif. — Robert C. Sturgis, Room 504, 6777 Hollywood Boulevard, Hollywood, 90028.

Los Angeles, Calif. — Carl M. Oelrich, 7717 Federal Building, 300 North Los Angeles Street, Los Angeles, 90012.

Sacramento, Calif. — John F. Cooper, 8410 Federal Building and U.S. Courthouse, 650 Capitol Mall, Sacramento, 95814.

San Francisco, Calif. — Patricia H. Mills, 409 Phelan Building, 760 Market Street, San Francisco, 94102.

Whittier, Calif. — Theodore Revyak, Main Floor, 7238 South Painter Avenue, P.O. Box 81, Whittier, 90602.

Honolulu, Hawaii — Thomas N. Moriki, 1833 Kalakaua Avenue — Room 614, Honolulu, 96815.

Region 10

Region 10 serves Alaska, Idaho, Oregon and Washington.

Portland, Ore. — Donald W. Henry, 528 Pittcock Block, 921 S.W. Washington Street, Portland, 97205.

Seattle, Wash. — Eugene T. Kord, Room 1821 Smith Tower, 506 Second Avenue, Seattle, 98104.

Suggested Reading . . .

IPA Projects Summary

The U.S. Civil Service Commission's recent publication, *Summary of Selected FY 1973 IPA Grant Projects*, should be of interest to any county seeking a grant for an Intergovernmental Personnel Act (IPA) project or attempting to develop personnel management programs.

The *Summary* is comprehensive; it includes reports on 585 IPA projects, 93 percent of all the projects funded during the 1973 fiscal year.

Projects funded by IPA grants during fiscal year 1972 were summarized in eight separate publications, each dealing with one or more specialized areas of personnel management. But this year, the Civil Service Commission has taken a different approach. Projects are arranged by state, alphabetically, and are indexed according to their related area or areas of personnel management. The book is designed to make it easier for interested persons to locate all of the projects related to their areas of interest.

Individuals to contact for further information about each project are included.

The following is a sample project summary from the publication:

"Project Title: Institute for Key County Officials.

"Expected Output: The institute is expected to stimulate new ideas and new methods of management within the county.

"Description: A 32-hour management team building program will be conducted for all key Broome County, N.Y. officials. The program will include: basic fiscal management, basics of personnel management, and policy planning. The

training sessions will be developed and conducted by the State University of New York at Binghamton.

"Application: Materials developed for this training program may be useful in other training programs. This training model for management team building may be adaptable for use by other jurisdictions."

Regional U.S. Civil Service Commission Offices have information about and copies of the report.

Police Standards and Goals

"All local law enforcement agencies need standards and goals designed to meet local community needs, resources, and priorities. The challenge is great. The rewards are even greater and will accrue to those local law enforcement agencies that have the vision and foresight to recognize the true value of standards and goals for the police service. We should waste no time in getting on with the job of designing and implementing local police standards and goals."

Thus concludes Ralph E. Anderson, author of *Police Standards and Goals*, a report published recently by the International Association of Chiefs of Police (IACP).

Pointing out that the goals and standards are only guidelines for local officials, to be redesigned to meet local needs, Anderson reviews factors which affect implementation of standards and goals, and outlines the IACP strategy for designing and implementing standards and goals to meet the unique needs of local communities.

Copies of the report are available from the author: Ralph E. Anderson, Director of the Field Operations Division, International Association of Chiefs of Police, 11 Firstfield Road, Gaithersburg, Md., 20760.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official,

We have just returned from a very impressive meeting with President Ford.

Here are the impressions of the 17 county officials who attended the meeting. The President is a deeply sincere man. When he shakes your hand you feel that he really would like to get to know you. When he asks for your help you feel he really wants your help. When he says that he is going to veto a bill you have absolute confidence that he is going to veto the bill. When he says that he believes wholeheartedly in state and local government and decentralization you believe him.

He made it clear to the group that he wants the input of the National Association of Counties and county officials everywhere in the formulative stages of national programs, and above all, in the preparation of the national budget.

He also made it clear that while he welcomes our advice he also must weigh that against other advice, and that in the final analysis he will be responsible for the decisions.

Each of us was very impressed with the President's grasp of problems and with his determination to run an open Presidency.

It was also apparent that the need to curb federal expenditures to fight inflation will mean that we are going to get less federal aid at the county level than we may think desirable or necessary.

But we left the President with a strong feeling that he is going to try to be fair. He is not going to ask us to bear a disproportionate burden of inflation fighting. He made it clear, for example, that he is going to ask business to show restraint in pricing, and labor to show restraint in wages and salaries.

The President still is of the opinion that welfare reform is a top priority item. He is as strongly supportive of general revenue sharing and community development legislation as was his predecessor.

There is another thing. This President is no pushover. He made it clear to us that mass transit legislation now before the Congress calling for expenditures of \$20 billion during the next six years will be vetoed if it passes at this dollar amount. He said that he felt that \$10 million was a more reasonable amount in view of the inflationary crisis.

We came away from that meeting with a very strong feeling that we have an extremely knowledgeable President who is totally dedicated to doing the very best job that he knows how, and that he wants everyone's help in accomplishing that job. If there is any superego or vanity in this man, it did not show.

Clearly, this is a President that we can be intensely proud of and that we can support to the maximum possible extent.

State Meeting

The West Virginia Association of County Officials held their annual conference August 12-13 at White Sulphur Springs. I spoke to the group on federal legislation affecting counties; revenue sharing was their main concern.

Bad News

Charles F. (Chuck) Hall, Mayor of Miami Beach, Florida died August 11.

Mayor Hall was elected to the Dade County Commission in 1956 and became the first mayor of Metropolitan Dade County in 1964. He resigned in 1970 to seek the gubernatorial nomination won by Governor Reubin Askew. In 1971, he became mayor of Miami Beach, but had planned to run this year for another term as Dade County Mayor.

He served for many years on the NACo Board of Directors.

NACo sends condolences to his family.

Hillenbrand's
Washington Report
(202) 785-9591

A two-minute, 50-second capsule

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Coming Events

AUGUST

21-24 South Carolina Association of Counties Annual Conference — Myrtle Beach, South Carolina — Bo Shetterly 803/282-7255

27-28 National Association of County Manpower Officials Region II Meeting — McAfee, N.J. Playboy Resort — Ed Hardy 201/246-6811

SEPT.

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

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

11-12 New Directions in Solid Waste Management — Charlotte, N.C. Downtowner East Motel — Ken Hoffman 704/374-2064 or Roger Bason 202/785-9577

13-14 New Hampshire Association of Counties Annual Conference — Balsams-Dixville Notch, New Hampshire — Richard W. Roulx 603/669-3315

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

15-18 First Annual Conference on Community Corrections Programming Pheasant Run Lodge — Saint Charles, Illinois — Nancy Brown 312/232-9006

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

19-20 California Legislative Conference — San Francisco, Golden Gate Holiday Inn — Richard Watson 916/441-1011

19-20 Interstate Association of Public Land Counties Annual Conference — Grand Junction, Colorado, Ramada Inn — C.A. Grant, box 296, American Fork, Utah 84003

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

23-24 National Civil Service League/NACo Conference on General Revenue Sharing and CETA — Washington, D.C. Quality Inn Capitol Hill — Jon Weintraub 202/785-9577

24-27 Idaho Association of Commissioners and Clerks — Twin Falls, Idaho Holiday Inn — Dean G. Huntsman 208/345-9126

29-Oct. 1 County Officers Association of State of New York — Concord, New York — Herbert H. Smith 518/456-1473

OCTOBER

3-4 Solid Waste Conference — Spokane, Washington Lamplighter Inn — Jean DeSpain 206/344-2517

9-10 Georgia BIPO Conference — Atlanta, Georgia — Atlanta International — Hill Healan 404/522-5022

9-11 Iowa State Association of Counties Annual Conference — Des Moines, Iowa — Don Cleveland 515/244-7181

10 Massachusetts Association of County Officials Quarterly Conference — Framingham, Mass., Framingham Motor Lodge — Heyworth Backus 617/775-4400

16-18 Washington State Association of Elected County Officials Annual Conference — Pasco, Washington — Lyle T. Watson 206/943-1812

30-31 National Workshop on Productivity — Hempstead, N.Y. — Alice Amrhein 516/535-2626

30-Nov. 1 Alaska Municipal League Annual Conference — Juneau, Alaska — Don Berry 907/587-6526

Staff Contacts

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

Telephone: 202/785-9577

Aging Services	Mary Brugger
Bicentennial (ARBA)	Florence Zeller
Child Welfare Services	Mary Brugger
Community Development	John Murphy
County Administration	Rod Kendig
County Finance	Carol Goldfarb
Criminal Justice (LEAA)	Donald Murray
Economic Development (EDA)	Jim Evans
Education	Valerie Pison
Emergency Preparedness	Charles Wall
Energy (FEO) (Tel: 202/254-9720)	Harry Johnson
Environmental Quality (EPA)	Carol Shaskan
Federal Regulations	Carol Shaskan
Grantsmanship	Aliceann Fritschler
Health (HEW)	Mike Gemmell
Human Services Integration (Allied Services, OEO)	Al Templeton
Labor-Management	Barbara Hunting
Mailing List	Granda Wiggins
Management Improvement (IPA)	Gary Mann
Management Information Systems	Tom Bruderie
Manpower (DOL)	Jon Weintraub
Membership	Meg Stephens
New County	John Thomas
OEO Legislation	John Murphy
Parks and Recreation (HUD and Interior)	Jayne Seeley
Planning and Land Use (HUD and Interior)	Jim Evans
Public Information	Dorothy Stimpson
Public Works	Bill Maslin
Record Keeping	Florence Zeller
Regionalism	Terry Schutten
Revenue Sharing	Carol Goldfarb
Rural Affairs (USDA)	Jim Evans
Solid Waste (EPA)	Roger Bason
State Issues	Bruce Talley
Transportation	Marian Hanked