



AT A RECENT NEW COALITION meeting, NACo President Stan Smoot (r.) presented NACo's new revenue sharing bumper sticker to Salt Lake City (Utah) Mayor E. J. Garn (l.) and Utah Governor Calvin Rampton (c.). The New Coalition will be meeting with White House and Office of Management and Budget officials September 10 and 11 to review budget options and priorities affecting state and local government in the forthcoming 1976 budget.

Rural Development Rally Planned For September 17-18

A rally of the NACo Rural Development Coalition and the NACo rural County Task Force will be held at NACo headquarters September 17-18, 1974.

Don Cleveland, Chairman of the Rural Development Coalition, said it will be an action-oriented meeting — first, to organize a Capitol Hill campaign to fight for the rural development funds vetoed earlier this month and to establish goals for the coming year.

Shug Banks, Chairman of the Rural County Task Force, is urging all members of the task force to participate in the fight for rural development funds. "The Rural County Task Force established funding for the Rural Development Act of 1972 as the top priority issue for rural counties. The NACo Rural Development Coalition was formed around that issue, and we should all pitch in together to get these funds approved," Banks said.

The Rural Development Act of 1972 authorizes \$300 million per year for rural water, sewer and solid waste disposal system grants, and another \$100 million annually

for other rural development planning, industrial park and fire protection grants.

The NACo Rural County Task Force and Rural Development Coalition have established as a top legislative priority full funding of the \$300 million for water, sewer and solid waste grants. Both the House and Senate approved \$225 million for these grants for fiscal 1975. However, former President Nixon vetoed these appropriations on Aug. 8, 1974, as one of his last actions in office. (see *County NEWS*, Aug. 19.)

As of this writing, congressional leaders expect the agriculture appropriations bill (including the rural development funds) to be recommended to committee so that an acceptable compromise can be worked out with the Administration. Congressional action on a new bill would then take place some time in September.

The NACo Rural Development Coalition, along with other groups, played an important part in convinc-

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Health Insurance Stalled In Committee

Chairman Wibur D. Mills (D.-Arkansas) of the House Ways and Means Committee has unveiled a broad outline of a new compromise national health insurance plan that he hopes could pass Congress this year — thereby meeting major legislative objectives.

However the Ways and Means Committee has reached agreement and has asked the legislation be put aside until after the Congressional Labor Day recess. Ways and Means is the key committee from which all national health insurance legislation must emanate.

The committee has been holding hearings on the insurance issue since April and will now postpone further discussions until it completes action on the tax reform bill, probably at the end of September. The complexities of national health insurance are such that, even if a bill were reported by the panel, a special post-election session of Congress would be needed to debate the issue.

Mills said "It is entirely possible we can do something before this Congress adjourns. That's my hope. It is not a dead issue. This is not a wake. We are merely trying to recognize the facts."

The proposal, as submitted to the committee, is an amalgam of some of the more than a dozen national health insurance bills before Congress. The plan would limit an American family's medical costs of \$1,000-a-year plus insurance premiums starting in 1976.

Although the report clearly bears the imprint of previous proposals such as the Nixon Administration's Comprehensive Health Insurance Plan (CHIP) and the rival measure introduced in April by Mills and Senator Edward M. Kennedy (D.-Massachusetts) it also has features that — if they survive, will be new.

The committee staff estimates additional government cost in the first year of operation would be \$7.3 billion, most of it financed by general revenues. Administration experts, however, contend costs could be as little as \$5 billion to \$5.5 billion.

Under the new plan, all Americans under age 65 would be guaranteed that no family or individual would have to pay more than \$1,000 a year out-of-pocket for health care and that all medical bills totaling more than \$6,000 annually

would be covered in full by so-called "catastrophic" benefits.

Private Coverage

The plan does give the private health insurance industry a major role — allowing them to write the basic coverage that every employer must supply to his workers. Other bills would have either cut the insurance industry out completely or, as in Mills — Kennedy are reduced them to a subsidiary role. The insurance industry would be regulated by the states under federal guidelines. The companies would have to pay 90 cents out of every premium dollar out in benefits — a restriction that some companies indicated could kill their profits.

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Conference Committee Gets Election Reform

by Florence Zeller,
New County, U.S.A. Center

By an overwhelming 355-48 vote, the U.S. House of Representatives on August 8 passed a comprehensive campaign reform bill containing contribution and expenditure ceilings, public financing for elections and a new enforcement provision.

The Senate bill, S. 3044, was passed April 11, 1974, but since the House Bill H.R. 10690 differs greatly from it, the two bills have to go to conference committee.

The main difference between the two bills is that the Senate version applies to all elections while the House version covers only Presidential elections.

Other major differences are in the spending limitations and the enforcement mechanism. The House version has lower ceiling on Congressional and Presidential races than as the Senate version. In the Senate version, the enforcement body would be an independent federal elections commission appointed by the President and confirmed by the Senate; while the

(Continued on page 5)

Issues Still Pending Before Congress

Congressmen will be home for a short summer recess during the next two weeks (The Senate returns September 4; the House returns September 11). This is the last chance for county officials to discuss several important bills still pending before Congress. Based on NACo staff evaluations of legislation which will be considered seriously during the short time Congress expects to be in session, six issues are highlighted below. All of these bills are county priority issues.

Mass Transportation

The chances of enacting a comprehensive mass transportation bill this year are slim because of the unwillingness of the Senate to consider such legislation. The House passed a six-year \$11.6 billion bill (HR 12859) last week.

Several members of the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee believe it would be too difficult to resolve basic differences with the House-passed bill in the short time remaining in this congressional session.

Senate objections to HR 12859 include the higher local match on operating assistance (two-thirds); relatively low amounts available for capital projects during the first two years; and their questioning of immediate need for new capital authorizations since funds already are provided for fiscal years 1975 and 1976.

The Senate committee would prefer to reconvene the House-Senate conference committee on the Williams-Minich bill (S 386) which provides temporary assistance for operating costs. S 386 has been rejected twice by the House.

County officials should request their Senators to urge consideration of comprehensive mass transportation legislation by the Senate Banking, Housing and Urban Affairs Committee, pointing out that there still is time to work out an acceptable compromise with the House. The legislation can be enacted if it is made a top priority by the Senate leadership.

Rural Development Funds

The veto of the Agriculture-Environmental and Consumer Protection bill (HR 15472) earlier this month knocks out the \$225 million approved by Congress for rural water, sewer and waste disposal system grants. These funds are part of the grant funds authorized by the Rural Development Act of 1972. Funding of this act is one of NACo's top legislative priorities.

Congressional leaders have indicated that some type of compromise may be developed after the Labor Day congressional recess for congressional and Administration agreement for this appropriations bill.

Don Cleveland, NACo Rural Coalition Chairman, is urging that county officials contact their Senators and Representatives to urge that the \$225 million for rural

water, sewer and solid waste grants be included in any compromise agriculture appropriations bill. These funds are essential for balanced development in this country.

Public Service Employment

Unemployment is expected to increase to six percent or higher by the end of the year. There is considerable discussion within Congress and the Administration about providing an additional \$3 billion to \$4 billion in public service employment funds. Most economists agree that this would be the least inflationary expenditure of public funds.

The funds could be provided through a supplemental appropriations bill later this year and apportioned to CETA prime sponsors. However, if the funds were distributed through Title II of CETA, only areas having 6.5 percent unemployment would qualify. There is concern in the Congress that the funds would be too concentrated under Title II and that a better arrangement would be to distribute similar to the 1971 Emergency Employment Act.

County officials should urge their Congressmen to support increased funding for public service jobs if unemployment reaches six percent. It is important that this action be taken before Congress adjourns in October.

Increased Truck Weights

The trucking industry is continuing its efforts to change the federal law on maximum gross weights permitted on the interstate highway system. A provision was included in the mass transportation bill (HR 12859) to allow substantial increases in truck weights. This provision was deleted from the bill on a 252-159 vote in the House last week.

The Senate will be considering a bill (still to be assigned a number) after the September 4 recess on amendments to the highway beautification program which also contains the same truck weight increases. An amendment, strongly supported by NACo, will be offered by Senators Stafford (R-Vermont) and Clark (D-Iowa) to delete the increased truck weight section of the bill.

County officials should urge their Senators to support the Stafford-Clark amendment. If the amendment wins by a large vote, as in the House vote, the trucking industry finally may realize the futility of trying to change the law.

Solid Waste

NACo has been discouraged at the low level of funding for solid waste management over the past two years. The House has recently passed H.R. 16045 which is solely a simple two-year extension of authorizations for the Solid Waste Disposal Act of 1967. This extension would merely maintain the current funding level at \$225 million annually for solid waste with \$140 million

for demonstration grants and \$76 million for technical assistance, research and planning.

The Senate, however, is still trying to enact a more comprehensive solid waste bill this session. The Senate Commerce Committee has completed mark-up on a bill, the Resource Conservation and Energy Recovery Act of 1974. The NACo Environment and Energy Steering Committee adopted a resolution endorsing this bill which would promote conservation of energy and materials through proper solid waste management.

The Senate Public Works Committee has also completed hearings on this bill along with four other bills dealing with solid waste, resource conservation and energy recovery.

It is likely that both of these committees will jointly introduce a solid waste bill which is more comprehensive than just the House's simple two year extension for this session. This would give the Senate the opportunity to push the House to go with a more comprehensive bill in a conference session.

County officials should contact their Senators urging them to make comprehensive solid waste legislation a priority item for the closing session of Congress this year. Counties need more federal commitment through technical assistance and funds for proper solid waste management.

Health Planning

Early this year NACo, in cooperation with other organizations of state and local officials, drafted a health planning bill which provided a clear role for general purpose governments or their regional councils. The governor of each state would designate the health planning agency.

This provision (Section 602 of the NACo draft bill) was considered by the House Public Health and Environment Subcommittee but was voted down. Instead, the bill (HR 16204) approved by the Subcommittee continues the current health planning agencies would be given new authorities in regulating private and public health services, hospitals, and other facilities. HEW would decide on the agency's boundaries and governing board. The House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee is expected to go along with the Subcommittee.

The Senate Committee on Labor and Public Welfare will shortly consider HR 16204. County officials should urge their Senators to adopt the recommendations of NACo and the other public official organizations. As an alternative, Congress should simply extend the current health planning program with no changes for another year.

Other Pending Issues

In addition to the legislation listed above, there are several other pending issues which county officials may wish to discuss with their

Congressmen.

The reauthorization of *general revenue sharing* will not be considered until next year. However, county officials may wish to re-emphasize the importance of continuing the program for another five years. Check with your state association of counties on your campaign to get Congressional commitments before the November elections.

The prospects are not good for enacting *national health insurance* this year (see article on page 1). However, agreement could be reached during the next two months on the major compromises to permit early action next year. County officials should point out the importance of having state and local officials fully involved in these deliberations.

Senate action on legislation to continue the *Community Action Programs* currently administered by the Office of Economic Opportunity (OEO) has been temporarily suspended pending word from the White House regarding President Ford's position on the future of the agency. The House passed a bill (HR 14449) to transfer OEO to the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. The Senate Labor and Public Welfare Committee is considering legislation to extend the Economic Opportunity Act for three years, retain OEO as it is presently constituted for one year, and request the Administration to submit early next year its recommendations for reorganization of the agency.

Both the House and Senate have passed similar legislation to extend programs of the Economic Development Administration for two years. A House-Senate conference committee will meet in September to resolve differences in funding levels. It is not clear if the legislation will be approved by President Ford.

Congress and the Administration are close to agreement on a compromise bill providing a limited block grant program for the \$2.5 billion social services program (Title IV-A of the Social Security Act). It still is not clear if Congress will take action on this legislation this year. The possibilities are good that Congress will extend through June 30, 1975, the prohibition against HEW's issuing new regulations on use of social services funds.

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.



NEW NACO LIAISON: A new Liaison with the Domestic Council for NACO, county and city governments has been named. He is Dewey Clower (r.), Assistant Director of the council. He has been with the council for four months. Prior to that he was staff assistant to the President. The former liaison was Jim Falk (l.) who will continue as liaison with governors and state legislatures.

Georgia Program Tackles Drunken Driving Program

In Georgia, the state highway patrol is assisting counties with a major road hazard — the drunken driver. The Georgia Highway Patrol found in analyzing its records that alcohol was a factor in 53 percent of all traffic fatalities. Drunken driving causes 1 of every 55 fatalities in rural accidents, and one of every 200 fatalities in urban accidents.

The Georgia Department of Public Safety developed a three-year strategy of selected enforcement to reduce these fatalities and get drunken drivers off the road. An Alcohol Task Force of 18 troopers was selected and trained to recognize the symptoms of intoxication. After experimenting with patrol patterns, the task force agreed that concentrated enforcement in one or two counties at a time was the most effective.

The task force cooperates with county commissioners and the sheriff's department to publicize the program when it comes to a county and to identify particularly affected areas.

It set a goal to reduce accidents and fatalities due to alcohol by 25 percent in any area they patrol. The Alcohol Task Force leaves a county quietly, thus extending any reduction in accident rates and fatalities achieved.

In a report on this Task Force, the *Georgia County Government Magazine* (May, 1974) emphasizes that law enforcement can only provide the surveillance and short-term remedy of taking a drunk driver off the road. Ensuing that offenders stay off the road when drinking the report states, is a three-step process: "Apprehension and identification is the first step — the one the Alcohol Task Force is involved with. The application of

justice through appropriate sentencing is another step, but the final step in getting the drunks off the road and keeping them off is treating the problem drinkers. The local elected official has, to some extent, a hand in all these steps."

The county official is in the best position to know all the resources his county can bring to bear on the problem of the drunken driver — from concentration of law enforcement and court cooperation, to rehabilitation and counseling available through county social-service and health agencies. "Even the smallest counties," the report states, "have access to resources that can furnish counseling and supervision."

For example, the city of Waycross and Ware County will cooperate to sentence drunk drivers to traffic school, at the judge's discretion: "15 hours of films and lectures," according to the report, "that should convince even the most callous person of the dangers associated with drunk driving." The report urges this kind of effort to complement increased enforcement. What most counties lack, the report concludes, "is public recognition of the problem and a coordinated approach to its solution. The county commissioner can provide both."

Criminal Justice Conference Scheduled For October

A national conference on the integration of county services for the accused and victims of crime will be conducted by the American Judges Association, NACO and Multnomah County in Portland, Oregon, October 8-11.

Panelists representing police, prosecutors, public defenders, judges and county officials will debate the controversial issues surround-

New Directions

Scott Frankin
Research Intern
New County, U.S.A. Center

Air Pollution Control Program Successful

Since its inception in 1970, *Maricopa County's* (Arizona) program to control air pollution has grown to a \$354,000 a year operation. Achievements of this program include establishing seven fixed monitoring stations as well as maintaining mobile equipment. Before the program began about half of the area's municipalities had open burning in dumps. Farms burned off thousands of acres of stubble fields and car bodies and piles of tires were continually set ablaze according to a county spokesman.

Intergovernmental Cooperation Pact Signed

In *Montgomery County*, Pennsylvania, Commissioners have approved a resolution to enter into an agreement with Bucks County for the purchase of water for the North Penn area of the county. Sighted by the commissioners as an "excellent example of intergovernmental cooperation," the pact will insure a continuing supply of water for an area that is expanding very rapidly. Under the agreement, completion of the project and the first flow of water for Montgomery County residents is expected in late 1976.

Installation to Meet High Standards

A proposed solid waste disposal installation in *Westchester County*, New York will utilize various means to meet clean air standards and prevent pollution. The installation, called a thermo converter, will use refuse-derived fuel to generate steam to heat and cool the county facility. It will be able to take advantage of the increased efficiency which results from the larger scale operation of already known and widely used processes. The facility will have a continuous, automatic monitoring, controlling, and recording system to determine compliance with all federal, state, and county air pollution control laws and regulations.

County Program Given National Recognition

The August 1974 issue of *The American City* carried a two page article on *Erie County's* (New York) winter snow fighting program. The county is divided into five districts with each district containing two maintenance shops. Sophisticated equipment and excellent organization and management has allowed the county to successfully clear more than 1,000 miles of road a year. The average snowfall yearly in Erie County is 96 inches.

Solid Waste Plan Approved

Recently approved was a solid waste management plan for *Sedgwick County*, (Kansas). The new plan provides guidelines for collection services to all urban and rural areas in the county except Wichita. The county plan is the result of the Kansas Solid Waste Management Act adopted in 1970, which was established to create and maintain cooperation between local and state comprehensive solid waste programs.

Affirmative Action Program Complete

An affirmative action plan which will allow more minorities, women, elderly, and handicapped to enter government employment has been presented to the *Dane County Board* (Wis.).

The major points of the program include available funding for employee training programs, culturally unbiased examinations, and responsibility for carrying out the program assigned to department heads. No contract can be ratified with a union whose policies are not consistent with affirmative action.

Juror Utilization Excellent

The *Prince George's County Court*, (Md.) was among eight courts nationwide which were recently studied under an LEAA juror utilization grant.

Results of the study indicated that contrary to a national trend, juror utilization was excellent in the county and that "methods currently in use were worthy of emulation."

Additional information may be obtained by contacting LEAA's National Institute of Law Enforcement and Criminal Justice.

ing pre-trial release and diversion of accused offenders.

Individual workshops will delve into services for the victims of crimes, treatment alternatives for alcoholics, services integration techniques, funding alternatives and volunteer programs.

Cooperating in conducting the conference are the American Bar

Association, International Association of Chiefs of Police, National District Attorneys Association, National Association of Pre-Trial Services Agencies, National Legal Aid and Defender Association and the National Association of County Civil Attorneys.

Registration information is available from the NACO Criminal Justice Project.

County Opinion

Federal Election Law

Even as former President Nixon was resigning from his Watergate-bogged White House, the U.S. House of Representatives was approving a mammoth campaign finance bill designed to curb campaign expenditures particularly by individuals and corporations, and force disclosure of campaign funding sources.

NACo applauds the efforts of the Congress to govern itself, and to show that members are willing to undergo public scrutiny and probable red tape in order to protect the freedom of national elections. A House-Senate conference committee must now come up with a compromise bill. The committee will have a tough job in finding compromises on the campaign expenditure limitations, public financing of presidential primaries, and most importantly, in whether the new law shall apply to Congressional candidates and Presidential candidates. The House version only applies to Presidential elections.

While the committee members are creating the final version, they should see that the sections in the Senate version on a uniform poll closing hour and on changing federal election day to the first Wednesday in November instead of the first Tuesday are kept out of the final bill.

Forest And Rangeland Act Signed By President Ford

An historic law, the Forest and Rangeland Planning Act, calling for comprehensive planning in our National Forest System, was signed into law last week by President Ford.

The act requires the Secretary of Agriculture to prepare a renewable resource program for the protection, management and development of our national forests and rangelands.

The bill (S. 2296) will for the first time require coordination with "the land and resource management planning processes of state and local governments and other federal agencies." The Secretary of Agri-

The former Senate provision is a valiant but misguided effort at preventing election returns being announced in the East and thus affecting voters in the West. The uniform poll closing hour will create hours of expensive overtime for counties in the East, and an annoying 5 p.m. mandatory closing hour for voters in Alaska and Hawaii. Surely the simple provision in Senate version which states that any announcement of presidential election returns prior to midnight, Eastern Standard Time is prohibited, should be sufficient legislation for this purpose.

The Wednesday federal election day was apparently put forth along with the idea of making election day a holiday. Since Tuesday would encourage 4-day weekends, the Senate version mandates that Wednesday be the election day.

Again, the provision seems simple and is certainly well-meaning in its effort towards higher voter turnout. Unfortunately, it will mean that many states will have to amend to their constitutions in order to change state and local elections from Tuesday to Wednesday. NACo believes that efforts towards citizen participation would more sensibly be aimed at better education, and perhaps financial and technical assistance for state and local election officials.

culture will be required to use an interdisciplinary approach including physical, biological, economic and other sciences in the development and maintenance of these land management plans.

The first renewable resource plan or "assessment" will be required by December 31, 1975. It will be updated in 1979 and every 10 years thereafter. A progress report will be required each year as part of the annual budget process.

The program will be administered by the U.S. Forest Service on a "multiple-use and sustained-yield"

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EPA Issues Parking Rules

The Environmental Protection Agency has proposed amendments to the Parking Management Regulations which are a part of the transportation control plans that EPA promulgated or approved for 30 major urban areas between November and December, 1973.

These transportation control plans are required as part of the State Implementation Plans for those areas where motor vehicle emissions cause serious violations of the national ambient air quality standards for carbon monoxide and photochemical oxidants (smog). Under the transportation control plans, some of the areas are also required to regulate the management of parking supply which entails consideration of air quality impact before the construction of certain specified new parking facilities.

The parking management regulations are intended to reduce the areawide growth in vehicle-miles-traveled (VMT) so as to contribute to the achievement of photochemical oxidant and/or carbon monoxide standards; and to assure that congestion associated with the operation of new parking facilities does not cause or exacerbate a violation of carbon monoxide standards.

Those areas which must implement parking supply management regulations include Fairbanks area, Alaska; Phoenix and Tucson areas, Arizona; Fresno and San Joaquin Valley area, Los Angeles area, Sacramento Valley area, San Diego area and San Francisco area, California; District of Columbia interstate area; Baltimore area, Maryland; Boston area, Massachusetts; suburbs of New York City; New Jersey suburbs of Philadelphia (Camden, Trenton); Pittsburgh area, Pennsylvania and Houston area, Texas.

The current parking management regulations seem very similar to EPA indirect source regulations, in that both regulations require that certain classes of proposed new parking facilities be approved prior to construction commencing after January 1, 1975.

These proposed amendments clarify the relationship between these two EPA regulations. The indirect source regulations, except as they relate to highways and airports, are designed to review proposed construction of new parking facilities anywhere in the nation for which construction commences after January 1, 1975 to prevent violation or exacerbation of carbon monoxide standards.

The parking management regulations only apply to the above mentioned areas. The indirect source regulations will not apply to facilities reviewed under the EPA promulgated parking management regulations ensuring that no single facility will have to undergo more than one review procedure.

The indirect source regulations will still apply to highways and airports in parking management

regulation areas. Residential development, exempt from parking management regulations, will still be subject to the requirements of indirect source regulations.

The proposed amendments also include a clarification of the parking facility definition; the review time schedule to be employed; the size of facilities subject to these regulations and alternative procedures for demonstrating consistency with VMT control strategies.

The proposed regulations encourage local areas to develop their own parking management plans to replace the federal plans. Russell Train, Administrator of EPA, feels strongly that local areas should develop their own parking management plans consistent with their local problems and needs with respect to both air quality improvement and socio-economic development. The size of the facilities to be reviewed will vary from one air quality control region to the next. However, the minimum size of a parking facility will be no less than 250 spaces except in Fairbanks, Alaska.

Deterioration Regulations

In another major action, last week, the Environmental Protection Agency proposed to ease the regulations for prevention "significant deterioration" of air quality in areas where the air is already cleaner than required by federal standards. These regulations are a reproposal of regulations issues in the Federal Register July 16, 1973.

The new regulations would allow state areas to be designated according to three classes of air quality: Class I being those areas where no change in air quality standards would be permitted; Class II being those areas where moderate change would be permitted; and Class III being areas where major industrial or other growth would be permitted and air deterioration would be significant. Under the new regulations, all areas of state will automatically be designated as Class II. States may then redesignate the classification of areas within the state.

According to John Quarles, Jr., Deputy EPA Administrator, "The initial designation as Class II is intended to represent only a tentative determination of what signifi-

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OFFICE OF MANAGEMENT AND BUDGET officials Vincent Puritano [center] and Thomas Graves [right] visited NACo Legislative Representative Aliceann Fritschler [left] recently to discuss changes within OMB. Puritano has been appointed deputy associate director for Intergovernmental Relations and Regional Operations in the OMB Division of Management and Operations. Graves is an OMB management analyst.

New Appointment At OMB

Vincent Puritano has been appointed Deputy Associate Director for Intergovernmental Relations and Regional Operations in the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) Division of Management and Operations.

Puritano's responsibilities include working with NACo and other public interest groups, as well as monitoring the ten federal regional councils.

OMB's Division of Management and Operations responsibilities include Circulars A-85 and A-95, and the Regional Grant Information System (REGIS). In a recent meeting with a NACo staff member, Puritano explained that responsibility for OMB Circular A-95 has been decentralized to the federal regions.

He also announced that REGIS will be expanded to all ten regions.

The Division of Management Operations is under the direction of Robert H. Marik, OMB Associate Director. In addition to Intergovernmental Relations, its offices include:

Evaluation and Program Implementation Division, Deputy Associate Director Clifford W. Graves; Information Systems Division, Deputy Associate Director Walter W. Haase; Organization and Special Studies Division, Deputy Associate Director Charles F. Bingman; Procurement Policy Division, Deputy Associate Director and Assistant to the Director Hugh E. Witt; and Statistical Policy Division, Deputy Associate Director Joseph W. Duncan.

Election Reform Bill To Conference

(Continued from page 1)

House version calls for an agency made up of 4 private citizens chosen by the Vice President and Speaker of the House, plus the clerk of the House and Secretary of State (latter two without voting power).

The Senate version of the bill would change federal election day to the first Wednesday in November rather than Tuesday, and would have a uniform hour for all polls to close across the nation. The House version does not contain either provision and according to a staff member on the House Subcommittee on Elections, House members are "very much opposed" to those Senate bill provisions.

Members of the conference committee on the House side are Wayne Hays (D-Ohio), John Brademas (D-Indiana), William L. Dickinson (D-Alabama) and Samuel L. Devine (R-Ohio). On the Senate side, committee members are Howard W. Cannon (D-Nevada), Clairborne Pell

(D-Rhode Island), Robert P. Griffin (R-Michigan) and Hugh Scott (R-Pennsylvania).

A comparison of both bills will appear in next week's *County News*.

Computers To Help In Metric Conversion

With the nation's accelerating trend toward the metric system, American manufacturers are finding it necessary to deal with both the metric and the U.S. customary system of measurement.

In order to assist them, the Commerce Department's National Bureau of Standards (NBS) is making available a computer program package to perform the conversion from one system to the other with carefully controlled accuracy.

The package consists of computer programs developed by Caterpillar Tractor Co. and General Motors Corporation, documentation explaining how to get the programs running on different computers and how to use them, and test problems to permit users to verify that the programs run correctly on their own computers.

The NBS role was to assemble the

FHWA Noise Pollution Project

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA), in cooperation with state highway agencies, is sponsoring a demonstration project to combat noise pollution along the nation's highways. A specially designed red, white and blue truck and trailer, with \$80,000 worth of sound testing equipment, will be driven from state to state by FHWA personnel to train state highway agency personnel in the use of highway noise analysis equipment and techniques. This modern technology will allow accurate measurement of noise from highway construction and maintenance, as well as from normal vehicle operation. The information gained from the project will enable planners of highway location, design, construction, and operation to minimize highway noise.

Federal Highway Administrator Norbert T. Tiemann called the program "another example of the continuing federal-state cooperative program effort to assure that highways not only serve the economic, social and personal transport needs of Americans but also are compatible with environmental requirements."

Highway Statistics, 1972, Available

The 1972 edition of *Highway Statistics*, an annual publication of the Federal Highway Administration, is now available. As in previous years, it presents statistical and analytical tables on motor fuel, motor vehicles, driver licensing, highway-user taxation, state highway finance, highway mileage, and Federal-aid for highways. In addition, it contains 1971 highway finance data for municipalities, counties, townships, and other local units. Single copies are available, free, from the Federal Highway Administration, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C.

20590. Multiple copies may be purchased from the Superintendent of Documents, U.S. Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20402, at \$3.20 each (stock number 5001-00066).

NACE Notes

The NACE Training Guides are moving rapidly toward completion. Several have already been typeset and the remainder are close to that point. They are shaping up to be a very useful set of training resources, and we are looking forward to using them with you at workshops when the next phase of our work begins. Don West, former NACE president, has retired as Chelan County (Wash.) Engineer, as of July 31.

Ramp Control System Manual

The Transportation Research Board's (TRB) National Cooperative Highway Research Program, under a \$200,000 contract with Stanford Research Institute, has begun a project to produce a user-oriented manual to provide guidelines for design and operation of ramp control systems. According to TRB, less than one percent of the 8,718 miles of urban freeway was subject to any traffic control and surveillance as late as 1968. To reduce accidents and delays, many government agencies are beginning to develop ramp control systems. Existing systems in cities such as Atlanta, Chicago, Houston, Los Angeles, and San Jose have already demonstrated their effectiveness.

The project will analyze existing ramp control techniques and develop design procedures for freeway ramp control systems. The research team will consider ramp controls designed to keep freeways operating at near capacity during peak periods, with a minimum of manual operation. Expected completion date of the project is October 1975.

Ballot Box

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

documentation from material supplied by the two firms to validate the programs, and to distribute the package. The NBS validation consisted of testing to determine that the programs can run correctly on different computers and that they perform in accordance with the documentation.

The Caterpillar program converts only from metric units to their U.S. customary equivalents. The company has adopted a policy of producing all drawings for new products in metric units and uses the program to compute and print a table of metric units and their U.S. customary equivalents for the specific metric values appearing on a drawing.

Caterpillar uses the U.S. customary values largely for stock control, production planning, tooling selection and other administrative purposes. The intent is to manufacture

parts to metric units using metric gauges.

Both programs are written in American National Standard FORTRAN and are suitable for use on a wide range of computers with little or no modification. The Caterpillar program is operated in the batch mode while the General Motors programs are interactive.

The package is priced at \$500 to recover NBS costs only. It may be ordered by writing Conversion Package, Room B311, Chemistry Building, National Bureau of Standards, Washington, D.C. 20234, phone (301) 921-2045. The programs and test problems are recorded on tape in six alternative combinations of character code and density depending upon the computer configuration upon which they are to be run. Orders should specify ASCII, EBCDIC, or BCD code and 556, 800, or 1600 bpi density.

NACo Criminal Justice Survey Shows

Regional Boards Have Representation

by Donna C. Parratt
Criminal Justice Project

Regional planning boards for criminal justice have nearly twice as much local representation as do state criminal justice planning agencies. A recent NACo survey of state and regional criminal justice planning boards revealed that local elected officials comprise an average of 27.8 percent of state boards, and a more encouraging 47.7 percent of regional boards.

The Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968 as amended in 1973 explicitly requires that state and regional boards be representative of law enforcement and criminal justice agencies, units of local government, and public agencies maintaining programs to reduce and control crime."

The act also requires participation of sub-state regional planning boards in formulating the over-all state plan. The language controlling creation of regional planning boards is definitive: "Regional planning unit supervisory boards within the state shall be comprised of a majority of local elected officials" (emphasis added). Many states have not complied with the regulation yet and a year has passed since it went into effect. In many states, regions are still in the process of reorganization.

The average expenditure for criminal justice by local governments from their own revenue sources stands at 70.6 percent. However, local general elected officials, (executive and legislative policy-making officials) are represented by only 11.6 percent on state boards. On regional boards, general local elected officials comprise about a quarter of the membership at 24.4 percent. The actual statistics fall far

short of the required majority representation on regional boards.

County officials are better represented on regional than on state boards, but without an effective voice on state boards their input will be little heeded as policy is made at the state level. The average number of general elected county officials on state planning boards is a disturbing 1.24, in spite of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration regulation mandating a "reasonable geographical balance," and a requirement that general local elected officials be given preference "where possible."

LEAA has specifically required majority representation of local elected officials on regional boards. They have included all sheriffs, judges and district attorneys as local elected officials, even where they are not elected. Our findings illustrate that local elected, and general local elected officials are better represented where there is an explicit regulation — local elected and general local policy-making officials are twice as visible on regional as on state boards. But with local financial input for criminal justice at over 70 percent, local policy-making officials should have a comparable say in spending.

At the annual conference in Miami, NACo adopted a resolution to strengthen the voice of local elected officials in the formulation of state comprehensive plans for criminal justice planning. NACo recommends that:

- State supervisory boards be comprised of at least 51 percent local elected officials;
- and at least 51 percent of the majority of local elected officials on state supervisory boards shall be executive and legislative policy-making officials of general purpose government.

Representation of Local Elected Officials
on State and Regional Criminal Justice Planning Boards

| State | Percent of local elected officials on state board | Average percent of local elected officials on regional boards of state | Percent of general local elected officials on state board | Average percent of general local elected officials on regional boards of state | Percent criminal justice expenditures from local revenues |
|------------------------|---|--|---|--|---|
| Alabama | 51 | 48 | 18 | 17 | 67 |
| Alaska | 0 | no regions | 0 | 18 | 18 |
| Arizona | 41 | 61 | 25 | 33 | 69 |
| Arkansas | 25 | 64 | 16 | 14 | 67 |
| California | 36 | 39 | 16 | 19 | 75 |
| Colorado | 50 | 33 | 4 | 18 | 57 |
| Connecticut | 14 | 61 | 3 | 57 | 51 |
| Delaware | 14 | no regions | 14 | 35 | 35 |
| Florida | 24 | no regions | 3 | 73 | 73 |
| Georgia | 27 | 50 | 9 | 28 | 69 |
| Hawaii | 33 | no regions | 33 | 70 | 70 |
| Idaho | 36 | 58 | 10 | 29 | 55 |
| Illinois | 14 | 42 | 0 | 20 | 75 |
| Indiana | 50 | 45 | 25 | 12 | 70 |
| Iowa | 13 | 60 | 17 | 38 | 66 |
| Kansas | 27 | 23 | 10 | 3 | 53 |
| Kentucky | 21 | 64 | 6 | 20 | 64 |
| Louisiana | 45 | 22 | 11 | 11 | 49 |
| Maine | 22 | 22 | 10 | 43 | 43 |
| Maryland | 28 | 30 | 0 | 74 | 74 |
| Massachusetts | 30 | 61 | 13 | 51 | 76 |
| *Michigan | 26 | 46 | 6 | 23 | 73 |
| Minnesota | 10 | 43 | 4 | 10 | 57 |
| Mississippi | 26 | 40 | 4 | 10 | 78 |
| Missouri | 13 | 30 | 12 | 11 | 58 |
| Montana | 31 | 53 | 4 | 17 | 69 |
| Nebraska | 19 | 53 | 9 | 26 | 74 |
| Nevada | 27 | 37 | 0 | 26 | 66 |
| New Hampshire | 52 | 12 | 12 | 76 | 76 |
| New Jersey | 18 | no regions | 12 | 25 | 50 |
| New Mexico | 55 | 46 | 0 | 80 | 80 |
| New York | 21 | 41 | 7 | 26 | 44 |
| North Carolina | 37 | 63 | 17 | 23 | 69 |
| North Dakota | 27 | 28 | 11 | 11 | 69 |
| Ohio | 28 | 22 | 6 | 55 | 55 |
| Oklahoma | 22 | 33 | 17 | 10 | 60 |
| Oregon | 43 | 26 | 10 | 8 | 72 |
| Pennsylvania | 10 | 51 | 0 | 49 | 55 |
| Rhode Island | 36 | 52 | 6 | 47 | 59 |
| *South Carolina | 13 | 55 | 17 | 23 | 58 |
| South Dakota | 29 | 44 | 14 | 10 | 65 |
| Tennessee | 28 | 10 | 10 | 72 | 72 |
| Texas | 20 | 48 | 22 | 19 | 59 |
| Utah | 33 | 16 | 5 | 21 | 21 |
| Vermont | 16 | 55 | 17 | 23 | 51 |
| Virginia | 27 | 47 | 15 | 28 | 66 |
| Washington | 33 | 78 | 9 | 79 | 67 |
| West Virginia | 21 | 54 | 4 | 27 | 55 |
| Wisconsin | 36 | | | | |
| Wyoming | 20 | | | | |
| Average for all states | 27.3 | 47.7 | 11.5 | 24.4 | 70.6 |

Local elected officials includes locally elected executive and legislative officials, judges, sheriffs, district attorneys.

General local elected officials includes locally elected executive and legislative policy-making officials.

*The Percentages for Michigan and South Carolina are approximations as we did not have complete listings for all regional boards.

Solid Waste Workshop Set For Forsyth County North Carolina

Heavy duty equipment used in solid waste disposal will be displayed and operated at the "New Directions in Solid Waste Management" conference held in Charlotte, North Carolina, September 11 - 12, 1974. A detailed description and analysis of equipment specifications and purchasing will be the subject of one of six workshop panel sessions to begin with a multi media presentation Wednesday morning and ending with a field trip and equipment demonstration, Thursday afternoon.

Other workshops will include discussions of hazardous wastes, resource and energy recovery, and financing options as well as social and legislative constraints in solid waste planning.

The conference will be co-sponsored by the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency. Representatives from the state solid waste

programs of Alabama, Georgia, North and South Carolina, Tennessee will be present.

The common daily problems of solid waste management as well as "new directions" in the disposal of hazardous wastes and toxic industrial materials will be approached. Techniques and organization for the recovery of energy and materials from garbage will be discussed and a presentation of the Tennessee Valley Authority Plan for a resource recovery operation in Eastern Tennessee will be made by the TVA program director, Ed Bales.

An innovative final use of a landfill operation as a golf course will be discussed by E. Kenneth Hoffman, the Mecklenburg County engineer and conference host.

The two day conference will be held in the Downtowner East, in Charlotte, North Carolina. Contact Roger Bason on the NACo staff for

Solid Waste Workshop

A block of sleeping rooms is being held for NACo. We **MUST RECEIVE** this reservation card 10 DAYS prior to your check in, or they will be released at that time. SORRY, cannot honor phone reservations against this block.

Name _____

Arrival Date _____

Departure Date _____

No. Pers. _____

☐ Room, 1 Bed

☐ Room, 2 Beds

☐ 2 Room Suite

☐ Studio

County _____

Street _____

City _____

State _____

Check Hour of Arrival — Before 6 P.M. _____ After 6 P.M. _____

Rooms Held Until 6 P.M. Unless Guaranteed

Return form to:

Downtowner East Motor Inn, 201 S. McDowell Street, Charlotte, N.C. 28204

Health Insurance Stalled

(Continued from page 1)

Employers and workers would share the premium costs of the basic health insurance policy — estimated at \$220 a year for a single person and \$540 a year for a family. It would cover hospital and doctor bills, 100 days in a skilled nursing home, prescription drugs, blood, medical devices, 100 home health care visits, laboratory, X-ray, physical therapy, podiatrists, some preventive care and limited mental health care.

Cost sharing would include a deductible of \$150 a person, with a limit of three deductibles for a family, and payment of 25 percent of each bill. There would be a separate \$50 deductible for drugs.

In an effort to make sure all workers agree to buy health insurance, the committee drafters made participation in the basic plan a requirement for catastrophic coverage.

The committee staff estimated cost of catastrophic coverage is \$7 billion a year, with three-fourths paid by employers and one-fourth by the workers.

Payroll Tax Opposed by Administration

Frank Carlucci, Undersecretary of the Department of Health, Education and Welfare said the administration approves of the plan in general although it has reservations about some of its parts, one of those reservations being the payroll tax.

The health insurance industry also opposes the payroll tax, calling it a foot in the door for a completely federalized insurance system. They would like to write and get the profits from the catastrophic coverage.

The poor and anyone else not in the basic plan or in Medicare would be covered by a state-run alternate plan offering the same benefits. The premiums for the poor would be covered by federal and state funds and would replace Medicaid.

Major Differences

Although the draft proposal follows the lines of the administration bill in this regard, it alters some of that bill's cost-sharing aspects including ones that would force the poorest Americans to pay six percent of their income on health

care. Under the draft proposal, there would be no cost sharing for individuals making less than \$2,400 a year for families of four making less than \$3,600 a year.

The draft proposal also offers more liberal Medicare benefits than the administration bill does. There would be no limit on the number of hospital days covered, prescription drugs would be covered and cost sharing would be limited to \$1,000.

Doctors payments would be based on a state approved fee schedule that all physicians would have to accept in order to participate in national health insurance. They would be paid in full by the insurance companies, who would bill the patient for his part. If a doctor charged more than the fee schedule allows, he would not be able to participate in health insurance.

Representative James C. Corman (D-California) who is a co-sponsor of the comprehensive cradle-to-grave health plan supported by organized labor, said he could vote for the draft plan if it contains controls that regulate insurance companies and doctors.

Committee Deadlocks

The session became bogged down over the use of a payroll tax to finance coverage for catastrophic illness and over a provision that would force Americans not covered by a basic health insurance policy financed jointly by employers and workers to buy a special policy in order to qualify for catastrophic coverage. Another issue of major concern to many members is the method of financing the basic health care policy that every employer would have to offer to his workers and that the workers would be required to take.

The committee stalled over assessing a payroll tax to finance the \$7 billion a year coverage for catastrophic illnesses and forcing the poor and everyone else who cannot take part in the basic employer-employee health plan to buy a policy under an alternate plan in order to get catastrophic coverage.

It appeared that differing versions could not be resolved and Mills in sheer desperation adjourned the committee until after the Labor Day recess.

Rural Development Rally

(Continued from page 1)

ing Congress that funding of the Rural Development Act is important for rural America. NACo leaders emphasized this importance recently when meeting with President Ford soon after he took office. NACo support is now essential with Congress to insure that these funds are included in any compromise measure.

The rally will start at NACo headquarters at 9:30 a.m., Tuesday, Sept. 17. The meeting will continue on Wednesday, September 18. On both days, meetings will be sched-

uled with key congressional leaders. Hotel reservations are suggested at either the Roger Smith Hotel (202-298-7200) or the Washington Hotel (202-638-5900), both within walking distance of NACo headquarters at 1735 New York Avenue, N.W.

All interested county officials are invited to participate and join the Rural Development Coalition. Those interested in joining or attending the rally should contact Jim Evans, NACo Legislative Representative at 202-785-9577.

FLSA Conferences Set

County officials may wish to attend one of the workshops on the Fair Labor Standards Act amendments to be held in Seattle, September 17; Dallas, September 24; Tampa, September 26 and Hartford, October 1.

The one-day workshops, sponsored by the International Municipal Finance Officers Association (MFOA) Career Development Center will focus on the amendments' financial impact and effect on county, municipal and state employees.

U.S. Department of Labor officials will be featured speakers. Sessions will be conducted on overtime pay and determination of hours worked; equal pay provisions and the age discrimination in employment act; and professional, administrative, executive and seasonal employee exemptions.

In addition, regulations on the overtime provisions for law enforcement and fire protection employees will be discussed, although the regulations are not likely to be final at the time.

Complete information and registration brochures are available from the International MFOA Career Development Center, Inc., 1313 E. 60th Street, Chicago, IL 60637 (312-947-2550). Cooperating organizations are the International City Management Association and the International Personnel Management Association.

Forest

(Continued from page 4)

concept. The goal will be to have forest lands continually restored or renewed. Any intensive use "shall be installed and operated on an environmentally sound basis."

Senator Hubert Humphrey, the bill's prime sponsor in the Senate, indicated that he believed through the development of these plans that "our nation can be assured of a continuing availability of all our renewable resources on these public lands. Through this mechanism we can avoid critical shortages of these resources." In fact, Senator Humphrey estimates that improvements in timber management alone will yield increased annual federal income in excess of \$200 million annually. This is important for counties also since counties receive 25 percent of the contract revenues for timber operations on public lands within county boundaries.

National Forest Roads

An important section of the Act for counties deals with the method used to finance roads in the National Forest System. Section 9 of the Act will require the financing of forest development roads to be consistent with the Congressional Budget and Impoundment Control Act of 1974.

This will require revenue and expenditures for these roads to be considered "budget authority" and "budget outlays" with the intent of ending the current U.S. Forest Service approach to give contractors revenue credits for road development.

These credits have reduced federal revenue by as much as \$180 million per year (with a corresponding \$45 million reduction in county revenues since counties receive a 25 percent share). This impact may not be felt for a few years since many multiple year contracts have been approved with revenue credits already included. NACo plans to work with the Office of Management and Budget and the Congressional Budget Committee to make sure that future budget appropriations correctly reflect these road projects as budget authority and budget outlays.

EPA Parking Rules

(Continued from page 4)

cant deterioration means in most areas, and is subject to a further determination — which only the states can appropriately make — concerning the economic and other factors that may justify a somewhat different level of deterioration as being significant."

Class II designation does permit a moderate degree of industrial development provided that new industrial facilities are equipped with good pollution control systems.

In order to assess the impact of industrial development within classes I and II, states would review, prior to construction, proposed facilities in 19 specific industrial categories including: fossil-fuel fire steam electric plants of more than 1,000 million BTU per hour heat input, coal cleaning plants, petroleum refineries, primary lead and zinc copper smelters, etc.

If a state does decide to redesignate an area from tentative Class II status to either Class I or Class III, public hearings must be held. EPA will not overturn a state decision, if the state has followed the proper procedures in the redesignation process.

Quarles concluded "These proposed regulations are based on the judgment that states and localities should play the dominant roles in making major land use decisions, and also on the judgement that air quality is one important factor to be taken into account in making such land use decisions but that by itself it should not and cannot be controlling."

NACo urges county officials to analyze the impact that these regulations will have on their counties and send comments to Carol Shaskan at NACo by September 20 or call (202) 785-9577.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

From the point of view of counties, and the nation as a whole, the selection of former New York Governor Nelson A. Rockefeller to be Vice President is the best possible news.

For the past 15 years, we have had an opportunity through the New York County Officer's Association and through the New York Elected County Executives Association to work very closely with Governor Rockefeller. He is extremely well informed on all the issues of major concern to counties and has a very good record in the Empire State in responding to local government needs.

We have also had very extensive experience, obviously, in working with key aides and assistants of the Governor. Without exception, these are outstanding men and women, and there is a pattern of very long conscientious service to the Governor on the part of the great majority of these people.

There is another important asset that Vice President-designee Nelson A. Rockefeller will bring to that office. Through his own efforts and that of his family and the Rockefeller Foundation, he and, consequently the nation, has vast access to the university, business and financial world, and he also has host of international contacts.

This is an important factor in the aim of President Ford to open up his administration to participation by all segments of American society.

It is obvious that we are thrilled and delighted with the change of Administrations. It will be a very great plus for county government to have the Ford-Rockefeller team in charge.

We were much encouraged that our new President Ford is supporting a reasonable mass transit bill and we are hopeful that this will come to pass in this session of the Congress.

It is increasingly apparent to us, however, that NACo must take its place as a leader in developing long-range solutions to the agonizing transportation problems.

Transportation Crisis

One of our most astute members is County Mayor C. Beverly Briley of Nashville-Davidson County. Just before he was President of NACo, at a time when no one else was thinking that way, he predicted that crime in the streets would be a major American political issue.

More recently, he has predicted that transportation will be the agonizing problem of the future. We're virtually certain that he's right.

For example, on Monday, August 19 issue of the "Washington Post" there were three stories side-by-side that illustrate our national transportation dilemma. One story noted that Mark E. Love, a former Penn Central executive, is trying to establish a rail system under private ownership in the tri-state Delaware, Maryland and Virginia peninsula. He is proposing to use the authority under the 1973 Railroad Reorganization Act to take over some of the bankrupt railroads in that area and try to establish a new rail system.

A second story reported that the railroads are faced with an enormous shortage of rails. Even at full production, steel mills are more than a year behind in deliveries, and the railroads are faced with a threat of being closed down because of the very poor condition of their road beds.

Finally, there was a story that New Castle County, Wilmington, Delaware has just lost its air service, and in the future will have to depend on the Philadelphia International Airport.

Our NACo contacts in the Federal Energy Office indicates that the energy crisis is far from over. This, of course, profoundly impacts on the entire transportation system.

We are hopeful that we can get effective, long-range predictable financing for mass transit and essential highways. We have predictable financing for highway and airport construction, but so far, the magic formula for mass transit aid has eluded us.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

Hillenbrand's
Washington Report
(202) 785-9591

A two-minute, 50-second capsule

Coming Events

AUGUST

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

8-11 National Conference on the Integration of County Services for the Accused and the Victims of Crimes — Portland, Oregon, Hilton and Congress Hotels — Duane Baltz 202/785-9577

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 516/535-2826

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 (ABRA) | 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 Pinson |
| Emergency Preparedness | Charles Wall |
| Energy (FEO) (Tel: 202/254-9720) | Harry Johnson |
| Environmental Quality (EPA) | Carol Shaskan |
| Federal Regulations | Carol Shaskan |
| Grantsmanship | Alicean Fritschler |
| Health (HEW) | Mike Gemmell |
| Human Services Integration (Allied Services, OEO) | Al Templeton |
| Labor-Management | Barbara Hunting |
| Mailing List | Grenda Wiggins |
| Management Improvement (IPA) | Gary Mann |
| Management Information Systems | Tom Bruderle |
| 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 Harkerd |