

This Week

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Vol. 11, No. 33

COUNTY NEWS

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

August 27, 1979

NACo

Washington, D.C.

COUNTY ROLE EXAMINED

Firefighters Assess Needs

SNOWMASS, Colo.—The volunteer fire service will never be the same and county government will be involved in its renaissance if the participants of a conference held here recently succeed in reaching their objectives. Some 70 fire service leaders from 49 states met at the Stonebridge Inn, Aug. 17-19, to declare their need for recognition and assistance. Although the final statement of needs and priorities was dictated at the U.S. Fire Administration, all levels of government were challenged to help raise the level of service provided to local citizens by more than 30,000 volunteer companies in the nation.

The administrator of the U.S. Fire Administration, Gordon Vickery, called the workshop "the beginning of a totally new effort in fire service history... We will now begin the process of designing and redesigning programs to meet your needs as you have defined them." The Stonebridge Conference was a direct result of Vickery's meeting with members of the National Volunteer Fire Council last spring in Dallas, Texas.

County officials were identified by one group session as having an obligation to their citizens to provide financial, operational, moral and political support for volunteer fire services. The group called on counties

to provide insurance—liability, workman's compensation and death benefits—for firefighters; coordination of training, mutual aid agreements, and fire protection master planning; and centralized dispatch for local fire districts. The group said, however, that they were not willing to give up operational or financial control of their volunteer companies.

Vickery agreed that many fire district functions within a county should be consolidated into more concise and effective units. He saw the need for centralizing functions such as dispatching and purchasing.

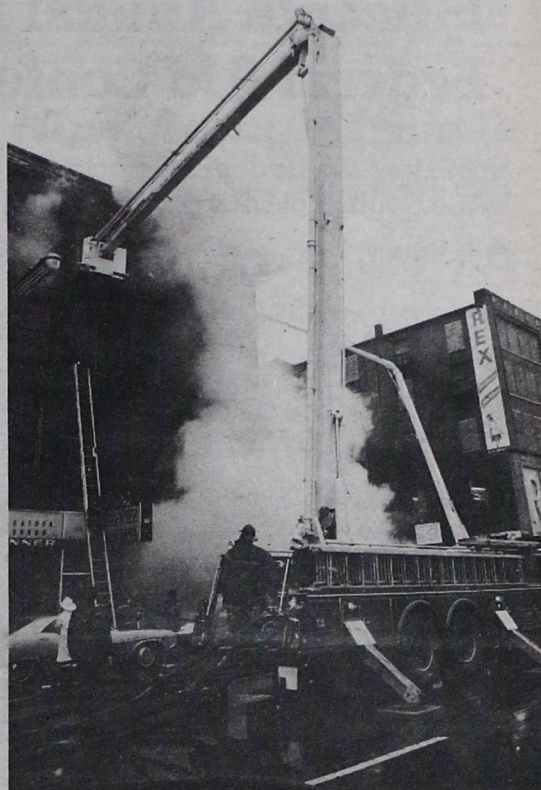
Another message from the conference, Vickery observed, was the demand for emergency medical services. EMS logically should be run by the fire services, he said.

The results of the conference, he added, will be helpful not only to the U.S. Fire Administration, but to the Federal Emergency Management Agency (FEMA), since emergency management plans must involve volunteer fire services.

Other leaders of fire fighting organizations who viewed the conference as a landmark event were E. James Monihan, chairman, National Volunteer Fire Council; Louis J. Amabili, president, International Society of Fire Service Instructors, and Donald Flinn, general manager, International Association of Fire Chiefs.

A complete report on the proceedings of the Stonebridge Conference will be available from the U.S. Fire Administration in late October.

—Duane Baltz
NACoR



Youth Face Uphill Fight with Alcohol

A thirteen-year-old girl visiting her family and friends in the Washington metropolitan area sits in a car and sips from a bottle of rum. She gulps down nearly six ounces at 151 proof, sending her blood alcohol level to .46, making nearly one-half of 1 percent of her blood pure alcohol. Levels above .10 are considered lethal. The young girl never wakes up the next morning. She becomes another statistic on the list of alcohol related deaths.

What caused her to drink is still a question. Maybe it was peer pressure, a personal problem or not knowing the dangers of alcohol abuse.

"All they tell kids is not to use marijuana," Marijuana, marijuana. They can't tell kids that drinking kills," said the girl's older sister.

Physicians agree, saying that youngsters aren't told how to drink and three to four kids in the Washington area die each year from alcohol.

With alcohol abuse on the rise, counties have an awesome task ahead of them. They must educate parents, managers and preteens on the ways dealing with alcohol and its abuse. In Santa Clara County, Calif., a survey in the north county area revealed an alarming alcohol usage rate at ages as low as fourth grade students. The county has responded with its project PACE—Prevention of Alcoholism through Community Education.

PACE methods are aimed at those individuals who have a high risk for developing drinking problems. PACE personnel describe this group's drinking pattern as one developing from a haphazard process of learning from friends, a reaction to outside pressures, a response to personal problems, or a belief in common myths and misconceptions related to alcohol. PACE believes these individuals never learn how to drink sensibly.

THE PROJECT'S message is not assistance for all. No scare tactics are used. According to PACE officials, "For health education to be effective, it must do more than arouse people's anxieties about their health-related behavior; it must provide

attractive, available, and not overly costly alternative behavior in drinking situations."

PACE takes a four-point approach. • Creative entertaining: In these workshops discussions center on hosting situations where alcohol is used. Hosts are encouraged to serve attractive non-alcoholic drinks in addition to the regular drinks and to identify specific behavior that is either more or less conducive to problem drinking.

• Positive parenting: Research has indicated ties between alcoholism and alcohol abuse in families. In this presentation, parents are asked to examine their own drinking habits. As the saying goes, "actions speak louder than words" and the PACE staff believes that parents' drinking habits will have greater impact on their children's drinking habits than will normal parental advice about the dangers of drinking.

• Attitudes and alcohol abuse: this discussion centers around the commonly held myths on alcohol and alcoholism and how these directly relate to alcohol abuse.

• Business and industry: PACE has developed a prevention approach specifically aimed at industry and business groups, stressing the well-documented connection between drinking practices and productivity.

ALCOHOL ABUSE affects not only the drinker but between three and four others close to the drinker and can have highly negative, often long-term debilitating effects. Society in general suffers the effects of alcohol abuse and alcoholism through lost productivity, higher rates of accidents and death, the breakdown of families, and the increased burden on the health care, law enforcement and social welfare system.

Programs like the one in Santa Clara County are springing up all around the country. The success or failure of these programs depends on community support and education on one of the most abused and pervasive drugs of our society.

—Paul Serber

Grants Process Made Easy

Trying to understand the A-95 process sometimes leaves county officials feeling confused and disoriented—rather as if they had suddenly been taken aboard a fast moving merry-go-round. But seeking funds that fall under A-95 clearinghouse review is not really that complicated. Let's see just what an A-95 clearinghouse is supposed to do.

The A-95 process is applied to more than 200 federally funded grant programs to allow state, regional and local governments to integrate federal assistance programs and federal development activities with their existing programs, policies and plans. By submitting all applications for such grants to an area or state "clearinghouse," duplication is avoided and local plans are not funded that conflict with the goals of the wider region.

A clearinghouse should encompass several cities, counties or other districts and be the center for comprehensive planning.

There are two types of clearinghouses. Area clearinghouses are usually regional councils, COGs, city-county planning agencies or regional planning agencies. They number about 470. State clearinghouses are responsible for the planning and coordination of federal projects on a statewide basis.

Most clearinghouses have a staff

and a board made up of local elected officials who consider applications.

They are financially supported in a number of ways depending on other functions they perform. Usually this is a mixture of federal, state and local funding. The law does not allow for direct federal payment for clearinghouse activities. What federal funds they do receive is for activities other than their clearinghouse duties.

STARTING THE PROCESS

Agencies that have decided to apply for assistance under one of the

A-95 covered programs (urban renewal, housing programs and many of the social services, education and health programs) must notify both areawide and state clearinghouses, as early as possible, by submitting a brief description of the project. Some clearinghouses have developed special forms called "notification of intent" (NOIs).

(A complete list of grants requiring A-95 clearance can be found on pages 5-79, appendix 1 of the Catalog of Federal Domestic Assistance.)

Your county has identified a needed

See CLOSE LOOK, page 3

'80 GRS Funds Announced

The Office of Revenue Sharing recently announced the individual amounts of revenue sharing money which approximately 39,000 units of state and local government are entitled to receive for the period Oct. 1, 1979 through Sept. 30, 1980.

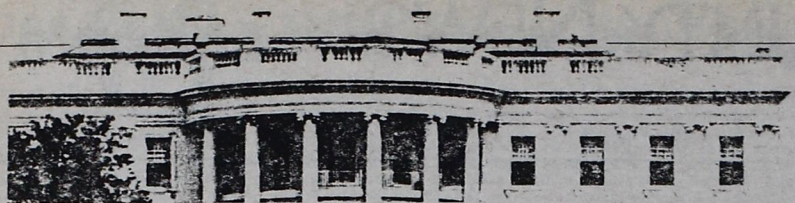
The amount which each prospective recipient government is entitled to receive is listed in a document entitled *General Revenue Sharing Eleventh Period Entitlements*, which was released on Aug. 16.

A total of \$6.82 billion is scheduled to be paid on a quarterly basis in

January, April, July and October 1980. The money was authorized by the 1976 amendments to revenue sharing law, which extended the program through Sept. 30, 1980.

Revenue sharing funds are allocated according to formulas included in the revenue sharing legislation approved by Congress. These formulas use data provided primarily by the U.S. Bureau of the Census.

For additional information, contact Martharose Laffey of the NACo Staff at 202/785-9577.



Fifteenth Annual National Federal Aid Conference

Hosted by the National Association of Counties and NACo Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators

Hyatt Regency Hotel, Washington, D.C. October 23-26, 1979

An opening general session will kick off the conference with a legislative overview of the 96th Congress conducted by NACo legislative representatives. Workshops will provide the most up-to-date information on such subjects as: CETA, community development, LEAA, grant reform and many others.

Delegates to NACo/CIC 15th Annual National Federal Aid Conference can preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form.

Conference Registration

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

Conference Registration Fees: \$95 (member), \$125 (nonmember counties), \$150 (other). Make check payable to NACo/CIC Federal Aid Conference.

Name _____ County _____

Title _____ Telephone (____) _____

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

For Office Use Only: Check No. _____ Check Amount _____ Date Received _____

Housing Reservation

- Special conference room rates will be available to all delegates whose reservations are postmarked no later than Oct. 1, 1979.
- No housing reservations will be accepted over the telephone at any time by the conference registration center.
- Return both housing reservations and conference registration to the NACo/CIC Federal Aid Conference Registration Center, 1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Hyatt Regency rates:

Single: \$48/\$53/\$58 Double: \$60/\$65/\$70

1 Bedroom Suites: \$130/\$155/\$180 2 Bedroom Suites: \$190/\$215/\$240

Name _____

Address _____ Telephone (____) _____

Arrival date/time _____ Departure date/time _____

No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed by credit card number for late arrival. Give credit card company, number and expiration date: _____

Special hotel requests: _____

Recreation Funding Criteria Announced

Counties in the process of rejuvenating or overhauling their recreation facilities should take note of the criteria for grant selection and preapplication procedures under the Urban Park and Recreation Recovery Act (UPARR) recently announced by the Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service.

Cities and counties on the "eligible" list as well as those planning to apply for discretionary funds are requested to notify their state and area-wide A-95 clearinghouses of their intentions. Fifty-two counties were listed on March 14 as "eligible" for at least 85 percent of the funds.

UPARR provides funds for the rehabilitation of existing recreation facilities. The federal share will be 70 percent but can be increased if a state also contributes. Grant selection is based on factors such as:

- Federal per capita investment for the entire recreation system with high priority given to low per capita cost in relation to benefits projected;
- Neighborhood recreation needs; however, recreation projects which take residents away from neighborhoods are also eligible;
- Condition of facilities and improvement as a result of the grant;
- Improvement in recreation opportunities for minority, low and moderate income residents, special populations and distressed neighborhoods.

Other factors in the grant selection process include how well the recreation program meshes with local government to undertake the entire neighborhood employment opportunities and citizen group involvement. State and private financial assistance and the commitment of the local government to undertake the entire Recovery Action Program are also important.

Recovery Action Program are also important.

INNOVATION GRANTS, which will be available for projects which have demonstration value as well as value to their own communities. Emphasis will be on a larger number of smaller grants, rather than on higher cost projects. Innovation projects can include recreation programming, facility renewal, and ways of getting more people to parks through better transportation plans. Innovation grants can be used for projects that include adaptive reuse of other property originally meant for recreation.

Grant selection will be based on how well the project provides an effective means of delivering a recreation service that can serve as a model for other communities. Other criteria are similar to those for rehabilitation grants. Grants will also be judged on how they coordinate with other local, state and federal community development efforts.

Counties seeking rehabilitation or innovation grants under UPARR must now submit a preliminary Recovery Action Program and a plan after Oct. 1, 1980. Federal funds of up to 50 percent share are available for doing this planning. Selections will be based on need, size and complexity of planning, and the extent to which recreation planning will be integrated with overall community planning.

Requirements for Recovery Action Program plans were published in the *Federal Register* on July 5. The Heritage Conservation and Recreation Service has prepared a Preapplication Handbook which is available from your regional HCR office.

Procurement Regs Issued

The Office of Management and Budget has issued new Standards Governing State and Local Grantee Procurement, which will become effective on Oct. 1, and has proposed a revision to its rules governing audits of federally assisted programs.

The new Attachment "O" to OMB Circular A-102 (Uniform Administrative Requirements for Grants-in-Aid to State and Local Governments) basically reaffirms and strengthens state and local government grantees' management of their own procurement process.

However, under the new regulations it is incumbent on the grantees to be sure they are in compliance with all applicable state and local laws and regulations. It is also incumbent on them to conform to the standards set forth in Attachment "O" and other applicable federal laws.

The main changes in the new attachment:

- Direct grantor agencies to rescind nonconforming provisions of current agency subordinate regulations and limit the issuance of additional requirements unless specifically required by federal law, executive order, or authorized by the administrator for federal procurement policy;
- Create a grantee certification program to reduce the grantee agency burdensome pre-award review of individual procurement;
- Add provisions to reduce the possibility of fraud and waste;
- Expand coverage of small, minority, women and labor surplus contracting.

The proposed revision to Attachment "G" of Circular A-102 was published in the July 11, 1979 *Federal Register*.

Register. This revision expands and clarifies Attachment G's rules governing audits of federally assisted programs.

OMB expects the new requirements to:

- Ensure that grantee audits are made on an organization-wide basis rather than on a grant-by-grant basis;
- Ensure that all audits meet standards that will be acceptable to federal grantor agencies.

Comments on the proposed revision should be submitted in duplicate to the Financial Management Branch, Budget Review Division, Office of Management and Budget, Washington, D.C. 20503 by September 1. Please forward a copy of your comments to Joan Paschal, Grants Regulation Coordinator, NACo.

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Coordinated Phone System Improves Service

Editor's Note: The following article was prepared by Nicholas M. Meiszer, county administrator, Chesterfield County, Va., president, National Association of County Administrators, and James L. Mercer, director, Battelle Center for Urban Technology.

CHESTERFIELD COUNTY, Va.—Saving money and improving service to citizens are the twin objectives of Chesterfield County's telephone cost control project which the Center for Urban Technology of the Battelle Memorial Institute is helping to implement as a part of a National Science Foundation-funded effort to replicate innovative local government projects.

Chesterfield County undertook the project in 1978 after a similar effort had been successful in Henrico County, Va.

The following approaches were used to improve service in Henrico County:

- Establishing a consistent level of telephone service from office to office.
- Requesting the telephone company's traffic studies department to determine where additional trunk lines were required;
- Matching switchboard capacity and operator workload to office requirements;
- Assigning either telephone

operator or secretary to answer a particular phone.

As a result, police were able to answer more calls and handling of emergency calls was streamlined. Welfare office switchboard tie-ups were eliminated. Access to major county functions such as public utilities and public health was made easier by direct dialing. Cost savings were achieved, citizen service levels increased and interoffice communications improved.

The study was then used to establish telephone system requirements for a new complex of three county buildings, including the main administration building.

The telephone cost control effort in Henrico County prompted the Battelle Center for Urban Technology to prepare a package to help other counties achieve similar results. The first phase is a detailed review of the present system, including an inventory, study of costs, usage, bottlenecks and the degree to which the system provides a desired level of service. This phase requires extensive contact with the local telephone company.

In the second phase, options for major system improvements are considered, including new systems. This phase focuses on equipment and systems, their characteristics and relative benefits and costs.

Overall management of the project by one individual is important. He or she should have some technical training in communications and be willing to dig into the complexities of telephone tariffs and to deal firmly with the local telephone company.

The Chesterfield County project has not been completed, but it appears that it will save the county money and improve service.

Chesterfield County's rapid growth during the past seven years has resulted in a myriad of problems and an overloading of the current centrex telephone system. There are a wide variety of telephone systems throughout the departments and county schools.

A county-wide survey of departmental needs is now being completed as well as a study of potential benefits from use of a WATS line. Initial results indicate that there is potential for standardizing telephone systems, eliminating lines within departments, reducing the total cost of operation, and reducing the calls handled by the switchboard operator.

The telephone survey is very timely since Chesterfield County is planning the construction of a new administration building. The new facilities will include combined Fire and Police Department dispatching facilities and the use of 911 emergency

numbers throughout the county. The telephone cost control project is one of the Center for Urban Technology's first county government projects.

Other replication packages now being transferred by the center include solar hot water heating systems and improved management and monitoring for capital improvements programs.

The Battelle Center was

established in 1978 to help local governments improve management and service through the use of new technology or science and policy-based research. More county assistance efforts are anticipated in the near future.

For further information, contact Larry O'Keefe, manager, Battelle Center for Urban Technology, 101 Marietta Tower, Suite 3525, Atlanta, Ga. 30303, 404/688-5370.

New Aging Affiliate Seeks County Reps

NACo's newest affiliate—the National Association of County Aging Programs—is inviting the chief elected official in each NACo member county to designate the county's representative to the affiliate.

The purpose of the affiliate is to involve elected officials, aging program administrators and older people in developing and implementing national policy to establish effective county-based aging service programs which will be able to address the needs and problems of older people.

However, identifying the individual responsible for serving the county's elderly is not always easy because of the pattern by which services to the elderly are provided across the country.

The official network for services funded through the Older Americans Act, administered by the Administration on Aging, is one of state units on aging and area agencies on aging.

There are currently about 573 area agencies on aging. Over 25 percent of these are county offices for the aging, others are set up to serve a single county through a private, nonprofit agency and quite a few serve two or more counties through a council of governments arrangement. Within this last category, many of the counties so covered also have a county council on aging or other identifiable focal point on aging in the county.

The primary question to be considered by the chief elected official in choosing among the many options possible is "who can best represent the interests of this county and its older citizens in the affiliate?"

THAT REPRESENTATIVE can be (and often is) an elected official, but the director of the single county area agency (for either a public or private nonprofit agency) may be chosen to represent the county. For a county which is part of a multi-county area agency, options include: elected officials of the counties involved, individuals who serve the elderly within the county, or the area agency director—designated by one or more of the counties. For areas in which an area agency has not been designated, an elected official or a program administrator serving the elderly might be designated.

The affiliate's new president is Katie Dusenberry, supervisor, Pima County, Ariz.

The next meeting is scheduled for Nov. 1-3 in East Baton Rouge, La. Those interested in attending or in need of further details may contact Mary Brugger Murphy, Program Director, Aging Program.

NACo member counties which have not yet designated representatives to the aging affiliate are encouraged to use the following form to identify the individual who can best represent the county and the elderly.

RETURN TO: National Association of County Aging Programs, 1735 New York Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

Membership Form

(Please print all information)

County, State _____

(a rural ☐ or urban ☐ county)

Name of Aging Program _____

Name of Member(s) (Designated County Aging Program Administrator and/or Elected Official) _____

Title _____

(Elected ☐ or Appointed ☐)

Address _____

City _____ State _____ Zip _____

Phone Number _____

Approved by Chief Elected Official: _____ Date _____

Signature _____

Name _____

Title _____

A Close Look at the A-95 Process

Continued from page 1

program. You have found a grant which will fund the program and have sent a description of your project or a NOI to both clearinghouses. What happens next? (The accompanying chart may clarify the process.) The clearinghouse then notifies the appropriate government agencies and areawide notify local agencies. The clearinghouse has 30 days to gather comments from these agencies about the project and pass on their comments to you. This step in the process is designed to identify problems before you have spent considerable time and money on your proposal.

If no problems, such as duplication

of service, have been identified, you may then complete and submit the application to the funding agency or the clearinghouse may ask to look at the completed proposal first. If the former takes place, the clearinghouse has another 30 days to review and sign off on the application. If you submit a formal application rather than a NOI, the clearinghouse has 60 days in which to act.

If the clearinghouse has identified problem areas during the notification period, they try to arrange meetings with you before the final proposal is written to resolve the issues. This process can be time-consuming, taking up to several months before a compromise can be reached. If

agreement is reached, a formal proposal is submitted to the funding agency; if not, a revised proposal can be submitted to the clearinghouse for the second 30-day review. During this time, the clearinghouse and other interested agencies react to any changes and comment on the application. You must include these comments with your proposal when it is finally submitted to the federal funding agency.

When submitted to the funding agency, the application must be accompanied by a statement that all clearinghouse comments were considered. However, you may also include a rebuttal to the clearinghouse comments.

If there were no clearinghouse comments, you must certify that A-95 procedures were followed and no comments received. Remember that both state and area clearinghouses have to be allowed to complete their review before you submit the proposal to the funding agency.

THE GRANTOR'S ROLE

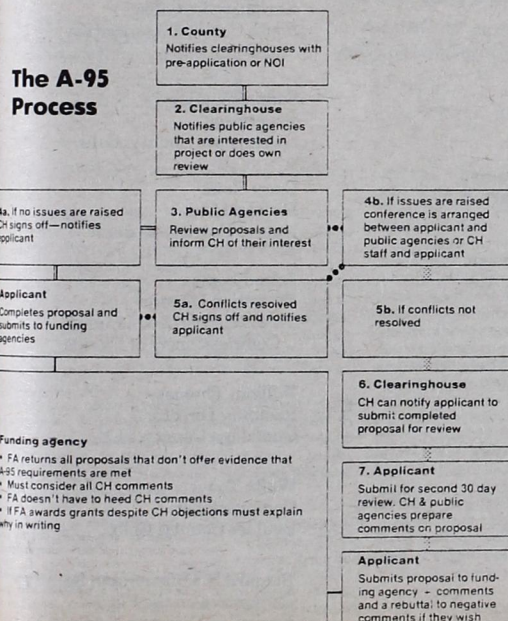
Under the terms of the A-95 circular, the granting agency need only notify potential applicants that they must submit applications to areawide and state clearinghouses, refuse to accept an application unless it has been considered by both clearinghouses and notify clearinghouses within seven days of any action taken. This leaves the agency free to make the grant even if the clearinghouse has not approved it. However, the agency must notify the clearinghouse in writing why they have accepted it.

To avoid that fast moving merry-go-round feeling when submitting an application under A-95, it is vital that you become thoroughly familiar with the operations of your local clearinghouses and know the people that will be reviewing your proposal.

If you are completely unfamiliar with the process, try to attend an A-95 board meeting. They are often open to the public. You might also contact others in your area who have gone through the process.

—Joan Paschal

The A-95 Process



**Francis B. Francois, President
National Association of Counties**

Bernard F. Hillenbrand, Secretary
Committee on the Future
Executive Director, NACo

Study of Clean Air Policies to Solicit County Viewpoint

The National Commission on Air Quality (NCAQ) is embarking on an ambitious program to examine this country's current efforts and future policies for reducing air pollution and to make a commitment to involve county, city and state government, as well as the general public, in its study.

The NCAQ is not a regulatory agency. It was established by Congress in the Clean Air Act amendments of 1977 and is made up of 13 commissioners, including four members of Congress and nine members appointed by the President. Among the appointed members is Arleen Malchon, commissioner, Pinellas County, Fla. Other appointees include a state legislator, a mayor, industry, environmental, public health and Indian representatives.

According to Malchon, counties will help to frame the clean air policy for the future through participation in the NCAQ study. "We recognize that all of us in this country face the same difficult choices and that, if our recommendations are to be useful to Congress, we must have full participation of all segments of the public in their formulation," urges Malchon. "This commission marks the first effort of any body to take a comprehensive approach to the problem of preserving the quality of our nation's air in a realistic and effective manner. I believe we can formulate constructive, viable recommendations."

The commission is compiling and assessing information on the economic, environmental, health, technological and social issues related to air quality policy. Malchon says that the commission "hopes to accomplish this immense task within the time and budget constraints by concentrating on five or six regions for comprehensive studies. Recommendations will be made to Congress at the conclusion of its investigation."

In establishing the commission, Congress recognized that the existing regulatory framework may need refining or may not be the best way to reduce air pollution. The commission's analysis will help Congress make informed decisions about air quality.

WHAT THE COMMISSION WILL DO

The issues of clean air policy are complex, and are both scientific and political. The commission's work plan encompasses seven basic issues.

- National ambient air quality standards: What processes and criteria should EPA use in establishing or reviewing air standards? Are there other pollutants, not currently controlled, that pose a hazard to health?

- Keeping clean air clean: What are the health and economic impacts of preventing degradation of clean air? Are there better ways than the existing regulations to go about this?

- Cleaning up dirty air areas: How do existing requirements affect health, energy, and jobs? How effective are the present strategies such as review of new sources of pollution and emissions offsets?

- Pollution from cars, trucks and other mobile sources: What energy effects do these requirements have? Are present control technologies effective? What are the effects of tampering, fuel switching and other post-manufacturing factors?

- Costs and benefits of air pollution control: How can we accurately measure these costs and benefits?

- Impacts of air pollution control on industry: For selected industries (especially those using coal), what are the effects of current requirements? What would be the effects of alternative approaches?

- Institutional and research programs in planning and enforcement:

Are federal, state and local governments able to carry out the Clean Air Act? Can requirements be simplified? Are research and monitoring programs adequate to tell us what we need to know about this country's air?

In addition, the commission will review and analyze the effectiveness of many of the alternative approaches developed in other parts of the study, including economic and other nonregulatory strategies. In particular, the study of economic incentives to supplement or replace government regulatory controls will be closely examined.

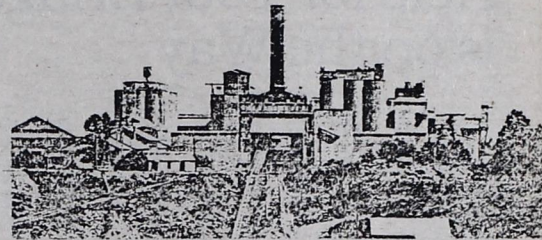
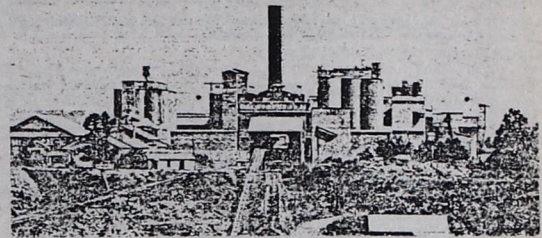
HOW YOUR COUNTY CAN GET INVOLVED

Throughout the commission's study, there will be numerous points at which county government should get involved. "Officials at the local or county level will bear most of the burden of putting the Clean Air Act into effect," states Malchon, NCAQ member. "It is imperative that they have input into the process."

The NCAQ will be selecting a small number of geographical regions for which the clean air (prevention of significant deterioration) and dirty air (nonattainment) issues will be examined in great detail. Although these regions will be small in number, they will probably be quite large in size. In those areas, the NCAQ will be establishing local information groups to ensure accurate data and reasonable conclusions, and county officials will be important members of those groups.

Also, at various points in the study, "expert panels" will be needed to study such topics as modeling techniques, monitoring and cost-benefit analysis.

The commission intends to evaluate how well the Clean Air Act has been implemented at all levels of government and will be interviewing government officials about the state



implementation plan (SIP) process. The NCAQ will want to know, for example, whether local concerns have been adequately reflected in the state's air plan.

POINTS OF CONTACT

Here's how your county can get involved:

- Watch *County News* for air quality articles and contact the Clean Air Project at NACoR for more information on those issues that concern your county;
- Contact Ginger Patterson,

NCAQ Intergovernmental Liaison, 499 South Capitol St., Washington, D.C. 20003 (202/245-6355) for a copy of the commission's work plan and to be put on their mailing list for a periodic newsletter;

- Establish contact with Jeanne Malchon or other commission members to express your concerns about how the commission's work should proceed. Malchon can be reached at Pinellas County, 315 Court St. Clearwater, Fla. 33516.

—Arleen Shulman
NACoR

Census Offers Program to Assure Accurate Tally

Each county in the nation has a stake in the 1980 census. For that reason the Bureau of the Census has developed several voluntary programs through which local governments can join with the federal government in working for the most accurate possible count of their communities.

During the 1970 Census, the bureau conducted an experimental project with the city of Detroit to involve community leaders in encouraging public cooperation with the census effort. Called the "Correct Count Committee," the panel, made up of local clergy, elected officials, minority leaders, and businessmen launched a public campaign to assure citizens of the safeguards surrounding the personal census information and to inform them of the federal funds that flow to the community based on the census count.

This committee was able to draw on local resources, such as radio and television personalities, to promote the 1970 census as a supplement to the bureau's national publicity program.

Because of the positive contributions of this effort, the bureau is developing and testing the concept of local "Complete Count Committees" for the 1980 census. The program was used in the 1978 dress rehearsal census in Richmond, Va., and again the efforts of the mayor and other community leaders contributed to the success of the cen-

sus pretest. This fall the bureau will launch a program to encourage as many counties and cities as possible to form these committees for getting the census message across and getting local government actively involved.

Another voluntary program, called the Local Review Program, is now under way. This program, a cooperative effort between local officials and the bureau, is designed to provide counties and cities with the opportunity to review preliminary population and housing counts from the census before the temporary census district offices are closed and all counts are finalized.

All revenue sharing governments at the county level and below, about 39,000 in all, have been invited to join this program. The Census Bureau has requested that local officials and their designated liaisons review the counts and feed information back to the bureau if discrepancies in the counts are suspected. The program is being undertaken because the bureau believes that the knowledge of elected officials and their local liaisons regarding the location of housing and population in their communities will greatly enhance the accuracy of the 1980 census.

For further information about how your county can participate in these and other programs to ensure an accurate and useful census, write to the Director, Bureau of the Census, Washington, D.C. 20233.

The Latest Word

...A Look at
NACo/NACoR Publications

Publishing an Energy Office: Seven County Programs.
pp. 82.

This new publication from NACoR's Energy Project is a variety of approaches to the organization of a county energy office and typical programs which can be adapted to the needs of other counties.

Some counties have built an energy component into existing agencies, some have developed programs to meet needs as they arise, while others have consolidated energy activities into a new department. Emphasis has been placed on conserving energy in county buildings, on energy audits for businesses and homes and on community education.

Each case study offers background on the county and development of its program, describes the way in which activities are funded and the county's involvement with federal and state agencies. Besides these details, the publication addresses decisions that must be made as a county undertakes such a program.

Counties and Safe Drinking Water: Protecting the Public Health. 35 pp. Free.

This new publication from the National Association of Counties Research corporation describes in detail the efforts of four county health departments to ensure safe drinking water for their citizens—Allegheny Coun-

ty, Pa., Kern County, Calif., Olmsted County, Minn. and Palm Beach County, Fla. These counties represent a range of geographic, water source and institutional characteristics.

Although the federal Safe Drinking Water Act of 1974 encourages states to take over primary enforcement responsibilities, many states that have done so cannot adequately monitor the entire state. In the states in which the Environmental Protection Agency retains responsibility, resources are stretched even farther. An active county role in these circumstances has helped this nation make sure that people drawing water from public systems have clean safe drinking water.

If your county health and environmental department already has such a program, you may want to compare notes with the counties presented in this booklet. If you are interested in taking a more active role, the programs described on the booklet can give you a place to start. Descriptions of institutional arrangements, day-to-day activities, budgets and staffing are included.

In addition, the booklet includes information gleaned from talking with state water officials about the activities of counties across the country.

For more information on federal and state drinking water programs, contact Arleen Shulman at NACoR. Both publications are available from the NACo publication desk.

Bridge Meetings Scheduled

To help assure that counties get their fair share of the \$4.2 billion available in the federal highway bridge replacement and rehabilitation program, the National Association of Counties Research, Inc. (NACoR) and the National Association of County Engineers (NACE) are sponsoring a series of regional meetings on the bridge program, designed specifically for county officials.

The regional meetings are based on the nine regions of the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and are specifically designed for

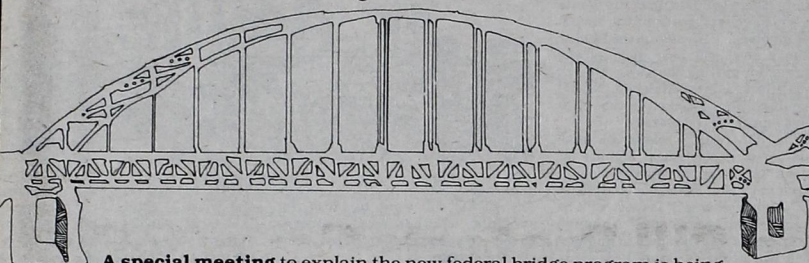
officials in those areas. (If your state is not listed in any region, you do not have road and bridge responsibilities.)

Mark your calendar now. You will be receiving housing and registration information in the mail direct from NACoR. Sites of the meetings are: Region 10 (Idaho, Oregon, Washington), Boise, Idaho, Sept. 18-19, 1979; Region 3 (Maryland, Pennsylvania), Pittsburgh, Pa., Oct. 3-4, 1979; Region 5 (Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin), Indianapolis, Ind., Oct. 25-26, 1979; Region 7

(Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska), Des Moines, Iowa, Nov. 5-6, 1979; Region 1 (New Jersey, New York, Albany, N.Y., Nov. 15-16, 1979; Region 8 (Colorado, Montana, North Dakota, South Dakota, Utah, Wyoming), Denver, Colo., Jan. 10-11, 1980; Region 9 (Arizona, California, Hawaii, Nevada), San Francisco, Calif., Jan. 24-25, 1980; Region 4 (Alabama, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Mississippi, South Carolina, Tennessee), Atlanta, Ga., Feb. 7-8, 1980; Region 6 (Arkansas, Louisiana, New Mexico, Oklahoma, Texas), Fort Worth, Texas, Feb. 14-15, 1980.

Attention: Idaho, Washington and Oregon County Officials

Help for Your Bridges is on the Way



A special meeting to explain the new federal bridge program is being held by the National Association of Counties Research, Inc. (NACoR). It is especially designed for county officials in Idaho, Washington and Oregon.

The **Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation** program is a source of billions of federal dollars. It may be the answer to your local bridge crisis, but it raises many questions:

- What are provisions of the bridge bill passed by the U.S. Congress?
- How are funds made available to counties?
- What federal and state rules and regulations must be followed?

During the meeting, county, state and federal officials will answer these and other questions, and NACoR will learn from you how to improve program administration and cut red tape.

You will also receive a packet containing the most up-to-date information on the bridge program and technical resources.

We encourage you to attend this important meeting so you will get your fair share of federal bridge funds.

Tuesday, Sept. 18 **Wednesday, Sept. 19**
2 p.m. **8 a.m. to 3 p.m.**
at the Holiday Inn, Boise, Idaho

A block of rooms has been set aside for you at the Boise Holiday Inn. **Please make your own reservations** directly with the Holiday Inn, no later than Sept. 4, 1979, and indicate that you will attend the NACoR bridge meeting: **Reservationist, Holiday Inn, 3300 Vista Avenue, Boise, Idaho 83705, 208/344-8365.**

Your \$35 registration fee will cover meal functions and packet information. To register, please complete the form below and send it to Marlene Glassman, Transportation Project Director, at NACoR by **Sept. 4, 1979.** If you do not pre-register, an on-site registration fee of \$40 will be charged.

NACoR BRIDGE MEETING REGISTRATION FORM September 18-19, 1979

Name _____

Title (include name of county if county official) _____

Address _____

City _____

State _____

Zip Code _____

Telephone (_____) _____

☐ Enclosed is my check for \$35 made payable to NACoR

☐ Please bill my county for \$35

RETURN TO NACoR BY SEPTEMBER 4, 1979

Summons to Bridge Battle for Md. and Pa. Officials

You have received a letter from National Association of Counties Research, Inc. (NACoR) President Francois and National Association of County Engineers (NACE) President Klossner urging your attendance at the NACoR-NACE regional meeting on the federal bridge program.

Wednesday, Oct. 3—1:30-5 p.m.
Thursday, Oct. 4—9 a.m.-noon
Hilton Hotel, Pittsburgh, Pa.

Please use the housing and registration forms enclosed with that letter to register for the meeting.

During the session, county, state and federal officials will provide information on implementation of the \$4.2 billion federal Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program, covering such topics as:

- How county projects qualify for funds;
- Federal and state rules and regulations that must be followed;
- Bridge inventory and inspection requirements;

In addition, NACoR will learn from you how to improve program administration and cut red tape. You will also receive a packet containing the most up-to-date information on the federal bridge program and technical resources.

For more information on the NACoR-NACE bridge meeting, contact Marlene Glassman, NACoR Transportation Project Director.

Matter and Measure

DIRECTIONAL SIGN REPORT

In 1978 Congress directed the U.S. Department of Transportation to study the national standards for directional and informational signs systems. Accordingly, the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) formed an in-house interdisciplinary task force to consider existing directional standards.

The task force has now submitted its final report and recommendations to FHWA, although the rule-making process on this subject is not yet final.

Because the reassessment of the Highway Beautification Program announced on April 30, 1979 addresses the question of motorist information systems in considerable detail, it was determined that the directional, informational sign standards and systems study should be considered in Highway Beautification Program reassessment. FHWA will make its final evaluation regarding motorist information systems after this joint reassessment is completed.

Please send comments on the directional and informational signing study by September 14 to Chuck Reidbord of NACoR. Chuck can also furnish copy of the notice of availability of the task force study from the July 23 *Federal Register*.

Copies of the task force report are available from: Dr. Ross D. Nether, Chairman, Task Force on Directional and Informational Signing, Office Research, HRS-41, Federal Highway Administration, 400 7th Street S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590.

RAILROAD GRADE CROSSINGS PUBLICATION

A Traffic Laws Commentary publication, *Drivers Duties at Railroad Crossings*, developed by the National Highway Traffic Safety Administration (NHTSA), is available.

Transportation officials agree that the automobile/train collision is perhaps the most preventable highway tragedy of all. It is hoped that transportation decision-makers who are active in driver, railroad and highway program management will find this publication useful in improving rail/highway crossing safety.

The publication reviews state motor vehicle and traffic laws applicable to railroad grade crossings. It is limited, however, to provisions appearing in state vehicle codes and does not include laws appearing in state highway codes.

Copies are available from the Government Printing Office for \$2.75. Write or refer to Stock No. 050-003-00345-0 and send request to the Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D.C. 20540.

ELDERLY AND HANDICAPPED SEMINARS

The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) is conducting eight regional seminars, each lasting one-and-a-half days, to assist localities in the planning and provision of specialized transportation services for elderly and handicapped persons.

The objectives of these seminars are:

- To provide technical information on service concepts and travel behavior that will be useful in the development of transition plans and the provision of interim services where necessary to meet the U.S. Department of Transportation (DOT) regulations implementing Section 504 of the Rehabilitation Act of 1973.

- To disseminate findings regarding alternative methods for improving the mobility of the transportation handicapped in areas where there is no public transit system.

- To provide information and guidelines for use in preparing transition plans for identifying improvements and policies that will achieve transit system accessibility.

- To disseminate information on the initial experiences with planning, technology, and deployment of accessible fixed route transit vehicles in cities that have already begun to provide accessible mainline transit.

The seminar topics are restricted to bus and paratransit services and do not provide general compliance guidance for meeting requirements of the regulations.

Locations and dates are: New York, Sept. 5-6; Chicago, Sept. 19-20; Denver, Oct. 3-4; Fort Worth, Oct. 10-11; Boston, Oct. 24-25; San Francisco, Nov. 15-16; Phoenix, Nov. 19-20; Atlanta, Nov. 28-29.

For more information contact Helen M. Overly, Public Technology, 1140 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/452-7700.

AGLANDS PERSPECTIVE

Environmental Impact Review Aids in Farmland Conservation

Many counties are discovering that their farmland is being converted to nonagricultural uses at an accelerating pace. Far-sighted officials recognize the potential consequences of this trend: the failure of agriculture as an industry that supports the local economy, and rising costs of providing public services to widely dispersed settlement. Sometimes, the force behind the conversion of local agricultural lands is the federal government. Highways, reservoirs, sewage treatment facilities, energy development and other federal projects are often responsible for taking farmland outright or establishing growth patterns that encourage development in areas that should remain cropland. Of course, the matter is not black and white—such projects are frequently needed, but may be over-extended or poorly located. And the truth is that the ultimate design and location of these projects are the result of a process of negotiation among state and county, as well as federal officials.

It becomes important, therefore, for county officials who are concerned about farmland conversion to be able to exert leverage over the process that determines the design, location and even whether there is really a need for such projects. Federal environmental impact review procedures are a tool that can help local government gain this leverage when dealing with a federal proposal.

Environmental impact review, mandated by the National Environmental Policy Act of 1969 (NEPA) P.L. 91-190, is designed to ensure that federal agencies "look before they leap" into decisions that may irreversibly affect the use of natural resources, including our finite agricultural land base. Review procedures are outlined in newly streamlined and simplified regulations of the Council on Environmental Quality (CEQ) (These can be found in the Code of Federal Regulation, Vol. 40, Parts 1500-1508, and became effective July 30, 1979). Here is how these procedures can work for counties that are concerned about farmland conversion.

THE FEDERAL REVIEW PROCESS

Significant federal involvement in a matter that could affect environmental resources is what triggers the requirement that agencies conduct their review. This involvement may be direct federal sponsorship or funding of a project, a grant or loan used to finance an undertaking, or federal regulation of a private activity. If the project or other federal action is substantial size or arouses controversy, an environmental review must be performed before any action is taken to commit the agen-

The first step in such an environmental review is referred to as the "scoping" process, wherein the responsible federal agency—together with state and local agencies that have something to say about the project—identifies the resource management issues that are raised by its proposal, and lists alternatives that might serve the project purpose but cause fewer resource problems. This is the initial opportunity that county officials have to get involved in the review process, and to express their views about whether a project is needed, their concerns about its impact on local farmland, and their ideas about alternative designs and sites that could reduce the effects on agricultural

land. It is crucial that county officials get involved in the review process at the earliest stage, for otherwise important decisions about what goes into the study may be made without their participation—the farmland conversion issue may not even be raised. Timely information about new federal project proposals should be available to county officials through local A-95 clearinghouse agency or, particularly in the case of a project that could affect farmland, through the state conservationist of the Soil Conservation Service (S.C.S.), U.S. Department of Agriculture.

EIS AND FARMLAND

Once scoping is completed, the federal agency and cooperating state and local agencies are preparing a draft environmental impact statement (EIS). In this concise document, the

agency must explain in plain English what effects the project will have on the environment based on its careful technical analysis. The effects on farmland are clearly intended to be addressed. A memorandum from the chairman of the Council on Environmental Quality to all heads of federal agencies stipulates that the analysis should include "threats to the continued use and viability of farmlands not only from direct construction activities, but also from urbanization or other changes in land use that might be induced by the federal action."

Under the new CEQ regulations, a federal agency must also explore in the impact statement any conflict between the effects of a proposed project and local land use plans, policies or controls (including those that focus on farmland conservation). This requirement is expressly designed to give local government more leverage over federal decisions that affect land resources. But for this procedure to work, county officials must make federal agencies aware of local farmland conservation policies.

If, for some reason, county officials—or local citizens—are not able to raise the farmland issue during the scoping process or by cooperating in the preparation of an EIS, they may do so by commenting in writing on the

draft document when it is made available to the public for this purpose. Comments may take the form of your own analysis of project impacts, presentation of data that contradict the federal agency conclusions, or questions that the agency has not yet addressed.

During the comment period, which varies with the magnitude of the project but is never less than 45 days, other federal agencies also review the EIS and prepare a response. The U.S. Department of Agriculture plays a key role in analyzing projects that may result in farmland conversion, and can be of great help to county officials in understanding the complexities of the issue, providing them with useful data and making sure that their opinions are considered. USDA review begins with the participation of the SCS district conservationist (at the county level) or the state conservationist in the scoping and EIS preparation process, and may continue at the Washington level through the agency's Office of Environmental Quality, if the impact of a project on farmland is serious or controversial. County officials should not hesitate to contact this office directly, if at any time their concerns about farmland conversion are not being listened to by any federal agency, including divisions within USDA itself.

FINAL DECISION-MAKING

After all the comments of citizens and county, state and federal officials have been digested by the agency that sponsors a project, a final EIS is prepared and becomes vital information upon which a decision on the project is made—go ahead with it, modify it to mitigate impacts on farmlands, abandon it in favor of an alternative. A finding in an EIS that a project would have a devastating effect on farmland does not compel the sponsoring agency to abandon or modify it, but it does give rise to the opportunity to elevate the controversy to the CEQ for further high-level review and, hopefully, a resolution that is satisfactory to all concerned parties.

The environmental impact review process, in the final analysis, is only as effective as conscientious citizens and public officials want to make it. With dedicated participation and an open mind to the opinions of everyone involved, it can provide county government with greater leverage over federal projects that would unnecessarily remove local farmland from production and thereby disrupt both the environment and the economy of the community.

—Edward Thompson Jr.
NACoR

Farmland Bill Protects County Role

The Environmental Impact Statement required by the National Environmental Policy Act (NEPA) can be an important tool for counties to influence federal decision-making, as it affects the protection of agricultural land.

Another important and potentially more potent tool is being considered by Agriculture Committees in both the House and Senate. The proposed Agricultural Land Protection Act, H.R. 2551 and S. 795, would direct federal agencies to conduct their activities in a manner consistent with county, state and local agricultural land protection laws. This coupled with the NEPA process promises to provide counties with a stronger tool for providing some control over federal actions now resulting in or encouraging the conversion of valuable farmland to other uses.

Every year, the United States loses about 3 million acres of farmland. Many counties and some states have adopted programs for reversing this trend, which would provide the basis for judging and even controlling federal actions which help promote conversion. Federal projects such as highway construction, sewers and wastewater treatment plants, water resource projects, federal land purchases, and federally supported or approved public facilities, often frustrate county efforts to guide growth and implement programs for preserving agricultural land.

CONSISTENCY OF FEDERAL ACTIONS

The proposed agricultural land protection bill would transfer much of the decision-making over development and resource actions affecting agricultural land back to county, state and local officials. The consistency requirement found in Section 104 of the proposed act would require federal actions to be compatible with state or local agricultural land protection programs already in existence and at the time they are proposed.

A similar requirement is contained in the federal Coastal Zone Management Act (CZMA) first enacted in 1972. Consistency determinations under CZMA are made in the case of projects by the sponsoring federal agency, and in the case of federal permits by the state.

In order to qualify for use of the consistency requirement under the proposed agricultural bill, counties and states would need to have an agricultural land protection law which identified land for preservation.

DEVELOPMENT OF COUNTY PROGRAMS

Many counties are implementing a variety of measures to protect agricultural land. Title III of H.R. 2551 would provide a demonstration program of financial assistance to develop, demonstrate and carry out a variety of methods for preserving agricultural land. Some of these methods such as zoning, agricultural districts, and purchase of development rights are already in use and would be applied in a variety of new situations and more innovative ways, such as in combinations. Other methods such as the transfer of development rights and the purchase and lease-back method now in use in Europe could be tested, in some cases, for the first time.

Other provisions of the bill would authorize the Secretary of Agriculture to conduct a national study to evaluate the factors contri-

buting to the loss of agricultural land, its impact on the national economy, and the experience of state and local demonstration grantees in carrying out projects for farmland preservation. The Administration is now conducting a version of this study which would identify the reasons for agricultural land conversion and impact on the U.S. economy and balance of payments.

The proposed Agricultural Land Protection Act will be considered by the House and Senate Agriculture Committees during September. NACoR supports provisions contained in both bills. During the August recess, county officials should contact their own delegation and committee members and urge co-sponsorship of H.R. 2551 in the House and S. 795 in the Senate.

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Conference to Spotlight Rural Needs

In planning for NACo's Eighth Annual Employment Policy Conference in Jefferson County (Louisville), Ky., Oct. 14-17, the NACETA (National Association of County Employment and Training Administrators) Board of Directors has placed special emphasis on the needs and concerns of rural and balance-of-state (BOS) CETA administrators.

This is a result of the commitment, expressed by NACETA President Patricia Bamberg early in her term, to developing and strengthening the services of NACETA and NACo for the special employment and training needs of rural counties.

She appointed a rural/BOS task force of county and regional BOS coordinators and governors' office rep-

resentatives to: explore the role of BOS and rural counties within the CETA system including the relationship between BOS counties and states, facilitate BOS participation in NACETA and NACo's service fee program, explore the various types of BOS administrative structures, facilitate exchange of program information and serve as advisors to the

NACETA board on rural issues.

At NACo's recent annual conference, the task force made recommendations for rural participation at the NACETA conference. It was decided that the workshop agenda should provide a rural perspective on as many issues as possible.

Special rural workshops will include: CETA and Rural Economic

Development, Balance of the Roundtable and Rural Delivery Models. Representatives of rural areas will also participate on panels including PSE Transition Eligibility Determination and Evaluation Systems, Private Industry Councils, Independent Industrial Units, CETA's Role in National Energy Policy, Diversifying Financial Resources, Private Sector Program Information: Access and Dissemination, Youth Demonstration Programs, and Improving the Summer Youth Program.

Bamberg and the NACETA Board of Directors extend a special invitation to rural CETA administrators and staff to attend the conference activities. With your help and participation, NACETA can continue to develop as an organization which addresses the concerns of rural, as well as suburban and urban, county CETA administrators and elected officials.

NACETA will sponsor NACo's Eighth National Employment Policy Conference

Sponsored by the National Association of County Employment and Training Administrators (NACETA)
with special sessions sponsored by the County Employee/Labor Relations Service (CELRs)

**Commonwealth Convention Center
Jefferson County (Louisville), Kentucky
October 14-17, 1979**

Workshops

For elected officials, CETA staff, labor relations staff, personnel directors, welfare directors, job service directors and service deliverers

PSE Management
Job Development
Youth Programs
Rural Programs
EEO/Affirmative Action
Job Classification
Public/Media Relations

OJT Designs
Private Sector Initiative
Welfare Reform
Targeted Jobs Tax Credit
Client Motivation
Counseling Techniques

Business Session

Election of Officers of the National Association of County Employment and Training Administrators

Regional Caucuses

General Session Speakers

House Education and Labor
Committee Chairman **Carl Perkins**,
Secretary of Labor **F. Ray Marshall**,
House Subcommittee on Employment Opportunities,
Ranking Minority Member **James Jeffords**,
Assistant Secretary of Labor **Ernest Green**,
and many other key congressional representatives,
staff and administration officials

General Information

Delegates to NACo's 8th Annual Employment Policy Conference can both preregister for the conference and reserve hotel accommodations by completing this form in full. Please use **one** form for **each** delegate registering for this conference. You must pay your Conference Registration Fee by check, voucher, or equivalent made payable to **National Association of Counties / Employment** and postmarked **no later than Sept. 10, 1979**. Return all of the above to **NACETA Conference Registration Center, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006**. For further information, call 703/471-6180.

Conference Registration

All advance conference registrations must include payment and be postmarked no later than **Sept. 10, 1979**. No requests for conference registration will be accepted by telephone. Refunds of Conference Registration Fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that written notice is postmarked no later than **Oct. 7, 1979**. Spouses must register to attend social events. No separate tickets will be sold.

CONFERENCE REGISTRATION

Check appropriate box(es) ☐ Delegate (\$95) ☐ Spouse (\$55)

Name **Last** **First** **Middle Initial**

Title

County

Prime Sponsor (If Appropriate)

Address

City State Zip Telephone

Name of Registered Spouse

Last **First**

OFFICIAL HOUSING RESERVATION REQUEST

- Special conference room rates will be available to all delegates whose reservations are postmarked to the **NACETA Conference Registration Center** no later than **Sept. 10**.
- After Sept. 10 no hotel reservations will be made directly by the Conference Registration Center. However, the NACETA Registration Center (703/471-6180) will provide information on hotel room availability after Sept. 10 so that delegates can make their own hotel reservations.
- No housing reservations will be accepted over the telephone at any time by the Conference Registration Center.

Indicate hotel preference by circling rate under type of room:

Hotel	Single 1 person / 1 bed	Double 2 persons / 1 bed	Twin 2 persons / 2 beds
Hyatt Regency	\$39	\$49	\$49
Galt House	\$35	\$43	\$43

Note: Suite information from Conference Registration Center (703/471-6180).

Name of individual

Co-occupant / Double or Twin

Arrival Date/Time Departure Date/Time

Special Hotel Requests

Credit Card Name Number

Authorized user's signature Expiration Date

☐ Check here if you have a housing related disability.

No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed for after 6 p.m. arrival in writing by your county or by sending one night's deposit to the above address. For further housing information, call NACETA Conference Registration Center (703/471-6180).

For Office Use Only

Check No.

Check Amount

Date Received

Date Postmarked

Workshops on Local Budgeting Being Planned

Several financial management workshops are planned during September for the top managers of small and medium-sized jurisdictions. The programs will feature managers' financial experts who have developed successful methods in their own jurisdictions.

The one-day financial planning workshop will be held Sept. 12 in Los Angeles and Sept. 19 in Denver. Participants will explore a variety of financial planning approaches including revenue-expenditure forecasting, fiscal impact analysis, and the use of early warning indicators.

The budgeting and performance measurement workshop will be held on Sept. 5 in Atlanta, and Sept. 12 in Minneapolis. Blending different types of budgets, developing several level budgets, and using performance reporting are several approaches which will be examined. The Georgia Association of County Commissioners will be one of the cosponsors of the Atlanta meeting.

The workshops, sponsored by the International City Management Association, are offered in conjunction with the Department of Housing and Urban Development's Financial Management Capacity Sharing Program.

For further information, contact Peggy Brannigan, International City Management Association, 1140 Connecticut Avenue N.W., Washington, D.C. 20036, 202/828-3682.

Ezelle Briefed at White House

Curtis Ezelle, tax commissioner of Hardee County, Fla., recently attended a White House briefing on the Strategic Arms Limitation Treaty (SALT II). At the invitation of the President, Ezelle flew to Washington at his own expense. The briefing was conducted by Mr. George Shultz, Secretary of State, and Zbigniew Brzezinski, Assistant Secretary for National Security Affairs.

"It's always an honor to be at the White House, for any reason," Ezelle said. "It's kind of like a commanding general of an army; it gives you, you go." Ezelle has been in office for 31 years and active in NACo for over 20 years. He is past President of the National Association of Treasurers and Finance Officers.