national association of counties

COUNTY NEWS

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

Vol. 6 No. 40 October 14, 1974 Washington, D.C. 20006

Charlotte Williams, NACo Welfare Steering Committee chairman and commissioner of Genesee County, [Mich.] chat with Jon Weintraub of the NACo staff, and Congressman Marvin L. Esch [R-Mich.] before the House-Senate joint committee hearings on President Ford's newly proposed emergency manpower proposals.

A COMMENTARY

Rx for the Economy?

In his speech to a joint session of Congress, President Ford proposed 10 measures to "whip inflation now — WIN." His proposals were split between those intended to stimulate certain sectors of the economy hardest hit by inflation and to tighten up those areas of the economy often blamed for contributing most to inflation.

The President's measures did not offer much help for those hardest hit by inflation — low income families, the unemployed, and people dependent on sagging industries such as housing and construction. Little recognition was given to the problem of recession. President Ford's main emphasis on energy was on voluntary action and development of additional energy sources:

Of the President's ten proposals, those of most concern to county government dealt with "helping the casualities," "conserving energy," "restrictive practices," and "stimulating housing."

In "helping the casualities," Ford proposed 13 weeks of additional unemployment assistance benefits and a one-year Community Improvement Corps, providing short-term jobs. The jobs program would take effect when the national unemployment rate exceed an average of 6 per cent for three consecutive months and local areas would qualify for funds when their unemployment rates exceeds 6.5 per cent. States and local prime sponsors under CETA would over-

(*Continued on page 4*)

Conferees Okay $2.4 Billion for Manpower Use

House-Senate conferees agreed Oct. 7 to provide $2.4 billion for fiscal '75 manpower programs under the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973.

This is another victory for NACo's Manpower Action Coalition which has urged increased funding to enable counties to provide needed manpower programs.

This level of funding will mean that prime sponsors will receive more money for titles I and II than indicated in the earlier Department of Labor planning estimates.

The final bill provides $2.40 billion, a total increase of $350 million ($1.58 billion for Title I, an increase of $260 million; $400 million for Title II, an increase of $50 million for areas of over 6 1/2 per cent unemployment; and, $420 million for Titles III and IV, an increase of $39 million).

'LEAF RAKING'

NACo Raps Ford On Job Program

NACo has rapped President Ford's public service employment program as a "leaf-raking" scheme and has urged Congress to enact more comprehensive employment legislation already in the hopper.

NACo's strong testimony — one day after President Ford's nationally televised speech — came during a joint session of the House Select Subcommittee on Labor and the Senate Subcommittee on Employment, Poverty and Migratory Labor.

John Klein, county executive of Suffolk County, (N.Y.), and Charlotte Williams, vice chairperson for Genesee County (Mich.), testified on behalf of NACo. They said better employment programs had already been introduced by key members of the two subcommittees.

Rep. Dominick Daniels (D-N.J.), Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wisc.), Sen. Jacob Javits (R-N.Y.), and Rep. Marvin Esch (R-Mich.), Rep. Herman Badillo (D-N.Y.) and Rep. Albert Quie (R-Minn.) expressed scepticism at the Administration proposal presented by Secretary of Labor Peter J. Brennan.

THE FIRST part of the Administration proposal would establish a special unemployment assistance program giving benefits to those who have exhausted their regular insurance benefits or who are not covered by the regular unemployment insurance program.

For those who have exhausted all unemployment benefits, a one-year Community Improvement Corps would be established to provide short-term useful work projects for

(*Continued on page 4*)

Mass transit legislation was postponed by the House Rules Committee until after the Congressional recess ending Nov. 12.

Without a vote and with little debate, the committee agreed to postpone a decision on whether to send the bill to the House floor. House-Senate conferees had reported out a comprehensive, six-year bill, S. 386, providing for $7.8 billion to buy buses, build and equip rail systems and, for the first time, nearly $4 billion to subsidize the increasing deficits of existing systems. The formula is based on half population and half population density.

New Center Coordinates Conference

The 40th annual Conference of the National Association of Counties, in Honolulu, Hawaii, June 21 — 25, 1975 will establish several firsts.

Not only will it be the first annual county gathering held in the 50th state but the concerns of county government will be covered in five days of meetings from Saturday through Wednesday, focusing on "Counties and Cities in Partnership for the People."

Meeting in Hawaii is a special undertaking which has lead NACo to another first — the creation of a Conference Coordination Center. Honolulu is consistently filled with visitors which puts airplane and hotel room space at a premium long before arrival. Over-water travel is an obvious must. Air-line arrangements are far different and definitely more complex than travel on the U.S. mainland.

Designed to take the worry out of the Honolulu meeting in a very busy month, in a highly popular location, the Coordination Center is responsible for arranging (1) air travel, (2) hotel accommodations and ground services and (3) conference preregistration. The center will be operated for NACo by Group Travel Unlimited, a division of Trade Wind Tours of Hawaii, the oldest and largest agency in the Islands.

The center benefits county offi-

(*Continued on page 4*)

Klein Named to Manpower Policy Board

President Ford has named John V.N. Klein, county executive of Suffolk County, (N.Y.) and chairman of NACo's Manpower Steering Committee, to the National Commission for Manpower Policy.

The President released the names of 10 of the 11 commission members and named the secretary of Labor; secretary of Health, Education and Welfare; secretary of Defense; secretary of Commerce; secretary of Agriculture, and the administrator of Veterans Affairs to serve in ex-officio capacities.

Eli Ginzberg, Professor of Economics at Columbia University, was named commission chairman and Tom Moody, mayor of Columbus, O., will represent city interests. To date, there was no governor named to the Commission.

This commission was established by Title V of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act of 1973. Its duties include: 1.) identifying the manpower goals and needs of the nation, 2.) conducting studies, hearings, and research, 3.) examining and evaluating the effectiveness of federally assisted manpower development programs; 4.) examining and evaluating major federal programs which are intended to contribute to achieving the objectives of manpower and related legislation; and, 5.) reporting recommendations to Congress.

NACHO's Agenda for New Orleans

The National Association of County Health Officials will discuss national health legislation affecting counties and NACHO's effectiveness as spokesman for county health concerns at a general workshop in New Orleans (La.), October 21.

Held in conjunction with the American Public Health Association's annual conference, the NACHO panel will feature Dr. Ken Endicott, HEW administrator for the Health Resources Administration.

The workshop will take place in the Rex Room of the Fairmont Hotel from 4:00 — 6:00 p.m. For more Information, contact Mike Gemmell or Joelyn Herndon of the NACo staff at 202-785-9577.

Grants down the Drain

The House voted last week to include only $30 million for the rural water and sewer grant program. This is down from $225 million in the previous Agriculture Appropriations Bill vetoed by former President Nixon. A NACo sponsored amendment to restore these funds failed.

NACo formally inaugurates the Alcoholism Treatment and Prevention Project with addition of Mike Benjamin, standing, M.S.P.H., Yale. Benjamin, experienced in administration, evaluation and research into alcoholism and drug-abuse treatment, feels counties can take the initiative in combatting alcoholism and providing comprehensive services for victims of this health problem. Other project staffers, from left: Joelyn Herndon, administrative assistant; Mike Gemmell, project director; Don Murray, project manager; Gary Jacobs and Aurora Gallagher, research assistants. Doris Whittaker, secretary, is not in the photo.

IT'S OFFICIAL

Kentucky Officials Launch Association

The Kentucky Assn. of Counties (KACO) is a reality.

The first step toward a statewide association came in 1970 when county officials pushed a county home rule bill through the legislature. Since then, the nine state associations of elected county officials have worked together to formulate plans for legislation in Kentucky's bi-annual Legislature.

During the 1974 session of the General Assembly, it became apparent to county officials that they, on a part-time basis, could not continue to be successful in their legislative efforts unless they had a full-time staff and office in the state capitol.

The County Judges Assn., in cooperation with the other state associations (county court clerks, sheriffs, jailers, county attorneys, commonwealth attorneys, circuit court clerks, tax commissioners, and county commissioners and Magistrates) authorized funds to organize and promote KACO.

After an extensive five-month campaign, 70 of Kentucky's 120 counties joined the new association. The counties range from Jefferson County (population: 695,000) to Robertson County (population: 2,100).

KACO is financed primarily from dues from the County Fiscal Court. A 24-member board will direct activities.

At its first meeting, the board elected Fayette County Judge Robert F. Stephens president.

Other officers: first vice president — Gene Cline, Carter County circuit court clerk; second vice president — Asa Little, Menifee County attorney; third vice president — Charlie Morehead, Warren County court clerk; secretary-treasurer — Gentry McCauley, Woodford County commonwealth attorney. Jerry Frockt was appointed KACO executive director and authorized to hire a secretary, a field representative, and open an office in Frankfort.

KACO will concentrate on four priority issues:

1. Implementation of Kentucky's new County Uniform Accounting System.
2. Extension of revenue sharing.
3. Preparation of a new county officials Fee System;
4. Maintaining and increasing county membership.

Water Facilities Cost Average of $53 Billion

The latest estimated cost for the construction of traditional water pollution facilities, such as treatment plants and interceptor sewers, is $53 billion dollars.

Last year comparable estimated costs were reported to total $36 billion.

This new estimate was released in EPA's preliminary report of the "Needs" survey which is submitted to Congress every two years. This preliminary report was requested by Congress to obtain a comprehensive estimate of the cost of meeting the 1983 goals of The Federal Water Pollution Control Act Amendments of 1972 and to report each state's estimates to serve as a possible basis for allocating construction grant funds authorized after 1975.

The $53 billion dollars is still only a part of the more inclusive estimate of $114.6 billion which includes revised estimates for one of five categories included in last year's "Needs" survey. In addition, it includes a new category.

The six categories present the costs of:

- Providing existing planned waste treatment plants capable of applying secondary treatment to waste water.
- Providing higher level of treatment in order to meet established standards for water quality.
- Repairing sewer systems.
- Building new collector and interceptor sewers.
- Stopping pollution from overflows from combined sewers.
- Treating and controlling stormwater, a category not included in the 1973 report.

The addition of this sixth category partly explains the increase in anticipated costs from those reported in 1973. Besides this, increased costs are also due to the expansion of the survey. In 1973 the survey documented costs to meet the Water Act's 1977 goals. The present survey included the anticipated costs for meeting the Act's 1983 goals.

Russell Train, EPA administrator, has maintained that based on the earlier raw data supplied by the states, these new costs seem exaggerated.

House, Senate Agree on Reform

After meeting seven times in six days to discuss the 138 points of difference between Senate and House versions of the comprehensive campaign reform bill, S.3044, Senate and House Conferees have agreed on a compromise bill.

A limit on campaign contributions and spending for House, Senate and presidential candidates is included in the bill, as well as public financing for presidential general and primary elections. An enforcement board appointed by House speaker, the President, and president of the Senate, and confirmed by Congress would have civil enforcement powers and the ability to seek court injunctions.

Conferees had been stymied for weeks over public financing of congressional elections, a provision in the Senate version, but not in the House. In the compromise bill, public financing for congressional elections has been dropped, but the spending limitations in the final bill are closer to those in the Senate version.

Three provisions opposed by NACo and the National Assoc. of County Recorders and Clerks in the Senate version were dropped from the final version. Nationwide uniform poll closing hour, changing the date of federal elections from Tuesday to Wednesday, and penalties for any election official disclosing election results before poll closing, all were eliminated.

Los Angeles County Employee Relations Administrator Robert Craig discusses proposed Federal collective bargaining legislation with Senator Harrision Williams [D-N.J.], chairman of the Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

NACo Tells Senate Labor Unit Federal Action Not Needed

Collective bargaining legislation is unnecessary at the Federal level, Robert Craig, employee relations administrator for Los Angeles County (Calif.), has testified before the Senate Subcommittee on Labor.

Craig, testifying on behalf of NACo, stressed NACo policy developed by the NACo Labor Management Steering Committee and adopted at the NACo annual conference in July. He also provided the subcommittee with information on labor-management relations experience gained in the last five years in Los Angeles County which has a local employee relations ordinance.

Senator Harrison Williams (D.-N.J.), subcommittee chairman, has introduced two bills to mandate collective bargaining rights for state and local government employees. S. 3294 would delete the existing exemption for state and local governments from the provisions of the national Labor Relations Act.

Public employees would then have the same rights and the same restrictions as those in the private sector. S. 3295 would establish an independent Federal agency (the National Public Employment Relations Commission) to administer labor relations for state and local government employees. Neither bill would include federal government employees.

the Ballot Box
by Richard G. Smolka

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

The affect of state primary election laws on national nominating conventions may soon be clarified by the Supreme Court.

These are the issues in **Wigoda v. Cousins**, now on the docket. Illinois voters, participating in a primary election conducted under the laws of the state as modified by a Federal court decision earlier that year, elected delegates to the Democratic National Convention. These delegates were challenged at the convention for noncompliance with the rules of the national party, then subsequently unseated and replaced by a challenging delegation which included some persons defeated at the primary.

The challenging delegation had been enjoined from interfering with the outcome of the election but ignored the court order and made the challenge, thus setting up the lengthy legal confrontation.

The popularly elected delegates maintain that their ouster was a denial of the franchise to the thousands of voters who elected them. They argue further that there is no legal basis on which a national party can override the decisions of the electorate.

The challenging delegates, by ignoring the injunction, maintain that the court exceeded its powers and abrogated their fundamental rights of free political association. They further maintain that the national party has the inherent authority to determine the seating of its delegates and that Illinois law does not encompass the national convention. State laws, they say, cannot supercede national party rules, without negating the concept of a national political party.

Given the facts in the case, it is possible for the Supreme Court to uphold the contempt citation without ruling on the merits or the status of the elected delegates. Both political parties, however, are looking for a clear-cut definition of the exact relationship of state election codes and national party conventions from this case.

MORE MONEY IN SIGHT

Social Services Bill Ends 2-Year Dispute

by Valerie Pinson
Legislative Representative

A two-year dispute between Congress and the executive branch has ended with the introduction of S. 4082, new legislation to govern the federal-state social services program.

The bill is sponsored on the Senate side by Sen. Walter F. Mondale, (D-Minn.) and in the House by Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.) and Rep. Wilbur Mills, (D-Ark.) The new bill would replace the loosely worded 27-year-old legislation and the HEW regulations that govern the program.

The new legislation would continue the present $2.5 billion federal commitment and, if states participate fully, would provide $3.3 billion a year in combined federal-state aid in services such as child care, protective services for children, treatment for alcoholism and drug addiction and special help for the elderly, handicapped and others with special needs.

Under the proposed legislation, half the people served by the program in each state must be recipients of welfare programs such as aid to families with dependent children or supplementary security income.

Under the bill:

• States would have continued flexibility to offer a broad range of services — under a state plan to be developed through a system of public hearings — directed at the following goals: self support; self sufficiency; protective services for children and adults and services to preserve or help reunite families; preventing or reducing inappropriate institutional care by providing community and home-based care; securing referral or admission for institutional care (and providing services in institutions) where appropriate;

• States are authorized to offer free services to persons with incomes up to 80 per cent of the state median income, adjusted for family size (or up to the full national median, if lower), and services based on a fee schedule to persons with incomes up to 115 per cent of the state median. This eligibility requirement replaces a loosely written section of the old law that allowed former, present or potential welfare recipients to qualify.

• The Federal Interagency Day Care Requirements of 1968, with strengthened provisions for infant care, would apply to child day care (except that the Secretary of HEW may present Congress with proposed modifications between Jan. 1 and June 30, 1977 and implement those modifications 90 days after submission);

• The existing $2.5 billion ceiling on federal spending would be retained; and states would continue to be reimbursed on a 3-1 matching basis. States would continue to be able to include privately donated funds in the state share.

Ruled out specifically is capital construction — one of the abuses of the old program.

This legislation will have a great impact on those counties administering public assistance and social services programs. They will have to develop the capacity to plan for social welfare programs generally — and they will have to plan for most specifically — since not even the definitions of services will be supplied by the Department of Health, Education and Welfare. They will have to develop the capacity to impact effectively upon the responsible state agency, not necessarily the state welfare of social services agency, to be certain of the incorporation of their plans into the state plan for services. They will also have to respond, in a short time, to the state plan as members or representatives of the community. Counties will not only have the opportunity to develop their own social service programs — but they will have the responsibility to do so.

The new legislation was developed in cooperation with a broad range of interested groups representing psychiatric services, children, the aged health services and welfare reform.

The chart below represents the adjusted median income:

State (family of 4)	80 percent of adjusted median income [1]	115 percent of adjusted median income
Alabama	$8,629	$12,404
Alaska	12,758	18,334
Arizona	10,309	14,818
Arkansas	7,774	11,175
California	10,676	15,345
Colorado	10,376	14,915
Connecticut	12,387	17,805
Delaware	10,918	15,694
District of Columbia	10,073	14,479
Florida	9,768	14,041
Georgia	9,463	13,563
Hawaii	12,135	17,444
Idaho	9,116	13,103
Illinois	11,648	16,742
Indiana	10,698	15,378
Iowa	9,947	14,298
Kansas	9,720	13,972
Kentucky	8,519	12,245
Louisiana	8,677	12,472
Maine	8,765	12,599
Maryland	11,702	16,821
Massachusetts	11,424	16,420
Michigan	11,690	16,803
Minnessota	10,784	15,501
Mississippi	7,651	10,998
Missouri	10,049	14,444
Montana	9,130	13,123
Nebraska	9,437	13,564
Nevada	11,308	16,255
New Hampshire	10,411	14,964
New Jersey	12,179	17,507
New Mexico	9,736	12,557
New York	12,767	18,352
North Carolina	8,902	12,796
North Dakota	8,542	12,278
Ohio	10,937	15,721
Oklahoma	9,014	12,957
Oregon	10,402	14,952
Pennsylvania	10,281	14,777
Rhode Island	10,483	15,066
South Carolina	8,741	12,564
South Dakota	8,391	12,062
Tennessee	8,586	12,342
Texas	9,776	14,052
Utah	9,690	13,929
Vermont	9,530	13,698
Virginia	10,028	14,441
Washington	11,138	16,011

Rx for the Economy?

(*Continued from page 1*)
see these temporary work-projects.

THE PRESIDENT also urged Congress to pass current tax reform legislation providing an additional $1.6 billion tax relief to low- and middle-income Americans and eliminate tax loopholes used by oil and other industry. This was the one reference to the needs of low income families. No welfare reform or social security reform was suggested.

The President's energy proposal was triggered off by the creation of a new National Energy Board charged with developing a single national energy policy. This was complemented by a call for a reduction of foreign oil imports by one million barrels per day by the end of 1975; conversion of oil and gas fuel plants to coal; persuading automobile manufacturers to increase gasoline mileage by 40 per cent within the next four years; enactment of last year's proposed amendments to the Clean Air Act; and passage of the Surface Mining Act. The President also called for the deregulation of natural gas.

The President has to be complimented on his proposals dealing with "Restrictive Practices." He called for strong enforcement of the antitrust laws, zeroing in on price fixing and bid-rigging through increasing penalities for antitrust violations. Such action could have immediate impact on many of the purchases being made by county governments.

THE PRESIDENT called for the establishment of a National Commission on Regulatory Reform to re-examine independent regulatory agencies for rules and regulations that unnecessarily increase costs to the consumer. In our inflation message to the President, NACo maintained that budgetary cuts could be offset by eliminating wasteful and time-consuming regulations and reducing administrative costs.

An important part of the President's message dealt with measures intended to stimulate the housing market. The President urged the Congress to enact legislation making most home mortgages eligible for purchase by an agency of the Federal government. He promised to make $3 billion available for these mortgage purchases which would finance about 100,000 more homes. Most observers conceded that 100,00 homes is a mere "drop in the bucket" for a heavily depressed housing industry.

President Ford has ruled out the use of voluntary or mandatory wage-price guidelines and a number of tougher economic measures to combat inflation. Instead the establishment of a one-year tax surcharge of five per cent on corporations and families with adjusted gross incomes above $15,000 (individuals with adjusted gross income of $7,500) was requested by the President in effort to raise an estimated $5 billion of additional revenue to pay for the new programs he recommended. Ford maintained that this surcharge would fall heaviest upon the upper-income level. However, it also will hit middle-income families who already have been overburdened by the forces of inflation.

Ford's final words were an appeal to the American public to do their part. He asked all motorists to drive at least 5 per cent fewer miles, and households to cut food waste by 5 per cent.

NACo Raps Ford's Job Programs

(*Continued from page 1*)
the improvement of counties and cities.

This program would take effect when the national unemployment rate exceeds an average of 6 per cent for three consecutive months. Local labor markets would qualify for funds only when their unemployment rates exceeded 6.5 per cent. States and local prime sponsors under CETA would oversee these temporary work projects. This program would end when the national unemployment rate drops below 6 per cent.

NACo pointed out that the Administration's program would go into effect if the unemployment averages 6 per cent for three consecutive months. If unemployment wavers at 5.8 per cent, an unacceptable rate, no money would be allocated for either extended unemployment insurance benefits or for public service employment.

Specifically, short-term community projects with a six month limit on participation would prevent state and local governments from providing continuity or substance to the jobs. In effect the community improvement program would be a return to the "leaf raking" schemes previously opposed by the Administration.

Klein expressed strong opposition to the $7,000 salary ceiling contained in the Administration's proposal. In his county, it would be more beneficial for an unemployed person to go on welfare and receive food stamps than to accept a $7,000 job, especially one with a six-month duration.

County News

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TAKE THIS TEST

Are You Prepared?

by Hal Silvers
Director, Office of Civil Defense and Emergency Preparedness
Prince George's Co., Md.

A flexible emergency operational capability at all levels of government is the objective of today's civil defense.

Is your county ready for disaster? Take the following test and find out.

- ☐ Is your locality served by a full-time Emergency Preparedness Director/Coordinator (Civil Defense), to fit together the planning and preparation of all governmental departments to deal with major disasters?
- ☐ Do you encourage your Emergency Preparedness Director/Coordinator to attend courses available in the state or at the Defense Civil Preparedness Staff College at Battle Creek, Mich?
- ☐ Does your Emergency Preparedness Director/Coordinator report to the chief executive?
- ☐ Do the chief executive and heads of operating departments understand that the role of the Emergency Preparedness director is to coordinate emergency planning and operations by local departments on behalf of the chief executive — not to act as an operating department head, or to "take over" in case of emergency?
- ☐ Is your Emergency Preparedness Director/Coordinator under a career or civil service system?
- ☐ Has a "hazards analysis" been made of major threats your community could face — such as tornado, hurricane, earthquake, major industrial or transportation accident?
- ☐ Does your community have a local warning system which can get warning to all your citizens of pending disaster?
- ☐ Does your community have an Emergency Operating Center protected control site, with communications to all public safety governmental components), where key executives can receive information on a disaster and make coordinate decisions on operations required by the emergency?
- ☐ Is the Emergency Operating Center providing day-to-day benefits to your community (e.g. being used as a centralized communications center for police, fire, or ambulance dispatching)?
- ☐ Does your community have an up-to-date emergency operations plan, covering all likely disasters?
- ☐ Have your chief executive and department heads participated in emergency exercises based on simulated disasters affecting your jurisdiction, to check disaster plans and decision making in major emergencies?
- ☐ Does your locality's emergency organization include means to get advice and information to the people in case of disaster, via radio, television broadcasts and the news media:
- ☐ Has the community's level of readiness for major emergencies been evaluated by the chief executive and department heads, and an "action plan" prepared — covering specific actions to improve emergency readiness?

New Center . . .

(*Continued from page 1*)
cials by:

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For further information, see the coupon at the bottom of page 10. Please clip it and send it to the center in Chicago. You'll receive complete details.

Letters to NACo

Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

The McComb County (Mich.) Board of Commissioners wishes to inform you of our definate opposition to your proposal for a 10 cent or 20 cent Federal gas tax. McComb County does not have a rapid transit system and our residents (700,000) are basically middle-class workers who require the use of their automobiles for transportation to and from their jobs. The McComb County Board feels this additional tax would discriminate against our working people and all those in other areas of the country who find themselves in a similar situation. Our adamant opposition is unanimous.

John J. Zoccola
Chairman,
McComb County Board

October 14, 1974

New County Times

On County Modernization

Inflation: the Monstrous $$ Drain

Austerity and Higher Property Taxes

by John V. N. Klein
County Executive
Suffolk County, N.Y.

It is an undisputed fact that our county — and the rest of the country — is caught up in an inflationary spiral that not only affects our citizens' cost of living, but also dramatically affects the cost of running our government.

We have just come through the ordeal of preparing an 800-page, $473 million projected 1975 budget for Suffolk County, and in my many years of dealing with such budgets, I have never faced a more agonizing task.

We had hoped to prepare a budget that would not generate any increase in the real property tax rate. But as we reached the final hours of preparation, it became evident that to do so would restrict expenditures to the point where it would interfere with the general health, safety and welfare of our 1,250,000 citizens. We had no alternative but to increase property taxes across the board.

SOME OF THE major expenditure increases for 1975 will be: $16 million in personnel costs to cover our county's 11,500 work force; $5.3 million for telephones, rent, utilities, petroleum, paper products and other materials and services,

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County Spending Nearly Doubles in Five Years

by Carol Goldfarb
Research Associate

County government expenditures almost doubled during the five years between 1966-1967 to 1971-1972, rising from $12.9 billion to $24.4 billion.

Annually the increase figured 13.5 percent. This dramatic funding was recently released in the 1972 Census of Governments' report compiled by the Bureau of Census.

Largest increases in county expenditures during the period were 121 per cent for police protection, 150 per cent for public health and 120 per cent for general debt interest.

On the national scale revenue collected by counties derived from taxes rose almost 77 per cent, from $5.7 billion in 1966-1967 to $10 billion in 1971-1972. Property tax constituted 86 per cent, or $8.6 billion, of this revenue. Other taxes collected during this period totaled $1.4 billion.

ONE OF THE characteristics of the property tax, as pointed out by Governor Calvin Rampton of of Utah in his appearance at the 39th Annual Conference of the National Association of Counties, is:

"As prices rise, wages generally rise with them. As personal and corporate income rises, the yield from income taxes rises even faster than inflationary rates because of the graduated nature of the tax. In the case of sales and rise taxes, higher commodity costs mean higher total volume of retail sales. Thus, the yield of sales and use taxes, without change of rate, increase at a pace comparable to inflationary pressures. This is not true of the property tax. There is no automatic increase in yield resulting from inflationary pressures. Property tax revenue increase only if the levy is increased...or if reappraised processes are carried out--which process always lags far, far behind the needs of local government for increased revenue."

As the costs of financing local governments grows, due to both rising expenditures caused by infla-

(Continued on page 6)

Spotlight on...

The Coroner

by Anthony McCann
Criminal Justice Project

The coroner exists as the exclusive officer to determine cause of death in 10 states. In nine of these, he is a constitutional officer. In 14 other states, an appointed medical examiner may be established at local option. Many urban counties in these states have adopted such a form. In 26 states, the medical examiner has been established on a statewide basis.

HISTORY

The office of the coroner was established in 1194 to protect the fiscal resources of the crown that derived from fines and forfeitures. Very soon, however, this local official became almost exclusively concerned with death. The office was part of the colonial administrative structure in this country and was part of many early state constitutions. These early coroners were appointed. The elected coroner is another of the legacies of Jacksonian Democracy and, generally, the change was made between 1820 and 1860.

The office and its procedures, then, date from a time when the average citizen was presumed capable of determining the cause of death. With little in the way of medical knowledge and with the often crude forms of murder and mayhem that existed, this assumption probably was sustainable. Today, however, crime has become very sophisticated and access to the specialized expertise in pathology and forensic medicine is an absolute requirement.

THE CORONER TODAY

The coroner still is required to view the body and has the authority to conduct a preliminary investigation. Most coroners still use six-man juries to hear evidence and reach a verdict. As a result of lack of expertise of the jury, the procedures of the office have often degenerated into mere ritual. The hearings are often perfunctory and they do not follow strict rules of evidence. In criminal cases, however, it is to the prosecutor's interest to obtain a favorable verdict. In these cases, the process may well be a rubber stamp for decisions already made in the prosecutor's office.

In response to these and other criticisms, proponents of the continuation of the elective coroner note that the independence of the office acts as a safeguard. The public inquest into deaths, they argue, prevents deaths from being 'covered-up' by other public officials.

In response to criticism, a number of proposals have been put forward to improve or reform the coroner's office. In Louisiana and Ohio the coroner must be a physician. In other states, he must appoint a physician to his staff. A few states have abolished the coroner's jury.

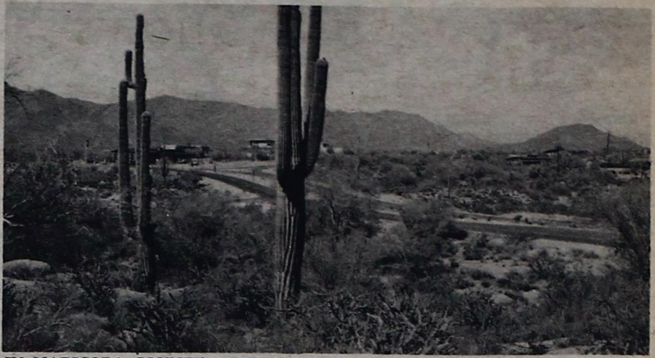
In addition to trying to upgrade the coroner's staff, a number of states have established state or regional pathological services. These services often run by state medical schools. Here, of course, the problem is that use of these facilities is optional with the locally elected coroner.

ALTERNATIVE

By far the most frequent alternative has been to discard entirely the elected coroner and to replace him with an appointed medical examiner. The first medical examiners were established in Massachusetts in 1877, and soon thereafter, Maryland and Virginia followed suit. In 1951, the National Municipal League, in conjunction with eight other organizations, issued the Model State Medico-Legal Investigation System. Three years later, the National Conference of Commissioners on Uniform State Laws issued its Uniform Post-Mortem Examination Act. These two acts provided the basic impetus to the development of the office of Medical Examiner. The plans and the implementation of them contain the following essential elements:

1. An investigator with both pathological and legal training, makes an initial determination of cause of death and of the need for an autopsy.
2. No hearings or inquests are held.
3. Regional medical examiners are used when the population does not require one for each county. However, most large counties have county medical examiners.
4. A state laboratory is available to back up the local examiner.
5. The medical examiner is appointed. In most states, he must have some training in pathology. Although the model provisions call for state level agencies, some states provide for local appointment either by the county executive or prosecuting attorney.

In the states that have adopted the medical examiner form, there seems to be a clear recognition that the determination of the cause of death can be a highly technical endeavor and that it requires a very specialized expertise.



IN MARICOPA COUNTY, ARIZONA, highway construction has not destroyed the natural beauty of the countryside. The roadway takes advantage of natural contours and topography with minimal transplanting of desert flora.

County Spending Doubles

(*Continued from page 5*)

tion and demands articulated by citizens for an increase in the delivery of services, county governments must begin to look toward alternative revenue sources to the property tax.

The American County Platform urges that states grant authority to counties to levy appropriate taxes, fees, rents, tools and excises. Presently, several states have legislated for counties to collect revenue from additional sources.

MARYLAND PIONEERED the concept of the 'piggy-back' income tax in 1967. The enabling legislation permits counties to utilize twenty to fifty per cent of the state income tax as a resource. Nearly all Maryland counties have adopted the maximum permissible tax level.

Michigan returns 5.75 per cent of the state income tax collected to counties, based on a per-capita population formula.

Ohio has passed legislation permitting counties, if they choose by referendum, to levy a 1/2 per cent county sales tax in addition to the state sales tax. Presently 31 Ohio counties have adopted the additional tax.

In 1970 North Carolina established an optional sales tax. The tax enables the counties to levy an additional 1 per cent charge on the 3 per cent sales tax levied by the state. To date 95 per cent of North Carolina counties have adopted the tax.

Washington State presently returns ½ cent of the state sales tax to those counties and cities adopting the additional tax. The majority of Washington counties have levied this tax.

IT SHOULD BE noted that all these alternative taxes already enacted have the ability to grow as inflation rises, automatically increasing the revenue collected or received by the county. In the case of a county in which the state has provided that a fixed per cent of the sales tax be returned to the county, the cost of each individual product has increased, so the next sales tax payment has increased as well, subsequently increasing the total number of dollars the county will be receiving.

The tax programs in Maryland, Michigan, North Carolina, Ohio, Washington and Illinois came after lengthy political confrontations in the state houses. Only after extensive lobbying were the state constitutions changed to grant counties additional revenue sources.

The constitutions of the majority of states do not presently permit counties to collect any of the alternative taxes mentioned. However, as the need for alternative sources of revenue grows revisions of state tax structures will be necessary.

THE MAJORITY of states presently rely upon individual and corporate income taxes; general sales taxes; death and gift taxes; property taxes; taxes on the consumption of gasoline, cigarettes and distilled spirits, and, automobile registration fees for the financing of government. Additional taxes, charges and fees remain available.

Several counties use the concept of user charges to produce revenue. In these instances those persons who consume, or use, specific services are charged accordingly. For example, this charge may be made to all county residents who use county hospital facilities (as well as any other services the county wishes to charge individually), or according to the quality of consumption as in the case of public utilities. When service is delivered only to a selected group of citizens or the quality of the service is on an enriched level added user fees are constituted.

Rental fees for auditoriums, stadiums and greens fees on county golf courses provide additional funds to counties.

License requirements for business operations are a source of revenue not utilized very greatly, except for automobile drivers' licenses. Licenses can be required for electricians, plumbers, taxicab drivers, auctioneers, amusement parks and from numerous other sources.

Revenue sharing funds will continue to supply additional revenue to counties if the law in reenacted by Congress. As Stanley Smoot, president of the National Association of Counties had urged, counties must urge their congressmen and senators to support revenue sharing.

Census Study Shows Where The Money Goes

One needn't be an economist, finance officer, county commissioner to know that county expenditures have soared.

The 1972 Census of Governments publication, "Finances of County Governments," published every five years by the U.S. Bureau of Census, verifies the magnitude. The publication shows the areas of increase shifts in spending patterns, and reveals overall spending patterns among counties in one or two particular functional areas.

The methodology employed was threefold. First, the total expenditures made by all counties in each state was determined for 1971-72 and 1966-67.

Second, these state figures (which represent the aggregate expenditures of counties within each state) were broken into per cents according to the fourteen service functions provided by counties. The fourteen functions, representing the total budget, include: education, highways, public welfare, hospitals, health, police protection, parks and recreations, natural resources, corrections, financial administration, general control, general public buildings, interest on general debt, and miscellaneous and unallocable.

Third, the per cent difference in expenditures for the fourteen functions was determined state by state.

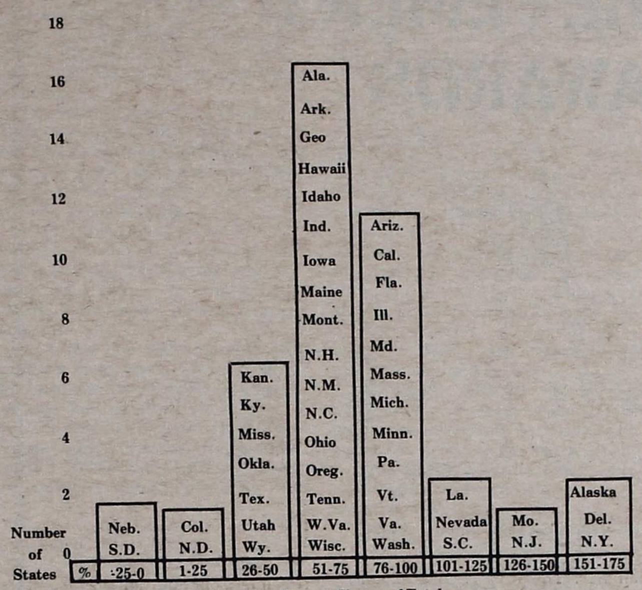
Findings

The overall picture reveals that the largest portion of county aggregate expenditures is for education, highways, public welfare and hospitals. When the total expenditures of all counties are tabulated one finds that 25 per cent of the composite county budgets were for public welfare, 16.5 per cent for education, 11.3 per cent for highways and 10.1 per cent for hospitals.

There was an increased emphasis by states in concentrating spending on hospitals during the 1971-72 period, as compared to the earlier period. One may speculate that this was due to rising hospital costs and/or a general expansion in hospital services.

Another interesting finding is that in five states — Alaska, Maryland, North Carolina, Tennessee and Virginia — the aggregate county expenditure showed that more than half of the total expenditures was used for education. New Hampshire counties concentrated more than half their expenditures in welfare services.

Magnitude of Change in County Government's Expenditures 1971-72 From 1966-67



Percent Change of Total Expenditures
(based on all county expenditures within the state)

The graph illustrates per cent change in county expenditures based on an aggregate of all counties within the state.

It's interesting to note that the aggregate county expenditures in South Dakota decreased and that another, Nebraska's, remained constant. South Dakota's counties no longer finance education, accounting for part of the decrease.

The largest total per cent expenditure increase was in New York — 171 per cent.

An expenditure increase between 51 and 75 per cent was often found in the tabulation. Counties' expenditures increased between 26 and 100 per cent in 75 per cent of the states.

Fluctuations

The fluctuation in county expenditures by function was determined by comparing the 1971-72 percentages with the 1966-67 percentages. Several generalizations may be made.

First, there was little percentage change, less than 5 per cent increase or decrease, in spending patterns in the area of general operational services.

Second, although there was only a *slight fluctuation* in per cent of expenditutes in the following areas, the fluctuation tended to be an increase not greater than five per cent. The areas are health, police protection, parks and recreation, finance administration, interest on general debt and corrections.

Third, the expenditures for natural resources and general county buildings were slightly lower — less than 5 per cent — of budget expenditures during the latter period.

Fourth, although many counties concentrate expenditures for education and highways, there appears to be an *overall decrease* in the per cent expenditures. They range from 0.1 per cent to 10 per cent. This doesn't necessarily mean that the amount of expenditures decreased, only the per cent of expenditures. In only four states did the aggregate county total per cent expenditure for highways grow.

Fifth, per cent expenditures for public welfare and hospitals showed similar patterns. In these cases more than half the states' aggregate county expenditures were increased, ranging from 0.1 per cent to 12.4 per cent.

Yet, at the same time, a few states' aggregate counties tabulation showed a substantial decrease for public welfare and hospitals. One explanation appears to be that Delaware counties no longer provide public welfare. A similar explanation appears to be true for Hawaii counties where hospital services expenditures were zero in 1971-72.

Tight Budget Despite Rising Property Tax

(*Continued from page 5*)

$3.2 million for our community college; $14 million in medical assistance to SSI applicants; $11.8 million in the Aid to Dependent Children category to cover state-mandated increases in recipient payments, fuel allowances and a caseload increase; $2.7 million in additional home relief cost to be borne by our county starting next year; $494,000 to cover the increasing costs of operating health, mental health, drug treatment and youth service centers, and $9.6 million in our debt service.

In all, and in spite of a microscopic scrutiny of every item in our budget, our projected budget is 14 per cent higher than this year's.

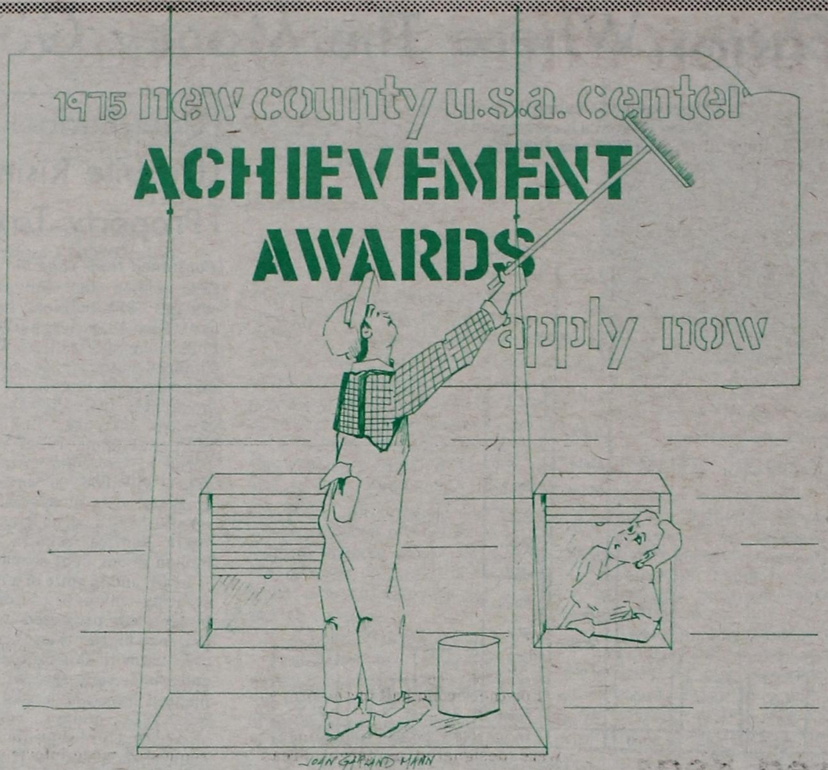
Faced with this rampant inflation and our rising rate of unemployment, I have announced to all that our 1975 budget reflects real austerity. Our budget is a stand-still maintenance budget. It provides no new jobs. It provides for no new equipment, and it proposes no costly programs.

It simply provides tight fiscal control over purchasing and personnel activities administered directly by the county excutive's office. We are calling for a sharp reduction in the purchase of equipment, and we will put a limitation on our capital budget program on any purchase calling for continuing maintenance costs. I will also continue my policy of abolishing or consolidating departments if we can save money.

THE FINANCIAL plight of Suffolk County — and all others — convinces me that I must take an aggressive role, through responsible organizations such as the National Association of Counties, in transmitting to Federal and state governments our concerns as they relate to our financial capability and responsibilities as mandated by these governments.

More specifically, in the privileges which have been extended to me to meet with the President of the United States and leading members of Congress, I have indicated — along with my colleagues from other parts of the country — that federal revenue sharing was created and extended to local governments at a time when, without federal assistance, many local governments would have been on the financial rocks.

We at the local level must launch an aggressive program to convince Congress and the Administration that continued general revenue sharing is imperative. And we must continue to articulate to the state and Federal governments our perception of the causes and cures for the current inflationary nightmare.



Case studies should be:
8 — 10 double spaced, 8½" by 11" pages and must include all information requested on the following outline.

I. Historical Background (use exact dates): A. Need for Program; B. Responsibility for Program Development; C. Role of the County; D. Role of other government groups, civic groups and the press; E. Means of Financing; F. Adequacy of Legal Requirements

II. Summary of Program Accomplishments
(cite tangible evidence)

III. Prospects for Future of Program

Whenever possible include photographs, charts and other supportive data. Award winning case histories will be made available through NACo's New County Living Library. All entries become the property of the National Association of Counties. NACo reserves the right to edit all entries for the most effective means of presentation. Recognition for award recipients will be made at NACo's annual conference.

MISCELLANEOUS: Please include a list of any consulting firms, equipment companies or other private firms utilized by the county in accomplishing your program. Please note that programs which received an award in a previous year are not eligible for another award.

1974 — 1975
NEW COUNTY ACHIEVEMENT AWARD
ENTRY FORM

COUNTY:____________________ Phone:____________________

Mailing address of Chief Elected Official:

____

____

Case Study prepared by:

Name:____________________

Title:____________________

Address:____________________

Case Study approved by (chief elected official or chairman of the governing body)

Name:____________________(Signature)

Title:____________________

Date Submitted:____________________

Please return to:
New County, U.S.A Center
National Association of Counties
1735 New York Avenue, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20006
(Tel. 202/785-9577)

PLEASE NOTE: ALL MATERIALS SENT WITH ACHIEVEMENT AWARD ENTRY BECOME PROPERTY OF NACo.

Deadline for all entries to be received by New County, U.S.A. Center is January 15, 1975.

New Directions

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

A proposal which would supposedly decrease the high rate of burglary in Washington County (Oreg.) by incorporating a new set of building regulations is currently being discussed at a series of public hearings.

Many of the county's burglaries involve jimmying a lock, kicking in a door, or removing or breaking a window or sliding glass door. The proposed building code revisions would require "dead bolt" locks, solid care outside doors which are more difficult to remove or break.

Although the new requirements may add $100 to $150 to the cost of a home, county officials feel the potential savings would be greater.

If the new regulations are accepted Washington County will join Dade Count (Fla.) and Orange County (Calif.) in setting security requirements for homes.

Massive Job Training To Begin

A massive manpower program which began Oct. 1 is being implemented by Cook County (Ill.) to train and place economically disadvantaged in jobs. Two separate measures, a job training program and placement of individuals in public service, were designed to aid the unemployed living in suburban Chicago.

This is the first time the county has involved itself in a job training and placement program for the disadvantaged. Officials hope that 2,000 persons will take advantage of the program and estimate that 80 per cent of the participants will be heads of households.

Participants will attend training sessions at junior colleges, high schools, private schools and private industry sites. The type of training will be dictated by what kinds of jobs are available. Much of the training will be on the job with workers eventually advancing to full employment. The county will work closely with the Illinois State Employment Office to supply firms that are seeking workers.

Consolidation of Police Agencies

Steps toward consolidating the law enforcement agencies in the city of Lincoln and Lancaster County (Neb.) were presented in a report by a Police Services Task Force recently.

According to the report consolidation of governmental functions of the city and county, especially law enforcement, is necessary due to the continuing urbanization.

One recommendation of the task force urged the transfer by contract of the patrol and criminal investigation functions of the sheriff to the city police department.

Service Integration Effort Progressing

Ed note: This is the second article of the second series on the development of the Rural Human Resources Project, NACo's current endeavor in the area of human services integration. This is the first article to be submitted by a member of the field staff.

by Chris Moraski
Human Resources Coordinator
County Officers Association
State of New York

Our project objective — to improve the coordination of human service delivery — is a rather nebulous goal. First we have to define who, what, where and why we're coordinating.

Coordination of human services can mean bringing agency workers together to integrate the delivery of services to a multi-problem family. Or it can mean agency coordination to tackle a specific community problem. Or it can mean coordination for short-range planning, or long-range planning. Or it can mean the administrative coordination of the day-to-day activities of human services agencies.

THE FIRST stage of our project in New York State was information-gathering to find out what types of coordination were taking place in the counties and to get some idea of the successes and problems encountered.

The state agencies tend to be mainly concerned with their respective vertical categories and are, for the most part, unaware of county efforts toward horizontal coordination and programming.

In fact, state agencies have been known to discourage local horizontal efforts because it results in inconsistency from county to county and makes state-wide administration more difficult.

In the last few years some state agencies have taken steps toward the coordination of services. (Notably this has involved the Department of Mental Hygiene, the Office for the Aging and the Division for Youth.) These coordination efforts are centered around improving the delivery of services to specific clientele groups, and can result in duplication and proliferation of coordination. There is no leadership from the state level to improve services for the "horizontal clientele" — the public at large.

Many New York State counties are attempting, on their own initiative, to pull together fragmented pieces of service delivery into comprehensive systems. While these efforts have not met with enormous successes, they point up two key considerations: 1) there is a great deal of interest and initiative on the county level which should be fostered and encouraged by the state, and 2) there is no one model of service delivery which is right for all the counties — flexibility in program design and operation is essential at the local level.

CERTAIN AREAS of service delivery, e.g. transportation, information and referral, nutrition, and outreach, seem to be more likely candidates for wasteful duplication and require more conscious coordination than others.

For the second half of the project in New York State, three counties — Orleans, Clinton, Chemung — were designated as target areas. The selection of the counties was based on factors such as degree of interest expressed by the county, level and variety of human services developed, and rural character of the county. The project emphasis will vary greatly among the three, reflecting the needs and concerns of the individual county.

To touch on some of the activities in these three counties: Orleans County will be working with the Interagency Council of the county to develop information and referral services. These services will augment and complement a directory of services which the council will soon be publishing. The Interagency Council is rather new, and hopefully the project will help to strengthen its role in the county.

A project planning committee was formed to provide local input for the project in Clinton County. The committee selected development of transportation as a priority in the county; the project emphasis will be on developing a coordinated transportation system for human services.

Last summer the Chemung County Legislature made a commitment to fund the administrative costs of the local community action agency, the Economic Opportunity Program, if federal funding were discontinued.

At the same time the legislature requested more information on the role of EOP and the relationships of its services to other services in the county. I will address myself to these questions and work to improve inter-agency coordination and communication.

WRITE FOR COPIES

Review of Proposed Regs

by Carol J. Shaskan
Legislative Research Assistant

Proposed Federal regulations have been received by NACo for review and comment. These regulations are being analyzed by county officials and NACo staff to determine their impact on counties.

Due to the size of some of the regulations, NACo is unable to provide copies of all issues. At the end of each description it is noted whether or not copies are available. If copies are available, please write to Carol Shaskan at NACo. As an added service, we will separately be listing final issuances which are available from agencies.

[74-93] LEAA "Submission of Action Subgrant Data for LEAA Grant Management Information System" — This guideline establishes the required data that every State Planning Agency must submit to the Information Systems Division on subgrants awarded from Part C and/or Part E of the block action funds.

[74-94] DOA "Food and Nutrition Service" — In these proposed regulations, USDA is changing the eligibility of certain students who are tax dependents of ineligible persons. Copies are available.

[74-95] DOA "Amendment No. 35 to the Food Stamp Regulation" — These proposed regulations would amend Part 271 of the Food Stamp Program in order to: (1) provide restoration of certain lost benefits to food stamp recipients; to offset nonfraud recipient claims against refunds due to households for over collections of cash and/or for any retroactive benefits to which that household is entitled; to strengthen the accounting and control over the sale of food coupons; and to make state agencies which have failed to cooperate with USDA liable to FNS for the bonus value of coupons issued pursuant to court decisions which are inconsistent with federally prescribed program provisions.

[74-96] ARBA "American Revolution Bicentennial Administration" — This proposed regulation determines the eligibility of projects for funding distributed to all states who then funnel out grants to localities and nonprofit agencies. Copies are available.

[74-97] DAP [Drug Abuse Prevention] — These proposed regulations establish the guidelines and criteria to be applied to all drug abuse treatment services having contracts or awards which are funded by a department or agency of the Federal government. They were designed on the basis of a study conducted by the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse. Copies available.

[74-98] DAP "Part 1403 - Federal Funding Criteria for Drug Treatment Services" — These regulations, as a counterpart to Part 1402, establish funding criteria to be applied in the consideration and approval by Federal departments and agencies of contracts and grants relating to the operations of drug treatment central intake units. Copies are available.

PTI To Demonstrate New Fire-Fighting Equipment

Public Technology Inc. has begun a series of live demonstrations of the automated flow control system, for fire pumpers, and the Probeye Infrared Viewer.

The demonstrations began with presentations of the two new fire service tools at the International City Management Assn. Conference in Dallas.

The PTI demonstration team will visit 10 Midwest cities before Nov. 11, showing the new equipment to fire chiefs, training officers and other local government officials.

The automated flow control system was designed and built by Grumman Aerospace to meet requirements established by a PTI committee of fire chiefs, city managers and other local government officials with an interest in better fire protection. Hughes Aircraft Company adapted technology it had developed to create Probeye, a portable viewer which a fire fighter can use in a smoke-filled building to trace the seat of a fire behind partitions and solid walls. Both units are in production and are being purchased by Fire Departments across the country.

For information on demonstrations, call the following numbers (the chief's office usually is the co-ordinator):

Date	City	Contact
Oct. 11	Dallas	(214) 744-4141
Oct. 14 — 15	Dallas	(214) 744-4141
Oct. 17	Topeka	(913) 864-4467
Oct. 21	Kansas City	(816) 274-1330
Oct. 20 — 23	Des Moines	(515) 283-4197
Oct. 25	Minneapolis	(612)348-2026
Oct. 29	Milwaukee	(414) 347-2323
Oct. 31	Chicago	(312) 744-4733
Nov. 4	Indianapolis	(317) 633-6041
Nov. 6	Cincinnati	(513) 241-6700
Nov. 8	Columbus	(614) 461-8308
Nov. 11	Rochester	(716) 235-2402

Are You on This List?

California
Fresno
Marin
Orange
San Mateo

Florida
Broward
Hillsborough
Orange
Palm Beach
Pinellas

Georgia
DeKalb

Illinois
Cook
DuPage
Lake
Madison
St. Clair

Indiana
Lake

Kentucky
Jefferson

Louisiana
Jefferson

Maryland
Anne Arundel
Prince George's

Michigan
Oakland

Minnesota
Hennepin

Missouri
St. Louis

New Jersey
Burlington
Camden
Essex
Hudson
Middlesex
Monmouth
Morris
Union

New York
Erie
Nassau
Onondaga
Rockland
Suffolk
Westchester

Ohio
Franklin
Stark

Pennsylvania
Allegheny
Bucks
Lancaster
Luzerne
Montgomery

Texas
Tarrant

Utah
Salt Lake

Virginia
Fairfax

Washington
King

The above named counties have not completed and returned the Community Development Capabilities Study Survey sent to them Aug. 21.

The information received from the survey will serve two major purposes:

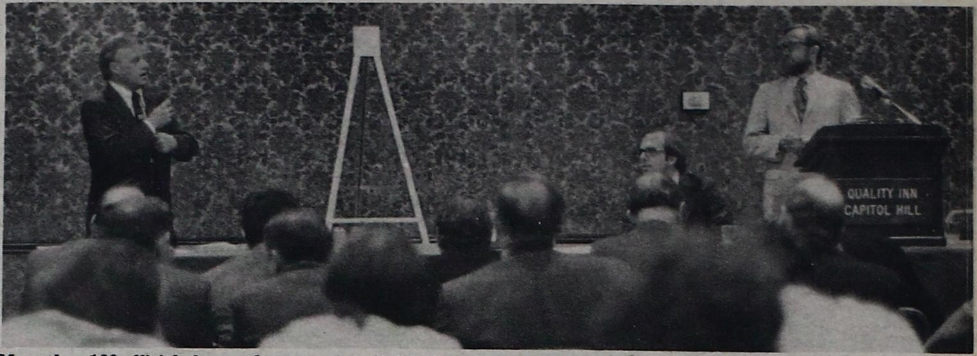
1. NACo requires the information to better acquaint ourselves with the powers capability, existing program participation, and current intergovernmental relationships of the urban counties so that we may better address ourselves to legislation which has significant program and fiscal impact on counties.

2. HUD requires the data to either verify or refute information they have. **In addition, the survey will act as a cross reference to the Community Development block grant application you may file as an entitlement county.** Also, these surveys will form a data base for subsequent policy decisions regarding the inclusion of urban counties in HUD sponsored legislation.

Even if you do not intend to apply this year for Community Development block grant funding, you need to be qualified as an urban county, as defined in the act, to be eligible to go directly to HUD for 701 funding. The completed survey can assist by providing information in the determination that you are a qualified urban county.

In all cases, the prompt return of the completed survey can significantly benefit your county, as well as all counties. **Please do not view this as just another survey. It has identifiable objectives which could directly influence future federal funding policy as they relate to counties participating in community development programs.**

Should you have any questions or need another survey, please contact Bruce Talley, Connie Whitaker or Jayne Seeley of the NACo staff.



More than 130 officials from urban counties eligible for a formula share of community development block grant funds met in Washington Sept. 27 for a special NACo seminar. Participants heard a discussion of the new program by officials from HUD and NACo staff. Pictured above are, left to right, Howard Ball, HUD Office of Policy Planning, John Murphy, NACo staff, and Lawrence Houstoun, HUD Office of Planning and Management Assistance.

Briefings Aid in Community Development

The National Assoc. of Housing and Redevelopment Officials (NAHRO) is sponsoring in conjunction with HUD a series of technical briefings on community development. NACo and the American Society of Planning Officials (ASPO) are co-sponsors.

The Technical Briefing Sessions are designed to aid local and government agency officials in submitting community development program applications and in planning and implementing community development programs under the new law.

Each session will last 1½ days and be preceded by a half-day overview briefing conducted by HUD Secretary James T. Lynn and assistant secretaries. Registrants to the NAHRO Technical Briefing Sessions are automatically invited to the HUD Overview Briefing.

The NAHRO Technical Briefing Sessions will cover the following general areas:

1. The Housing and Community Development Act of 1974

2. HUD Regulations Implementing Community Development Programs

3. Submitting Community Development Program Applications

4. The Community Development Planning Process

5. Executing Community Development Programs

On the first day, the meeting will begin at 1:30 p.m. with a briefing by officials from HUD's Washington office. They will concentrate on interpretations of the act and the deadlines for applications. Ample time will be allowed for questions. After a history of the CD legislation the NAHRO staff and officials will then take you step by step through planning for and completing the application, the housing assistance plan, and program implementation. A HUD officials will be on hand for further questions.

This will be a good opportunity to speak directly with HUD officials. It is a good forum for you to mention the problems this legislation creates for your county and receive answers. HUD will mail to potential entitlement counties a letter asking them to define the statutory authority they possess to implement CD legislation within the next few weeks.

The remaining technical sessions will be held:

Oct. 22-23 . . . . . Seattle Center, Seattle

Oct. 23-24 . . . . . Holiday Inn Golden Gateway, San Francisco

Oct. 24-25 . . . . . Regency Inn, Denver

There is no pre-registration. Registration is $25 for NACo, NAHRO and ASPO members, $35 for non-members. All registration is at the door. Registration includes attendance to the HUD overview. Any questions contact Bruce Talley (202) 785-9577.

House Okays Funding Bill

The House has passed HR 16900, a supplemental appropriations bill providing first-year funding for the new Community Development Block Grant program.

The bill includes $2.18 billion for fiscal '75. Combined with $320 million in transitional assistance for urban renewal and model cities included as part of the regular HUD fiscal '75 Appropriations Act, this totals the $2.5 billion authorized by the Housing and Community Development Act of 1974.

The Senate Appropriations Committee continues to mark up the supplemental appropriations bill. It has not agreed on a final amount, questioning the need for $50 million in special transitional assistance (to meet inadequacies in the formula amounts of funds).

The Appropriations Committee may not complete action on the bill prior to election recess, thus delaying final enactment until November.

DATES TO REMEMBER — 1975

Feb.	**26 — 28**	**NACo's National Legislative Conference**	**Washington, D.C.**
March	**19 — 21**	**NACo's Western Region Conference**	**Albuquerque, N.M.**
May	**27 — 30**	**National Association of Regional Councils Annual Conference**	**Boston, Mass.**
June	**22 — 25**	**NACo's 40th Annual Conference**	**Honolulu, Hawaii**

Counties And Cities In Partnership For The People

40th Annual Conference
City and County
Of
Honolulu, Hawaii
June 21-25, 1975

NACo Conference Coordination Center
Group Travel Unlimited
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Your name__________
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"Matter and Measure"

MUTCD Changes

The National Advisory Committee on Uniform Traffic Control Devices has clarified the time requirements for the removal of educational plaques on warning and regulatory symbol signs. Inquiries from various operating highway organizations, relative to the following points, necessitated the clarification:

• Some new construction projects have not included educational plaques on their signing;

• Some jurisdictions have discontinued the use of plaques on their signing;

• The decision to stop the use of plaques should depend on the compliance of jurisdictions, and the exposure of motorists to the signs;

• Some jurisdictions have interpreted the Manual on Uniform Traffic Control Devices (MUTCD) to imply that the Dec. 31, 1974 suggested compliance deadline for signing would be the end of the requirement for educational plaques;

• New symbol signs may come into use that would require educational plaques;

• Canadian practice with educational plaques has been that the plaques are left for the life of the sign.

The changes are as follows:

The second sentence of the third paragraph of Section 2A-13 should be changed to add the word "some" after the word "accompany." The last sentence of paragraph three should be deleted. After paragraph three, add the following paragraphs:

"Educational plaques shall be used with all warning and regulatory symbol signs for a period of three years from the time each particular symbol sign is first officially used by an agency in that area. They may be used for a longer period if in the opinion of the responsible agency such extended time is needed to adequately educate the driving public.

"All symbol signs readily recognizable and not included in the above may be erected without educational plaques.

"No special effort need be made to remove educational plaques as long as they are in serviceable condition."

Staff Contacts

To help people reach the proper person at NACo, a list of contacts and their general area of responsibility has been compiled.
Telphone: 202/785-9577

Aging Services	Mary Brugger
Alcoholism	Michael Benjamin
Bicentennial (ARBA)	Florence Zeller
Child Welfare Services	Mary Brugger
Community Development	Bruce Talley
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 (FEA) (Phone 202-254-9720)	Harry Johnson
Energy (NACo)	Chris Oynes
Environmental Quality (EPA)	Carol Shaskan
Federal Regulations	Carol Shaskan
Grantsmanship	Aliceann Fritschler
Health (HEW)	Mike Gemmell
Human Services Integration (Allied Services, OEO)	Al Templeton
Labor-Management	Barbara Hunting
Mailing List	Grenda Wiggins
Management Improvement (IPA)	Gary Mann
Management Information Systems and Higher Education	Tom Bruderle
Manpower (DOL)	Jon Weintraub
Membership	Meg Stephens
New County	John Thomas
OEO Legislation	Valerie Pinson
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 Hankerd
Urban Affairs Committee	John Murphy

Dr. Thomas T. Noguchi, chief medical examiner-coroner for Los Angeles County, presented a plaque to NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand for his "outstanding contributions to county government." Dr. Noguchi was in Washington for an American Society of Clinical Pathologists meeting and to meet with Department of Transportation officials about motorcycle injuries.

INTERNS CAN HELP

Personnel Demand Up

by Gary Jacobs
New County, U.S.A. Center

As county government's demand for trained managerial personnel increases, new ways of supplying that demand must be found. One source is through the use of interns who gather experience in county government while furthering their formal education.

To help governments find interns and aid universities in placing students, the National Center for Public Service Internship Programs was established in November 1972.

The center was established with the belief that internships can be a vital ingredient in higher education and on the principle that government must constantly be renewed and improved by the infusion of new talent. The center's offices are in Washington, D.C. at 1140 Connecticut Avenue, N.W., in the headquarters of the International City Management Association.

The center was founded by a planning committee that grew out of the National Internship Conference held in Lexington, Kentucky in October 1971. The conference uncovered a wide variety of internship programs, opportunities and problems across the nation.

Conference attendees concluded intern programs had grown to the point that further development without careful planning and research might be detrimental, and virtually every program was carrying out functions individually which could be improved and simplified through cooperation. Attendees at Lexington were unanimous in their demands for research, especially on the assessing of intern-program effectiveness, for information about funding sources, for exchange of placement information, and for the evaluation of federal activities and legislation.

An example of such a bill is S. 1271. The bill would create student internships with local and state elected officials. Senator Hubert Humphrey (D.-Minn.), the bill's sponsor, has said the bill appears likely to pass both houses. The measure provides the program with up to $3 million in federal matching funds. The bill is currently in the Senate Subcommittee on Higher Education. Under an amendment to the Higher Education Act of 1965 students will be given the opportunity to examine government from the inside. Provisions will be made for academic credit and stipends.

Prince George's County, Maryland has recently established a graduate intern program. Its aim is to attract graduate students to local government service. In conjunction with the University of Maryland, a one-year internship was developed for graduate students in Public Administration. The interns are given four different assignments during the year. The program is financed by the county with each intern receiving $3,500 per year plus six college credits.

An intern program has been in existence in Sonoma County, California since 1967 and has been a successful working prototype ever since. It is a cooperative arrangement between California State College — Sonoma and the county. Funded through allocations by the Board of Supervisors, it has become a regular job title in the county's personnel roles. Institutions to assist students get job experience have become more visible.

Examples are Organization Response, the Commission on Voluntary Service in Action, the National Advisory Council on Education Experience Exchange Program and Community Involvement Through Youth.

Available Upon Request

The Executive Summary of Human Services Integration at the Community Level: A Six County Report. Please contact the NACo Services Integration Project staff at 202/785-9577.

AMERICAN COUNTIES TODAY

Dear County Official:

Many congressmen believe President Jerry Ford has faced the inflation tank and pelted it with a pebble.

Initial Washington reaction to the President's economic message is that the Administration's response is entirely too timid. There is a widespread feeling that the fear of inflation is so overwhelming that the American public would support genuine sacrifice if asked by the President.

Most of the bolder suggestions made at the economic summits were rejected, including some of the following that would have greatly aided county government:

- Tax reform that would have closed income tax loopholes and provided money to fund welfare reform (income maintenance plan advocated by NACo).
- Steep gasoline tax — the revenues of which could be used by counties for mass transit.
- A much more extensive public service employment program triggered at lower unemployment rates and paying more than survival wages in hard-pressed counties with high unemployment.
- Wage and price and interest guidelines and some machinery to enforce them.

Positive Side

There are many pluses in the President's program, including:

- A promise to start enforcing antitrust laws to prevent or slow down the wholesale rape of the consumer.
- Allocations of necessary fuel and removal of restrictions on agriculture that would stimulate both food and fiber production and the economies of rural counties.
- Requiring "inflation impact" statements for all federal legislative proposals, regulations and rules and urging state and local governments to do same.
- A very small effort to be launched to finance 100,000 housing starts which will add to the tax base of the counties involved.
- Adding additional time to unemployment compensation should help some additional clients off welfare rolls.

More Action

We hope that the President's message is only an opening effort in the inflation war and that a more vigorous program is in the works.

The President has asked Congress to join him in holding the fiscal '75 federal budget to $300 billion and will submit to Congress a list of recommendations on deferrals. We hope to be consulted on this list for its impact of county budgets and anti-inflation programs.

* * *

NACo Success

NACo was very happy to see that the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse (SAODA) is now adhering to OMB Circular A-85. Earlier this year, several counsels responsible for writing regulations at SAODAP were unaware of states and localities' rights to review proposed regulations affecting their areas. NACo contacted both OMB and SAODAP to ensure that all future regulations impacting on local governments would follow the requirements established by Circular A-85. This past week, NACo and the other public interest groups received through the A-85 process copies of two proposed regulations from the Special Action Office for Drug Abuse. NACo applauds SAODAP for their willingness to cooperate with the A-85 process and we will continue our efforts to ensure all Federal agencies follow the spirit and intent of Circular A-85.

Sincerely yours,

Bernie Hillenbrand

Bernard F. Hillenbrand
Executive Director

ENERGY UPDATE

FEA Sets Regional Workshops

The Federal Energy Administration will conduct energy information workshops for state and local officials in the ten Federal regions.

The purpose of the sessions is to acquaint state and local officials with the services available through the FEA's National Energy Information Center and the Department of Commerce's National Technical Information Service, and to seek comments from state and local officials as to the types of energy data they need.

County officials are urged to attend these one-day sessions, scheduled as follows:

Boston	Oct. 15
New York	Oct. 16
Philadelphia	Oct. 17
Chicago	Oct. 22
Kansas City	Oct. 23
Atlanta	Nov. 19
Dallas	Nov. 5
Denver	Nov. 6
San Francisco	Nov. 12
Seattle	Nov. 14

Further information can be obtained from the FEA Regional Offices or the NACo Energy Project (202) 785-9577 (Chris Oynes or Kay Stouffer).

Fuel Shortages Grow

Recent events confirm the earlier predictions of widespread shortages in supplies of natural gas and coal. The Tennessee Valley Authority recently warned its 2.5 million customers in seven states to curb electricity use by around 20 per cent voluntarily, or face possible rationing or mandatory allocation of power this winter.

Coming Events

October

21 *National Association of County Health Officials Annual Conference* — New Orleans, Louisiana — Mike Gemmell — 202/785-9577.

30 — 31 *National Productivity Commission Conference* — C.W. Post College, Brookville, New York — Alice Amrheim — 516/535-5656.

30 — 31 *Rural Development Conference* — Arlington Hotel, Hot Springs, Arkansas — Prof. William S. Bonner — 501/575-3459.

30 — Nov.1 *Alaska Municipal League Conference* — Juneau, Alaska — Don Berry — 907/586-6526.

November

10 — 12 *Kansas County Commissioner Association Annual Conference* — Wichita, Kansas — E.A Masher — 913/234-3474.

14 *Massachusetts Association of County Officials Board Meeting* — Boston, Massachusetts — Heyworth Backus — 617/775-4400.

14 — 16 *Nevada Association of County Commissioners Annual Conference* — Tonapah, Nevada — Harold Dayton, Box 159, Zephyr Cove, Nevada 89448.

17 — 20 *Association of Minnesota Counties Annual Conference* — Rochester, Minnesota — Ralph Keyes — 612/222-5821.

18 — 19 *Missouri Association of Counties Annual Conference* — Jefferson City, Missouri — Tony Heisberger — 314/634-2120.

20 — 22 *Virginia Association of Counties Annual Conference* — John Marshall Hotel, Richmond, Virginia — George Long — 804/977-7770.

20 — 22 *Hawaii State Association of Counties Annual Conference* — Oahu Island, Hawaii — Ron Bennett — 808/537-4811.

20 — 22 *Association of Oregon Counties Annual Conference* — Portland, Oregon — Jerry Orrick — 503/585-8351.

19 — 23 *County Supervisors Association of California Annual Conference* — Royal Inn, Anaheim, California — Richard Watson — 916/441-4011.

December

1 — 5 *National League of Cities Meeting* — Houston, Texas — Gene Russell — 202/293-7134.

2 — 6 *Second Annual National Jail Managers Seminar* — Woodlake Inn, Sacramento, California — Harold Guerin — 916/441-3441.

4 — 6 *Nebraska Association of Couny Officials Annual Conference* — Omaha, Nebraska — Arnold Ruhnke — 402/477-8291.

5 — 6 *Association of County Commissions of Alabama — Mid-winter Conference* — Park Lodge, Baldwin City, Alabama — O.H. Sharpless — 205/263-7594.