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**This Week** 

Welfare proposal likely next year, page 3.

Vol. 10, No. 48

# **COUNTY NEWS**

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

Dec. 4, 1978

# Inflation **Panel to Develop** Local Guidelines

WASHINGTON, D.C.-At a recent meeting of public interest groups at the White House, preliminary steps were taken to formulate an anti-inflation policy for state and local governments.

Of chief concern to counties in the President's proposals to curb inflation are the financial impacts of ederal and state mandates and the effects of reduced ederal spending on aid programs.

Hosting the meeting was Gene Eidenberg of the White House, along with Barry Bosworth of the Council on Wage and Price Stability and Bo Cutter of the Office of Management and Budget (OMB). Representing NACo were Bernard F. Hillenbrand, executive director, and Bruce Talley.

The first draft of an anti-inflation policy for state and local governments touches on the impacts of state and local regulations on housing and construction costs, financial and other services (especially professional services), medical care, utilities, transportation, and agricultural commodities, as well as state and local exs," said penditures and tax policies.

# **Court Rules** City Powers Cross Lines

preme Court has upheld an Alabama law which permits city governments to exercise regulatory and police power outside their municipal boundaries over those nonresidents who have no voting rights in city elections. The case, which was decided by a

6-3 vote and handed down Nov. 27, involved the city of Tuscaloosa and the Holt Civic Club.

In question was a law dating back to 1907 which allowed cities of at least 6,000 the option of exercising powers over nonresidents in unincorporated communities within three miles of the city limits.

The regulations exercised by Tuscaloosa included building and housing codes, traffic regulations and the city's criminal codes. Nonresidents are also required to pay licensing fees to the city for the privilege of conducting business.

WASHINGTON, D.C.-The Su- zone, there was no mention of the acceptability of perhaps a 10, 12 or 20-mile zone.

Washington, D.C.

The reaction of county officials to this decision was voiced by NACo President Charlotte Williams, commissioner, Genesee County, Mich.

. "While we sympathize with the desires of the states to see that their citizens have protection of necessary laws and regulations whether they live inside or outside municipal borders, we think that extending the powers of cities to provide these protections is not the answer.

"County officials have worked long and hard to amend outmoded state constitutions and to acquire home rule powers. Where such powers are granted to counties, they are just as able to provide adequate protection to their citizens and at the same time to be responsive to citizens who have elected them. "We hope," said Williams, "that the Holt decision will not open up a Pandora's box of new regulations and restrictions. We would encourage the court, when considering future cases, to adopt the minority point of view that the challenged statutes violated the equal protection clause of the Constitution."

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A TASK FORCE was established to develop a more detailed report which will include guidelines for state and local procurement from private firms who comply with the President's wage and price guidelines, similar to the policy of more selective federal purchasing announced by the President, and an evaluation of inlationary federal and state mandates. Additional task orce meetings will be held before a state and local antinflation policy is made final.

Some frequently asked questions concerning the guidelines include:

Do the wage and price standards apply to county governments as well as the private sector? A: Yes.

Have a separate set of anti-inflation guidelines been issued for state and local governments? A: No. However, a specific anti-inflation policy for state and local governments is being developed.

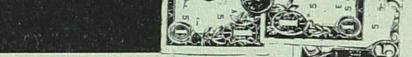
Does the pay standard apply to collective bargaining settlements which were being negotiated prior to the announcment on Oct. 24 but in which no formal agreement was signed?

The pay standard does not apply under any of the lowing circumstances:

• There was a written memorandum of agreement overing wages and benefits between the parties prior to ct. 24:

 There was a written management offer outstanding <sup>In Oct.</sup> 24, and the contract is later signed with wage and benefit terms that are no higher;

 There was evidence of an oral agreement covering ages and benefits between the parties prior to Oct. 24.



#### **Carter Requests Support** for "Austere" '80 Budget

ST. LOUIS, Mo.-"Austere" with little money for new programs was how President Carter described the budget he will present to Congress next year.

Speaking to the annual meeting of the National League of Cities here Nov. 27, he warned urban leaders that the 1980 budget will disappoint those who do not take inflation seriously.

"It will disappoint those who expect protection from inflation, while someone else bears the burden. It will disappoint those who think only of next year, not the next decade.

"And it will disappoint those who expect a constantly expanding number of new programs and agencies," he said.

The President, who little over a month ago announced voluntary wage and price standards, indicated to the local officials that he was reading the mood of the American people.

"I have no doubt that the American people want the federal government to act. They want greater efficiency, less waste, less corruption. They want restraints on government spending and taxes.'

Also in announcing his anti-inflation program, the President said he would use federal procurement policies to encourage businesses to comply with the wage and price standards.

See PRESIDENT, page 2

Tuscaloosa has about 66,000 residents and about 17,000 close-in residents who are subject to a variety of municipal ordinances.

THE HOLT CIVIC Club along with several private citizens contended that the state code was in violation of due process and equal protection clauses of the 14th Amendment. They argued that while they were subjected to the powers of the municipal government, they were not permitted to vote or hold office in the city.

In the majority opinion, Justice William J. Rehnquist found the state law to be "a rational legislative response" to a legitimate state purpose, i.e., the provision of services outside municipal boundaries.

The dissenting opinion, written by Justice William J. Brennan Jr. and joined by Justices Thurgood Marshall and Byron R. White, said the law was "arbitrary" and in violation of the equal protection clause.

The dissenting justices noted that the decision gave no hint at defining what is an acceptable encroachment outside a city's limits. While the Alabama statute employed a three-mile

**THOSE JUSTICES** upholding the law seemed to imply that those residents in unincorporated areas are not "governed enough" by the city to require their participation in city elections. Only a hint is given as to what level of regulation will constitute being "governed enough" to warrant electoral rights in city affairs.

The implication is that if the residents of the unincorporated areas were subject to the powers of eminent domain, zoning and property taxes, the decision might be different.

Similar laws authorizing municipalities to exercise the powers of government beyond their corporate limits exist in 35 states, although they vary widely.

-Elliot Alman

# **Clamps Put on Solid Waste Funding**

WASHINGTON, D.C.-Counties have a more difficult time getting deral solid waste funds in fiscal '79. The Environmental Protection gency (EPA) has about \$15 million vailable to fund state solid waste anning in 1979. Because the regulaons are not yet final on what the ate plans must contain, EPA wants amit the pass-through of funds to ocal governments. This policy is inended to keep the funds available preparation of state plans after eregulations are final.

ormance In 1978 more than a dozen states further <sup>lassed</sup> federal funds through to local t NACo. wernments for solid waste planning.

In North Carolina, for example, the state distributed 30 small grants to local governments (20 counties received aid) totaling \$200,000. The funds were used to plan and engineer collection and disposal facilities. North Carolina's goal is to have a landfill with a 10-year life available to all jurisdictions. Similar use of funds is prohibited by the new EPA policy.

EPA POINTS to the current availability of resource recovery grants as a source of funds for facility planning. However, engineering and construction costs are not eligible for funding

the designation of regional agencies rather than counties for solid waste planning.

Where the county is considered a regional entity, the county receives designation as both the planning and implementing agency. Otherwise, the multicounty regional agency is given the responsibility to plan for solid waste disposal and recovery; counties and cities are given the responsibility to implement the plan. This arrangement can lead to future problems of coordination or perhaps unfulfilled plans.

EPA is preparing a final report of how each state has handled the dereport will be summarized in a future etc.) of existing facilities and deter-County News article.

EVEN THOUGH the EPA has restricted the pass-through of funds in 1979, some local activities are permissible:

 Classification of facilities for the open dump inventory.

· Development and implementation at the local level of regulatory activities necessary to prohibit open dumps, including staff training.

 Development and implementation of legislation to remove prohibitions against long-term contracts for resource recovery.

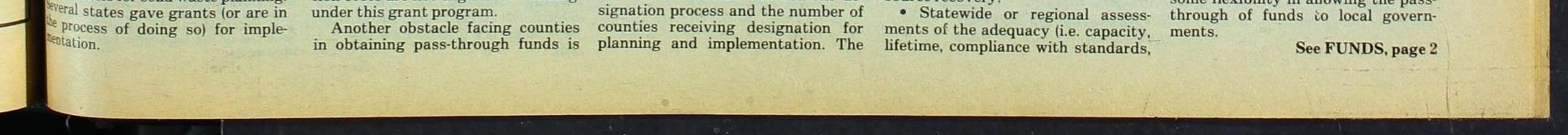
mination of the need for new or expanded facilities for recovery and disposal of solid and hazardous waste. Development of public participa-

tion programs for the state planning process.

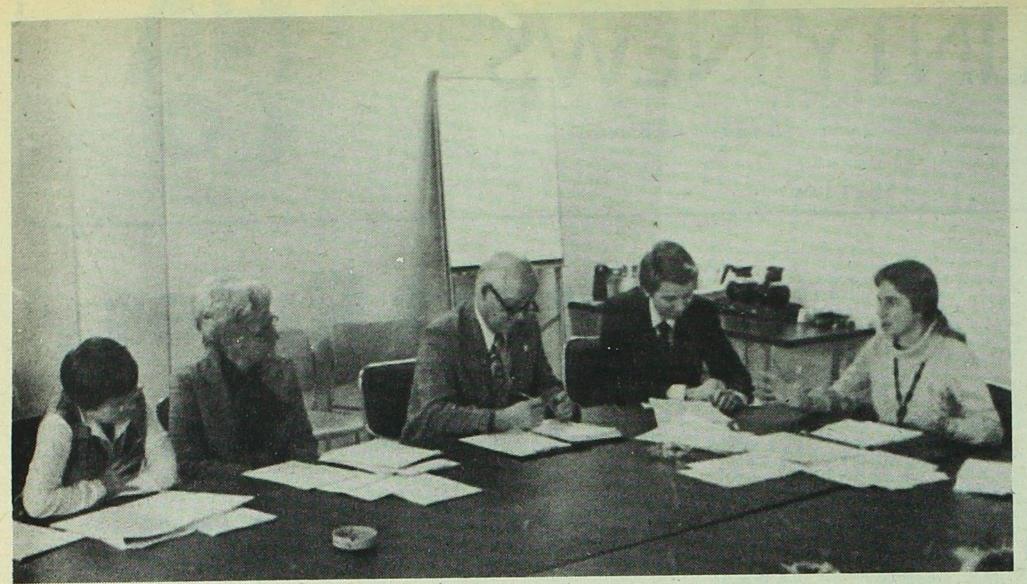
 Development of legislation for implementing state plans.

 Identification of responsibilities for any of the above.

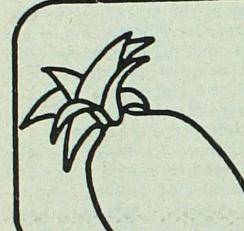
ALL REQUESTS for pass-through grants must be approved by EPA in Washington. The criteria listed above are sufficiently vague to permit EPA some flexibility in allowing the pass-



Page 2-Dec. 4, 1978-COUNTY NEWS



AGING AFFILIATE—Members of the board of directors of NACo's proposed affiliate of aging programs met at NACo headquarters Nov. 30 to discuss the development of their organization. From left are Jacque Heppler, director, Community Case Organization, Boulder, Colo.; Katie Dusenberry, supervisor, Pima County, Ariz.; Hyrum Toone, director, Utah County (Utah) Agency on Aging; Lawrie Robertson, Division on Aging, Seattle/King County, Wash.; and Nancy Van Vuuren, director, Allegheny County (Pa.) Area Agency on Aging.



# 1979 Western Interstate Region Conference

### EPA Will Require Uniform Population Figures in Planning

If someone took the time to add up all the population projections in county sewerage plans, it would look like another "baby boom" is right around the corner.

But if the population projections for air quality plans were totaled an observer might get the impression that "zero population growth" is the wave of the future.

Tying population estimates to gallons per day of sewage and parts per million of air pollutants has created the tendency to think "high" with respect to the capacity of sewage treatment plants (and the size of the federal grants) and "low" with respect to future air pollution (to keep controls to a minimum.)

In order to avoid problems such as paying for expensive, oversized treatment plants or failing to enforce the clean air standards, the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) will require uniform population projections for air and water quality planning. EPA set this requirement for water quality planning in its final regulations on the construction grants program for wastewater treatment (see *Federal Register* Sept. 27, 1978, p. 44088).

The states must use population projections developed by the federal Bureau of Economic Analysis (BEA). Each state must break its total into substate estimates. Exceptions to this procedure allow state-developed projections to exceed BEA estimates by 5 percent. A designated "208"

developed estimates or elect to use their own estimates if they can be justified. 5

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Since publication of the regulations for water quality planning, EPA has decided to require the same procedure in air quality planning. A problem arises, however, because the procedure is not required for wastewater facility plans until Oct. 1, 1979. The air quality plans due from the states by January 1979 will, therefore, not have to be based on the uniform population projections.

However, many areas in violation of federal standards for photochemical oxidants or carbon monoxide will be requesting time extensions to attain the clean air standards and will be preparing a second plan due by July 1, 1982. The analyses on which the second-round plan will be based should be initiated in early 1979 and completed by July 1980.

So that the second-round plans can be based on the uniform projections, the EPA regional offices will urge states to give priority to nonattainment areas in developing population projections. The population projections, agreed upon by state and local governments and acceptable to EPA, should then be available for use in those areas in early 1979.

Other federal agencies are currently considering the use of the uniform air and water quality population projections in their required planning programs.

#### Kauai Surf Hotel, Kauai, Hawaii, Feb. 5-9, 1979 Sponsored by the NACo Western Interstate Region

The NACo Western Interstate Region Conference is held annually to give county officials an opportunity to meet in the West to discuss national issues of common concern. A series of workshops and general sessions will be held concerning federal programs and legislation that affect county governments.

In addition, the Conference will allow county officials to participate directly in the national policy setting process of the National Association of Counties.

#### Conference Program Outline

Monday, February 5 Tuesday, February 6 9:00 a.m.-4:00 p.m. 3:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m.

Wednesday, February 7 9:00 a.m.-12 noon

2:00 p.m.-4:00 p.m.

5:00 p.m.-6:00 p.m. 6:00 p.m.-7:00 p.m.

**Thursday, February 8** 9:00 a.m.-10:30 a.m. 10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m. 2:15 p.m.-4:00 p.m. 7:00 p.m.-10:00 p.m.

Friday, February 9 9:00 a.m.-10:45 a.m. 11:00 a.m.-12 noon Arrival

NACo Steering Committee Meetings WIR Board Meeting

NACo Steering Committee Meetings WIR Resolutions Committee Affiliate Meetings and Workshops NACo Board Meeting Opening General Session WIR President's Reception

Concurrent County Workshops Concurrent County Workshops WIR Business Meeting Annual WIR Banquet

Concurrent County Workshops Closing General Session

To request conference, travel and reservation information complete this form:

Last Name		_First	Initial
Title		County	and a second
Address			
City	State	Zip Co	ode
Telephone: Residence(	)	Office(	)

Yes, rush me information of the 1979 Western Interstate Region Conference. This coupon to be returned to Western Region Conference Registration Center P.O. Box 17413 planning agency may use its own projection if it is less than 10 percent over the state-developed estimate. Even higher state or substate exceptions are allowed if approved by the EPA regional administrator.

Outside "208" areas, the state, along with regional planning organizations, will disaggregate the projection for the standard metropolitan statistical area (SMSA) among the counties and cities within the SMSA. Non-SMSA counties may use state-

#### President: Few New Programs

#### **Continued from page 1**

The President called on states and local governments to "do their part" by reducing regulations which tend to fuel inflation. "We have long known the inflationary impact of state or local regulations that restrict competition and raise costs," he noted. He gave outmoded building codes as an example.

"IN THE NEXT few weeks, I will be calling on state and local officials to revise regulation of business to increase competition and reduce costs, and to follow restrained, prudent tax and spending policies," he said.

While Carter emphasized that the 1980 budget will be "very tight," he promised it would be achieved without "starving useful programs" or "wholesale, arbitrary spending cuts."

"For the cities, the impact will be clear," he said. "We will do as much as we can within the necessarily severe limits."

Carter pledged to streamline federal programs to emphasize less processing time, less overhead costs, less paperwork, and better coordination.

Throughout his address, the President underscored the fact that inflation is everyone's fight.

"If we fail to control inflation," he said, "we face a deeply troubled future. We would erode the commitment of the American public to helping citizens, the poor, the elderly, the jobless, the sick and the -Alan Magan

#### Funds for Solid Waste Held Up

**Continued from page 1** 

The tasks delegated to local government by a state will depend on where the state is in the planning process. Some states are still investigating how many dumps are in the state and their location. EPA's policy is intended to prevent states from giving grants to local governments for facility planning until states have completed the first steps in the planning process.

Counties interested in receiving pass-through funds should concentrate their application efforts on assessing the adequacy of existing facilities and the need for new ones EPA's reference to a "regional assessment" includes both single-county or multi-county analysis.

This task allows the greatest degree of latitude and is a necessary and practical step for most counties. Most of the other tasks are being handled solely by the states or the duties will be limited to information gathering (as with the open dump inventory or identification of hazardous waste handlers) or citizen participation programming.

-Alan Magan

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COUNTY NEWS-Dec. 4, 1978-Page 3

# **SCALED-DOWN REFORM PACKAGE** Is New Welfare Bill on Horizon?

rter's chief domestic adviser, mart Eizenstat, told the New York mes last week that the Adto use inistration will propose a \$6 to \$8 can be illion welfare reform package to the ew Congress in January. Other lations ources have quoted Rep. Al Ullman PA has p-Ore.), chairman of the House cedure avs and Means Committee, on an roblem stimate of \$4 to \$5 billion. proceewater

WASHINGTON, D.C.-President

welfare proposal, which NACo supported in the last Congress, would have cost somewhere between \$17 billion and \$20 billion. When comprehensive welfare reform appeared unlikely last spring, NACo and other public interest groups in the New Coalition proposed a less costly compromise measure of about \$12 billion.

Reports indicate that the Ad-The Carter administration's ministration is considering several of

the proposals from the New Coalition compromise. However, the exact contents of the proposal are not likely to be known for several weeks. Administration sources have indicated that the proposal will include federal payment of the total welfare costs for a family of four up to \$4200 (65 percent of the poverty level) and 25 percent of what states and counties pay above the minimum. It also appears that the Administration will support "cashing out" (providing cash in lieu of) food stamps for recipients of Supplemental Security Income (SSI) program.

NEWS REPORTS on the President's plans have emphasized that registration requirements. At the same time, Eizenstat was quoted as saying the number of public jobs would be reduced by one-half from last year's welfare jobs. (Provision of jobs for welfare recipients was the single most expensive item in the Carter proposal last year.)

Left unanswered are questions concerning Medicaid eligibility, coverage of intact families and single individuals, what the incentives will be to make welfare recipients want to work, and amount and immediacy of fiscal relief.

It seems clear that the Administration is still committed to a welfare reform bill that incorporates

there will be stringent work strong work requirements and work incentives. Although the special welfare jobs provision will be much less ambitious than last year, the total cost of a welfare reform bill is lowered somewhat by the enactment in the 95th Congress of expanded earned income tax credits, jobs credits targeted to welfare recipients and retargeting of Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) jobs to welfare recipients.

> NACo's Welfare and Social Services Steering Committee will meet with Administration officials on Dec. 6 to discuss county officials' concerns about welfare reform measures.

> > -Aliceann Fritschler

# Social Security to **Get Fresh Study**

WASHINGTON, D.C.-A Department of Health, Education and Welare (HEW) study group will hold a eries of public hearings at various ocations throughout the nation on he feasibility and desirability of mandating universal Social Security overage.

The hearings are part of a compreensive HEW study on universal Social Security coverage authorized nder the Social Security Amendments of 1977. In its investigation, the group will be examining all aspects of retirement plans and nonrofit organizations that are not preently covered by Social Security. Currently, approximately 90 pertent of all workers in the country

ntribute to the Social Security progam. Approximately 8 million work-

rs, largely in federal, state and local

vernment jobs, do not contribute

Social Security. While state,

ounty and city governments may

voluntarily elect to participate in

Social Security system, they may

so elect to terminate coverage and

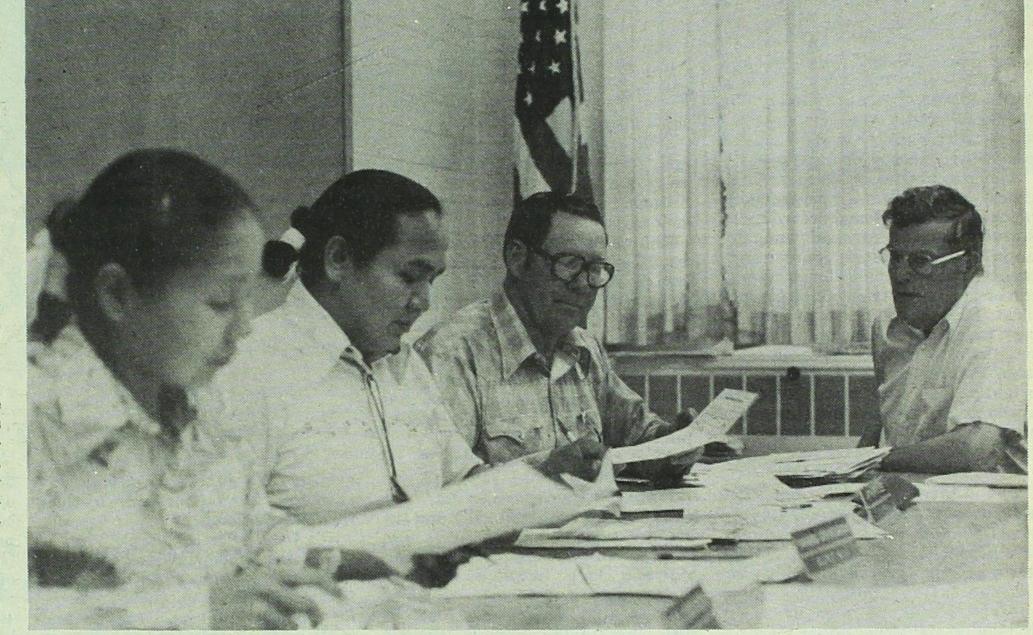
Current estimates indicate that

ithdraw from the program.

approximately 70 percent of all state and local government workers contribute to Social Security. The great majority of government employees not participating in the program are covered by their own staff retirement plans.

NACo supports the optional inclusion of state, county and city employees in the Social Security system and opposes efforts to bar or inhibit the voluntary withdrawal of local and state governments from the program.

NACo Labor-Management Steering Committee Chairman John Franke, commissioner, Johnson County, Kan., indicated that NACo will testify at the hearings in opposition to universal Social Security coverage. "While we support efforts by the Congress to improve the Social Security system so that withdrawals will be less necessary or attractive, we strongly oppose efforts by the federal government to attempt to mandate universal coverage," Franke said. The dates and locations of the HEW hearings are: Boston-Dec. 19; Baton Rouge-Jan. 10; Washington, D.C.-Jan. 24; Albuquerque-Feb. 6; San Francisco-Feb. 8; Kansas City-March 6; Miami-March 20; and Washington, D.C.-April 13. Persons unable to testify at the hearings may submit written comments for the record up to one week following the date of each hearing. For further information on the HEW hearings, contact Chuck Loveless, NACo's County Employee/Labor Relations Service, at 202/785-9577.



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#### cal gov-pend on Warning Issued lanning on Development investi e in the of Rural Areas A's polices from ments ATLANTA, Ga.—America's small

tes have he planowns are in danger of becoming suburbs without cities" unless they repare for population changes aleceiving eady under way, an environmental concendviser to President Carter told a s on asmeeting of landscape architects here ting facrecently. w ones.

"All the mistakes we've made while rcities sprawled into suburbs may gle-counrepeated in our rural areas if mall town residents don't plan for st degree opulation growth instead of just ary and etting it happen," noted Jane Yarn, es. Most ne of three members of the Preshandled ent's Council on Environmental ities will uality athering Yarn, who is the owner and former ntory or manager of a working farm, was aps waste mited to this position by President

tion proarter and was confirmed by the enate on Sept. 18. Her areas of reponsibility at the council include n Magan ublic lands, water resources, land se and wildlife.

#### SUCH "MISTAKES," Yarn said, actude the conversion of prime farmel Breeding into low-density housing deopments and shopping centers, destruction of woodlands needed control soil erosion and replenish . Marie Reid

ater tables, and a sudden demand istmas week schools, hospitals, sewage treatat and other public services in munities unprepared to supply

> we may wind up with 10,000 ing lots and not a single boonsaid Mrs. Yarn.

der predictions were based on what

CONCERN OVER PUBLIC LANDS-County commissioners in western states are anxiously awaiting regulations to implement recent legislation on the use of lands controlled by agencies like the Bureau of Land Management (BLM), the Forest Service and the Bureau of Indian Affairs. Watersheds, livestock grazing, mining and timber harvesting will all be affected. Seen in conference on these issues are, from left, Apache County (Ariz.) Supervisors Louise Descheeny, Raymond Graymountain and Arthur Lee and County Manager Buzz Haws. RARE II, the wilderness study done by the Forest Service, remains a subject of much discussion. Although the public comment period has passed, the Forest Service will be sending legislative proposals for wilderness areas to Congress early next year. BLM has just commenced a review process of its own to determine which areas should be set aside as wilderness. Many areas previously open for nonwilderness uses will be unavailable during these reviews, which has placed a neavy burden on local economies.

### **TRAINING PROGRAMS PLANNED Project to Tackle Juvenile Problems**

#### WASHINGTON, D.C.-County governments facing problems of juvenile crime will be able to call on NACoR's Juvenile Justice Program for help. As a result of a 12-month grant from the Office of Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention of the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration, the project staff will be providing information and direct assistance to counties in the areas of youth advocacy, youth development, delinquency prevention and diversion of juveniles from jail into other community facilities.

"We are eager to attack the problem posed by growing juvenile crime," said NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand, "and we are especially anxious to work with the counties because they have a unique role as providers of health, social, educational and criminal justice services.

One focus of the project will be the promotion of mediation, arbitration and conciliation programs as alternative processes to the traditional juvenile justice system. Anne Arundel County's (Md.) Community Arbitration Project for juvenile offencalled "a major shift in Ameri- ders was selected recently as an

#### Criminal Justice.

"With the Exemplary Project designation, we know that mediation and arbitration have come of age as viable alternatives to the juvenile justice system," Hillenbrand noted, "and we intend to promote their use.

Also proposed is a training program which will bring together a county official and a juvenile justice system professional and help them work together to develop alternative services. Sixty counties will be trained in two training sessions to be held in early 1979.

NACoR will also be developing information on state subsidy programs for distribution to state and local governments.

This is an effort to promote collaboration between public and private agencies as well as among federal, state and local levels of government.

NACo was an early supporter of state subsidies to county governments for the development of both adult and juvenile criminal justice programs.

As a result of the information gained, two major publications are technical assistance, the other on models for the coordination of services at the local level. Other publications will stress the availability of state and local sources of funds for juvenile justice programs.

"Overall, it will be an exciting year for NACo in juvenile justice," Hillenbrand stated. "We encourage counties and other agencies to contact us with their problems and concerns."

For further information contact: Rod O'Connor, Project Director, Juvenile Justice Program, National Association of Counties Research, Inc., 1735 New York Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/785-9577.

### **Fellowship in Personnel Management to Be Given**

For the second year, doctoral dissertation fellowships in public personnel management will be awarded by NACo and the National Association of Schools of Public Affairs and Administration (NASPAA).

The NACo/NASPAA fellowship program, funded as part of NACo's Decision Makers Resource Exchange by a grant from the U.S. Civil Service Commission, has been established to increase the amount of research in the public management area.

Last year, five fellowships were Chesterfield County, Va.; and Mar-

expenses. The deadline for this year's application is Dec. 15.

The applications are reviewed by a panel of five representatives of schools of public affairs and administration and five county officials.

Officials on the review panel representing NACo are: John Franke, chairman of the Johnson County (Kan.) Board of Commissioners; Conrad Joyner, supervisor, Pima County, Ariz.; Mike Mett, supervisor, Milwaukee County, Wis.; Nicholas Meiszer, administrator,

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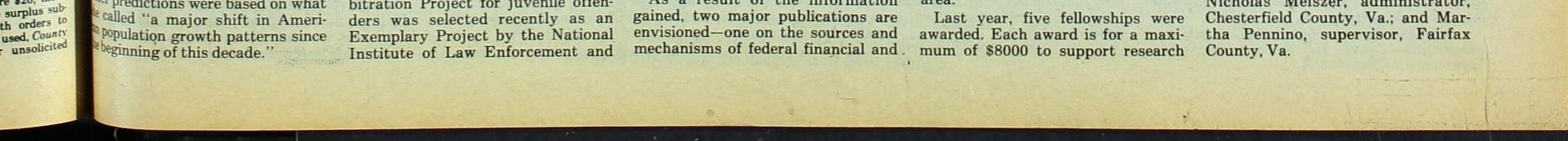
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Page 4-Dec. 4, 1978-COUNTY NEWS

# **Bikes Propelled into Pollution Fight**

Bicycle advocates who have long praised this human-powered vehicle as an environmentally sound, energy-conserving, convenient and healthful alternative to urban commuting now have new ammunition.

The federal Clean Air Act, amended last year, includes bicycle strategies among measures to clean up air pollution caused by automobiles. Such strategies consist of constructing bike lanes, setting portions of existing roadway aside for bike use and providing secure bike storage facilities for selfpropelled commuters.

A bit of background illustrates the importance of the bicycle proponent's new leverage. All but one of the nation's 105 urban areas with populations of 200,000 or more, as well as a number of smaller areas, violate one or both of the national air quality standards for carbon monoxide and smog.

Counties and other local governments in these areas are required by the Clean Air Act to develop plans to clean up this pollution-which is primarily caused by motor vehicles.

This planning effort is given high priority among clean air programs. If plans are not developed according to statutory deadlines, and annually updated to ensure continuing progress toward cleanup, sanctions can be imposed by the federal government. Sanctions include a cutoff of certain federal funding and a ban on construction of new polluting facilities, such as power plants. On the brighter side, \$50 million is now available to cover costs of local planning.

low capital costs, would not be feasible.

The keys to increased bicycle commuting are safe bikeways and secure storage. Even the most ardent cyclist can be deterred by the prospects of collisions with autos and bicycle theft. Bikeways and storage facilities can allay these fears, however, and resultant pollution reductions can be counted toward the overall reduction required for an area's cleanup plan.

Bike strategies can make a significant contribution to cleanup. A Philadelphia study reveals that modest investments in bike lanes and storage could induce 5 to 10 percent of present auto commuters to shift to cycling.

#### SUCCESSFUL PROGRAMS

A number of successful bicycle programs have already been undertaken by counties and other local governments. In Virginia, Fairfax County has already constructed 200 miles of trails, and is planning a total of 1,100 miles. The county has found that citizen participation in planning trails is a key to success, and that citizens have been enthusiastic in their participation.

Monroe County, Fla., consisting of the 97 islands of the Florida Keys, has constructed over 25 miles of bicycle paths. The paths are intended for both recreational use and commuting, and link a number of commercial areas with adjacent residential communities. Much of the funding for path construction has come from federal revenue sharing and state gasoline taxes.

#### WHY NOT BICYCLES?

The Clean Air Act lists 18 bicycle including measures strategies, for controlling transportation-related air pollution. Local lead planning agencies in areas with transportation pollution must analyze these 18 measures individually, and either adopt them as part of the cleanup plan, or explain why they are not "reasonably available," that is, why they are not feasible for the area. It is difficult to imagine why bicycle strategies, with Bicycle networks are also an in-

tegral part of the transportation systems of Chicago, Denver, New York City, Washington, D.C. and the California cities of Oakland, San Diego, San Francisco, Santa Barbara and Davis. In Davis, 28,000 of the city's 36,000 residents own bicycles, and about 40 percent of rush hour travel is done by cycling. Several of these areas, including Oakland, San Francisco and Santa Barbara, have developed innovative arrangements for carrying bicycles on public transit vehicles, so that

cyclists can ride to a bus or train and then from the bus or train to their final destination.

#### **BUILDING SUPPORT**

Support for bicycle strategies can be built on a number of bases, and a number of federal initiatives are ripe for participation by counties and other local governments. A guide on the environmental, energy, and economic impact of bicycle strategies will be available from the U.S. Environmental Protection Agency early next year. This document will be geared to helping officials assess the effectiveness of bicycle strategies in cleaning up pollution in their area. Also, the Surface Transportation Assistance Act of 1978 makes \$20 million available for 75 percent grants to local and state governments for constructing bikeways and related facilities. This is in addition to other funds already available under the Federal-Aid Highway Program. Furthermore, the National Energy Act requires the 0570), or to Ivan Tether, of NACoR's U.S. Department of Transportation Clean Air Project.

to develop a comprehensive national plan and program to enhance bicycle use.

The newly-amended Clean Air Act provides both incentives and funding to develop bicycle programs. There are also many other sources of funds and information available to counties interested in promoting bicycling as a non-polluting transportation alternative. Inquiries may be directed to Nina Rowe, of U.S. EPA (202-755-



#### **FHWA FINAL RULES**

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) published two final rules in the Nov. 17 Federal Register. They cover "Buy American Requirements" and "Use and Disposition of Property Acquired by States, Modified or Terminated Highway Projects.."

#### **Buy American**

FHWA published this final rule as an emergency regulation to implement the Buy American provision of the new Surface Transportation Act. Although the emergency regulation took effect Nov. 6, FHWA invites comments. Submit comments by Jan. 17 to: FHWA Docket No. 78-35, Federal Highway Administration, Room 4205, HCC-10, 400 Seventh Street, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590. If you submit comments, please send a copy to Marlene Glassman at NACo.

According to the regulations, no federal-aid highway construction project is to be advertised unless it meets at least one of the following requirements:

 Project has a total estimated cost of less than \$450,000;

 Project includes no structural steel (structural steel is defined as shapes, plates, H-piling and sheet piling);

· Project is undertaken according to certification acceptance, and the state's laws, regulations, directives, and standards accomplish the policies and objectives of the new

FHWA regulations-which favor use of domestic materials and products, including structural steel;

 The following bidding procedure is used: a separate bid item is to be set up for furnishing structural steel. Bidders are to be given the option of submitting a bid for (1) furnishing domestic structural steel or (2) furnishing domestic steel and foreign steel. Bidders must be advised that the contract will be awarded to the bidder who submits the lowest total bid based on domestic structural steel unless the total bid exceeds the lowest total bid based on foreign steel by more than 10 percent. Determination of foreign or domestic steel is based on place of manufacture and origin of more than 50 percent of its component.

#### Use and Disposition of Property Acquired by States, Modified or **Terminated Highway Projects**

This final rule, effective Dec. 18, reflects NACo comments submitted to FHWA. The rule provides that, upon approval by the federal highway administrator, states may use property acquired with federal funds for projects on any federal-aid system for certain other public interest purposes without being required to credit the federal funds. Such purposes include:

• A project under another federal grant program:

 A project under any state or local program the purposes of which are consistent with U.S. Department of Transportation

projects for public recreation or conservation, programs for the restoration and revitalization of urban or rural areas and other programs consistent with the public interest.

The regulations spell out information that states must submit to FHWA to reuse real property without making credit to federal funds and also cover such topics as other dispositions of real property, use of personal property, relocation assistance and property management.

NACo suggested that FHWA's rule provide that local officials be included in the decisionmaking process on use of land from modified or terminated projects. FHWA agreed that local and regional officials and planning organizations sought to have a role in the selection and planning of substitute projects, but was reluctant to add a new federal requirement specifying that projects receive concurrences that are not now required. Says FHWA, "(the regulation) requires states to certify to the administrator that all local or regional concurrences required under law for submission of a given proposal have been received. Thus, federal, state, and local requirements for concurrences of local officials and other mechanisms for public participation concerning proposals for park recreation, urban renewal or other programs must be obtained before the state submits its proposal to FHWA.

NACo suggested that the proposed rule emphasized urban revitalization and seemed to

reused for programs for the restoration and revitalization or urban or rural areas.

Copies of the Nov. 17 Federal Register are available from Marlene Glassman at NACo.

#### FLORIDA STATE ASSOCIATION OFFICERS

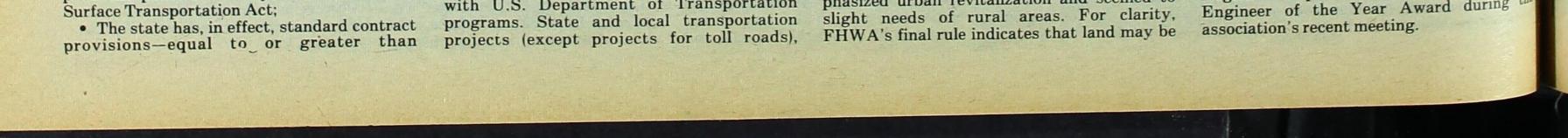
The Florida State Association of County Engineers and Road Superintendents has elected its officers for 1978-79: president, George Solana, engineer, Marion County; vice presi dent, H.F. Kahlert, engineer, Palm Beach County; secretary, Jimmy D. Allison, engineer, Hillsborough County; and treasurer, Laverte Rogers, engineer, Okaloosa County.

State Association board members include Tom Hastings, public works director, Orang County; Stan Nodland, chief of public works, streets, and highways, Jacksonville; J.B. Rushing, engineering director, Broward Court ty; A.M. Bedenbaugh, engineer, Columbia County; and Will Collins, road superintendent, Osceola County.

#### **KANSAS OFFICERS**

The Kansas Association of Count Engineers has elected officers for the u coming year. They are: president, Charles Nunemaker, engineer, Reno County; vice president, Herb Callum, engineer, Ellis Cour ty; and secretary-treasurer, Melvin Ferguson, engineer, McPherson County.

Virgil Holdredge, NACE South Central Region vice president, received the County Engineer of the Year Award during the



COUNTY NEWS-Dec. 4, 1978-Page 5

# **COUNTIES & ENERGY**



### FEDERAL STANDARDS BEING FORMULATED Energy conservation in new construction

No less than one-third of the energy consumed in the United States is used to heat and cool buildings, and to provide illumination, water heating, and other building services. It has been estimated that 40 percent of this energy can be saved by effectively applying existing technology without any lapse in building performance. As one means of conserving energy, Congress has called for the adoption of energy performance standards in new construction. Since counties are closely involved in the design and enforcement of building codes, this legislation will have both positive and negative impacts for them. NACo will take an active part in the process of developing these energy performance standards and will keep county officials up-to-date on the issues which concern local governments.

been implemented on a statewide basis that effectively applies the federal standards.

• A separate approval process, for which the Secretary of HUD will have overall responsibility, could be adopted in a locality that has not been certified by the state as being in compliance with the federal building energy performance standards. • A state can request waivers for localities in which the level of construction is not large enough to warrant the costs of implementing the federal standards.

Unless one of these approaches is taken, both Houses of

#### Legislative Mandate

The Arab oil embargo of 1973 forced the federal government to expand its role in energy conservation efforts. In 1975 Congress passed the Energy Policy and Conservation Act (P.L. 94-163) which called on the states to establish energy conservation programs. This program provides states with funds to carry out conservation measures, including the development of lighting efficiency standards and energy efficiency requirements for insulation.

A year later Congress passed the Energy Conservation and Production Act (P.L. 94-385). Title III of this law takes a fundamental departure from the previous act by specifying mandatory energy conservation performances standards for new buildings. The Department of Energy (DOE) was directed to develop and publish energy performance standards for all new commercial and residential buildings.

The standards will apply to the design of the overall building itself and not to component parts. DOE will specify the standards as goals to be achieved with applicable requirements, criteria and evaluation techniques, but will not prescribe the methods, processes or materials to be used to achieve these goals. These standards will be designed to achieve the maximum economically feasible energy efficiency with available lechnology, and will encourage the use of renewable sources of energy, according to DOE.

Along with this, the Department of Housing and Urban Development (HUD) is responsible for administering a program to encourage states and local governments to adopt and enforce the standards (or equivalent/superior standards) through their existing building codes and other construction control mechanisms.

The proposed standards and regulations will be published in February and the final standards should be ready in August after comments and review. States and local governments will then have until August 1980 to comply with the regulations. This date, however, might be advanced to February 1980, since President Carter has indicated a desire to accelerate the compliance deadline.

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If a state does not comply with the regulations, the federal government can impose economic sanctions by withholding federal funds for building projects. These sanctions, however, can only be imposed with a vote by both Houses of Congress. Under Title III, section 305, of P.L. 94-385, three basic means are outlined by which a local jurisdiction can avoid the sanction: • The state may certify, in accordance with regulations to

• The state may certify, in accordance with regulations to be published by HUD, that a locality has adopted and is

#### OF THE 33% RESIDENTIAL & COMMERCIAL by type of use:

53

12

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7

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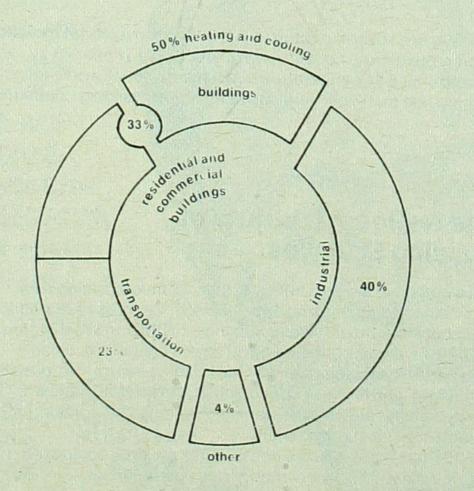
4

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100%

SPACE HEATING WATER HEATING AIR CONDITIONING REFRIGERATION LIGHTING OTHER ELECTRICAL COOKING CLOTHES DRYING MISC.

CATEGORIES OF ENERGY CONSUMPTION IN THE U.S.



This chart illustrates clearly the enormous a mounts of energy used to supply building services: 33 percent of the total energy consumed in the U.S. The pie chart shows that space heating and cooling requires fully half of this energy.

Congress will have 90 days in which to consider applying the prescribed sanctions. If Congress does not act, the sanction provision lapses.

#### **Major County Impacts/Policy Issues**

NACo has been involved in the issue of building energy performance standards since the beginning, and is conducting a project through its research foundation (NACoR) that will enable county governments to have a voice in the development of these regulations. Additionally, periodic reports and workshops will keep county officials abreast of all activities and developments related to the promulgation of the standards.

NACoR has also established a task force of county officials from various parts of the country to identify policy issues and, especially, potential problems for local governments. NACoR is working out solutions to the problems outlined by the task force, and is bringing them to the attention of HUD and DOE officials.

#### **Standard into Codes**

The fundamental difficulty with the proposed standards is that they are: 1) mandatory, with the withholding of federal funds as a sanction for noncompliance; and 2) performance-oriented, with an "energy budget" representing maximum energy consumption for a specific building design.

For counties and other local governments, the greatest obstacle to implementing the proposed standards will be trying to fit these performance standards into their prescriptive building codes. The problem is that performance standards do not specify the processes, methods or materials to be incorporated into a building design in order to meet a certain energy efficiency goal.

The majority of states have invested time and money on a prescriptive energy conservation standard. These have been developed under the Energy Policy and Conservation Act of 1975 (P.L. 94-163) which sought a 5 percent reduction in energy consumption by 1980, and are based on system and component designs within buildings, whereas the proposed federal standard creates a total planned energy consumption for a building.

For example, a state government's energy conservation plan could call for 6 inches of insulation in the walls of all residential buildings. (This represents a prescriptive standard.)

The federal government could specify a building energy performance standard of 70,000 BTU/sq. ft./year for residential construction. State and local government officials who enforce the code will then have the problem of analyzing a building built to their insulation standards to determine whether it meets the federal performance level. The problem actually is more complex because there are many systems and components in a building besides insulation, and these must be considered together as a package.

What criteria and methodology will be used to make this comparison to the federal performance standards? The answer to this will determine the extent of these translation problems: at best, there will be some difficult transitions, at worst, there could be an unenforceable standard.

<sup>mplementing</sup> energy standards that "meet or exceed" the ederal standards. Or the state may certify that a program has An important debate will, thus, revolve around the question of whether states and localities can retain their current standards, **Continued on next page** 

#### Page 6-Dec. 4, 1978-COUNTY NEWS

# **Draft of regs due in February**

and certify them as meeting or exceeding the federal standards. There is a problem, however, with multiple variations of standards, especially since the provisions of Title III, P.L. 94-385 are mandatory. There may be some codes which are less strict than others, thereby affording builders a less expensive regulatory requirement in a particular area.

#### **Costs to Counties**

Because of the administrative problems mentioned above, the implementation of the proposed performance standards will mean additional costs for counties and other local governments which are responsible for enforcing and often developing building codes. Even if no problems were foreseen, the addition of energy conservation standards to the existing structure of building codes would mean costs for counties in training and/or expanding the building code implementation staff; administrative activities, i.e., certifying specific designs with the state and developing a codified performance standard (although here, the code organizations will be of tremendous assistance); and finally, enforcement of the standards will mean further costs, the extent of which will depend on the arrangements made in each state for enforcement responsibility.

#### **Federal Financial Support**

An important aspect of the proposed regulations is that P.L. 94-385 and President Carter's National Energy Act both authorize funds for start-up costs to state and local governments. It is not yet clear whether these funds will be appropriated before the regulations go into effect. There are wide variations in the abilities of states and local governments to meet the federal regulations, and those with the greatest financial burdens will have to be identified and given support. If not, the goal of energy conservation through performance standards in new construction will suffer greatly.

#### **Other Important Issues**

#### **NACoR** Activities

The building energy performance standards project is under the direction of Brian M. Stolar, research associate, and is part of the Environment, Energy and Land Use Team at NACoR, directed by Robert C. Weaver.

During the next few months, until the draft regulations come out in February 1979, NACoR will be commenting on the regulations as they are being developed. Any comments, advice or ideas are requested to be directed to the Building Energy Performance Standards Project at NACo headquarters in Washington, D.C.

These new regulations will have a significant impact on county governments. The project staff will need to know what additional problems different counties anticipate, in order to represent these to federal officials. It is also crucial for county officials to be aware of all that goes on in this area, so they can be prepared to initiate any activities that will be required under this law.

The following activities represent the major vehicles through which this two-way information transfer will be accomplished.

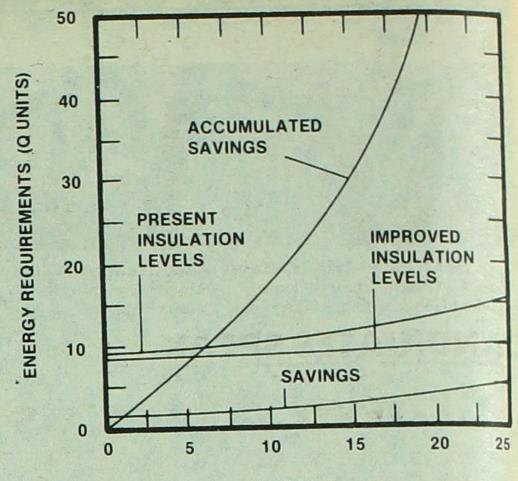
 NACo Task Force: Members have met once in September and will meet again in February, after the draft regulations are issued, perhaps again in August 1979 after the final regulations are published. The task force has been very effective in outlining important issues for counties, and will certainly play an important role when it meets again in February.

 Workshops: Six workshops will be conducted for county officials at state associations and national conferences. Additional workshops for interested state county organizations are possible, depending on need. Any state association interested in such a special meeting should call Margaret Taylor at NACo.

· County News: Regular reports on the standards, as they develop, will be carried in County News. Especially noteworthy will be the publication of the draft regulations, which is slated for February. A complete analysis of the proposed regulations will follow.

#### **Benefits & Costs**

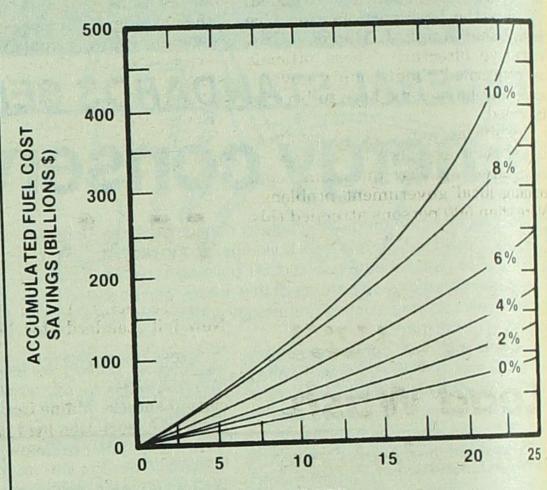
#### FUEL ENERGY USAGE FOR HEATING AND COOLING $(1 \text{ Q UNIT} = 10^{15} \text{BTu})$



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#### FIGURE 1 ELAPSED TIME, YEARS

ACCUMULATED FUEL COST SAVINGS DUE TO IMPROVED INSULATION FOR VARIOUS ANNUAL PERCENTAGE INCREASES OF FUEL PRICES



The NACo task force also identified some specific problems with the proposed energy building standards. They include: Liability: If local governments approve a building design

and, subsequently, the building does not perform to the federal standard, is the local government liable?

 Conflicts: Since the proposed standards only consider criteria relevant to energy efficiency, they could conflict other building code policies, e.g., air quality and conditioning for hospitals, nursing homes, and schools.

 Technical Problems: Complexity of standards could add to building costs and, thus, reduce new construction activities. Also because of the potential need for expensive designs and equipment, the standards may encourage larger buildings due to scales of efficiency.

 Equivalency/Accountability: What process can be developed for assuring uniform compliance with the standards, especially in initial start-up of implementation, before any attempts to codify the standards with code organizations, states, and local governments can be completed?

 Appeals/Waivers: How will the process of granting waivers be conducted, and will a system for appeals be developed?

· Preparedness: If some local governments cannot be ready to comply with the regulations within the mandated period, will there be extensions?

 Technical Expertise: Where will qualified professionals come from? What professional personnel will be required to apply the design performance standards, and what are the current employment markets for such people?

· Resource Network: It is essential that a clear-cut resource network is developed to ensure that local officials will have answers to their questions as soon as the program is begun. It will be very important to ensure that the answers are coordinated with those being given to other local officials.

 Regulatory Flexibility: The regulations for implementation of the standards must be flexible enough to accomodate the various ways that different states relate to local governments in the area of building code development, administration and enforcement.

 Climatic Zones: Will the identified seven climatic zones be too broad; will there be great variations within the boundary lines? While nonresidential buildings do not vary that greatly in energy use as a result of temperature differences, single family homes are very responsive in their energy use to any change in temperature.

 Federal Enforcement: The traditional control of states by the federal government lies with purse strings, and this piece of legislation does, in fact, employ economic sanctions as the "stick" for federal control. But while the withdrawal of federal funds to a state which does not comply with the standards is mandated in the legislation, such action is possible only with approval by both Houses of Congress.

Since the political effects of this type of sanction would be so drastic, there is considerable doubt that Congress could ever approve such a sanction.

NACo task force members have suggested using incentives as a substitute for the sanctions. Although jurisdictions which do

Although there are many problems, there is the potential for counties to benefit substantially under these new energy conservation directives. A reduction in energy use and cost will be a direct savings to counties which are putting up new buildings of their own, or sponsoring new construction projects. Additionaly, the savings of energy costs to taxpayers will give a positive boost to local economy. But along with the benefits for counties in this new conservation program, the costs of incorporating these new regulations could be considerable. NACoR can, with the support of its members, work to ensure that the benefits of this program outweigh the costs. There are funds authorized to assist local governments in the implementation of these new standards. We will work hard to identify the needs of counties to federal officials, in order that these funds, as well as other resources, i.e., technical support will be available to assist county governments in this area.

This article was prepared by Brian M. Stolar, NACo research associate. Any further information requests on the NACoR project, regional or national training seminars and other workshops should be directed to Stolar at NACo headquarters in Washington, D.C.

FIGURE 2 ELAPSED TIME, YEARS

These graphs show the potential for savings through improved insulation. Substantial savings are noted, yet it is important to realize that insulation is only one energy conservation method. The use of additional energy efficiency improvements could greatly augment these savings.

(GRAPHS PRODUCED BY THE NATIONAL BUREAU OF STANDARDS CENTER FOR BUILDING TECHNOLOGY)

# For more information and help

There are several organizations that are involved in the effort to promote energy conservation in buildings. These organizations make literature available, conduct workshops, and provide technical services to the entire building community. will enable individuals or county departments to be kept advised of activities. Membership in the NIBS consultative council is one more way that counties can be assured a strong voice in the future evolution of energy conservation standards. NIBS has also put together a workbook which analyzes the entire program of energy performance standards and identifies issues in great depth.

For further information: National Institute of Building Sciences, 1720 Pennsylvania Avenue, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, 202/347-5710.

#### The National Institute of **Building Sciences**

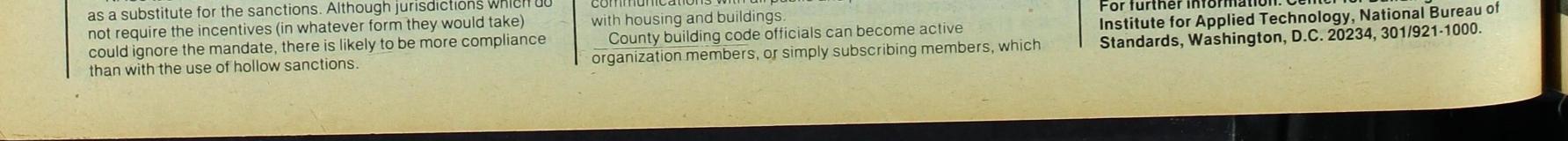
To establish a more orderly system of incorporating new technologies into housing and buildings, Congress created the National Institute of Building Sciences (NIBS) in Washington, D.C. NIBS, a nonprofit, non-government institute, is closely involved in the development of the building energy performance standards, and is working with public and private members of the building community to identify problems and conduct research on solutions to them.

NIBS has established a consultative council, composed of members of trade association, professional societies, regulatory agencies, consumer groups, as well as public and private testing and standards-writing organizations. The primary function of the council will be to provide two-way communications with all public and private bodies concerned

#### National Bureau of Standards, The Center for Building Technology

The Center for Building Technology, within the National Bureau of Standards, is actively involved to an applied research program to encourage and demonstrate energy conservation in buildings. These efforts will be disseminated through publications and conferences, as well as technical assistance to organizations which draft and promulgate building specifications, standards and codes.

For further information: Center for Building Technology,





TCSA OFFICERS-1978-79 officers of the Tennessee County Services Association: from left, First Vice President James C. Couch, Maury County commissioner; Second Vice President Edwin E. Pigue, Gibson County judge; President Gus Norfleet, Montgomery County superintendent of highways; Ralph J. Harris, TCSA executive director.

#### **CANDIDATES SPEAK**

### **Crowd Attends in Tennessee**

DAVIDSON COUNTY, Tenn.-The largest delegation ever to atend a meeting of the Tennessee County Services Association (TCSA) was on hand for the annual fall meeting in Nashville.

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More than 500 county officials for he state's 95 counties attended. This is the best participation I've seen," said Ralph J. Harris, TCSA executive director. "These officials are concerned about county government and have come here to become nformed.'

City officials joined TCSA members during the conference to hear major candidates answer questions conerning local government problems. More than 500 persons attended this event which included a trip to hear an address by President Carter.

**OFFICERS ELECTED** include:

County superintendent of highways; First Vice President James C. Couch, Maury County commissioner; and Second Vice President Edwin E. Pigue, Gibson County judge.

Officers for TCSA's three member associations were also elected during the meeting. Presidents of the groups include: Coffee County Judge John W. Ray of the County Judges and Executives Association; Fayette County Director of Public Works Erwin McKee of the County Highway Officials Association; and Maury County Commissioner James C.

President Gus Norfleet, Montgomery Couch of the County Commissioners Association.

> Awards for "outstanding leadership" in TCSA went to President Norfleet; Roy Nixon, former mayor of Shelby County; and Knox County Judge C. Howard Bozeman. Bozeman is immediate past president of TCSA. Nixon has been a member of the NACo board.

> It was announced during the meeting that NACo President Charlotte Williams, commissioner, Genesee County, Mich., had appointed nine Tennessee county officials to NACo steering committees.

### COUNTY NEWS-Dec. 4, 1978-Page 7 **Casino Gambling is Opposed in Florida**

BROWARD COUNTY, Fla.-The State Association of County Commissioners of Florida (SACC) held its 49th Annual Conference with a record attendance of 425 in Ft. Lauderdale.

Jack Moss of Broward County was elected president. Other officers include Vice President Zearl Lancaster of Escambia County and Secretary-Treasurer Nancie Crabb of Duval County. Immediate Past President is Wayne Godwin of Santa Rosa County. John Thomas is SACC executive director.

Speakers included the gubernatorial candidates and Gov. Reubin Askew. The membership responded to Askew's speech against casino gambling by supporting a resolution opposing such activity in Florida.

Rich Watson, executive director of the County Supervisors Association of California, spoke on the avoidance and implementation of Proposition 13.

He advised disposing of large state surpluses; assuring at least six months for implementation of any property tax reform measure; informing legislators of all services provided by counties; and educating of citizens. He also suggested working to

change the county property tax



Moss

system if it is regressive; if property taxes on owner-occupied homes rise faster than on other properties; if assessment practices cannot adjust during inflationary times; if attention and relief is not given to the elderly, disabled and poor; if business inventories are taxed; or if property tax is the largest single tax source in the state.

Another feature of the conference was a farewell reception given in honor of two of Florida's longest serving commissioners-Lake Lytal who served 34 years in Palm Beach County and Earl Byrd who served 32 years in St. John's County.

# Maine Officials Look at Jail Problem

### Lowry Will Lead Wash. Association

WASHINGTON-King County ouncilman Mike Lowry has been lected president of the Washington tate Association of Counties WSAC).

Other officers include Vice resident F. D. "Frenchy" O'Donell, Grant County commissioner, Secretary-Treasurer Brian oyle, Cowlitz County commis-

Kitsap County Commissioner John orsley and Ferry County Comissioner Mel Lakin were nominated serve on the NACo Board. Jack Rogers serves as WSAC recutive secretary.

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Lowry

New jail standards for Maine counties was a major topic for delegates to the annual state convention of the Maine County Commissioners Association and the Maine County Officeholders Association held in Portland.

National jail problems were cited by NACo President Charlotte Williams, commissioner, Genesee County, Mich. She termed the jail situation one of the most serious county government has ever faced or will face in the future.

Rod O'Connor of NACo's Criminal Justice Team spoke at a seminar on new jail standards. He warned that county sheriffs and commissioners

CUMBERLAND County, Maine- must work together to improve county jails, or "the decision making will be done by the courts." Local planning is essential for local control, he explained.

Sen. William Hathaway (D-Maine) spoke on the status of CETA and its benefits.

Other speakers included gubernatorial candidates Linwood Palmer, who said he believes the county budget belongs under the jurisdiction of the county commissioners and not the legislature, and Joseph Brennan who suggested governmental spending limitations.

> -Margaret Taylor State Association Liaison



In photo at left, NACo President Williams, left, joins MCCA President Look and Executive Director Landry; at right is MCOHA President Labbe.

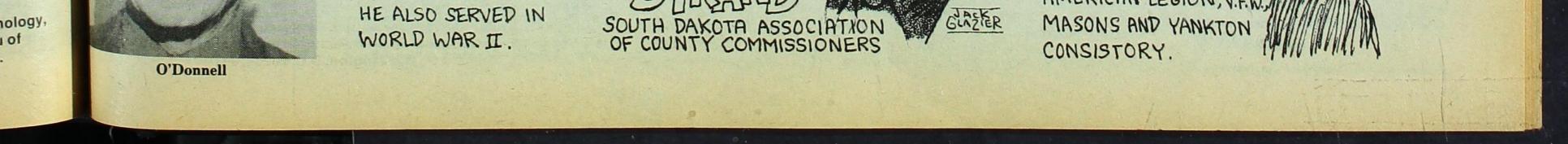
## **County Exec Closeup**

STRAND, EXECUTIVE DIRECTOR OF SDACC SINCE JANUARY 1, 1974, SERVES AS A SPOKESMAN FOR SOUTH DAKOTA COUNTIES AT LEGISLATIVE SESSIONS AND COMMITTEE MEETINGS AND NUMEROUS LOCAL DISTRICT MEETINGS. NEAL ALSO HAS REPRESENTED THE SDACC AT THE LAST FIVE CONVENTIONS OF THE NATIONAL ASSOCIATION OF COUNTIES HELD IN MIAMI BEACH, HONOLULU, SALT LAKE CITY, DETROIT AND ATLANTA.

A LIFELONG RESIDENT OF LINCOLN COUNTY, NEAL GRADUATED FROM CANTON HIGH SCHOOL ATVD ATTENDED SOUTH DAKOTA STATE COLLEGE IN BROOKINGS. HE ALSO SERVED IN

STRAND'S PUBLIC SERVICE CAREER INCLUDES TWO TERMS (1968-1972) AS STATE TREASURER. PREVIDUSLY, HE HAD SERVED AS STATE SENATOR FROM 1962 TO 1968, DURING WHICH HE WAS A MEMBER AND CHAIRMAN OF THE LOCAL GOVERNMENT COMMIT-TEE. IN ADDITION, HE WAS COUNTY AUDITOR OF LINCOLN COUNTY FOR ONE TERM AND ALSO SERVED AS CLERK OF HIS LOCAL SCHOOL DISTRICT. HE WAS A CANDIDATE FOR LIEUTENANT GOVERNOR IN 1972. CURRENTLY HE IS SERVING AS CHAIRMAN OF THE STATE PERSONNEL POLICY BOARD.

NEAL IS A MEMBER OF THE LUTHERAN CHURCH, GREIG MALE CHORUS, AMERICAN LEGION, V.F.W.



EXECUTIVE

DIRECTOR

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Page 8-Dec. 4, 1978-COUNTY NEWS

# **Community Role in Elderly Care Underscored**

DALLAS, Tex.-The importance of the community in addressing the needs of the elderly was a major theme heard by some 3,000 federal, state and local service providers and planners who attended the 31st annual meeting of the Gerontological Society here recently.

economists and political observers that a continued expansion of federal programs will be difficult, in the face of the projected growth in existing program costs. (A 37 percent increase in the elderly population is anticipated by the year 2000). It is believed that this may lead to an erosion of political support for aging programs

**1979 Awards Program** 

Lending some urgency to this view is the growing belief, expressed by and to mounting pressures for "ac-

countability."

A number of critical issues were presented, emphasizing the crucial role for community-based planning and for community input into state and federal policy development efforts:

· Current research data provides little guidance for planners in determining how much service is needed by various population groups. Therefore, large-scale allocations of resources for specific services cannot be made with any degree of accuracy.

· Service needs vary, from one community to another, depending upon economic, social and geographic considerations.

 Large-scale organizations which deliver nontechnical personal services for ne frail elderly (those in need of special health, economic, housing and other support services) are dehumanizing, and reduce the quality of care.

• The need for developing new ways to care for the frail elderly in the community should not wait for longterm research efforts to be concluded.

**DESPITE THE LACK** of conclusive research results to assist in making large-scale decisions, it was clear that some general concepts in planning and service provision had nevertheless gained acceptance:

• The need for what is called a "continuum of care" in the community-clear links to health care institutions and a wide array of services to care for persons with all levels of need;

section of the community in the planning process;

· The value of care management as a service, to assist the frail elderly in obtaining other needed services.

· The interchangeability of many services in meeting the needs of the frail elderly.

While there was concern expressed over the failure of some local planning agencies-health systems agencies and area agencies on aging-to address the comprehensive needs of the elderly, researchers were also admonished for their failure to help bridge the gap between their efforts and those of policy makers and planners.

'We researchers hide behind careful language to protect ourselves," said Dr. Terrie Wetle, currently with the Administration on Aging in Washington, D.C., on leave from Portland State Medical School. "Researchers forget the needs of policymakers and design research which is not responsive to local service needs.

> -Janet Smith NACoR

# National Association of County Park and Recreation Officials

#### **Friend of Recreation Award**

Presented to a lay individual or organization that has responded in an unusual manner to benefit the parks and recreation programs or facilities at any level from national to a local county organization.

the field of parks and recreation. As a

NACPRO

Each year, the National Association of County

Park and Recreation Officials (NACPRO) presents a

series of awards for exceptional contributions to

professional and a member of NACPRO, you are

invited to submit nominations of persons and

organizations you feel merit recognition.

#### **Fellow Award**

#### Procedures

 Each NACPRO member may submit up to two nominations. Deadline for receipt is Jan. 30, 1979. Submit to: Gary L. Haller, Johnson County Park and Recreation District, 6501 Antioch, Shawnee Mission, Kan. 66202.

 Nominations will be evaluated by the Awards Committee and selections made by the NACPRO Board of Directors at the NACo Legislative Conference meeting in March. Award presentations will be made at the NACo Annual Conference in July.

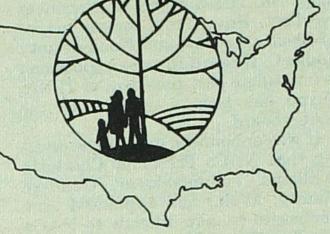
#### Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

Thank you for the opportunity to participate in the recent NACMO Conference held in lovely Maricopa County, Ariz.

Letters to NACo

Despite the incredibly large number of conference attendees, the workshops were timely, substantive, and conducted in an extremely professional

Attending the conference has unquestionably provided me with a very manner. high regard for the employment and training staff of NACo.



Presented to a professional staff member who has performed an outstanding job over a period of years providing outstanding professional leadership at any level of government.

#### **Organizational Award**

Presented to an organization conducting activities in the parks and / or recreation field whose programs are considered to be exemplary during the current year.

#### **Board or Commission Award**

Presented to Park/Recreation Board or Commission members who have contributed significantly to the benefit of park and recreation programs or facility development within their governmental jurisdiction.

#### **Lifetime Award**

Presented to a retiring park and recreation professional, who has been a member of NACPRO. Consideration based on individuals' contribution and service to the field.

Name of award nominee		A STATE OF
Position title (if individual)		
Address(City)	(State)	(Zip)
<b>Check award category:</b> Friends of Recreation Decreation Board or Commission Fellow Lifetime Organizational Decreased	er Member 🗆	
Award sponsor		
Position title and/or organization		Contraction of the
Address	Phone	The This Statement
(City) (State)	(Zip)	

 Attach nominee support documentation or additional sheets in the following order:

Brief history of individual or organization. (If individual, include such personal items as clubs, organizations, schools attended, family, hobbies, etc.)

If applicable, provide professional or related experiences of individual or organization.

Identify individual or organization publications which have been of significance to the field, community or country.

Explain in detail the contributions made by the nominee which you feel merit the receipt of award recognition. (This is the most important element of the award submittal.)

Attach any additional documentation which you feel is pertinent to the nomination.

 Though the Awards Committee seeks detailed support documentation, please keep information submitted as precise as possible, as some information will need to be duplicated for the Committee's evaluation.

 Three copies each of all documentation is required.

NACo staff contact: Arleen Shulman

Mary D. Jornlin **County** Executive New Castle County Wilmington, Del.

#### Dear Bernie:

As chairman of the employment, poverty, and migratory labor subcommittee, I want to thank you for the help your organization provided in the enactment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act Amendments of 1978 (CETA).

In my judgment, the CETA reauthorization bill is a very sound piece of legislation. The assistance provided by your organization was very constructive. And a special thanks is owed to Jon Weintraub for his diligent effort in representing your organization.

Gaylord Nelson, U.S. Senate



Parks and Recreation Director, Frederick County, Va. Salary \$14,853-16,365. Applicants must have ability to develop and execute a community recreational program as well as a park development and planning program, with special emphasis on departmental personnel and budget administration. Graduation from an accredited college or university with major work in recreational and park development. Resume to: County Administrator, Box 601, Winchester, Va. 22601.

**Community Development/Special Projects Direct** tor, City of Dekalb, Ill., Salary negotiable. Responsible for implementation of Community Development Block Grant Program. Seeking person with extensive experience in grants management. If qualified, person to serve as chief labor negotiator; also, to serve as assistant to the city manager. Prefer M.P.A., Resume to: City Manager, 200 S. Fourth Street, DeKalb, Ill. 60115. Closing date: Jan. 1.

Assistant Director of Health and 'Welfare, San Mateo County, Calif. Salary \$27,997-34 986. Three years of high level administrative/ nanagement experience involving directing, planning, or coordinating health care, social welface or human services programs required. Resume to: San Mateo County Personnel Department, 590 Hamilton Street, Redwood City, Calif. 94063 or call Gwen Aldridge, 415/364-5600 ext. 2355.

Deputy Director and Director of Training, National Association of State Budget Officers, Washington, D.C. To conduct management development and budget training, provide technical assistance to state governments, and assist in the administration of the association. State budget office experience required. Masters degree required. Resume to: Ray Long, Executive Director, National Association of State Budget

Officers, 444 N. Capitol Street, Washington, D 20001. Closing date: Feb. 1.

County Planning Position, West Central Wisco sin Regional Planning Commission. Sa \$14,000-15,000. Minimum of two years of p ning experience at city or county level degree in planning or planning related l Knowledge of zoning ordinances and Wisc Planning Law helpful. Resume and examp work to: Robert J. Lockyear, Assistant Direct West Central Wis. Regional Planning Comm 318 Eau Claire Street, Eau Claire, Wis. 5 715/836-2918.

Executive Director, Alaska Municipal League Salary \$30,000. Serves under direction of the boa of directors. Headquartered in Juneau; serve lobbyist for municipalities in state legisl administers budget, and works closely with ele officials. Extensive travel throughout the Bachelor degree in public administration ness administration, political science, or related degree; extensive experience in mi management; extensive contact with local state elected officials; and knowledge of preparation and management. Resume to sonnel Director, Kenai Peninsula Borough 850, Soldotna, Alaska 99669. Closing date De

Health Agency Administrator, Yolo County, Salary \$31,000-37,195. To direct the operativ the Health Services Agency, including hos public health, mental health, and substan buse divisions; 250 staff; position involve velopment and organization of this new ag Requires substantial management or adm tive program experience, including high ministrative experience dealing with the program areas. Resume to: Yolo County nel Services, Courthouse, Room 102, Wood Calif. 95695, 916/666-8386. Closing date: Dec.

