

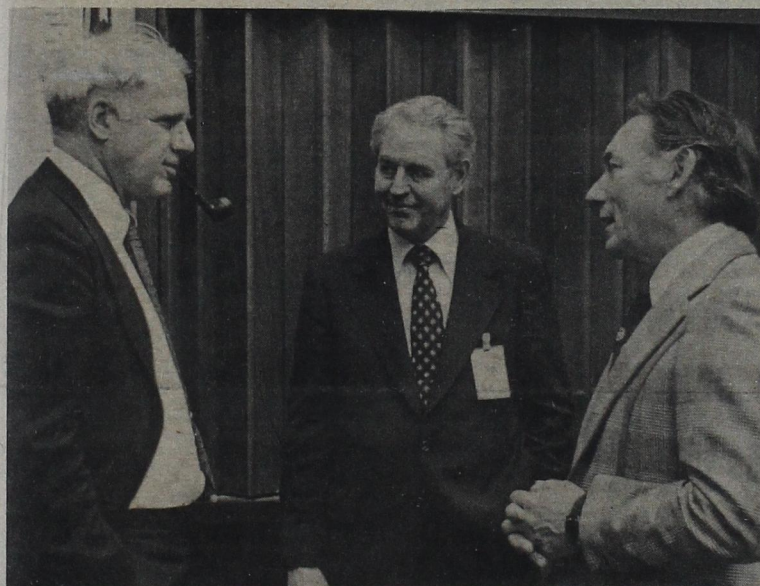
## Some Fiscal Aid in Social Security

WASHINGTON, D.C.—After days of deadlock on a Senate amendment to provide a \$250 annual college tuition tax credit in the Social Security financing bill, House and Senate conferees agreed to send the bill to both Houses for a vote. The bill was passed by Congress Dec. 15.

Included in the bill is \$187 million in relief to counties for welfare costs in fiscal '78 and some changes in the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, supported by NACo.

Deleted, however, from the measure was a Senate-passed amendment, which NACo supported, that would have delayed the increase in employer Social Security taxes for states, counties and nonprofit organizations.

An amendment providing \$1 billion in fiscal relief for welfare costs was originally introduced by Sen. Daniel Moynihan (D-N.Y.). The Senate approved a \$376 million package, including AFDC changes. See WELFARE, page 7



### Counties, Cities Meet with Schlesinger

NACo President William Beach, center, and Environment and Energy Steering Committee Chairman James Hayes, right, were among a group of local government officials who met last week with Energy Secretary James Schlesinger to discuss pending energy legislation and other concerns. See story, page 3.

## Bell Proposes LEAA Demise

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Attorney General Griffin Bell has recommended to President Carter that the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) be abolished and a new federal agency, an Institute of Justice, be established in its place. The recommendation came in a memorandum to the President after a nine-month study of LEAA by the Justice Department.

The plan retains the concept of the block grant type of funding, but contains numerous recommendations which the Justice Department hopes will limit the amount of money spent on criminal justice planning and reduce red tape at both the federal and state levels; encourage greater local control in governmental units or combinations of local governments over 250,000; and ensure that federal funds support only worthwhile and effective criminal justice programs.

The proposal is in three parts: actions that can be taken immediately through administrative initiatives; recommendations made under authority of the Reorganization Act of 1977 giving the President author-

ity to reorganize the executive branch with the concurrence of the Congress; and proposed amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act as amended which expires in September of 1979. The Safe Streets Act, as it is called, provides the authorization for the existence of LEAA.

In making his recommendations, the Attorney General has placed the greatest emphasis on changes that could be made either administratively without congressional action or through the President's reorganization authority which provides for congressional review within 60 days of the plan's submission. Any reorganization plan not vetoed within the 60-day period by either House could then take effect.

### ADMINISTRATIVE PROPOSALS

Bell's administrative proposals could, for the most part, be implemented immediately regardless of whether favorable action by Congress was forthcoming on either the reorganization or legislative recommendations, and, for that reason, probably deserve the most immediate

See JUSTICE, page 5

## Hawkins: Integrate Jobs, Welfare Programs

SAN FRANCISCO, Calif.—"This is the time to integrate federal programs into an overall economic policy," Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) told nearly 1,300 county officials from 50 states attending NACo's Manpower Conference here Dec. 11-14.

Hawkins, chairman of the House subcommittee on employment opportunities and co-sponsor of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, said, "If we don't have clearly defined roles to tie in CETA (Comprehensive Employment and Training Act), welfare, taxation and balanced growth, we will continue to spend in a vacuum."

The congressman said it is "foolish and expensive and inefficient to have two programs operating with different criteria and different funding."

WELFARE REFORM jobs should be, he said, "folded in or tied into CETA programs." He took issue with limiting the number of jobs available and said "there should be an entitlement for those who want to

work" as well as cash assistance for those who can't work.

Throughout his speech Hawkins maintained that solutions to unemployment are "not that difficult."

But "we need to stop stifling economic growth...and cutting back," he said. He objected to the nation being asked to accept a "tolerable level of unemployment around 7 per cent to 8 per cent and criticized the present unemployment statistics that exclude 5 million more unemployed persons from the count because they are in a "special category."

"What we need," he said, "is a comprehensive and coordinated approach to our social problems. We need to use fiscal and monetary policy without fear of inflation backed up with extensive use of manpower and other structural programs that will target assistance to the proper individuals."

He challenged President Carter to use the federal budget to change the direction of programs and maintained that the nation can reduce unemployment

to less than 4 per cent and can achieve 4 million new jobs per year.

"Inflation fear is baseless," Hawkins stated. Maintaining that high employment has anti-inflation factors, he said history has demonstrated that the worst inflations occur during high unemployment.

THE HOUSE subcommittee on employment will seek reauthorization of CETA with "great dispatch," he reported, reminding the Carter administration that "they (the committee) would only wait just so long for a bill to be introduced." Hawkins cited the following committee points of view regarding CETA:

- There will be alterations in Titles IV, V and VII.
- The youth provisions will remain "essentially intact" in Titles III and VIII.
- Demonstration programs for older workers and homemakers are being considered.
- The House will consider a three-year extension.

See AIM, page 2



NAMCO CONFERENCE DRAWS 1,300 OFFICIALS—Seen at the recent conference of the National Association of County Manpower Officials in San Francisco are, from left: Suffolk County (N.Y.) Executive John Klein, NACo Employment Steering Committee chairman; David Goehring, director, Montgomery County (Md.) Manpower Department; and Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.), co-sponsor of the Humphrey-Hawkins Full Employment Bill.



# NACo Concerned About Emerging Urban Policies

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Administration's urban policy document, now in its second draft, is being viewed by NACo with growing concern. Titled "Cities and People in Distress," the draft policy proposes to target federal funds to "distressed cities" and their residents.

NACo's officers met recently in San Francisco with the officers of the National League of Cities and the National Association of Regional Councils and expressed objection to the focus of the proposed policy which could polarize cities and counties and the people who live within them. The leadership of each organization agreed to analyze the policy in detail and determine areas of agreement. That process is now underway.

LAST MARCH President Carter asked Housing and Urban Development (HUD) Secretary Patricia Roberts Harris to chair a Federal Interagency Urban and Regional Policy Group to examine federal policies and programs for their impact on urban areas and to offer appropriate recommendations for improvement. The task force was directed to seek the input of state and local officials.

Led by NACo Third Vice President Frank Francois, county officials met with Harris in September and presented her with NACo policies on urban and regional issues which were adopted at the annual meeting. Since that time NACo has provided comments on various policies and issues under review by seven task forces at work on the policy.

The latest draft of the urban regional policy brings together the recommendations of the seven task forces into a single document. It

proposes a number of new initiatives: an urban development bank, tax base sharing, greater funding to neighborhood organizations, and proposes to target a number of existing federal programs—countercyclical antirecession aid, economic development, community development, housing, transportation—to cities in distress. Curiously, however, the definition of a distressed city is found nowhere in the draft.

Such a policy, with its focus on "distressed cities," presumes that distress and distressed people are found only in "cities" and that only cities are responsible for dealing with them. It further implies that residents of areas outside "distressed cities" have few, if any, needs requiring federal attention or funding.

In a recent meeting with Stuart Eizenstat, chief domestic advisor to the President, NACo Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand echoed the statement made by the NACo officers in San Francisco that "NACo cannot and will not support a federal urban policy which arbitrarily targets federal resources—existing or new—on people, based on whether they live in a distressed city. Instead, NACo supports a federal urban policy focus on people without regard to their place of residency. Such a policy would direct federal funds to the local jurisdiction, city or county, responsible for administering the program."

Administration officials have indicated that the urban policy will undergo another draft and be substantially changed before being presented to the President for inclusion in the January state of the union address and a more detailed submission to the Congress in March.



PANEL DISCUSSES WELFARE REFORM—Discussing how the President's welfare reform bill would structure the delivery of service, from left, are: Frank Raines, White House; Quentin Emery, Polk County, Iowa, president, National Association of County Welfare Directors, and Martin Jensen, staff member, Senate Human Resources Committee.

## KEYSERLING TELLS NACMO

# 'Aim for Full Employment'

Continued from page 1

- Titles I and II will be combined to establish a permanent structural employment and training title.
- A separate countercyclical employment program with prevailing wages and supplementation by prime sponsors will be established.
- Authorization should be long term to get more permanence and forward funding into the act.

Quoting Sen. Hubert Humphrey (D-Minn.), Hawkins said, "It isn't what we have, but what we have left."

The representative maintained that "what we have left is the opportunity and challenge to show the world that human rights in America is not merely a phrase for diplomatic purposes, but that it is a dynamic concept that will make people stronger internally and that we have an opportunity to build a better society."

"Full employment is our only choice," he said. "We have an opportunity to eliminate discrimination of all kinds and rejections of individuals because there won't be any reason to reject an individual's skills and talents," Hawkins believes.

With full employment "we can then grow without fear of each other; without fear of diminishing returns and stagnant growth," he stated.

Dec. 12 sessions of the three-day conference focused on employment and training programs for youth, offenders, and amendments that might be considered in future CETA legislation.

Second day luncheon speaker Leon H. Keyserling, economist and a primary author of the Humphrey-Hawkins full employment bill, told the county officials, "dollars and jobs bills without goals and national purpose do more harm than good."

He said that "if you made two lists, one stating the moral needs in the nation and one for the economic needs, they would be the same."

The former chairman of the Council of Economic Advisors said, "full employment can be a reality." But he listed many "myths" that he believes must be disregarded to make the reality.

A BASIC collective economic myth, he stated, is that the nation's economic situation can be resolved through a short-term forecast, is of recent origin and is different than ever before. Citing the importance of an historic economic perspective, he predicted "another recession more serious than previous ones because at the peak of this recovery we have more unemployment than at the peak of recovery of the last five recessions."

Keyserling said it is a myth that the current situation is good because unemployment is somewhat lower. And he took issue with those who think "it is impossible to do something about unemployment."

"What kind of national situation are we in when we regard the availability of more people for work, regardless of whether they are women, teenagers or blacks, as a national liability?" he asked.

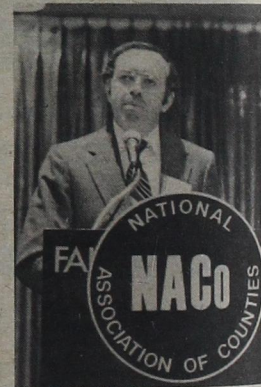
"The greatest potential our economy has and that can be translated into use is our unused man and womanpower," he stated.

"Perhaps the most serious myth is that high unemployment stops inflation," he said, echoing a point made earlier by Hawkins. And he said unemployment is not just an economic problem but a "moral problem in America. I think it is immoral for 60 million Americans to suffer from unemployment," he said.

The final myth Keyserling cited is that full employment will create bigger federal budget deficits. "When there is not full utilization of resources, you can't balance a budget," he maintained.

He concluded that Humphrey-Hawkins is a "roadmap" to reduce unemployment each year. "It has a human touch with economic soundness," he said.

Officers of the National Association of County Manpower Officials (NACMO) were elected Dec. 12. They are: Patrick Moore, director of the Mid-Willamette Valley Manpower Consortium in Salem, Ore., president; Thomas Leon Gaston, executive director of the Miami Valley Manpower Consortium in Dayton, Ohio, vice president; Arthur M. Lewis, director of the Wayne County, Mich., Office of Manpower, representative on the NACo board.



OPENING DAY SPEAKERS—At right, Jim O'Connell, staff, Senate subcommittee on employment and migratory labor and, below, Susan Grayson, staff, House subcommittee on employment opportunities, discuss reenactment of the Comprehensive Employment and Training Act (CETA) which expires Sept. 30, 1978. The bill extending CETA authorization must be reported out of full committee by May.



# Counties Can Obtain New Solar Grants

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Energy (DOE) has announced that solar demonstration grants for commercial projects will be available again this year. The closing date for solicitations is Jan. 31. Counties interested in grant assistance should write immediately for applications and information.

A major purpose of the solar demonstration grant programs is to test the effectiveness of different types of solar technologies across the nation. Accordingly, grants are awarded on the basis of technological innovations and geographical data, among other factors, and may require monitoring data for up to five years.

Federal grant programs help to defray costs of the solar system only; the applicant must pay 100 percent of all other building, real estate acquisition, or retrofit costs.

This program opportunity notice is the third cycle for commercial solar heating and cooling demonstration projects. Proposals may include solar heating and/or cooling for both retrofit and new construction.

The program notice will require that the proposed solar system comply with the Interim Performance Criteria (NBSIR 76-1187) prepared by the National Bureau of Standards, dated November 1976. A copy will be included with all copies of the program notice.

Approximately \$9 million has been allocated for projects selected under this program notice.

Other highlights of this third-cycle grant program include:

- An equal emphasis on heating and cooling;
- Mandatory cost sharing for solar system costs;
- Requirement that the solar system must not be under construction at the time of selection, which is expected to be in early March;
- Maximum funding of about \$600,000 on any one project; and
- Requirement that cost proposals be included with the initial submission.

Copies of the program opportunity notice and the interim performance criteria are available from the NACoRF Energy Project, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, (202) 785-9577, or from Jim Ajello, U.S. Department of Energy, Procurement Operations Office, 400 First Street, N.W., Washington, D.C. 20545.

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## COUNTIES, CITIES DISCUSS ENERGY

# Schlesinger Pledges Consultation

WASHINGTON, D.C.—In a meeting with county and city officials last week, Energy Secretary James Schlesinger said that, "We believe we can succeed on energy conservation only if we have across the board national cooperation, and we welcome the assistance of counties and cities in the national energy plan."

He committed the department to establishing a formal means for regular consultation between local government officials and the new Department of Energy (DOE). Consultation procedures will be worked out among local government officials and DOE's Office of Intergovernmental Relations headed by William Peacock.

**THE MEETING** between local officials and Schlesinger was arranged by Sen. Henry M. Jackson (D-Wash.) at the request of Seattle Mayor Wes Uhlman.

NACO was represented by President William O. Beach, Montgomery, Tenn.; Environment and Energy Steering Committee Chairman James Hayes, supervisor, Los Angeles County, Calif.; NACO Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand, and Associate Director Robert Weaver.

Attending the meeting for the National League of Cities were Mayor Robert La Fortune of Tulsa, Okla., member of the league's Energy Task Force, and Alan Beals, executive director. The U.S. Conference of Mayors was represented by mayor John Hutchinson of Charleston, W.Va., chairman of its Energy and Environment Committee; Mayor Ted Wilson of Salt Lake City, Utah; and John J. Gunther, executive director. The National Association of Regional Council's representatives included its president, Roger Swisher, mayor, Kernersville, N.C.; the chairman of its Environment Committee, Mary Harkrader, supervisor, Peoria County, Ill.; and Richard C. Hartman, executive director.

Local government officials met with Schlesinger and other DOE staff members the day congressional observers indicated that further action on the proposed national energy policy was stalled until January.

COUNTY AND CITY officials expressed concern for delay in final agreement by the energy conference committee which has been meeting since October. The pending bill provides minimal assistance for conducting public building energy audits, meeting the impact of increased coal production, plus a payment in lieu of a tax credit directed towards encouraging the development of energy facilities using fuels other than gas and oil.

Schlesinger said that: "The question of state and local relations is obviously a delicate one. Under state law, cities and counties are creatures of the state and we believe you cannot direct relations between the federal government and cities and counties without a state presence."

Supervisor Hayes stated, "Local governments will do the final implementation of any energy program. At the city and county level we make decisions about master plans, building codes, zoning, transportation systems and the other elements that are at the very heart of a national energy conservation program. We want to participate in the decision making at the national level because we want the final program to work," he said.

Schlesinger replied that "Conservation is a key element in our national plan and we must have city and county involvement as well as the involvement of other aspects of total energy program as envisioned by the President."

**IN A DISCUSSION** with Charleston's Mayor Hutchinson, Schlesinger affirmed his desire to establish a mechanism for direct and continuing communication with county and city government leadership, so long as it was geographically representative across the nation.

Hutchinson indicated later that the four organizations which participated in the meeting represented city and county officials from every part of the country, and that they were good channels for this purpose.

These organizations presented a joint paper identifying the role of local governments in meeting energy needs and recommending the establishment of an on-going and

quick, issue-oriented consultation process.

The paper also outlined a series of potential legislative initiatives for strengthening the capacity of county and city governments to manage energy programs, meet the impact of resource development, initiate alternative and innovative energy solutions, and participate in the development of state energy programs.

Schlesinger said, "We particularly want to have city and county government involved in the development of rules and regulations that will govern the details of implementing

the nation's energy program. We welcome your offer to advise and assist, and we accept that offer instantaneously. We need innovation money at the city and county level and you have my commitment that that will be the case."

On another point, Hayes urged the Administration to strengthen its efforts to communicate directly with the American people on the challenge of conserving energy.

"We admire the President's strong leadership in energy but we suspect that the President has not addressed himself directly to the concerns of Mr. and Mrs. America," Hayes said. "The average working family has

a great deal of difficulty translating such concepts as how many billions of barrels of oil are imported into the United States each year. It is important that the President articulate nationally the impact of the energy crisis on the typical American family. This message has not yet arrived at the grass roots level and it is hampering all that we are trying to do in the national energy effort."

Mayor Uhlman and others reminded DOE officials that local officials can do much to increase the understanding of the energy problem and solutions under consideration by Congress.

## Welfare Bill Takes Shape

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House welfare reform subcommittee continues to vote on basic concepts to be included in the President's welfare reform bill, H.R. 9030, which will be drafted by committee staff.

Members voted last week to index benefit levels to the cost of living, which was not in the President's

proposal, but is supported by NACO. The subcommittee also agreed to have the federal government pay a share of the costs for states which pay more than existing minimum benefits, and to the Administration's proposal for a two-tier benefit system. Welfare recipients will receive less during an eight-week job search period.

The subcommittee also voted to set the following benefit levels: \$4,200 for a family of four; \$1,100 for a single individual; \$2,200 for a childless couple; \$2,500 for aged, blind or disabled individual and \$3,500 for a couple.

The \$4,200 for a family of four with dependent children is more than such families now receive in 10 states, and more than the value of welfare and food stamps in all but seven states. States may continue to supplement benefits. The subcommittee also voted to allow states to determine the rate at which welfare benefits will be reduced as earned income rises. This was opposed by the Administration.

Earlier the subcommittee voted to accept a number of the key provisions supported by NACO and proposed in the President's bill. The subcommittee voted to provide a single, consolidated cash assistance program for all needy individuals and families, including single people and childless couples. This cash assistance would be based on uniform national eligibility standards. The single cash assistance program would replace the three major current welfare programs, Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC), Supplemental Security Income (SSI), and food stamps.

**ONE OF THE** major changes made by the subcommittee in the President's proposal was replacing the six month's retrospective accounting period in H.R. 9030 with a one-month accounting period as it now is generally done. It is estimated that this eligibility change would cost the federal government an extra \$1.7 billion, but it is believed that some of this could be recouped from taxes.

Members voted to make welfare benefits subject to federal, state and local taxes if the recipient is also receiving income from employment.

Other provisions approved include: retaining the current provision that SSI recipients be checked for eligibility once every three months; monthly reporting for all other recipients; and changing the assets test proposed by the Administration to the same one as is now used in SSI.

The members agreed that the federal government would pay for 100 per cent of administrative costs for Medicaid eligibility determination.

A detailed analysis of all decisions made by the subcommittee will appear in the next *County News*.

### Next Paper Jan. 2.

We remind *County News* readers that NACO does not publish a newspaper during the week of the annual conference or Christmas. The next issue will be dated Jan. 2.



**COMMITTEE CHAIRMAN**—Rep. James Corman (D-Calif.), chairman of the House welfare reform subcommittee, is seen during a recent markup session. Rep. Guy Vander Jagt (R-Mich.) is seen at left.

## HEW Improves Regional Links

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The largest federal domestic agency, the Department of Health, Education and Welfare, has been reorganized at the regional level to better serve the interests of state and local governments. HEW Secretary Joseph A. Califano announced recently that the reorganization of the department's 10 regional offices was aimed at strengthening the relationship between HEW and state and local government officials.

The reorganization is an effort to make state and county government elected officials key participants in the implementation of HEW programs.

**UNDER THE PLAN**, the title "regional director" will be discontinued and the position redefined and renamed "principal regional official" to reflect their function as the direct, personal representatives of the Secretary in the field.

Each principal regional official (PRO) will have six major duties:

- To be the central clearing point for providing quick service and response to Congressional district of-

fices seeking information and solutions to problems for constituents.

- To serve as the principal regional contact for the Office of the Secretary with state and local elected officials. The PRO will, therefore, be responsible for knowing what is happening in his or her region and will be in a position to offer advice and counsel to the Secretary on the issues and problems facing citizens and local officials.

- To assess the effectiveness of HEW programs at the client level. As part of a national HEW plan to assess which programs work and which do not, the PRO, under the direction of the Secretary, will work with the Inspector General to assess and measure the cost-effectiveness of the delivery of services in the field.

- To assist the Secretary and program heads in Washington in canvassing views of state and local officials on present and future policies, regulations and legislation.

- To provide centralized and cost-effective administrative services to regional program units.

- As the Secretary requests, to

assist in solving problems that cut across program areas that affect counties and other units of local government.

The reorganization is intended to provide clear and direct accountability between the program people in the field and their respective headquarters program offices in Washington, without the presence of the regional director as "middleman."

HEW's regional offices are located in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, Atlanta, Chicago, Dallas, Kansas City, Denver, San Francisco, and Seattle.

The reorganization is also intended to provide consistent implementation in every region of all laws and regulations administered by the Department.

NACO STAFF was able to meet with these PRO's in a two-day conference held earlier this month. Issues discussed at the meeting included: ways in which PRO's could be more responsible to the concerns and needs of state and local officials;

how PRO's could serve as advocates of state and local governments; how HEW could reduce "red tape" and cut down needless regulations; how PRO's, in particular, and HEW, in general, can assist counties and cities in meeting requirements of federally mandated programs (e.g., handicapped regulations, health systems agencies, education to the handicapped); how the PRO's can help county officials cross bureaucratic barriers, among others.

PRO's have indicated they will act as the HEW Secretary's representative in the region and will serve as brokers between the Secretary and chief elected officials. PRO's are not line managers of programs; they are coordinators, advocates and brokers for HEW in dealing with local governments.

The newly appointed PRO's are state and local government oriented: three are former state legislators, two worked at the county level, and the remainder have had state and/or local government experience.

See HEW, page 8



# Criticisms Aimed at Feds Research

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Each year the federal government spends about \$8 billion for research in nonmilitary subjects. Yet only a portion of the results reach county officials, and sometimes the research totally ignores the needs of counties.

To remedy such problems county officials and NACo are taking an active role on the Intergovernmental Science, Engineering and Technology Advisory Panel (ISETAP) created by Congress in 1976.

ISETAP is composed of 16 state, county, and city officials who are authorized to study the federal government's research and dissemination methods in order to make recommendations to the director of the White House Office of Science and Technology Policy.

AMONG THE members are Georgia Gov. George Busbee, Newark (N.J.) Mayor Kenneth Gibson, and NACo Third Vice President Frank Francois, councilman, Prince George's County, Md.

After the panel's first meeting in December 1976, five task forces were established to concentrate on the following subjects: energy, human resources, science technology transfer, transportation, commerce, and community development, environment and natural resources.

County representatives are active in both the task forces and the entire panel. Francois serves as cochairman of the task force on transportation, commerce, and community development as well as on a steering committee composed of all the task force chairmen.

Dade County, Fla. has assigned Michael Gruber to be the staff director for the task force on human resources.

NACo monitors the activity of each task force, and Executive Director Bernard F. Hillenbrand and Associate Director Bruce Talley

were briefed recently by L. Joe Miller, ISETAP's deputy executive secretary.

EXAMPLES OF how federal agencies fail to respond to counties were brought out at a recent meeting, arranged by Gruber, between the task force and several research directors from the Department of Health, Education and Welfare (HEW).

During a presentation by Richard Shute, acting director, Office of Policy and Research Evaluation, Office of Human Development Services, Cliff Graves from San Diego County, Calif. objected to the federal official's terminology.

"State and local government," Graves noted, "is not one word." Graves pointed out that "we can't all work together efficiently unless differences are recognized. Sometimes states are not interested in a program when counties are very interested. The federal government needs to be more aware of that."

Graves called for "a forum" between the three levels of government so that one level would not "stalemate" the other two.

Although several federal officials nodded in agreement, a similar failure to distinguish between states, counties, and cities appeared in another presentation later in the meeting.

Clifton Gauss, associate director of planning and research, Health Care Financing Administration (HCFA), said that state and local officials played an important role in setting his office's research agenda.

(HCFA was created earlier this year to be responsible for Medicare and Medicaid, two federal programs immensely important to both states and counties.)

WHEN JAMES BAX from Boise, Idaho, pressed Gauss on the exact

role of local officials in setting the previous year's agenda, Gauss admitted "we didn't have representation from local government last year....We do not have formal or continued consultation with local government....Maybe that's something we should start doing....Right now states have a very heavy hand."

Failure to distinguish between state and local government and a willingness to substitute state officials for county and city officials can eliminate county needs from federal research, but so can lack of sufficient time to consider federal proposals.

An official from the Social Security Administration expounded on the huge amount of data his agency collects primarily for its own use.

Task force members had to remind him that his agency had recently been made responsible for the Aid to Families with Dependent Children (AFDC) program, in which both counties and states are involved.

After several exchanges, the official, an economist, acknowledged that it would be good to get "input" from states and counties in developing upcoming research agenda.

"But you'd have to hurry," he ad-

ded, "because we are setting the agenda for fiscal '79 between December and February."

ANOTHER PROBLEM that the task force identified is HEW's inability to disseminate research findings.

Shute remarked that his office spent \$94 million for research in fiscal '78, but his own office staff often lacked copies of the reports on this research.

"We require those who obtain a grant from us to provide 35 copies of their report and frequently we don't have any money to make more copies," Shute explained.

When asked if HEW could require the recipient of the grant to distribute the report, Shute replied, "Dissemination just can't be built into a grant."

He explained that researchers' expertise usually does not include knowledge about how to disseminate results.

Shute appeared pessimistic about successful dissemination of results. He implied that his office had tried all methods and that none worked.

(NACo Public Affairs Director Beth Denniston reported that her

department rarely receives press releases about research findings from HEW. The Advisory Commission on Intergovernmental Relations (ACIR) and, to a lesser extent, the Department of Transportation and the Law Enforcement Assistance Administration (LEAA) are the federal agencies, she said, that consistently seek to reach *County News*'s 40,000 readers with research results.)

GRUBER WILL prepare a report on this meeting which will be presented to the entire panel later this month.

Similar reports are also due from the other task forces, according to Louis Blair, executive secretary for the entire panel.

"The panel plans to develop an annual report next spring," Blair says, adding that a status report on the level of intergovernmental cooperation in setting federal research agendas may also be done.

Blair cautions, however, that the role of the task force is just beginning.

"I think the role of the panel needs to be one of on-going interaction with the federal agencies," he says.

—Phil Jones  
Research Associate, NACoRF



**TWENTY-FIVE CENTS A RIDE**—A new senior citizen transportation system in Fairfax County, Va. is tested by Rose Sokol, a member of the county's Commission on Aging. ASSIST, Inc., implemented by the Commission on Aging, offers shared door-to-door transportation throughout the county on a rotating zone basis at a cost of 25 cents a ride. Two drivers have been employed to operate ASSIST's two vans. The service is available Monday to Friday from 9 a.m. to 5 p.m.

## What does the future hold for county government?

An outstanding group of elected officials, academicians, and businessmen have offered their predictions and ideas on intergovernmental relations, finances, functions, structure, and the future. And these have been collected in *Decade for Decisions: 1976-1986*. This report on the Bicentennial Symposium on the Future of County Government—sponsored by the National Association of Counties and the National Association of County Administrators—includes the 15 papers which set the background for symposium discussions and offers more than 400 suggestions on:

- The future direction of county government
- Objectives which county officials should be pursuing
- Specific programs to accomplish these goals

200 pages

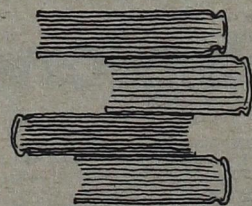
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Washington, D.C. 20006



*Decade for Decisions: 1976-1986*: 200 pages. \$7 for NACo and NACA members; \$9 for nonmembers.

Should counties be abolished and new governmental units created based on economic factors? Should federal government designate certain "national purpose" counties that could require intervention in local matters? Should there be a regionalization of the property tax in metropolitan areas?

These are only some of the free-wheeling ideas found in *Decade for Decisions: 1976-1986*, a report on the future of county government as seen through the eyes of a group of outstanding county officials, academicians, and businessmen. Exchanging views at a Bicentennial Symposium on the Future of County Government, sponsored by the National Association of Counties and the

## The Latest Word

...A Look at  
NACo/NACoRF Publications

National Association of County Administrators, participants came up with specific recommendations in the fields of county finances and county services, the development of county organization, and adaptation of county government to the growing importance of intergovernmental relationships.

More than 400 suggestions are included in this 200-page volume, dealing with the future direction of county government and the objectives and specific programs which county officials should be pursuing.

Background papers were provided as a starting point for discussion, and 15 of these are reprinted in *Decade for Decisions*. Robert Scheersmidt of the Xerox Corporation takes "A Business View of the Future of County Services." County Administrator Arthur Will of Contra Costa County, Calif. looks at "Historical Development." Ralph Widner

of the Academy for Contemporary Problems sees "The Character of Counties in the Future: Conservative Rather Than Radical."

County officials, looking for better ways to cope with the rapid changes taking place in the arena of local government, will find both perspective and detail in the views of those who deal with the same problems: How can the cost-effectiveness of a county service be measured? Do changes in real estate assessment methods make a difference in revenues—or merely in the attitude of the taxpayer? Should mandatory retirement be reevaluated? Which officials should be appointed and which elected?

*Decade for Decisions: 1976-1986* is available from the Publications Desk, National Association of Counties, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006, at \$7 for NACo members, \$9 for nonmembers.



# Justice Has Plans to Scrap LEAA

Continued from page 1

ate attention of county governments. Generally, they can be broken into seven basic areas:

- Integration of discretionary programs into a systematic research and development process. This seems to be an attempt to lend consistency and measures of effectiveness to the federal discretionary grant effort and will consist of eliminating marginal or unsatisfactory programs not consistent with "building knowledge about crime and the criminal justice system, and the development, testing, demonstration and evaluation of programs utilizing the knowledge developed."

- Reduction in appropriations requests for federal funding of planning programs (Part B) currently supported by LEAA. The fiscal '79 request, for example, has reportedly cut Part B planning funds by \$25 million for next year. The Attorney General considers the criminal justice planning organizations at the state level to be "costly and burdensome."

- Elimination of "red tape" imposed by states on local governments attempting to secure federal criminal justice funds. This would be accomplished by new regulations.

- Increased federal emphasis on the training of local law enforcement officials in conjunction with a stepped-up federal research and development effort.

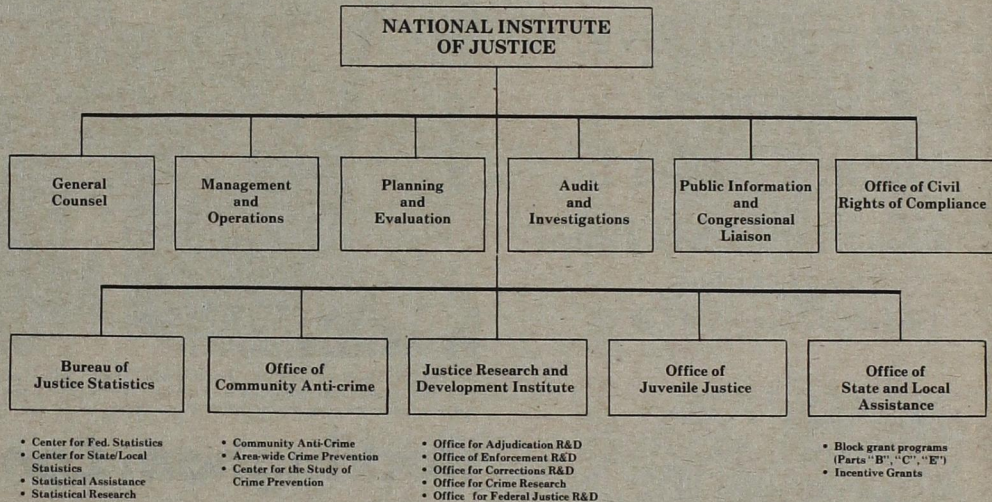
- Experimentation with the use of federal dollars to provide incentives to local governments to implement programs found to be worthwhile and effective. The proposal would, in effect, test whether good programs could be implemented nationwide with sufficient federal funds to make implementation fiscally possible at the local level. The results of this experiment, if successful, could then form the basis for statutory changes in the law.

- The internal streamlining of management processes within LEAA to eliminate red tape, delays and increase productivity.

- Streamlining the state planning requirements through such devices as shifting the state comprehensive plan to a three-year cycle.

## REORGANIZATION PROPOSAL

Under the President's reorganization authority, agencies can be abolished, consolidated, reorganized and streamlined so long as the statutorily mandated functions of those agencies are preserved. Consequently, no functions mandated by Congress have been eliminated under the Justice Department recommendation.



tion, although substantial organizational change would occur.

Under the proposal, LEAA would be abolished and would be replaced by the National Institute of Justice. The new institute would have five program offices: a Bureau of Justice Statistics which would include centers for federal, state and local statistics as well as statistical assistance and research responsibilities; an Office of Community Anti-Crime to administer the anti-crime program which would include a center for the study of crime prevention; a Justice Research and Development Institute in the areas of adjudication, enforcement, corrections, federal justice and crime research; an Office of Juvenile Justice which would remain much as it presently exists; a new Office of State and Local Assistance that would administer Part B, C, and E of the block grant program as well as incentive grants.

The Law Enforcement Education Program and the Public Safety Officers Benefit Program would be transferred from the institute to the Justice Department while the National Institute of Corrections, currently under the Bureau of Prisons, would be abolished and its programs incorporated into the institute. The institute would also pick up a number of statistical, research, and development programs currently administered by the Department of Justice.

## LEGISLATIVE PROPOSALS

The legislation proposed by the Justice Department would come in the form of amendments to the Omnibus Crime Control and Safe Streets Act of 1968, as amended. The proposals, if adopted in their present form, would:

- Eliminate the requirement for the federal government to earmark funds for the states for the sole purpose of writing and implementing criminal justice comprehensive plans.

- Eliminate the annual planning requirement by converting state comprehensive plans to three-year plans.

- Limit the amounts that state and local governments could spend on planning and administration to 7.5 per cent of the money allotted for each state.

- Require that every dollar of federal funds spent on administration or planning be matched by a dollar of state or local funds.

- Eliminate the 10 per cent match requirement for state and local programs except construction where a 50 per cent match would still be required.

- Prohibit funds from being spent on activities of advisory boards of regional planning units.

- Eliminate much of the red tape that currently slows down and makes costly the application process for criminal justice grants.

- Allow state and local governments to take up to five years to spend grant money.

- Provide for units of government or combinations thereof with populations of 250,000 or more to receive no less than 90 per cent of their proportionate share of the total law law enforcement expenditures.

- Allow state and local government or combinations in excess of 250,000 to submit a single application for all projects proposed for the year and require that the state provide the funding, unless it is found that implementation would be inconsistent with the state plan.

The timing for the implementation of the Bell proposal is not altogether certain at this point. Despite some reported criticism within the White House, the President has apparently given the Justice Department the "go ahead" to begin consulting with local and state government groups about the proposal, especially the legislative recommendations.

The administrative parts of the plan could be implemented almost immediately.

The reorganization plan could be presented to Congress early in the year as well, although conflict with other reorganization programs may

well slow consideration of the LEAA measure.

Many observers believe Congress will be in no hurry to consider an LEAA reorganization because authorization for the program does not expire until 1979, and Congress may want to consider both the reorganization measure and the amendments to the Safe Streets Act concurrently.

The proposed legislation, however, must be presented by the Justice Department to the Office of Management and Budget (OMB) by Feb. 28 and to Congress no later than May 15.

An unassessed element in the timing of congressional action of the Attorney General's proposal is the reaction of Congress itself. Indications are that the Justice Department's recommendation has only had peripheral review by key congressional leaders in the House and Senate, each of which can be expected to have major ideas of its own with respect to LEAA's future. Sen. Edward Kennedy's staff, for example, has been working on a reorganization measure for some time and Rep. John Conyers (D-Mich.), chairman of the House Judiciary subcommittee on crime, has become increasingly vocal on the subject of LEAA and its effectiveness.

The Attorney General's recommendations strike a compromise between proponents of retaining the block grant system in its present form and those who have recommended a revenue sharing or direct assistance program in the area of criminal justice. In most other respects, however, his proposal looks very much like the recommendations presented to Bell some months ago by a joint LEAA/Justice Department study group charged with reviewing LEAA and its operations. That report has come under critical comment from both local governmental groups and Congress because it was accomplished "in house" and was not available for public scrutiny prior to its publication. Some 400 comments were received by the Justice Department after the report was made public and Conyers's subcommittee held extensive hearings on its findings.

The NACo Criminal Justice and Public Safety Steering Committee will review the proposal in detail at a Jan. 9 meeting in preparation for issuing specific policy recommendations to the NACo board at its February meeting in Palm Springs, Calif. County officials wanting more information on the proposal should contact Bill Bertera at the NACo office (202/785-9577).

## Letters to NACo

Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

The front page headline in your Nov. 7, 1977 issue, "Minority Quotas Outlawed," was racist and biased, perhaps indicating wishful thinking on your organization's part. The headline was simply wrong and thereby seriously misleading. First of all, the decision doesn't affect public works grants in progress. Second, the decision will be appealed so the final court order is at least one year away. Third, in prospectively affecting only future Public Works Act funding not yet the subject of appropriations, the decision may not have any effect on future grant requirements, especially if the language in the new appropriation bills changes the language in the authorizing language even slightly. Fourth, you didn't report that the 10 per cent minority participation requirement in the Public Works Act in question has recently been found constitutional by a federal district court in Pennsylvania in a similar suit as the one brought in California. That there is equivalently weighted legal authority on the other side certainly says your headline was wrong.

You should print a retraction and clarification on the front page of your next issue. This law is and will do a lot of good toward economic self-sufficiency for minorities, if only the federal bureaucracy would enforce it.

I know of at least one county government which is not complying.

—Paul A. Henningsen  
Supervisor, 10th District  
Milwaukee, Wis.

the district court ruling applied specifically to future projects and in no way affected the present public works program. It was further reported that the Department of Justice and the Economic Development Administration planned to appeal the decision, and, in the conclusion, that other suits, including one in Allegheny County, Pa., had been filed but with different results. *County News* will be sure to report on the public works programs as issues continue to develop.

Dear Mr. Hillenbrand:

I'm directing this letter to you and hope that you will pass it on to all those involved in preparation for and the conduct of the NACo-sponsored tour to the U.S.S.R. in October. I was fortunate to have the opportunity to participate in this tour and would like to express my appreciation to all who were involved.

For me, it was a very memorable experience and I know there was a tremendous amount of preparation involved. So much attention had to have been given to make this trip so rewarding for all of us. I think NACo, ATA, and all the guides (U.S.A. and U.S.S.R.) are to be commended for their efforts in this tour. I learned a great deal, met so many wonderful people and I really appreciate the time, work and efforts of all who made this tour so exciting and rewarding.

I, also, would like to say that our extra time in Ireland was a highlight of the trip that I enjoyed very much and that Pan American should also be acknowledged for their response to our group and the particular situation.

I hope that sometime in the near future NACo will sponsor another tour and that I will also have the opportunity to participate.

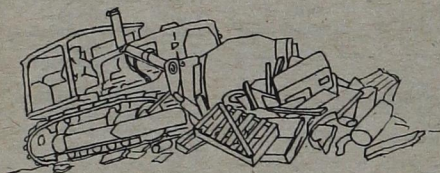
—Georgia Guest, Assistant Director  
Maricopa County Department of Elections

EDITOR'S NOTE: We regret that the headline which read, "Minority Quota Outlawed...For Future Public Works" allowed the possibility of misinterpretation. It was reported in the first two paragraphs of the article that



EPA/NACoRF  
will sponsor a  
**2 Day Solid Waste  
Resource Recovery  
Seminar**

**January 10-11**  
**The Cosmopolitan Hotel**  
1780 Broadway,  
Denver, Colorado 80202



The seminar is designed primarily for municipal and county officials and private and professional individuals who are interested in gaining a better understanding of current municipal solid waste resource recovery and conservation practices.

The seminar will consist of:

- formal presentations,
- case studies,
- audience participation sessions.

The seminar will offer:

- a comprehensive overview of resource recovery,
- anticipated problems,
- various approaches for community implementation.

A \$75 registration fee includes:

- all seminar materials,
- coffee during breaks,
- two luncheons.

Make checks payable to **EPA Resource Recovery Seminar**.

A block of rooms has been reserved at the Cosmopolitan Hotel. Singles \$30, twin/doubles \$40. Reservations must be made by December 24. Please indicate your room requirements on the attached pre-registration form. Your hotel reservations will be processed only after your conference registration fee has been received.

For further information, contact Judy Watt at (703) 471-6180. Mail address is EPA Resource Recovery Seminar, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041.

Enclosed is \$\_\_\_\_\_ (\$75 per person) for the following participants:

(Detach and return coupon below with your registration fee by December 24th.)

EPA Seminar, P.O. Box 17413, Dulles Airport, Washington, D.C. 20041

Resource Recovery Technology-An Implementation Seminar

Name \_\_\_\_\_

Title \_\_\_\_\_

Organization \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

(City) \_\_\_\_\_

(State) \_\_\_\_\_

(Zip) \_\_\_\_\_

(Phone) \_\_\_\_\_

Please reserve the following for me:

- ☐ Single \$26  
☐ Twin-Double \$32

(Sharing room with \_\_\_\_\_)

Date of Arrival \_\_\_\_\_

Date of Departure \_\_\_\_\_



**'ENTERPRISING ATTITUDE'**—Rockingham County, N.H. Commissioners John Driscoll (center) and Thomas Prentiss (left) sign the contract with John Kehoe for a comprehensive study on the county's waste disposal needs, as Kehoe commends the county for its "enterprising attitude."

## Rockingham Comes to Grips with Solid Waste Problems

BRENTWOOD, N.H.—"Rockingham County may soon prove to the rest of the state and nation that small, rural communities can, with a bit of initiative and organizational ability, come quickly to grips with the problem of 'What do we do with our garbage?'" says John Kehoe.

Kehoe is vice president of energy systems for Wheelabrator-Frye, a leader in the refuse-to-energy plant field.

Rockingham County is a small county in fast-growing southern New Hampshire, which has suddenly recognized it is facing a solid waste dilemma. In less than a year 22 towns will be up to their ears in trash. Thirteen already have that problem, since they operate illegal open burning dumps. Four more will follow in 18 months, and the two best landfills in the county may have less than five years left with the advent

of more stringent federal and state regulations. Siting of new landfills is extremely difficult and expensive because of high ground water.

On Nov. 1, the county commission signed a contract with Wheelabrator to produce, within 150 days, a comprehensive engineering study on the feasibility of a network of transfer stations and a refuse-to-energy plant.

Unlike most studies, which have taken years to get off the ground, the county started only six months earlier after receiving an urgent cry for help from two regional planning commissions and several communities.

**THE COMMISSIONERS** discussed the plea at a meeting last May. Chairman Thomas Prentiss emphasized, "Open dump burning is now taboo...Existing sanitary land-

fills are running out of space...Poisonous liquids are bubbling out of our landfills polluting our waters...Federal regulations are getting stiffer...The technology and private capital are there to build a facility to separate, recycle and incinerate the county's waste while generating steam and electricity."

Warren Clarke, a professional planner and former college administrator, was hired four weeks later with federal CETA funds to coordinate solid waste research and the quest was on.

He formed a 25-member advisory committee of planners, state officials, community leaders and firms who were experts in waste and its disposal, along with a working subcommittee.

The subcommittee researched reams of materials and discovered both long- and short-term solutions were needed, but they lacked the technical expertise to decide what was best, and the county lacked the financial base for the necessary \$100,000 plus engineering study.

**CLARK KNOCKED** desperately on federal, state and private corporation doors searching for funding so a request for proposals could be solicited from industry's giants in the refuse-to-energy field, but found none.

A committee member, representing Wheelabrator, resigned and approached the county with Wheelabrator's statement of qualifications and an offer to do the study. The cost? Just \$5,000, to be credited to the county's account when and if the proposed system is implemented.

The study will research the waste being generated and conditions at the 37 municipal sites and those of interested neighboring communities. It will evaluate the markets for metals and steam and/or electricity produced and the impact of source separation of recyclables, such as paper, cans and glass, and the disposal of sludge from municipal treatment plants on the facility's operation.

The recommendations and study, when complete, will become county property and must be accepted by the 37 municipalities and interested neighboring communities within 120 days.

In the interim, Commissioner John Driscoll notes, the county is seeking to be designated as one of the state's solid waste regions under the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

## EPA Seeks County Input



WASHINGTON, D.C.—At the recent meeting of the Noise Task Force, Charles L. Elkins, deputy assistant administrator of EPA's Office of Noise Abatement and Control (ONAC), stated that ONAC was trying to respond to local concerns rather than to market new ideas and programs from Washington.

"We are here to listen," Elkins said. "We want to get the thinking of local officials in order to help us make our programs more effective."

After hearing this, Dan Murphy, Oakland County (Mich.) executive replied that he could "hardly believe that representatives of the federal government were actually asking the opinions of local officials," and that he appreciated it. The other Task Force members agreed.

While ONAC may not be completely unique, it certainly defies the conventional wisdom and clichés about the federal government not seeking the views of local officials. Because of its comparatively small staff, and

the fact that it has no money available for grants—other than through its own specific state and local programs, ONAC is attempting to maximize its small resources to do the best possible job in controlling and abating noise in communities throughout the country.

In an effort to assist ONAC in serving counties, the Noise Control Project is seeking ideas from counties across the country which have noise control programs, or which have hit upon techniques that are successful in controlling noise pollution.

ONAC is particularly interested in learning of successful techniques that communities have employed to control excessive noise from motorcycles. If you have an effective ordinance, or methods for dealing with excess noise in your county, please send information on your efforts to Don Spangler, Noise Control Project, NACo, (202) 785-9577.

—Don Spangler  
Noise Control Project



# Welfare Funds in Social Security

Continued from page 1

after the Administration agreed to support that amount for fiscal '78.

THE HOUSE did not provide any fiscal relief in its version of the Social Security bill and several House members objected to providing fiscal relief while overall welfare reform was being debated.

The House has passed H.R. 7200 (Public Assistance and Social Security Amendments) which the Senate Finance Committee had changed substantially. House conferees agreed to provide \$187 million of the Senate-passed fiscal relief and AFDC measures in exchange for Senate consideration of H.R. 7200 in the spring. It is also hoped that another \$187 million of fiscal relief will be provided in the spring when all of H.R. 7200 is considered.

The \$187 million of fiscal relief must be passed through 100 per cent to counties and other local governments which participate in the cost of AFDC programs. The amount allocated to each state out of the \$187 million total will be allocated among the states in proportion to each state's share of AFDC expenditures for December 1976. The other half will be allocated among the states in the same relative proportion as the most recent general revenue sharing allocations.

The following is a breakdown of allocations by state.

(Millions of Dollars)	
Alabama.....	2.18
Alaska.....	.37
Arizona.....	1.3
Arkansas.....	1.36
California.....	25.24
Colorado.....	1.77
Connecticut.....	2.46
Delaware.....	.52
District of Columbia.....	1.2
Florida.....	3.95
Georgia.....	2.93
Hawaii.....	1.13
Idaho.....	.51
Illinois.....	11.61
Indiana.....	3.08
Iowa.....	1.94
Kansas.....	1.49
Kentucky.....	2.84
Louisiana.....	2.49
Maine.....	.98
Maryland.....	3.26
Massachusetts.....	7.17
Michigan.....	10.52
Minnesota.....	3.22
Mississippi.....	1.63
Missouri.....	3.13
Montana.....	.44
Nebraska.....	.82
Nevada.....	.31
New Hampshire.....	.48
New Jersey.....	6.95
New Mexico.....	.92
New York.....	26.46
North Carolina.....	3.5
North Dakota.....	.32
Ohio.....	7.8
Oklahoma.....	1.72
Oregon.....	2.21
Pennsylvania.....	11.24
Rhode Island.....	.9
South Carolina.....	1.66
South Dakota.....	.45
Tennessee.....	1.47
Texas.....	5.81
Utah.....	.86
Vermont.....	.48
Virginia.....	2.17
Washington.....	2.72
West Virginia.....	1.23
Wisconsin.....	4.28
Wyoming.....	.21
Guam.....	.04
Puerto Rico.....	.44
Virgin Islands.....	.03

THE MAIN PORTIONS of the Social Security financing bill deal with the operations and funding of the Social Security system. The bill provides for increased payroll taxes,

with equal contributions from employers and employees, as is now the case.

However, the wage-base ceiling for contributions will be raised. These increased employer contributions will have a significant cost impact for those counties participating in the program. (NACo was successful in keeping county employees' participation in Social Security voluntary as is now the case.)

An amendment sponsored by Sen. John C. Danforth (R-Mo.) and passed by the Senate, would have delayed the increase in employer social security contributions for states, counties and non-profit organizations, and provided a 10 per cent reduction in their tax liabilities.

Other welfare amendments approved in the bill are:

- **Workfare Demonstration Projects:** The bill broadens the authority of states to conduct three two-year workfare projects to make employment more attractive to welfare recipients. States and county welfare agencies would have control over the program. Jobs must pay the prevailing wage.

- **Access to AFDC Records:** States are provided with fiscal incentives to reduce error rates.

Deleted from the amendments was a proposal by Sen. Carl Curtis (R-Neb.) to change the way an earned income disregard is computed.



**PARTICIPANTS**—Participating in the TCSA and Tennessee County Highway Officials meeting on resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation of federal aid highways were, from left: Roy Nixon, mayor, Shelby County, Tenn.; J.C. Thomas, 1st vice president and NACo board member; J.C. Thomas, highway superintendent, Jefferson County, Tenn.; and president of the Tennessee County Highway Officials Association; Rep. Ed Jones (D-Tenn.).

**Civil Engineer, Kent County, Mich.** Salary \$14,000 to \$19,000 depending on qualifications. Responsibilities include field construction of municipal water and sewage facilities and waste disposal systems. Requires previous administrative and maintenance experience in above facilities and systems; engineering degree necessary. Resume by Dec. 25 to: Kent County Personnel, 300 Monroe Ave., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503.

**Correctional Superintendent, City of St. Louis, Mo.** Salary \$16,692 to \$19,903 depending on qualifications and availability. Responsible administrative work in planning, organizing, managing and supervising St. Louis City Jail as its chief administrator. Requires bachelor's degree in penology, criminology, criminal justice or related field and at least three years of full-time paid experience in overall supervision of a medium or large-sized jail, correctional institution or penitentiary as its chief or assistant chief administrative officer. For application, write: Department of Personnel, City of St. Louis, 238 Municipal Court Building, 1320 Market St., St. Louis, Mo. 63103.

**Civil Engineer III, Pima County, Ariz.** Salary \$16,416 to \$20,916, depending on experience. Registration as a professional engineer in the state or the ability to obtain same within the probationary period is required. Resume to Pima County Personnel Department, Health and Welfare Building, 4th Floor, 151 West Congress St., Tucson, Ariz. 85701.

## Matter and Measure



Dear NACERs:

On Dec. 6, I was pleased to moderate the fourth workshop in our effort to improve communications among levels of government. The Tennessee County Highway Officials Association, in cooperation with the Tennessee County Services Association, held its first statewide meeting and sponsored, with NACoRF, a workshop on resurfacing, restoration and rehabilitation (3R) projects on the federal-aid secondary (FAS) system. Approximately 100 persons attended the workshop in Shelby County (Memphis), Tenn.

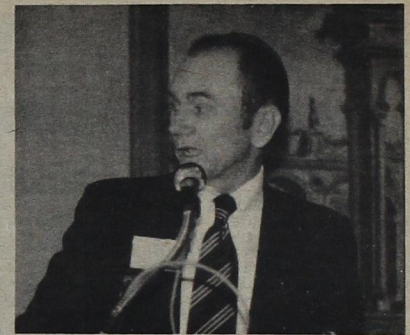
Roy Nixon, Shelby County mayor and NACo board member, welcomed the group. Rep. Edward Jones (D-Tenn.) commented on the problems caused when the Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) sets high standards for low volume roads. The representative said he has expressed these concerns to FHWA and has been working with the agency to seek solutions.

The workshop began with panel presentations on 3R-FAS projects from the federal, state and county points of view.

### FEDERAL POINT OF VIEW

Russ Cowan, chief of FHWA's Highway Design Division and Secretary to AASHTO's operating subcommittee on design, discussed the background and current status of FHWA regulations which implement the 3R program. With passage of the Federal-Aid Highway Act of 1976, the federal government assumed a new role with establishment of the 3R program.

FHWA's interim regulations for 3R projects encourage flexibility for project approval by permitting exceptions to existing design standards. Cowan indicated that FHWA is presently analyzing responses to its advance notice of proposed rulemaking on design standards for 3R projects. The notice gave three alternatives for comments:



**TENNESSEE MEETING**—Ralph Harris, executive director of the Tennessee County Services Association (TCSA) welcomes participants in the statewide meeting on 3R projects, sponsored by TCSA and the Tennessee County Highway Officials Association (photos by Marilyn Walker).

- Employ present FHWA standards with exceptions on individual projects;
- Adopt the "Geometric Design Guide for Resurfacing, Restoration and Rehabilitation of Highways and Streets, 1977"—the "Purple Book" published by AASHTO;
- Allow each state, with FHWA, to develop its own criteria. FHWA has received numerous comments on these alternatives.

I would like to point out that NACo and NACE have "gone on record" strongly supporting Alternative 2, use of AASHTO's "Purple Book."

### STATE AND COUNTY POINTS OF VIEW

Carl Wood, rural road engineer, Tennessee Department of Transportation, and J.C. Thomas, Jefferson County highway superintendent and president of the Tennessee County Highway Officials Association, stressed the importance to counties of adopting the "Purple Book." Thomas discussed the problem of planning for road improvements when existing federal standards and individual project exceptions are used to determine the way federal funds will be used. He explained the frustration of local people who are advised their road is scheduled for upgrading in a five-year program, only to learn the project is delayed or denied because an exception to federal design standards has not been granted.

### DISCUSSION

After the panel presentations, there was general discussion of use of the "Purple Book." At the conclusion of the workshop, the Tennessee County Officials Association unanimously passed a resolution urging FHWA to adopt the "Purple Book" as the standard for 3R projects, other than Interstate.

The need for face-to-face communication among county, state and federal officials is crucial. I believe the Tennessee workshop was most useful for discussing an issue as important as the 3R program and for providing the opportunity to discuss our support for the "Purple Book" directly with FHWA representatives.

On behalf of NACE and NACoRF, I want to thank the Tennessee County Highway Officials Association and the Tennessee County Services Association, especially Ralph Harris, for sponsoring this important workshop.

—Blake Livingston  
St. Clair County, Alabama Engineer  
NACE Southeast Region Vice President

**Purchasing Agent, San Diego County, Calif.** Salary \$24,864 to \$30,204. Responsibilities include buying, storing and issuing all materials, equipment, spare parts and general supplies used by county government and certain other entities. Annual purchases total \$30 million; line items in stock total 3,000; staff of 40. Main qualification requirement is successful, top level purchasing management experience in a major, multi-functional organization. Obtain application and additional information until Jan. 3 from Personnel Department, 1375 Pacific Highway, San Diego, Calif. 92101, (714) 236-2191.

**Director, Human Services, Dakota County, Minn.** Salary \$22,000 to \$29,000. Responsibilities include preparing and recommending policy to the Human Service Board; developing, recommending and implementing human service programs and administrative procedures; maintaining fiscal management and control of all Human Service Board funds (\$20 million in 1978); as well as liaison to the community and various local, state and federal government agencies for human services. Requires master's degree in public administration, human service field or equivalent with administrative training and/or experience related to program planning, budgeting and evaluation and four years experience in an administrative capacity. To apply, contact Dakota County Personnel Office, Government Center, Hastings, Minn. 55033, (612) 437-3191, ext. 277.

**County Manager, Schenectady County, N.Y.** Salary \$33,000. Supervises 1,200 employees and budget of \$55 million. Responsible to 15 member board of representatives. Serves at the pleasure of the board and is chief administrative officer. Charter requires appointment solely on basis of executive and administrative qualifications. Resume to: Clerk of the Board, County Office Building, 620 State St., Schenectady, N.Y. 12307.

## Job Opportunities

**County Manager, Collier County, Fla.** Salary in mid-30s; negotiable. Growing southwest Florida county with 75,000 population. Position directly responsible to county commission. Degree in public administration preferred and minimum five years in top level municipal/county administration required. Resume to: Clerk of the Board, Collier County Courthouse Complex, Naples, Fla. 33942, 813/774-8936.

**County Administrator, Lexington County, S.C.** Salary open. Responsible to 11-member county council. Requires BA or BS in business or public management with five years experience in management-level position; MPA or MBA with three years experience in local governmental management position preferred. Applicants should have strong background in: public safety, public utilities, growth management and progressive planning programs; public finance; central personnel systems; public works (urban drainage and transportation balanced with rural needs); and county-municipal relations. Resume by Jan. 14 to: Russell B. Shealy, Chairman of GSS Committee, Post Office Box 226, Cayce, S.C. 29033.

**Assistant Director, Kent County, Mich.** Salary open. Responsibilities include considerable management or administrative level responsibilities in directing solid waste and sewage disposal systems and field construction of municipal water. Requires degree in civil engineering; applicant must be a registered professional engineer in Michigan or able to be registered. Resume by Dec. 25, 1977 to: Kent County Personnel, 300 Monroe Ave., N.W., Grand Rapids, Mich. 49503.

**County Administrator, Isle of Wight County, Va.** Salary negotiable. Requires competent knowledge of principles of public administration. Resume with salary requirements to: Board of Supervisors, Isle of Wight Courthouse, Isle of Wight, Va. 23342.

**Administrative Aide to Board of County Supervisors, Woodbury County, Iowa.** Salary negotiable. Working with \$16 million budget; position to provide primary assistance in administrative matters including budgeting, monitoring of state and federal grants, personnel and labor negotiations, and public relations. Requires knowledge of county government and budgeting procedures; bachelor's degree in public or business administration, or four years experience in supervisory, administrative or consulting position. Preference given to those having law degree and licensed to practice law in Iowa. Resume and application by Jan. 3 to: Personnel Director, Woodbury County Courthouse, Room 104, Seventh and Douglas Sts., Sioux City, Iowa 51101.

**Director of General Services, San Diego County, Calif.** Salary \$30,240 to \$38,768. Duties include: planning, organizing and coordinating a work force of 600 engaged in diverse functions including architecture, facilities development and maintenance, communications, fleet operations and building services. Requires comprehensive management skills and some technical background. Applications may be obtained until Jan. 13 from Personnel Department, 1375 Pacific Highway, San Diego, Calif. 92101, (714) 236-2191.



# Washington Briefs

• **Labor-HEW Appropriations.** On Dec. 7, Congress agreed to resolve the long-standing deadlock over abortion issues in the fiscal '79 HEW-DOL money bill. It passed H.J. Res. 662, a joint resolution that provides \$61.1 billion for basic health, manpower, aging, social services, vocational education and other programs of concern to counties. The resolution provides funding until Sept. 30, 1978. Congress agreed to fund abortions in cases where the life of the mother was endangered, in cases of rape or incest that have been promptly reported to the authorities, and in cases where severe health damage to the mother would result if pregnancy were carried to term.

• **LEAA.** Attorney General proposes abolishing LEAA. See page 1.

• **National Energy Policy Act.** House and Senate conferees remain deadlocked over natural gas and tax policy differences in the energy bill. Private consultation among members expected after congressional recess. Final conference negotiations expected in January and February. County and city officials met this week with Energy Secretary Schlesinger. See page 3.

• **Clean Water Act of 1977.** As *County News* went to press, floor ac-

tion on a conference report authorizing \$24.5 billion in sewer construction money and numerous changes in the act of 1972 was scheduled for floor consideration by both Houses.

• **Welfare Reform.** House subcommittee approves several key Administration proposals in H.R. 9030; modifies others. See page 3.

• **Social Security.** Conferees approved \$187 million in fiscal relief for welfare costs with 100 per cent pass through to counties. Danforth amendment to save states and counties increased Social Security taxes was dropped. See page 1.

## NACo Box Score . . . Priority Issues

**Welfare Reform.** . . . House special subcommittee developing bill.  
**Employment.** . . . President endorsed compromise full employment bill.  
**Public Works.** . . . Amended regs provide more county funds.  
**Antirecession.** . . . \$1.4 billion approved for fiscal '78.  
**Health.** . . . Cost containment bill to be reintroduced in January.  
**Payments-in-Lieu.** . . . First checks mailed.  
**Community Development.** . . . President signed bill Oct. 12.  
**Rural Development.** . . . President signed fiscal '78 appropriations.  
**Transportation.** . . . DOT has outlined future initiatives.  
**Water Pollution.** . . . House-Senate conferees resolved differences.  
**Air Pollution.** . . . Clean air amendments passed.  
**LEAA.** . . . Attorney General proposes abolishing LEAA.  
**Land and Water Conservation Fund.** . . . President signed '78 appropriations.

## 1978 NACo Western Region Conference

Sponsored by NACo Western Interstate Region

**Riverside County  
Palm Springs, California  
Riviera Hotel  
February 8-10, 1978**

Featuring workshops and speakers on public lands legislation, health care, welfare reform, employment programs, criminal justice issues and transportation needs.

Special sessions will be held on: payments-in-lieu of taxes, energy impact, Indian/county concerns, urban development, rural development, and unemployment insurance.

(Complete a separate form for each delegate.)

### Conference Registration (Make payable to NACo)

- To take advantage of the conference advance registration fee, a personal check, County voucher or equivalent must accompany this form payable to **National Association of Counties.**
- All advance conference registrations must be postmarked by **Jan. 7.** After Jan. 7, registration will be at the on-site rate at the hotel. (No conference registrations made by phone.)
- Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, **provided that written notice is postmarked no later than Jan. 24.**

Conference registration fees: \$75 advance \$95 on-site  
\$30 spouse \$125 non-member

Please print:

Name \_\_\_\_\_ (Last) \_\_\_\_\_ (First) \_\_\_\_\_ (Initial)

County \_\_\_\_\_ Title \_\_\_\_\_

Address \_\_\_\_\_

City \_\_\_\_\_ State \_\_\_\_\_ Zip \_\_\_\_\_ Tele. (\_\_\_\_) \_\_\_\_\_

### Hotel Reservations (Make payable to Riviera Hotel)

- To guarantee hotel reservations, requests must be postmarked by **Jan. 7.** (No housing reservations made by phone.)
- Guaranteed housing in the Riviera Hotel will be available only to those who preregister for the conference.
- A one night room deposit is required by the hotel and a check made payable to the **Riviera Hotel** must accompany the form below.

Please print:

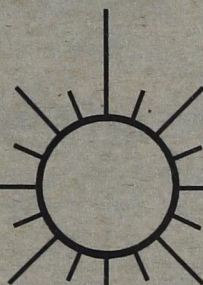
☐ Single (\$43) Occupant's Name \_\_\_\_\_  
Arrival Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_

☐ Double/Twin (\$55) Occupant's Names \_\_\_\_\_  
(2 people)  
Arrival Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_ Departure Date/Time \_\_\_\_\_

Suites available upon request.

Send preregistration and hotel reservations to: **National Association of Counties—Western Region Conference**, 1735 New York Ave., N.W., Washington, D.C. 20006.

For further housing information call NACo Registration Center: **(703) 471-6180.**



## Tentative Schedule Outline

### Tuesday, February 7

9 a.m.-5 p.m.  
Federal Grants and  
Legislative Meetings  
3-6 p.m.  
WIR Board Meeting

### Wednesday, February 8

9 a.m.-12 noon  
Steering Committee  
Meetings  
WIR Resolutions  
Committee

2-4 p.m.  
Affiliate Meetings  
NACo Board Meeting

5-6 p.m.  
Opening General Session

6-7:30 p.m.  
WIR President's Reception

### Thursday, February 9

9-10:30 a.m.  
Four concurrent workshops  
10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m.  
Four concurrent workshops

2:15-4 p.m.  
Two concurrent workshops

4-6 p.m.  
Two concurrent workshops

### Friday, February 10

9-10:30 a.m.  
Four concurrent workshops  
10:45 a.m.-12:15 p.m.  
Four concurrent workshops

2-4 p.m.  
WIR Business Meeting

7-10 p.m.  
Annual Banquet

## HEW Improves Functions of Regional Reps

Continued from page 3

NACo encourages county officials to work through their region's HEW Principal Regional Official. Here is the list of newly appointed PRO's:

### Regional I

John Bean  
J.F.K. Building  
Government Center  
Boston, Mass. 02203

### Region II

Cesar Perales  
Federal Building  
26 Federal Plaza  
New York, N.Y. 10007

### Region III

James Melloy  
HEW Regional Office  
3535 Market Street  
Philadelphia, Pa. 19101

### Region IV

Sara Craig  
HEW Regional Office  
50 Seventh Street, N.E.  
Atlanta, Ga. 30323

### Region V

Christopher Cohen  
HEW Regional Office  
300 South Wacker Drive  
Chicago, Ill. 60606

### Region VI

Eddie Bernice Johnson  
HEW Regional Office  
1200 Main Tower  
Dallas, Tex. 75202

### Region VII

Thomas Higgins  
HEW Regional Office  
601 East 12th Street  
Kansas City, Miss. 64106

### Region VIII

Wellington Webb  
HEW Regional Office  
1961 Stout Street  
Denver, Colo. 80202

### Region IX

Joe Maldonado  
Acting Principal Regional Official  
Federal Office Building  
50 Fulton Street  
San Francisco, Calif. 94102

### Region X

Bernard Kelly  
HEW Regional Office  
Arcade Plaza  
1321 Second Avenue  
Seattle, Wash. 98101

The HEW Secretary has designated Eugene Eidenberg as deputy under secretary for intergovernmental affairs. "In this roll, Eidenberg will be my principal liaison and point of contact on a daily basis with the PRO's," Califano indicated. For further information on the role of PRO's, contact Eugene Eidenberg, Room 614G, Hubert H. Humphrey Building, 200 Independence Avenue, S.W., Washington, D.C. 20201.