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Vol. 9, No. 42

COUNTY NEWS

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

Oct. 24, 1977



Washington, D.C.

Social Security Coverage House to Decide Mandate Would Cost Counties

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The House of Representatives is expected to decide this week whether to strike out a provision in the Social Security financing bill requiring that federal, state and local government employees and non-profit organizations be covered by Social Security.

That provision, which was approved by the House Ways and Means Committee earlier this month, has drawn heavy criticism from the federal government and the one-third of state and local governments which do not currently participate in Social Security.

County officials have argued that adding Social Security taxes to the amount they already pay toward public employee retirement programs would either sharply increase their payroll burdens or decrease employee benefits.

The American Federation of State, County and Municipal Employees (AFSCME), however, sees the issue as a potential bargaining point and supports it.

An amendment deleting the controversial provision will be offered by Rep. Joseph Fisher (D-Va.). The Fisher amendment, however, includes a compensating increase to maintain Social Security trust funds at the same level reported out of the Ways and Means Committee.

Fisher's amendment is one of only nine amendments the House Rules Committee will allow to go to the House floor.

EARLIER LAST week, the Rules Committee rejected a request by Rep. Bill Archer (R-Tex.) to offer an amendment deleting state and local government employees but not federal employees from the mandatory coverage provision.

Rep. James Delaney (D-N.Y.), chairman of the Rules Committee, told Archer that his amendment was unnecessary because a congressional head count indicated that Fisher's amendment would be approved.

NACo and other public interest groups representing state and local officials are supporting the Fisher amendment, saying that mandatory inclusion of state and local employees in Social Security may be unconstitutional and that Congress did not adequately consult with state and local officials on the issue.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Cuyahoga County (Cleveland), Ohio stands to lose \$15 million each year if the House of Representatives approves a provision in the Social Security financing bill requiring that state and local employees be covered by Social Security.

As the House prepares to vote on the issue this week, Cuyahoga was one of many counties that reacted strongly to what is considered a "no-win" situation for local governments.

Seth Taft, commissioner of Cuyahoga and vice chairman of NACo's taxation and finance committee, said that Ohio is one of five states that has never participated in Social Security. Instead, public employees are covered by what he called a well-funded, long-established retirement system "that is fully independent."

EMPLOYEES in his county currently contribute 8.5 per cent of their paychecks to this fund and the county contributes 13.5 per cent. If the county is forced to join the Social Security system, county and employee contributions will jump 6 per cent.

"In effect, that means a 6 per cent cut from the paychecks of every em-

ployee. The county would be under great pressure to pick up the employee half. The additional cost of this double coverage would increase our local government payroll burden by 12 per cent," he said.

"That's roughly \$15 million a year which is money we don't have," Taft emphasized.

If the proposed legislation passes, Taft said his county's retirement system would not go out of existence. "Each employee has a vested interest in the retirement system and we have an obligation to our employees," he said.

In addition, Taft pointed out that Ohio's counties cannot legally change their retirement system without state legislation authorizing it.

Lynn Kirkhofer of San Bernardino County, Calif., which is in a similar situation, described the collective bargaining hurdles states and counties will face in trying to alter their retirement programs.

Kirkhofer, who is the assistant county administrator for financial management, said his county has a joint employer-employee financed retirement program which is "vastly different from Social Security."

"In terms of benefits, the maxi-

mum employee retirement allowance is 75 per cent of an individual's final compensation," he said.

ALTHOUGH SOME California counties do "tie-in" to Social Security, Kirkhofer explained that San Bernardino opted out of the Social Security system three years ago. "It was too expensive for what we were able to offer our employees. For example, when we got out of the system, we were able to provide the same survivor benefits for only a fraction of the cost. Our employees now pay only \$3.20 a month out of each paycheck to buy survivorship benefits equal to those provided in Social Security," he said.

Kirkhofer pointed out that his county, like Cuyahoga, will end up "double paying." "The costs for San Bernardino initially to join would be \$6 million a year. But the costs would really be \$12 million because as soon as employees start having 6 per cent taken off their paychecks, they'll head straight for the bargaining table," he stressed.

If, on the other hand, the California state legislature tries to "mesh" Social Security with current retirement systems and keep costs the same as now, benefits would go down—a situation which Kirkhofer said the unions would also oppose.

"As a result," Kirkhofer concluded, "our chances of double paying forever are real good."

DARREL DAINES, county controller for Clark County (Las Vegas), Nev., said last week that Nevada's State-wide public employees' retirement system, created in 1947, is "one of the things we've used to attract good people."

"Many of the people in state and local government here have stayed because of the retirement program rather than go elsewhere where they would be covered only by Social Security," he said.

Nevada is another state that has never participated in Social Security. Employees in Clark County currently pay 8 per cent toward retirement which is matched by the county. If the proposed legislation is passed by the House, Daines said his county's costs would rise \$3 million and that Nevada would have to "substantially modify" its system.

See HOUSE, page 8.

NACMO Speakers Tapped

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Rep. Augustus Hawkins (D-Calif.) and Ernest Green, assistant secretary of labor for employment and training, will be speaking at NACo's Sixth Annual Manpower Conference to be held at the Fairmont Hotel in San Francisco, Calif. from Dec. 11-14.

In announcing these speakers, Dave Goehring, president of the National Association of County Manpower Officials (NACMO), said that there are over 65 separate workshops planned for the conference.

Both reenactment of the Comprehensive Employment Training Act (CETA) and welfare reform will be highlighted as the major conference issues. Workshops will be given on the new CETA youth legislation as well as some designed specifically for elected officials.

Please use the form on the back page to register for the conference.



Rep. Augustus Hawkins



Ernest Green

Contractor's Suit Halts Public Works in L.A.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Progress on \$58.4 million in local public works projects in the county and city of Los Angeles has been halted by a temporary restraining order issued by a federal District Court judge. The judge acted on the question of the constitutionality of the provision in the Local Public Works Act (Round III) which requires that 10 per cent of each contract be performed by minority business enterprises.

The provision was incorporated into the reauthorization of the local public works program, enacted last

May. The bill, which provides an additional \$4 billion in 100 per cent grants to local governments to construct necessary public works facilities, is an important component in the Administration's economic effort to stimulate jobs in the private sector.

The suit was instituted by a California-based organization of general contractors. The defendant in the action is the Economic Development Administration (EDA), the agency responsible for administering the public works program.

The contractors contend that the provision in the law mandating 10 per cent of each project to minority contractors constitutes racial discrimination. In issuing the temporary restraining order, the judge cited the Bakke vs. California reverse discrimination case, presently pending before the U.S. Supreme Court.

The judge's order, which does not affect other areas of the country, will be in effect through Oct. 31. At that time there will be a formal hearing. In the meantime, the county and city governments will be unable to use the \$58.4 million they have received

under Round II of the public works program.

The court's restraining order also threatens continued funding of the projects. Under the public works act, local governments must begin construction on all projects within 90 days of official notice of grant award from EDA. This 90-day start up requirement will become increasingly difficult to comply with the longer the county and city are restrained from spending the money.

It appears, however, that the Economic Development Administra-

tion will grant extensions in cases where the courts are restraining project expenditures.

In a similar action brought in Pittsburgh, Pa., the U.S. District Court denied a request for a temporary restraining order. In that case, which is being appealed, the judge found a "compelling interest" justifying the 10 per cent requirement and upheld the constitutionality of the law. Local governments in the Allegheny County area have been allocated \$20.7 million in local public works grants.

Welfare Reform Bill on Schedule

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Administration's welfare reform proposal, Better Jobs and Income Act, introduced Sept. 19, was immediately plunged into hearings by a special House subcommittee set up to expedite the bill.

Membership of the welfare reform subcommittee includes the Ways and Means subcommittee on public assistance and unemployment, plus representatives from Agriculture, and Education and Labor Committees. Chairmen of the three full committees and six subcommittees sit on the special committee, chaired by Rep. James C. Corman (D-Calif.), chairman of the public assistance and unemployment compensation subcommittee.

Corman has established an ambitious schedule for members to get House action on the bill by early next year.

Hearings on the bill began in late September with Secretaries of Health, Education and Welfare, and Labor and members of Congress

testifying. This month, national interest groups and community groups have been heard. State and local officials and public interest groups are scheduled for the last week of this month.

Field hearings around the nation will be conducted by members of the welfare reform subcommittee during the November Congressional recess.

Corman hopes to bring the committee back after recess to begin marking up the bill on Nov. 28, and to report the bill out by January.

However, testimony is indicating that this very complex legislation requires careful analysis, especially in regards to the fiscal measures and the jobs component; and members of the committee may be reluctant to move so quickly.

NACo members testifying at the field hearings are urged to use the testimony format presented in County News, Oct. 19, and to let NACo know of your intention to testify.



On Oct. 11 county representatives met with the staff of the Task Force on Federal, State and Local action in Personnel Management part of President Carter's reorganization project. In above photo, left, are seen Deborah Shultz, NACoRF research associate; Lee Murphy, task force member; Tom Coupal, task force director; and Robert Wendlund from Baltimore County. At left, from left are K. Janka, task force member; Thomas Engelke from Anne Arundel County, Md.; and Don Weinberg from Prince George's County, Md.

Senate Panel to Consider Pretrial Diversion Efforts

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Senate Judiciary Committee is scheduled to consider legislation establishing a federal pretrial diversion program designed to reduce the criminal caseload and increase the overall efficiency of the federal courts. Its sponsors hope the measure, the Federal Criminal Diversion Act (S. 1819), would create workable alternatives to traditional prosecution and incarceration. S. 1819 marks the fifth attempt since 1970 to enact a federal pretrial diversion law.

Diversion programs are usually directed at first time offenders arrested for nonviolent crimes who would probably receive suspended sentences or probation, and who would benefit from a "second chance." Drug offenders and juveniles would not be eligible for the program.

Diversion programs, provided for in the legislation, include: medical treatment, educational opportunities, vocational help, social and psych-

ological services, uncompensated service to the community, residence in halfway houses or restitution programs for the victims of the crime.

Such programs have been developed extensively in many states and localities. Nineteen of 21 counties in New Jersey have some sort of diversion program, as does the entire state of California. A number of counties, including East Baton Rouge, La., Jefferson County, Ky., and Weber County, Utah have active programs. In the past 10 years Genesee County, Mich. has successfully diverted 88 per cent of the 5,000 participants in the program from the court process.

Persons usually participate in pretrial diversion programs for a year, during which time the offender is subject to prosecution for the original crime if the terms of the diversion program are not adhered to, or if the offender breaks the law.

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Congressional Rural Caucus (CRC), chaired by Rep. John B. Breckinridge (D-Ky.), is initiating efforts to revitalize the nation's rural economy. Primary goals are to secure support for full funding for the grant and

loan programs of the Rural Development Act and specific loan programs of the Small Business Administration. The effort will be spurred by a series of nationwide conferences sponsored by the caucus.

Breckinridge and Reps. James T. Broyhill (D-N.C.) and Ed Jones (D-Tenn.), caucus vice chairmen, have announced that the first of these conferences will be held Nov. 10 and 11 in Lexington, Ky. The public is invited to attend the activities and workshops which will be held at Seay Auditorium at the University of Kentucky. Further information may be obtained by contacting the Kentucky Office of Rep. Breckinridge at (606) 253-1501 or Elliott Alman of the NACo staff, (202) 785-9577.

The CRC hopes to focus attention on recommended funding for the grant and loan programs adminis-

tered by the Farmers Home Administration (FmHA) and the Small Business Administration (SBA). The caucus has recommended a continuing funding level approaching \$16 billion for these already authorized programs as a quick and effective way to stimulate rural economies.

Citing unemployment levels exceeding 20 per cent in many areas, Breckinridge emphasizes that job stimulating effect the programs would have.

The CRC is a bipartisan group of 100 congressmen. The Executive Committee is composed of Rep. Breckinridge; Broyhill; Jones; Alexander (D-Ark.); Max Baucus (Mont.); Gillis Long (D-La.); George McKay (D-Utah); Larry Pressler (S.D.); and Charlie Rose (D-Nev.). Rose founded the caucus and was first chairman.

County officials interested in attending the conference are urged to contact Breckinridge's office. Elliott Alman of NACo for registration information as soon as possible. The conference will have a \$15 registration fee, which includes luncheon.

Bergland Proposes Changes

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Secretary of Agriculture Bob Bergland has announced a plan to reorganize the Department of Agriculture and reduce the total number of agencies in that branch. Of particular interest to county officials is the proposal to merge the Farmers Home Administration and Rural Development Services into a new Farm and Rural Development Administration.

"The changes will reduce duplica-

tion and improve our responsiveness to the public," the Secretary announced. In all, the 40 existing agencies will be combined into a more manageable 26. Bergland estimated the new system will be in full operation by the end of this year.

Under the new proposals, the larger Farmers Home Administration will be combined with the Rural Development Service (RDS). For the first time, it will create an agency

within Agriculture that is responsible for rural development.

In the past, FmHA has administered the rural housing and rural development programs which were greatly expanded by the Rural Development Act of 1972. RDS provided technical training and service functions to local governments, including the development of the Federal Assistance Program Retrieval System program which provides local officials with information on the availability of federal assistance programs.

"The single Farm and Rural Development Administration will make rural development a major mission of this department," said Bergland. This new agency is the only component of the reorganization proposals that requires congressional approval.

The Secretary also announced six other changes in the department. These changes do not require congressional approval and can be implemented by administrative action of the Department of Agriculture.

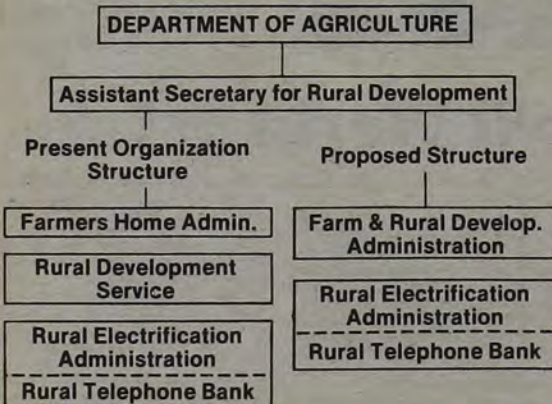
Among the other proposals is the combining of the functions of four Agriculture information gathering and support agencies into a unified Economic Research and Statistics Service. The other proposals predominantly affect administration, agriculture, and research.

NRPA Honors Two Officials

LAS VEGAS, Nevada—Two county officials recently were honored at the Congress of the National Recreation and Parks Association (NRPA).

Jack R. Pettiti, chairman, Clark County (Nev.) Board of Commissioners, was given the National Distinguished Community Service Award. An NRPA trustee, Pettiti has distinguished himself in guiding the development of the city, county and state recreation movement.

Ralph Cryder, director of the New Castle County (Del.) Department of Parks and Recreation, was awarded a special citation. He is recognized for his service to NRPA establishing a communications network to affect national parks and recreation policy and programs.



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Juvenile Justice Testimony Heard

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Two days of hearings on the implementation of the Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act have led Sen. John Chafee (D-Iowa) to conclude that the 1974 legislation, despite significant progress, has not been altogether successful in encouraging states to separate status offenders from more serious juvenile and adult offenders in jails and other correctional facilities.

Chafee's juvenile justice subcommittee heard dramatic testimony from three status offenders about their experiences in training schools and institutions. The witnesses described physical beatings, solitary confinement for minor infractions and administration of drug depressants.

The hearings, which are in progress, have attempted to assess state

progress toward ending the institutionalization of status offenders and will examine alternative methods for treating youths charged with status offenses. Status offenses, such as truancy, running away and incorrigibility, are acts that would not be criminal behavior if committed by adults. NACo will testify this week.

Previous testimony before the subcommittee has dealt with the alleged harmful consequences of jailing status offenders. Advocates of deinstitutionalization pointed to studies showing that antisocial attitudes are brought about by mixing status offenders with those who have been involved in more serious criminal activity. They also claimed that detention facilities which have not deinstitutionalized are ineffective in rehabilitating or educating youths, despite their high cost to the taxpayer (1977 operating costs averaged about 15,000 per offender).

The 1974 Juvenile Justice and Delinquency Prevention Act, recently reauthorized for three years, ends the practice of placing status offenders in secure facilities in those states wanting to participate in the programs funded by the act. The law provides federal funds to states, localities, and public and private agencies for improvement of existing juvenile justice systems.

The formula grant program of the newly enacted juvenile justice law places major emphasis on programs and services designed as alternatives to secure institutions.

Testimony presented during the hearings by state juvenile justice authorities has clarified the types of facilities that meet the deinstitutionalization requirement of the law. There has been some confusion about those requirements in the original 1974 legislation. Non-institutional settings include both residential and non-residential services: conventional probation in the offender's own community; or home, day treatment centers and special alternative schools, community-based foster care, group homes, hotels and halfway houses. These settings allow young people some access to community activities and resources and give most the opportunity to attend community schools.

Shelly Kossak
—Criminal Justice Intern

Full Speed for Energy Department

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Department of Energy opened its doors this month, as Secretary of Energy James R. Schlesinger marked the event at the department's temporary headquarters.

Schlesinger said, "For all of us it will be a challenge to respond to what are the emerging needs of the American people and this country. It is both a challenge and an opportunity."

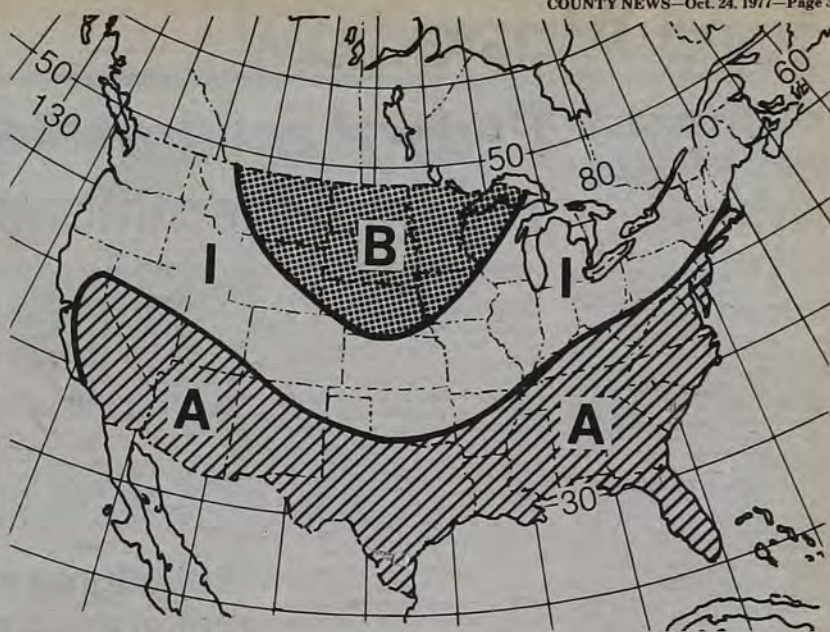
"To resolve our energy problems, the United States will have to go through a transition along with the other nations of the world. Through the effective work of all the people of this department, we expect to rise to that task."

The new Department was proposed by President Carter last March, to provide the framework for carrying out national energy policy. On Aug. 4, the Department of Energy Organization Act was signed into law, and the following day Schlesinger was confirmed by the Senate as the first Secretary of Energy.

Among the major programs under the new Department are conservation, resource development and production, research and development, data management, environment, and regulation.

With a first-year budget of \$10.4 billion, the department has inherited nearly 20,000 employees under this government reorganization.

Nominations submitted thus far to the Senate by President Carter include John F. O'Leary, deputy secretary of energy; Dale D. Myers, under secretary of energy; Lynn R. Coleman, general counsel; David J. Bardin, administrator, Economic Regulatory Administration; Alvin L. Alm, assistant secretary of energy (Policy and Evaluation); Harry E. Berglund, Jr., assistant secretary of energy (International Affairs); Robert D. Thorne, assistant secretary of energy (Energy Technology); Philip S. Hughes, assistant secretary of energy (Intergovernmental and Institutional Relations); John M. Deutch, director, Office of Energy Research; Charles B. Curtis, member, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission, who upon confirmation will be designated by the President as chairman; Georgiana Sheldon, George R. Hall, Matthew Holden, Jr., and Alan Smith, members, Federal Energy Regulatory Commission.



A Above Normal, favored by 4 to 3 odds.

B Below Normal, favored by 4 to 3 odds.

I Indeterminate, equal odds for warm or cold.

"Normal" refers to the average temperature of the years 1941-70. The odds cited in this experimental outlook have been shortened slightly from those that can be quoted for our regular calendar season outlooks.

Planning for Winter

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Last winter, the country suffered under record low temperatures and nervous-eyed natural gas supplies in fear they would run out.

In anticipation of this winter, the new Department of Energy (DOE) has been examining strategies for meeting potential emergency situations. An interagency Winter Energy Emergency Planning (WEEP) Task Force has been meeting since summer.

The Energy Project of NACo's Research Foundation has organized a task force whose members have been working closely with WEEP representatives. County representa-

tives have stressed the importance of early warning of energy disruptions and the vital role of local governments in coordinating emergency assistance programs.

As a result of these discussions, the WEEP group is researching programs to help counties plan for energy-related emergencies by providing essential, timely information.

The first step is to provide county officials with the best available information on potential weather or energy supply problems. DOE has agreed to make its long-range predictions available to counties through NACo. This is the first time that local

governments have been officially included in the list of recipients of the long-range weather forecasts which are prepared by the National Oceanic and Atmospheric Administration (NOAA). For the time, the forecasts will be updated monthly so they will provide more accurate predictions.

WEEP is also looking at ways to provide regular and timely information on energy supplies and programs for local governments.

The accompanying map shows NOAA's weather predictions for October through December. Each month the predictions are revised they will be printed in County News.

Major Gains Netted in Food Stamps

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The Food and Agriculture Act of 1977, signed by President Carter Sept. 29, includes major reforms of the food stamp program which NACo has actively supported over the past two years. Of greatest significance are provisions eliminating the purchase requirement and simplifying eligibility determination.

Until now, households were required to buy their stamps. The cash value of the stamps was greater than the amount paid by recipients; the difference between the two amounts being called the bonus value.

For example, a household of four paid \$100 to get \$166 in food stamps. Now, this household will be able to receive the \$66 in bonus food stamps without having to pay the large amount of cash.

An estimated 40 per cent more families who could not previously afford the purchase requirement will be able to obtain food stamps. This is expected to increase program costs by \$2 million, only part of which will be offset by savings in administrative costs.

PRESSURE HAS been mounting on the Department of Agriculture (USDA), which administers the program, to issue regulations for implementing the new bonus value provisions ahead of the eligibility simplification provisions. Target date for full implementation is July 1.

NACo supports implementation of the regulations as soon as possible but feels that both schedules of implementation should be presented simultaneously to minimize administrative burdens on local governments. NACo also asks that such schedules allow sufficient lead time for counties to prepare for implementation after a state plan is approved.

In regards to simplifying eligibility, itemized deductions for work-related child care, excess shelter, transportation, medical, and other expenses have been replaced by standardized deductions for determining net income. Under the formula developed by Congress, each household may take monthly deductions of \$60, plus 20 per cent of gross earned income,

plus child care and/or excess shelter costs of up to \$75.

Net income after deductions may not exceed the poverty line for non-farm families (\$5,850 for a family of four). An additional constraint on eligibility is that a household's financial resources may not exceed \$1,750, unless the household has a member 60 years or older. In this case, the limit is \$3,000.

This income limit will apply to all food stamp households, including households receiving public assistance or Supplemental Security income who will no longer be automatically eligible.

THE NEW LAW includes an increase in the federal match of administrative cost sharing. States which have a cumulative error rate of less than 5 per cent for eligibility, overissuance, and underissuance, will qualify for a federal match of 60 per cent (rather than 50 per cent) of administrative costs.

Work registration and job search requirements have also been tightened. The new law includes 14 "work-

fare" pilot projects, which require recipients, unable to find a job in the private sector within 30 days of registration, to accept public work in return for food stamps. States may apply for project status. These projects will be run at the local level and no federal money will be provided for establishing and administering them.

The new law also imposes a federal spending limit on the program of \$5.8 billion in fiscal '78, increasing annually to \$6.24 billion in fiscal '81.

Sources close to the program feel such funding is inadequate.

USDA is conducting a series of public hearings throughout the country on various aspects of the new law. Publication of proposed regulations is scheduled for Nov. 15, followed by the required period for public comment.

County officials wishing to comment may submit written statements through NACo or directly to USDA. Please contact Alicann Fritschler at NACo to participate in reviewing the proposed regulations. Final regulations will probably be issued by March 1978.

Solid Waste Law

More solid waste funds proposed

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Only \$14.3 million is earmarked for implementation of the new solid waste law, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976, in fiscal '78 appropriations signed by President Carter Oct. 4.

In efforts to secure additional funding, Sen. Jennings Randolph (D-W.Va.) and Rep. Fred B. Rooney (D-Pa.) have requested a fiscal '78 supplemental appropriation totaling \$38 million. They are respective chairmen of the Senate and House Appropriations Committees.

However, the Office of Management and Budget (OMB), which is concluding hearings on next year's appropriation requests for the Environmental Protection Agency (the agency that administers solid waste programs), has voiced opposition to any more money this year.

Both Randolph and Rooney point out that fiscal '78 supplemental appropriations for solid waste are necessary to ensure adequate grants to the states and local and regional agencies, for the development and implementation of solid waste management planning. Additional funding is necessary because a large part of this work must be accomplished, or at least begun this year.

The congressmen feel that the \$12 million included for this purpose in the regular appropriation for solid waste is inadequate to begin this work, particularly if such limited funds must also be used for the states to conduct the open dump inventory, and for states to institute hazardous waste programs.

Solid waste planners feel that the development of state solid waste management planning will be hindered because of the limited funding and that support of local and regional solid waste management planning efforts has not been taken into account.

—Tom Bulger
NACoRF Solid Waste Project

Federal solid waste regional identification deadline nears

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The latest in a series of federal environmental requirements pertaining to solid waste is due for completion by the states in consultation with elected local officials by Nov. 12. All county officials should recognize that by Nov. 12, the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976 requires state and local governments to identify regions for solid waste management planning. Additionally, the law requires state and local governments to identify solid waste management agencies and respective solid waste responsibilities by May 12, 1978. The two-prong identification process is required so that each state can plan and implement the new law.

Identification of solid waste regions by Nov. 12, and agencies by May 12, 1978, was originally intended to serve as the foundation for implementing the act. According to early Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) policy, the state and local region and agency identification process was to be a requirement for federal assistance. This requirement, however, is expected to be waived for fiscal '78 as the bulk of EPA's limited grant funds will be earmarked for state solid waste programs. The states are expected to receive an estimated \$6 million to complete the open dump inventory requirement of the law.

The new solid waste law requires the states to consult with elected local officials in the identification of appropriate solid waste regions. Since the consultation process is a requirement of the law, county officials should find out if their county has discussed regional identification with their state; if not, officials should determine when consultation will occur and if major modifications or changes will be required to existing county solid waste policy.

Based on comments received by

NACo, many counties are extremely confused as to how the states will identify solid waste regions and, more importantly, the agencies. Counties in a number of states have expressed concern about being unaware of the states' regional identification process.

For example, Virginia has held six meetings across the state with city, county, and planning district officials in the state's attempt to identify regional boundaries by the required date. None of the six meetings were held in the heavily populated Northern Virginia area. The Solid Waste Project of NACo's Research Foundation has requested and is awaiting the EPA's

clarification of this kind of state consultation. It seems doubtful, according to the law, that such consultation will be allowed.

County officials should realize that completion of the May 12, 1978 regional boundary identification process is just one of many requirements of the law. Agency identification to be completed jointly by the states and local governments by May 12, 1978 will mean that solid waste operating agencies, many of which are county governments, will be responsible for implementing the bulk of the law. Additional county responsibilities will generally involve operating

sanitary landfills in line with new law, soon to be released by EPA, including new hazardous waste disposal practices, upgrading protection of landfill sites and carrying out resource recovery activities, etc.

Counties with questions concerning the regional boundary and agency identification process should request the Federal Register guidelines (on this page), communicate their concerns to their respective state officials, and/or contact the appropriate EPA Regional Office or the EPA Office of Solid Waste, Deputy Assistant Administrator (AW-462), 401 M St., Washington, D.C. (202) 755-9125.

Procedures for identifying solid waste regions and agencies

The following procedures are reprinted from the May 16, 1977 Federal Register and are intended to assist county officials to secure regional and agency identification in their respective states.

The following procedures are provided to assist in establishing consultation and joint identification processes to be used for identifying regions and agencies pursuant to section 4006 of the law. Any process which meets the substantive intent of these guidelines may be submitted to the EPA regional administrator for purposes of determining grant eligibility under section 4007 of the law, especially if such process has been mandated or funded by state legislation.

Preliminary identification

Preliminary identification of regions should be made by the governor of his representative after consultation with the chief executives of all agencies designated pursuant to OMB Circular No. A-95, and with water quality and solid waste management planning agencies, cities, and counties and other appropriate units of general purpose local government. The governor should notify the concerned

agencies of his recommendations concerning boundaries. Where the regional identification has already been established by state legislation or other method in keeping with these guidelines, this notification need only request comments on the existing arrangement.

Local consultation on boundaries

Any chief executive of a general purpose government within the state may comment on the governor's recommendation concerning the boundaries.

• The purposes of these comments are to assure that the experience of local agencies is used to fullest advantage in boundary decisions, that incompatible institutional arrangements are not forced, and that significant local considerations are not overlooked.

• When the objectives of the act concerning local consultation can be met by an equivalent or existing process established under state administrative procedures acts or other state procedural guidance, the governor may request that the EPA accept that process in fulfillment of the grant eligibility criteria under section 4007 of the act.

Establishing regional boundaries

Under section 4006(a) of the act the means for identifying regional boundaries are the regulations promulgated by the governor. The identification of areas has already been established by state legislation or other means which have the same effect as the required regulations. Where notification and consultation have occurred pursuant to the above, such legislation may be in lieu of those regulations. Where state legislation is not in effect, the governor should consult with local officials, normal state administrative and judicial appeals procedures are available to state such conflict.

Criteria for identifying regions

The following criteria are to assist in identifying regions pursuant to section 4006(a) of the act:

(1) Regions encompassing existing regional planning systems or institutions are to be considered. Changes in their boundaries may be warranted for economic viability or other reasons in keeping with the state plan.

(2) Boundary selection which would require the creation of new agencies should be considered where necessary. The relationship among existing agencies should be considered, where institutional gaps or inadequacies are indicated, they should be identified keeping in mind what agencies would be able to fill those needs.

(3) The size and location of regions should be consistent with the objectives in section 4001 of the act.

(4) A region's size and configuration should be considered, weighing transportation costs against economies of scale.

(5) Leftover regions having inadequate resources or volumes of waste should be avoided.

(6) Location should be considered in relation to available transportation and to material recovered resources.

(7) The volume of wastes within a region will influence the technology choices for recovery, disposal, determine economies of scale, and the marketability of resources recovered. A region should include sufficient volume of waste to meet the goals and objectives of the state plan, materials or energy recovery as appropriate.

(8) Waste type should be considered and its effects management options. Industrial and municipal waste streams may warrant special consideration or special boundaries.

(9) The effect of geologic and hydrologic conditions, such as soil suitability, land subsidence, natural barriers (rivers and mountains), the availability of water resources, and the availability of ground water to contamination should be considered. Aquifer protection in accordance with state water quality management plans and policies could influence boundary selection.

(10) Coordination with ongoing planning for other purposes may be an influence in assessing boundaries.

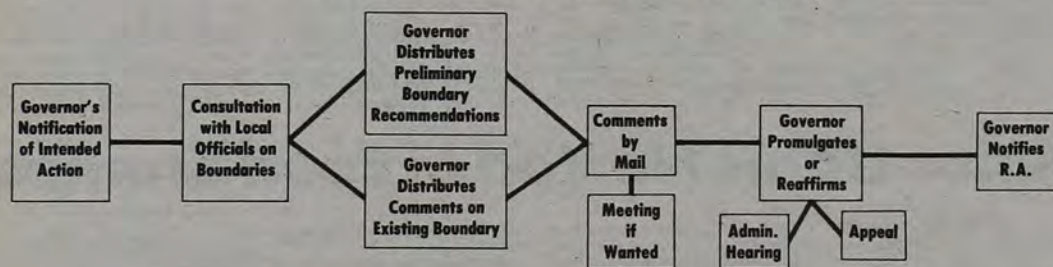
(11) The local and regional planning process should be integrated into the state planning process.

(12) Use of a common data base should be encouraged among transportation, land use, and other planning areas.

(13) To the extent practicable, contaminated regions should be encouraged, and planning regions should be multiples of whole regions.

(14) Coordination should be provided with other agencies designated for water quality management planning under section 208 of the Federal Water Pollution Control Act, with underground injection control agencies designated in accordance with the Safe Drinking Water Act, and with agencies designated under the Clean Air Act.

BOUNDARY IDENTIFICATION



AGENCY IDENTIFICATION



The above chart parallels the intended actions included in the Resource Conservation and Recovery Act of 1976.

Special Report

Counties Receive Their Payments-in-Lieu

WASHINGTON, D.C.—Earlier this month payments-in-lieu of taxes checks were mailed to nearly 1,600 counties, in every state across the nation, to recognize the fiscal burden of tax-exempt, federally owned lands. The checks, totaling approximately \$99.8 million, were the first payment to implement P.L. 94-565, the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act of 1976.

NACo is proud of its part in the enactment of this legislation. NACo has been working since 1940 towards enactment and implementation of a payments-in-lieu of taxes program. The first resolution by county officials for a payments-in-lieu of taxes program was adopted on April 13, 1940 at the 4th Annual NACo Conference in Houston, Tex.

Although various legislative proposals had been considered by either the Senate or the House, it wasn't until the 94th Congress in 1976 that comprehensive payments-in-lieu legislation was adopted.

Final regulations to implement P.L. 94-565 were published in the Federal Register on Sept. 29, 1977. These regulations provide for counties to be the recipient local government, except in New England states where towns are to receive the checks.

Questions about the payments-in-lieu program are now being asked of NACo and the Bureau of Land Management in the Department of Interior. By far the question most asked is "Can the county really use these funds for any government purpose?" The answer to this question is an emphatic yes! No federal application is necessary either.

Following is a listing of other commonly asked questions and NACo's response:

Why was this legislation enacted?

Based on congressional studies and hearings, both the federal Public Land Law Review Commission and Congress have found that the tax immunity of the public lands places an unfair burden on the taxpayers within the counties where large holdings are located. The Public Land Law Review Commission best summed up the need for this legislation when in 1970 it recommended to Congress:

If the national interest dictates that lands should be retained in federal ownership, it is the obligation of the United States to make certain that the burden of that policy is spread among all the people of the United States and is not borne only by those states and governments in whose area the lands are located.

Therefore, the federal government should make payments to compensate state and local governments for the tax immunity of federal lands.

The 94th Congress in 1976 approved legislation (H.R. 9719) by a two-thirds vote in the House and unanimously in the Senate. The bill was signed by the President Oct. 20, 1976, becoming P.L. 94-565.

The act authorizes payments direct to counties (townships in New England states) based on a formula taking into account the amount of entitlement acres, population, and a deduction for the amount of payments received as a share of federal timber, mineral and grazing leases.

The 94th Congress also enacted the Federal Land Policy and Management Act which provides—for the first time—congressional policy that public lands should remain in federal ownership. The Federal Land Policy and Management Act also provides that a system of payments-in-lieu of taxes should be made by the federal government for the tax immunity of the public lands.

What is the estimated cost of this legislation?

The additional costs for future years are estimated at approximately \$100 million annually. The average cost per entitlement acre for this program is only about 17 cents per year per acre.

This cost estimate is considered to be reasonable since more than \$750 million per year in federal revenues are generated by leases on the natural resource lands. The cost estimate is considered to be far less than full property tax equivalency that would be generated if the lands were taxed as privately owned lands.

A supplemental appropriation of \$100 million was approved by Congress and signed by the President to fully fund the payments-in-lieu of taxes act during federal fiscal year '77.

A regular appropriation of \$100 million was also approved by Congress and signed by the President this year. This will provide funding for the second year of the program in fiscal '78. Annual appropriations by Congress will be required for future years.

Why don't current formula payments from the public lands accomplish tax equity?

First, current payments for timber, grazing, and mineral leases, etc., provide an inadequate share for local government. Use of timber payments are restricted to road and school functions. Mineral payments for the most part are retained at the state level.

Second, current payments are based entirely on the amount of mineral, timber or grazing "production" so that many public land counties receive virtually no payments.

Don't "economic benefits" from these lands provide compensation to local governments?

No. Intangible "benefits" to a local economy from tourist related activities adjacent to the natural resource lands do not accrue to the local governments. Income and sales taxes usually are state sources of funds. County governments must provide the law enforcement, road maintenance, hospital, social services, etc., due to the activity on these lands. The case studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission demonstrated this effect.

What lands are included as "entitlement" lands?

The entitlement lands included are:

- National forests (including grasslands)
- BLM Lands (lands administered by the Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior)
- National Park System lands
- Wilderness areas
- Army Corps of Engineers reservoir and drainage projects
- Bureau of Reclamation lands

These lands are usually categorized as federal "natural resource" lands that either produce or have the potential to produce timber, grazing or mineral lease revenues.

However, lands held in state or local government ownership at the time of federal acquisition are excluded.

Why aren't military, post office, and other developed lands included?

Military lands involve education "impact aid" legislation. The developed lands are not considered "natural resource" lands that produce federal leasing revenues.

Why aren't inactive military lands, Indian lands, and fish and wildlife lands included?

Proposals to include these lands are now pending before Congress.

How does the payment formula work?

Section 1 of the act provides that county governments (or townships in New England states) with entitlement lands within their boundaries would receive the greater amount, as determined by the Secretary of Interior, of:

- **Alternative A:** 75 cents per acre of entitlement lands, subject to a population ceiling, reduced by the amount of mineral, timber and grazing receipts actually received in the preceding fiscal year.

- **Alternative B:** 10 cents per acre of entitlement lands in addition to any direct current payments, subject to a population ceiling.

The population ceiling limits these payments to \$50 per capita for counties under 5,000 population with a sliding scale to \$20 per capita at 50,000 population. No county would receive credit for more than 50,000 population.

Section 3 of the act authorizes a separate payment of 1 per cent of market value to be made for five years for parks and wilderness purchased by the federal government since 1971. This would recognize the sudden tax loss when the lands are taken off the tax rolls. This payment is limited to the actual tax losses incurred by counties and affected school districts at the time of federal acquisition.

Are there any federal restrictions on the use of the Section 1 payments?

No. Section 1 of the act states: "Such payments may be used by such unit for any governmental purpose."

Congressional intent is clear that funds are to be used for general local government purposes in accordance with state laws governing the use of property tax revenues.

The phrase "by such unit" does indicate intent, however, that the Section 1 funds must be spent by the recipient unit of government, not passed through to school or other special districts.

May the funds be used for tax relief?

Yes. The funds may be used for general government services, equipment, supplies, capital projects, or tax relief—depending upon the priorities established during the county's regular budget process.

Are separate public hearings required?

No. Public hearings required by state laws in the county's regular budget process are adequate.

Will a federal audit be required?

No. Congress recognized that audits required by state laws are adequate to ensure that funds are spent for government purposes. Note: Maintaining an "audit trail" is definitely recommended for payments-in-lieu funds.

Can these funds be used to match other federal grant programs?

Yes. There are no matching prohibitions for payments-in-lieu funds. However, it should be noted that some other federal programs prohibit use of federal funds as the local matching share. Therefore, it is recommended that an audit trail be maintained for use of payments-in-lieu funds.

Is there an application necessary for the funds?

No. The Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior will compute and mail

payments annually (subject to approval of an annual appropriation). Payments will be computed upon entitlement acreage provided by federal agencies, the latest population data certified by the U.S. Bureau of Census, and federal timber, mineral, and grazing receipt data certified by the governor of each state.

The total "overhead" cost for the Bureau of Land Management to administer the program is a remarkably low .2 per cent.

Will current mineral, timber or grazing lease payments be reduced or eliminated because of payments-in-lieu?

No. These payments (specified in Section 4 of the act) are not affected by P.L. 94-565. They are merely used in the calculation of the "net" payment under the 75 cents alternative in Section 1.

Will there be a separate payment for acquired parks and wilderness areas?

Section 3 of the act provides for a special payment to counties of up to 1 per cent of fair market value of park and wilderness lands purchased by the federal government since 1971. This separate payment would be made for only five years and would be limited to actual tax losses incurred by the county, other general purpose governments, and affected school districts at the time the lands were purchased by the federal government.

This payment recognizes the sudden impact on the local tax base when the federal government purchases privately owned and taxable land.

Are payments to be distributed to school districts?

Only Section 3 payments in excess of \$100 must be distributed to school districts. Section 1 payments are to be used by the recipient unit and not to be distributed.

The Section 3 payments must be distributed to all units of general purpose government (cities, towns, etc.) and affected school districts who incurred an actual tax loss when the lands were purchased by the federal government. Distribution must be made within 90 days of receipt based upon the proportion of tax revenues received for the entitlement lands in the year prior to federal acquisition.

Are there federal regulations governing payment procedures?

Yes. Final regulations were published in the Federal Register Vol. 42 on Sept. 29, 1977.

How can a county appeal if it believes the payment is in error?

Federal regulations published in the Federal Register provide that a county may protest the payment computation in writing to:

Director (210)
Bureau of Land Management (BLM)
1800 C Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20240

Information concerning calculations can also be obtained from regional BLM offices.

All protests must be filed by the first business day of 1978. The protesting county must show evidence of error or the data on which the computations are based. If the Bureau of Land Management rejects the protest, appeals may be directed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the same address above.

For NACo assistance with protests or for additional information, contact Jim Evans at (202) 785-9577.

1,600 Counties Receive Pa

ALABAMA 322,955

Autauga 1,327
Baldwin 108
Barbour 12,290
Bibb 26,783
Calhoun 7,001
Chambers 9,670
Chilton 9,508
Choctaw 3,833
Clarke 818
Clay 29,590
Cleburne 36,286
Coffee 332
Colbert 227
Covington 7,523
Dallas 2,628
Elmore 778
Escambia 3,717
Franklin 829
Greene 5,740
Hale 13,843

Henry 4,356
Houston 262
Jackson 233
Lamar 705
Lawrence 41,681
Lowndes 1,413
Macon 1,425
Marengo 1,553
Monroe 1,807
Montgomery 575
Perry 14,302
Pickens 3,017
Russell 1,701
Sumter 5,719
Talladega 20,538
Tallapoosa 421
Tuscaloosa 5,905
Washington 485
Wilcox 2,765
Winston 41,261

ALASKA 3,844,016

Anchorage 657,277
Barrow-North Slope 203,200
Bristol Bay 65,550
Fairbanks North 946,000
Haines 97,200
Juneau 455,534
Kenai Peninsula 156,150
Ketchikan 352,379
Kodiak Island 304,898
Matanuska-Susitna 374,000
Sitka 231,828

ARIZONA 8,402,702

Apache 418,396
Cochise 601,956
Coconino 463,387
Gila 706,287
Graham 502,670
Greenlee 284,548
Maricopa 923,357
Mohave 844,645
Navajo 233,987
Pima 856,370
Pinal 466,485
Santa Cruz 290,660
Yavapai 803,845
Yuma 991,109

ARKANSAS 1,289,837

Arkansas 4,664
Ashley 15,282
Baxter 68,164
Benton 24,646
Boone 10,469
Bradley 12,488
Carroll 6,202
Clark 16,274
Cleburne 23,223
Crawford 45,194
Desha 1,856
Franklin 52,967
Fulton 2,717
Garland 79,429
Hempstead 6,951
Hot Spring 6,748
Howard 9,917
Jefferson 1,668
Johnson 47,017
Lafayette 990
Lee 8,730
Little River 12,474
Logan 53,051
Madison 23,125

Marion 53,080
Mississippi 879
Montgomery 102,189
Newton 112,568
Perry 25,434
Phillips 7,117
Pike 12,523
Poinsett 107
Polk 50,828
Pope 80,627
Pulaski 1,242
Saline 13,542
Scott 83,805
Searcy 28,795
Sebastian 2,001
Sevier 10,140
Sharp 120
Stone 30,084
Union 18,551
Van Buren 22,008
Washington 14,646
Yell 85,305

CALIFORNIA 10,518,044

Alpine 39,800
Amador 8,475
Butte 14,723
Calaveras 82,287
Colusa 57,245
Contra Costa 609
Del Norte 131,221
El Dorado 51,893
Fresno 457,099
Glenn 101,935
Humboldt 250,375
Imperial 476,994
Inyo 493,819
Kern 493,244
Kings 7,601
Lake 212,426
Lassen 165,124
Los Angeles 416,426
Madera 183,032
Marin 518,342
Mariposa 300,910
Mendocino 169,185
Merced 34,550
Modoc 166,182
Mono 208,758
Monterey 272,643
Napa 43,289
Nevada 18,086
Orange 35,090
Placer 33,650
Plumas 114,126
Riverside 951,441
Sacramento 2,000
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San Francisco 14,642
San Joaquin 401
San Luis Obispo 220,163
Santa Barbara 477,198
Santa Clara 6,021
Shasta 108,256
Sierra 38,159
Siskiyou 241,529
Solano 3,355
Sonoma 16,301
Stanislaus 7,097
Tehama 45,403
Trinity 149,449
Tulare 387,714
Tuolumne 572,413
Ventura 416,995
Yolo 21,096
Yuba 6,087

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Stanislaus 7,097
Tehama 45,403
Trinity 149,449
Tulare 387,714
Tuolumne 572,413
Ventura 416,995
Yolo 21,096
Yuba 6,087

COLORADO 7,453,637

Alamosa 61,443
Arapahoe 537
Archuleta 100,633
Baca 114,972
Bent 2,057
Boulder 118,274
Chaffee 365,287
Clear Creek 124,155
Conejos 309,775
Crowsley 443
Custer 48,619
Delta 213,470
Dolores 40,660
Douglas 107,423
Eagle 241,080
El Paso 74,690
Fremont 332,940
Ft. Collins 236,252

Gilpin 31,568
Grand 176,786
Gunnison 222,843
Hinsdale 17,550
Huerfano 124,533
Jackson 52,089
Jefferson 75,706
Kiowa 820
La Plata 252,589
Lake 134,657
Larimer 568,512
Las Animas 9,163
Lincoln 212
Logan 112
Mesa 740,570
Mineral 40,100
Moffat 161,641
Montezuma 250,025
Montrose 451,023
Morgan 465
Otero 76,955
Ouray 76,648
Park 153,792
Pitkin 261,081
Pueblo 28,435
Rio Blanco 152,910
Rio Grande 237,682
Routt 66,072
Saguache 165,762
San Juan 22,634
San Miguel 47,396
Summit 203,309
Teller 116,632
Weld 69,888
Yuma 767

CONNECTICUT 4,921

Chaplin 312
Colebrook 131
Mansfield 1,223
Middlebury 153
Plymouth 422
Thomaston 773
Thompson 1,475
Waterbury 193
Windham 239

DELAWARE 8,807

New Castle 8,807

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA 5,114

FLORIDA 1,094,587

Baker 8,691
Brevard 19,268
Collier 12,004
Columbia 8,533
Dade 228,772
Escambia 9,708
Franklin 11,470
Glades 192
Gulf 289
Jackson 10,172
Jacksonville 949
Lake 32,314
Lee 109
Leon 55,058
Liberty 129,141
Marion 109,474
Marlin 281
Monroe 311,753
Nassau 241
Okaloosa 355
Palm Beach 27,017
Putnam 11,103
Santa Rosa 138
St. John 150
Volusia 19,710
Wakulla 87,556
Walton 139

GEORGIA 764,740

Banks 413
Bartow 11,872
Bibb 512
Camden 16,464
Catoosa 2,986
Chatham 465
Chattahoochee 371
Chattanooga 10,358
Cherokee 13,300

Clay 11,256
Cobb 5,303
Columbia 14,674
Dade 496
Dawson 6,332
Decatur 15,034
Early 449
Elbert 5,234
Fannin 67,155
Floyd 4,070
Forsyth 13,890
Franklin 2,094
Gilmer 37,976
Glynn 631
Gordon 5,106
Greene 2,407
Gwinnett 1,154
Habersham 24,187
Hall 24,473
Hart 15,013
Heard 7,103
Jasper 2,606
Jones 1,650
Lanier 5,072
Lincoln 39,742
Lowndes 1,933
Lumpkin 36,493
Macon 520
Madison 10,721
Murray 33,483
Oglethorpe 377
Putnam 3,343
Quitman 4,850
Rabun 92,393
Seminole 11,745
Stephens 16,933
Stewart 2,422
Sumter 204
Towns 35,604
Troup 29,464
Union 59,595
Walker 13,186
White 26,703
Whitfield 7,843
Wilkes 6,086

HAWAII 23,098

Hawaii 20,249
Maui 2,849

IDAHO 7,214,759

Ada 148,829
Adams 55,107
Bannock 158,092
Bear Lake 181,119
Benewah 19,208
Bingham 245,729
Blaine 290,671
Boise 90,456
Bonner 91,292
Bonneville 388,001
Boundary 47,222
Butte 141,248
Camas 42,900
Cassia 483,285
Canyon 9,901
Caribou 294,260
Cassia 483,285
Clark 48,200
Clearwater 237,635
Custer 164,550
Elmore 381,434
Franklin 94,763
Fremont 245,420
Gem 86,926
Gooding 193,558
Idaho 418,586
Jefferson 139,003
Jerome 66,284
Kootenai 26,328
Latah 16,801
Lemhi 265,098
Lewis 5,329
Lincoln 163,185
Madison 36,379
Minidoka 124,004
Nez Perce 15,444
Oneida 142,583
Owyhee 328,000
Payette 47,699
Power 207,928
Shoshone 124,862
Teton 52,368
Twin Falls 472,872
Valley 206,109
Washington 216,091

Adams 7,929
Alexander 16,881
Bond 1,176
Calhoun 13,670
Carroll 7,984
Clinton 18,260
Cook 186
Fayette 8,579
Franklin 14,563
Gallatin 6,929
Hardin 15,136
Henderson 2,215
Jackson 27,349
Jefferson 15,302
Jersey 4,125
Jo Daviess 5,357
Johnson 11,377
Massac 1,936
Mercer 3,319
Moultrie 13,438
Pike 2,587
Pope 55,269
Rock Island 4,658
Saline 8,318
Sangamon 11,109
Shelby 12,368
Tazewell 613
Union 22,645
Anderson 742
Barren 10,358
Whiteside 2,258
Williamson 212

KANSAS 361,725

Butler 9,140
Chautauqua 1,017
Clay 13,451
Coffey 18,945
Coffey 3,035
Dickinson 1,118
Douglas 15,119
Ellsworth 15,913
Geary 18,490
Greenwood 14,129
Jefferson 29,495
Jewell 4,933
Kingman 995

ILLINOIS 315,748

Adams 7,929
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Bond 1,176
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Carroll 7,984
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KENTUCKY 672,399

Adair 12,186
Allen 5,645
Anderson 742
Barren 10,358
Bath 14,079
Bell 4,667
Breckinridge 3,962
Carter 7,004
Clay 39,499
Clinton 9,053
Cumberland 3,497
Edmonson 15,014
Elliott 5,731
Estill 2,822
Floyd 9,344
Gallatin 140
Grayson 7,201
Greenup 140
Harlan 1,814
Hart 4,513
Jackson 32,572
Jefferson 287
Johnson 3,036
Knott 2,918
Laurel 33,745
Lawrence 10,218
Lee 4,123
Leslie 31,806
Letcher 602
Livingston 2,301
Lyon 20,150
McCreary 103,425
Menifee 28,086
Morgan 10,875
Owsley 9,233
Perry 2,324
Pike 11,923
Powell 7,627
Pulaski 30,627
Rockcastle 7,293
Rowan 42,160
Russell 26,135
Spencer 4,061
Taylor 11,977
Trigg 18,414
Union 3,810
Wayne 21,356
Whitley 25,494
Wolfe 8,410

INDIANA 270,401

Bartholomew 448
Brown 15,787
Crawford 13,732
Dubois 5,116
Franklin 7,003
Grant 1,220
Huntington 11,629
Jackson 14,916
La Porte 1,529
Lawrence 7,545
Marion 5,033
Miami 1,203
Monroe 23,025
Orange 25,112
Owen 3,205
Parke 2,759
Perry 35,338
Porter 70,778
Posey 2,147
Putnam 2,541
Spencer 1,677
Switzerland 200
Union 5,753
Wabash 11,600
Warrick 125
Wells 980

IOWA 103,221

Allamakee 4,215
Appanoose 19,277
Boone 5,038
Cedar 136
Clayton 3,014
Clinton 5,630
Dallas 2,385
Des Moines 2,691
Dubuque 1,630
Jackson 6,277
Johnson 18,089
Louisa 7,372
Lucas 3,462
Monona 201
Muscatine 1,261
Polk 11,592
Scott 1,970
Story 134
Warren 4,762
Wayne 2,624
Woodbury 1,461

KANSAS 361,725

Butler 9,140
Chautauqua 1,017
Clay 13,451
Coffey 18,945
Coffey 3,035
Dickinson 1,118
Douglas 15,119
Ellsworth 15,913
Geary 18,490
Greenwood 14,129
Jefferson 29,495
Jewell 4,933
Kingman 995

Labelle 1,013
Lincoln 650
Lyon 7,214
Marion 9,187
Marshall 4,643
Miami 2,957
Mitchell 18,421
Montgomery 14,750
Morris 4,481
Morton 42,725
Norton 5,864
Osage 21,650
Osborne 2,692
Pawnee 302
Phillips 8,579
Pottawatomie 10,983
Reno 11,071
Riley 10,025
Rooks 5,392
Russell 15,678
Sedwick 647
Shawnee 1,476
Stevens 526
Trego 11,344
Woodson 3,675

MAINE 53,634

Alfred 1,369*
Bar Harbor 8,547*
Brookline 101*
Cranberry Isles 1,105*
Gilead 1,104*
Gouldsboro 304*
Isle Au Haut 2,223*
Long Island 363*
Lyman 1,335*
Mount Desert 4,808*
North Haven 137*
Oxford 15,459
Piscataquis 198
Sorrento 555*
Southwest Harbor 2,545*
Stoneham 6,190*
Stonington 159*
Stow 1,805*
Swan Island 762*
Tremont 4,370*
Winterport 195*

MARYLAND 102,862

Allegany 6,575
Cecil 2,769
Charles 834
Frederick 12,844
Garrett 1,444
Montgomery 18,096
Prince George's 11,527
Washington 31,490
Worcester 17,283

MASSACHUSETTS 122,743

Brimfield 764
Cambridge 1,902
Chatham 350
Chatham 1,042
Chester 1,264
Chesterfield 130
Concord 10,716
Eastman 11,412
Holland 420
Huntington 1,806
Lexington 2,289
Lincoln 18,027
Monson 227
Northbridge 215
Oakham 173
Orleans 1,647
Oxford 653
Provincetown 833
Quincy 1,206
Roxbury 1,109
Sandisfield 103
Sturbridge 698
Templeton 788
Truro 31,155
Uxbridge 165
Wellfleet 32,266
Winchendon 1,383

MICHIGAN 1,544,782

Alcona 31,048
Alger 112,562
Baraga 24,665
Benzie 42,753
Chippewa 97,570
Crawford 22,267
Delta 118,478
Gogebic 155,704
Houghton 80,477
Isos 34,705
Iron 99,694
Leelanau 120,294
MacKinnac 31,912
Manistee 23,945
Marquette 12,827
Mason 29,362
Mecosta 568
Monroe 123
Montcalm 1,137

St. Charles 5,845
St. Martin 726
St. Mary 1,131
St. Tammany 266
Union 6,194
Vermilion 345
Vernon 8,404
Washington 212
Webster 1,953
West Feliciana 674
Winn 11,014

MINNESOTA 1,320,533

Altkin 933
Beltrami 36,804
Carlton 151
Cass 180,309
Chippewa 155
Chisago 5,029
Cook 66,586
Crow Wing 558
Dakota 3,140
Goodhue 3,716
Houston 3,617
Hubbard 176
Itasca 186,069
Koochiching 27,56
Lac Qui Parle 298
Lake 284,335
Lake of the Wood 13
Otter Tail 1,564
Pine 1,963
Popeston 212
Roseau 887
St. Louis 504,376
Swift 166
Traverse 428
Wabasha 3,680
Washington 452
Winona 3,062

MISSISSIPPI 456,478

Adams 1,420
Amite 5,336
Benton 27,412
Calhoun 10,811
Chickasaw 6,484
Choctaw 3,151
Columbia 731
De Soto 13,261
Forrest 5,039
Franklin 9,501
George 878
Greene 3,311
Grenada 33,328
Harrison 6,292
Jackson 18,153
Jasper 2,669
Jefferson 807
Jones 3,314
Kemper 278
Lafayette 65,519
Lauderdale 7,937
Lee 219
Lincoln 787
Lowndes 1,810
Marshall 21,845
Monroe 1,050
Newton 485
Panola 21,788
Pearl River 1,171
Perry 16,074
Pontotoc 215
Prentiss 262
Scott 13,420
Sharkey 40,036
Smith 7,030
Stone 3,982
Tate 13,744
Tippah 4,621
Tishomingo 9,286
Tunica 3,022
Union 4,218
Warren 1,346
Washington 296
Wayne 9,014
Wilkinson 2,154
Winston 10,051
Yalobusha 44,768
Yazoo 144

MISSOURI 608,479

Barry 23,176
Bates 180
Benton 43,151
Boonville 157
Boone 1,524
Buchanan 151
Butler 4,600
Callaway 5,649

Below is a state-by-state listing of counties receiving first year payments under P.L. 94-565, the Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes Act. The amounts listed are the actual payments as determined by the U.S. Department of Interior.

The act provides for approximately \$98 million in payments to counties under Section 1 of the act based on an entitlement acreage formula, and

approximately \$2 million in payments under Section 3 of the act based on a percentage of market value for parks and wilderness acquired since 1971. Both payments are combined for this listing. Counties containing entitlement acreage that are not listed should contact NACO for assistance.

An asterisk * indicates towns. In some New England states only towns received payments.

Carter 16,580
Cedar 19,082
Charlton 192
Christian 14,621
Cory 8,594
Clinton 1,967
Copper 159
Crawford 6,980
Dade 20,399
Dell 7,161
Douglas 11,826
Franklin 455
Gibbs 887
Henry 41,525
Hickory 15,390
Howard 125
Howell 14,030
Irish 9,784
Jackson 4,352
LaCade 2,770
Lewis 557
Lincoln 2,464
Mason 5,299
Madison 4,670
Marion 1,655
Monroe 27,950
Newton 158
Oregon 28,100
Ozark 25,728
Phelps 5,836
Pike 4,580
Polk 7,905
Pulaski 4,325
Ralls 10,846
Reynolds 10,747
Riley 27,208
Saline 157
Shannon 36,208
St. Charles 4,146
St. Clair 28,294
St. Genevieve 989
Stone 33,558
Taney 35,169
Texas 4,582
Washington 8,376
Wayne 12,797
Wright 708

MONTANA

8,838,854

Beaverhead 255,224
Big Horn 23,661
Blaine 275,198
Broadwater 132,427
Carbon 310,315
Carter 83,740
Cascade 147,885
Chouteau 106,287
Custer 243,839
Daniels 140
Dawson 50,987
Deer Lodge 120,447
Falcon 80,503
Fergus 334,216
Flathead 455,037
Gallatin 487,072
Garfield 81,903
Glacier 298,425
Golden Valley 23,450
Granite 70,839
Hill 32,778
Jefferson 280,092
Judith 127,569
Lake 76,148
Lewis and Clark 730,052
Liberty 16,964
Lincoln 179,130
Madison 244,657
McCone 133,363
Meagher 103,439
Mineral 64,681
Missoula 260,326
Mustang 52,855
Park 370,085
Petroleum 31,503
Phillips 198,461
Pondera 79,018
Powder River 96,385
Powell 178,298
Prairie 43,261
Ravalli 439,940
Richland 32,874
Roosevelt 2,885
Rosebud 233,669
Sanders 91,227
Sheridan 195
Silver Bow 167,631
Stillwater 133,433
Sweet Grass 137,122
Teton 196,711
Toole 30,870
Treasure 8,066
Valley 363,134

Wheatland 49,943
Wibaux 16,775
Yellowstone 53,719

NEBRASKA

303,851

Adams 108
Blaine 7,145
Brown 540
Cedar 551
Chase 4,202
Cherry 76,213
Custer 776
Dakota 603
Dawes 39,062
Douglas 1,524
Frontier 10,548
Gage 143
Harlan 22,694
Hitchcock 6,503
Holt 380
Hooker 197
Knox 11,182
Lancaster 5,606
Red Willow 792
Sarpy 889
Scotts Bluff 11,300
Seward 512
Sheridan 179
Sherman 5,880
Sioux 60,591
Thomas 34,392
Thurston 296
Valley 389
York 120

NEVADA

4,482,697

Carson City 5,129
Churchill 369,027
Clark 542,658
Douglas 167,557
Elko 450,000
Esmeralda 37,400
Eureka 53,600
Humboldt 308,000
Lander 149,600
Lincoln 132,350
Lyon 351,355
Mineral 285,299
Nye 282,212
Pershing 136,600
Storey 8,868
Washoe 853,042
White Pine 350,000

NEW HAMPSHIRE

301,166

Albany 6,629*
Bartlett 14,864*
Benton 5,953*
Berlin 8,250*
Bethlehem 14,525*
Bristol 173*
Campton 1,096*
Carroll 626
Carroll 7,104*
Chatham 2,873*
Cheshire 410
Conway 184*
Coos 65,583
Easton 1,508*
Ellsworth 900*
Franconia 13,120*
Gorham 636*
Grafton 21,674
Harris Location 150*
Hopkinton 4,073*
Jackson 15,998*
Jefferson 458*
Jewett 183*
Landaff 2,052*
Lincoln 34,790*
Merrimack 2,019
Milan 2,107*
New Hampton 401*
Petersborough 2,122*
Randolph 5,062*
Rumney 5,811*
Sanbornton 569*
Sandwich 6,134*
Shelburne 6,878*
Stark 5,921*
Sury 1,509*
Tamworth 116*
Thornton 7,911*
Warren 7,763*
Waterville 4,093*
Webster 2,026*

Wentworth 1,925*
Woodstock 13,987*

NEW JERSEY

133,205

Camden 107
Cape May 421
Gloucester 122
Monmouth 1,285
Morris 4,482
Salem 3,687
Somerset 8,976
Sussex 101,105
Warren 13,020

NEW MEXICO

10,246,388

Bernalillo 64,612
Catron 116,932
Chaves 874,552
Colfax 8,212
De Baca 24,241
Dona Ana 884,030
Eddy 903,575
Grant 585,946
Guadalupe 36,405
Harding 43,569
Hidalgo 258,634
Lea 306,805
Lincoln 298,427
Los Alamos 24,229
Luna 421,285
McKinley 314,808
Mora 71,993
Otero 893,518
Quay 587
Rio Arriba 575,099
Roosevelt 4,891*
San Juan 736,469
San Miguel 229,545
Sandoval 545,336
Santa Fe 219,107
Sierra 303,619
Socorro 309,458
Taos 471,099
Torrance 143,320
Union 36,418
Valencia 539,667

NEW YORK

22,495

Cattaraugus 1,700
Delaware 139
Dutchess 3,192
Erie 291
Greene 167
Livingston 1,860
New York City 1,511
Onondaga 950
Saratoga 950
Schuyler 4,950
Seneca 1,977
Suffolk 2,239
Wyoming 1,007

NORTH CAROLINA

800,923

Alleghany 2,662
Ashe 376
Avery 13,856
Brunswick 1,108
Buncombe 19,058
Burke 27,258
Caldwell 27,896
Camden 194
Carteret 37,243
Chatham 30,079
Cherokee 47,926
Clay 34,879
Craven 40,070
Dare 14,096
Davidson 587
Durham 2,726
Graham 64,975
Granville 3,478
Guilford 137
Haywood 39,771
Henderson 9,952
Hyde 1,958
Jackson 16,666
Jones 25,696
Macon 86,933
Madison 26,889
McDowell 38,158
Mitchell 9,427
Montgomery 22,380
Orange 194
Randolph 5,117
Surry 468
Swain 45,619
Transylvania 50,451

Vance 16,398
Wake 4,919
Warren 1,342
Watauga 5,814
Wilkes 5,872
Yancy 18,295

NORTH DAKOTA

621,650

Barnes 4,631
Billings 33,283
Bowman 26,596
Burleigh 10,534
Cavalier 120
Divide 1,245
Dunn 56,210
Emmons 24,243
Golden 31,935
Grant 6,350
Griggs 1,133
Kidder 1,135
Logan 392
McHenry 2,750
McIntosh 160
McKenzie 63,988
McLean 121,396
Mercer 39,295
Morton 10,640
Mountrail 45,218
Pierce 119
Ransom 24,388
Richland 16,242
Sargent 362
Sheridan 15,042
Sioux 22,019
Slope 13,836
Stark 1,693
Steele 102
Stutsman 6,641
Walsh 312
Ward 200
Wells 2,463
Williams 36,977

OHIO

195,118

Ashland 171
Athens 5,806
Carroll 143
Clark 2,855
Clermont 8,120
Clinton 1,247
Coshocton 241
Cuyahoga 2,149
Delaware 11,075
Fayette 1,896
Franklin 626
Gallia 5,627
Greene 894
Hamilton 809
Harrison 171
Highland 5,384
Hocking 11,269
Jackson 365
Knox 909
Lawrence 29,441
Licking 806
Madison 160
Mahoning 1,232
Marion 1,026
Meigs 275
Monroe 7,411
Monroe 1,744
Morrow 228
Muskingum 5,067
Ottawa 1,474
Perry 10,118
Pickaway 3,362
Portage 7,443
Ross 1,881
Scioto 4,809
Stark 1,559
Summit 22,415
Trumbull 12,269
Tuscarawas 641
Vinton 1,112
Warren 5,764
Washington 15,124

PENNSYLVANIA

227,817

Adams 29,800
Armstrong 2,594
Berks 4,029
Blair 244
Cambria 370
Carbon 3,191
Centre 5,669
Chester 240
Clearfield 1,960
Clinton 914
Crawford 1,300
Elk 11,180
Erie 349
Fayette 1,739
Forest 11,939
Franklin 20,937
Indiana 5,252
Lackawanna 126
Luzerne 873
McKean 13,507
Mercer 7,167
Monroe 5,328

Creek 14,595
Custer 10,444
Dewey 7,244
Ellis 332
Greer 3,698
Harmon 125
Haskell 27,103
Jefferson 8,332
Johnston 20,152
Kay 26,278
Kingfisher 150
Kiowa 12,657
Latimer 1,123
Le Flore 80,672
Love 13,704
Major 201
Marshall 44,240
Mayes 16,970
McClintock 48,033
McIntosh 59,239
Murray 10,364
Muskogee 16,139
Nowata 16,235
Okmulgee 3,158
Osage 36,993
Pawnee 11,486
Pittsburg 48,209
Pushmataha 10,629
Roger Mills 3,089
Rogers 14,840
Sequoyah 22,463
Stephens 3,527
Texas 9,770
Tillman 359
Tulsa 2,254
Wagoner 36,332
Washington 8,790
Woods 364
Woodward 6,127

SOUTH DAKOTA

1,747,504

Beadle 220
Brule 9,095
Bon Homme 11,216
Buffalo 9,461
Butte 16,038
Campbell 16,297
Charles Mix 216,615
Corson 45,247
Custer 218,757
Dewey 85,931
Fall River 147,961
Gregory 20,590
Haakon 360
Harding 22,934
Hughes 27,739
Hyde 1,099
Jackson 68,735
Jones 7,063
Lawrence 188,595
Lyman 60,743
Meade 19,954
Pennington 426,472
Perkins 54,898
Potter 12,377
Roberts 428
Shannon 148,442
Spink 164
Stanley 54,965
Sully 34,158
Union 1,338
Walworth 11,642
Yankton 2,704
Ziebach 266

TENNESSEE

558,059

Blount 36,445
Carter 49,666
Cheatham 3,290
Clay 20,987
Cocke 27,048
De Kalb 25,688
Dickson 1,016
Fentress 281
Gibson 932
Greene 21,605
Hamilton 1,422
Hardin 2,910
Jackson 12,057
Johnson 29,811
McMinn 1,310
Monroe 86,994
Montgomery 374
Nashville
Davidson 13,059
Obion 166
Overton 1,641
Pickett 10,650
Polk 90,164
Putnam 1,635
Rutherford 12,391
Sevier 2,252
Shelby 104
Smith 6,621

Northampton 692
Philadelphia 12,183
Pike 56,875
Somerset 1,215
Susquehanna 417
Tioga 7,621
Warren 14,075
Wayne 542
Westmoreland 4,243
York 1,246

RHODE ISLAND

1,497

Providence 1,497*

SOUTH CAROLINA

96,496

Abbeville 2,292
Aiken 603
Anderson 22,774
Charleston 6,018
Cherokee 2,934
Chester 1,194
Edgefield 2,920
Fairfield 1,238
Greenwood 1,065
Laurens 2,068
McCormick 9,626
Newberry 5,503
Oconee 9,509
Pickens 1,650
Saluda 423
Union 5,853
York 1,897

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1,747,504

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Overton 1,641
Pickett 10,650
Polk 90,164
Putnam 1,635
Rutherford 12,391
Sevier 2,252
Shelby 104
Smith 6,621

Stewart 12,969
Sullivan 22,324
Summer 8,026
Troupdale 2,307
Unicoi 31,503
Washington 10,289
Weakley 441
White 1,025
Wilson 8,656

TEXAS

757,681

Angelina 9,882
Bell 28,840
Bosque 12,641
Bowie 35,555
Brewster 6,505
Burleson 10,474
Camp 758
Cass 23,216
Chambers 11,037
Coleman 2,269
Collin 28,390
Comal 8,243
Comanche 6,761
Cooke 6,810
Coryell 824
Culberson 45,584
Dallas 43,153
Delta 11,426
Denton 42,134
Ellis 5,474
Fannin 8,461
Fort Bend 1,771
Galveston 1,867
Gillespie 971
Gray 358
Grayson 38,398
Hardin 1,294
Harris 17,956
Hill 21,501
Hopkins 8,961
Houston 9,356
Hudspeth 12,973
Hutchinson 6,502
Jackson 12,509
Jasper 5,173
Jeff Davis 345
Jefferson 866
Johnson 293
Kenedy 2,852
Kleberg 17,530
Lamar 7,181
Lee 4,898
Liberty 3,266
Marion 17,490
McLennan 10,691
Montgomery 4,657
Moore 7,824
Morris 1,163
Nacogdoches 7,777
Navarro 6,826
Newton 158
Parker 229
Polk 196
Potter 15,384
Sabine 12,153
San Augustine 10,654
San Jacinto 5,863
Shelby 6,763
Tarrant 11,864
Tom Green 19,929
Trinity 6,798
Tyler 8,017
Upshur 2,282
Val Verde 42,969
Walker 5,346
Washington 7,337
Willacy 3,840
Williamson 14,184
Wise 2,029

SOUTH DAKOTA

1,747,504

Beadle 220
Brule 9,095
Bon Homme 11,216
Buffalo 9,461
Butte 16,038
Campbell 16,297
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Lawrence 188,595
Lyman 60,743
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Pennington 426,472
Perkins 54,898
Potter 12,377
Roberts 428
Shannon 148,442
Spink 164
Stanley 54,965
Sully 34,158
Union 1,338
Walworth 11,642
Yankton 2,704
Ziebach 266

TENNESSEE

558,059

Blount 36,445
Carter 49,666
Cheatham 3,290
Clay 20,987
Cocke 27,048
De Kalb 25,688
Dickson 1,016
Fentress 281
Gibson 932
Greene 21,605
Hamilton 1,422
Hardin 2,910
Jackson 12,057
Johnson 29,811
McMinn 1,310
Monroe 86,994
Montgomery 374
Nashville
Davidson 13,059
Obion 166
Overton 1,641
Pickett 10,650
Polk 90,164
Putnam 1,635
Rutherford 12,391
Sevier 2,252
Shelby 104
Smith 6,621

Sanpete 373,139
Sevier 356,512
Summit 267,189
Tooele 600,556
Utah 363,463
Utah 471,492
Wasatch 271,128
Washington 498,199
Wayne 85,073
Weber 40,931

VERMONT*

149,095

Bennington 572
Bristol 3,318
Chittenden 10,016
Dorset 861
Dover 1,291
Goshen 2,814
Granville 8,870
Hancock 11,176
Hartford 173
Hartland 922
Jamaica 533
Landgrove 419
Leicester 1,564
Lincoln 6,148
Londonberry 364
Manchester 2,913
Middlebury 1,742
Mt. Holly 1,755
Mt. Tabor 7,353
Peru 10,119
Pittsfield 1,529
Pownal 134
Readsboro 1,256
Ripton 10,240
Rochester 6,674
Salisbury 1,969
Searsburg 3,577
Stratton 1,339
Sunderland 11,653
Thetford 893
Townshend 742
Wallingford 4,588
Warren 3,325
Weathersfield 814
Eston 5,580
Wilmington 1,112
Windham 5,547 (county)
Winhall 4,731
Woodford 10,469

VIRGINIA

1,261,745

Accomack 7,693
Albemarle 330
Alleghany 96,356
Amherst 29,881
Appomattox 698
Arlington 1,360
Augusta 128,255
Bath 117,731
Bedford 14,617
Blind 49,175
Botetourt 55,538
Carroll 8,835
Charlotte 2,580
Chesapeake 1,910
Craig 81,428
Dickenson 11,992
Fairfax 2,621
Floyd 1,415
Franklin 4,230
Frederick 3,060
Fredericksburg 867
Giles 43,518
Grayson 21,029
Greene 265
Halifax 12,188
Henry 1,130
Highland 39,270
James City 2,062
Lee 8,389
Madison 102
Mecklenburg 43,385
Montgomery 13,572
Nelson 10,566
Orange 1,192
Page 18,378
Patrick 5,309
Petersburg 8,353
Prince George 426
Prince William 4,910
Pulaski 13,630
Rappahannock 6,803
Roanoke 2,189
Rockbridge 46,199
Rockingham 95,589
Scott 24,145
Shenandoah 52,629
Smyth 50,508

Continued on next page

1,600 Counties Receive Payments-in-Lieu of Taxes

Spotsylvania 24,273
Stafford 2,862
Surry 656
Tazewell 4,359
Virginia 192

Virginia Beach 192
Warren 4,918
Washington 14,558
Westmoreland 532
Williamsburg 312
Wise 24,796
Wythe 37,347
York 6,082

WASHINGTON 2,357,816

Adams 432
Asotin 23,376
Benton 29,866

Chelan 543,844
Clallam 64,147
Clark 153
Columbia 47,421
Cowlitz 2,085
Douglas 29,071
Ferry 92,640
Franklin 21,032
Garfield 30,431
Grant 82,901
Grays Harbor 16,348
Jefferson 69,614
King 33,413
Kittitas 94,697
Klickitat 3,728
Lewis 47,219
Lincoln 17,181
Mason 16,498
Okanogan 391,313
Pacific 1,121

Pend Oreille 128,438
Pierce 33,684
San Juan 6,053
Skagit 114,340
Skamania 80,183
Snohomish 62,747
Stevens 117,502
Walla Walla 15,667
Whatcom 77,258
Whitman 9,105
Yakima 54,308

WEST VIRGINIA 709,152

Barbour 338
Braxton 19,355
Cabell 1,058
Grant 10,129
Greenbrier 65,026
Hampshire 1,918

Hardy 34,566
Jefferson 121
Marion 163
Mineral 781
Mingo 1,574
Monroe 13,772
Nicholas 22,200
Pendleton 81,119
Pocahontas 184,980
Preston 2,515
Randolph 113,931
Summers 14,763
Taylor 1,682
Tucker 60,689
Wayne 26,816
Webster 41,907
Wyoming 9,749

VIRGIN ISLANDS 13,552

Christiansted 13,552

WISCONSIN 805,699

Ashland 119,004
Bayfield 145,194
Buffalo 4,486
Burnett 15,737
Crawford 860
Door 115
Douglas 2,078
Florence 22,248
Forest 156,799
Grant 6,168
La Crosse 8,685
Langlade 13,258
Oconto 49,749
Oneida 4,846
Pierce 350
Polk 3,146
Price 79,312
Sawyer 90,917

St. Croix 309
Taylor 34,817
Trempealeau 241
Vernon 14,783
Vilas 20,659
Washburn 11,938

WYOMING 6,419,619

Albany 448,800
Big Horn 314,855
Campbell 80,500
Carbon 390,553
Converse 162,822
Crook 208,270
Fremont 710,872
Goshen 16,897
Hot Springs 132,596
Johnson 195,895
Laramie 5,775

Lincoln 269,655
Natrona 836,827
Niobrara 72,393
Park 331,976
Platte 65,621
Sheridan 302,518
Sublette 205,650
Sweetwater 575,596
Teton 275,080
Uinta 337,985
Washakie 304,230
Weston 174,253

PUERTO RICO 2,500

San Juan 2,500



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, county health issues, welfare reform, manpower and employment programs, criminal justice programs, and transportation issues.
Special sessions will be held for: payments-in-lieu of taxes; energy impact issues, Indian/county issues; urban county development problems; and rural county development problems.

Board of directors and steering committees will be meeting on February 7.

- Delegates to NACo's Western Region Conference can both preregister for the conference and reserve hotel space by completing this form.
- Please use one form for each delegate who registers for the conference.
- To take advantage of the conference advance registration fee, a check must accompany this form. Personal checks, county voucher or equivalent will be accepted. **Make payable to National Association of Counties.**
- A separate check must be included, payable to the Riviera Hotel, for housing reservation.
- All advance conference registrations must be postmarked no later than January 7. After January 7, registration will be at the on-site rate at the hotel.
- No requests for conference preregistration will be accepted by telephone.
- Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that written notice is postmarked no later than January 24.

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

Name

County

Title

Address

City State

Zip Code Telephone ()

Hotel Reservation Request

- All requests for hotel reservations must be received at NACo by January 7.
- 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 this form.
- No requests for housing will be accepted by telephone.
- This is the peak tourist season for Palm Springs and housing cannot be guaranteed by NACo if requests are received after January 7.

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

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

Suites available upon request.

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

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

Western Region Merger Approved

SPOKANE, Wash.—Jack Petitti, president of the NACo Western Region District, and O.G. "Clem" Clemons, president of the Interstate Association of Public Land Counties, have just announced approval of the merger of their respective associations. Both presidents reported that the full membership of both associations have approved the merger which has been under review for the past two years. The first meeting of the combined association will be held Feb. 7-10 at the Riviera Hotel in Palm Springs, Calif.

Petitti, commissioner, Clark County, Nev., will assume the presidency of the new association to be called the Western Interstate Region. "This merger brings all western counties within the NACo family," Petitti said. "We will continue as an affiliate district of the National Association of Counties," he said.

The merger was approved by NACo Western Region District in January at its annual conference and by the Interstate Association of Public Land Counties at its annual conference in September finalized the merger.

Clem Clemons, commissioner, Stevens County, Wash., will serve as past president of the new district organization. "The merger brings together the history of both associations—Interstate since 1941 and NACo since 1954," according to Clemons. "Both associations actively pursued the enactment of the payments-in-lieu of taxes program."

"It is significant that the merger and implementation of payments-in-lieu are occurring simultaneously."

Under the merger, past presidents of both associations will serve on the new WIR Board of Directors and 13 western state associations of counties will nominate one director each. Officers of the association are: president, Petitti; first vice president, Brockway, commissioner, Blaine County, Idaho; second vice president, John Carlson, mayor, Fairbanks, Alaska; and John Carlson, mayor, Fairbanks, Alaska.

As a NACo district, two members of the WIR Board serve on the NACo Board. Currently serving are Petitti and Arch Mahan, supervisor, Blaine County, Calif.

Serving as staff to the district are Jim Evans, NACo Western Region representative, and C.A. "Tom" Grant, secretary/historian for the district.

NACA Plans for the Future

NEW ORLEANS—The Board of Directors of the National Association of County Administrators (NACA) has initiated efforts to strengthen and further professionalize the membership criteria of the association and develop closer ties with the state associations of county administrators. The board met here Oct. 6-7. Representatives of several states with active administrator associations were also in attendance.

President Ardath Cade, Charles County, Md., created a Membership Committee and named David Nichols, San Mateo County, Calif., as its chairman. (Nichols is also vice president of the association.) The committee will develop more stringent criteria on what actually constitutes a county administrator's duties with the goal of standardizing membership eligibility requirements for the association. Presently, there are approximately 600 counties who employ a manager charged with the centralized administration of the

county, although their titles and duties often vary.

NACA's Membership Committee will examine the association's charter, bylaws, and application form for possible revision. It will also consider the appropriateness of developing a "graduated membership" system, which would be based on longevity of service in county administration.

Cade appointed Guy Millard, Somerset County, N.J., to head a committee which would develop closer communication between the various county administrator state associations and NACA. Much discussion centered about the mutually beneficial relationship that should be realized between the state and national associations.

It was agreed that NACA could assist the state organizations in several key ways:

- Possibly include in *The County Administrator* a section entitled "State Reports," which would publicize the activities of the states;
- Ensure that the minutes of each NACA meeting are sent to the state associations;
- Maintain the national membership directory and constitution;
- Invite the presidents of the state associations to attend all NACA meetings;
- Facilitate the communication and exchange of ideas between county administrators through such pieces as *The County Administrator*;
- Keep the administrators aware of national legislative issues of interest to them.

It was also felt that the state associations could become an effective mechanism by which individual administrators in their states could participate in the activities and committees of the national association. This closer liaison would also foster a greater public awareness of the council administrator form of government, which has been the fastest growing form of county government in the past decade.

It was also felt that there should not be a "forced development" of additional state associations in states where the number of administrators did not warrant such action. James Long, Shelby County, Tenn., summarized the feelings of the board by observing that "The creation of additional state associations, while desirable, should be done only when their formation would facilitate service delivery to their members. They should never exist as a rigid structure, organized solely for the sake of organizing." Presently, there are 12 active state associations of county administrators, with the potential for perhaps eight more developing over the next few years.

The state association representatives spoke of the many and varied activities with which their organizations were involved. Francis E. Voisine, Bay County, Mich., noted that the Michigan County Administrators Association meets with the Michigan Association of Counties three times a year to conduct professional development seminars and generate a dialogue with the state legislators and officials.

Guy Millard, Somerset County, N.J., informed the board of the seminars which the New Jersey State Association of County Administrators has jointly sponsored with Rutgers University, dealing with such issues as solid waste management, the future of county jails, and public works.

Marie Shook, Peoria County, Ill., told of similar efforts which the Illinois Association had conducted with the University of Illinois.

—Jeff Thurston
New County Intern, NACoRF



In photo above, Larry Mills, Dakota County (Minn.) administrator, is interviewed in a simulated session which gave him and other administrators the chance to view themselves on television.



At right, NACA board members discuss association business. From left are William Gaskill, Guy Millard, George Gackle, James Long, Larry Mills, President Ardath Cade, Vice President David Nichols, Marie Shook, John Munn, and Charles Miller.

NACA Board Approves 27 Members

NEW ORLEANS—The Board of Directors of the National Association of County Administrators (NACA) admitted 27 new members to the association at their meeting here Oct. 6-7. Twenty-five of the newly approved members were accorded active status, while two were admitted on an associate basis. This brings total active NACA membership to 417, not including 48 associates. North Carolina, which has the council-manager form in 98 per cent of its counties, headed the list of new members with six; Florida had four, with Michigan, Louisiana and Virginia having three apiece.

In additional board action, Nick Meisner, Chesterfield County, Va., was approved as chairman of NACA's Ethics Committee, which will develop an enforcement procedure for the recently adopted code of ethics.

Charles Miller, Mariposa County, Ariz., will head a committee which will monitor Administration efforts at federal reorganization. President Carter has solicited state and local government input into the reorganization process. NACA feels that the chief administrative officers in county government should have their collective voice heard in this regard for they are often the officials who will most directly feel the impact of any bureaucratic restructuring. Virtually all the reorganizational issues that will be national headlines for the next few years have already been encountered—and often successfully

resolved—in recent local government reorganizations.

William Gaskill, Cuyahoga County, Ohio, is chairman of the association's "Mini-Management Packet" Committee. These packets are designed to help county officials keep up-to-date on the issues and actions that affect the administration and management of the county. The packets are a collection of studies, reports, newspaper and magazine articles, directories, surveys and bibliographies on a wide range of subjects. The Mini-Management Packets are designed both by and for county administrators.

Picot Floyd, Hillsborough County, Fla., will chair NACA's Professional Development Committee, which is designed to keep the administrators aware of any workshops or seminars which would benefit them professionally. The committee will also be responsible for developing appropriate program sessions for future association meetings.

A public relations program session was held for the administrators on the second day of the meeting. Entitled "Press, Power and Politics," the session was moderated by Jeff LaCaze, public information officer of Baton Rouge/East Baton Rouge Parish, La. He was assisted by representatives of a daily and weekly newspaper, a radio news director and a television news director, who discussed with the administrators

their media needs, problems and interests.

The program session was divided into three parts: "Press—They Talk to You," featured an explanation of what the news media needs and wants from county administrators in terms of content and style of news material; "Power—You Talk to the Press and the Public," advised the

administrators on what they could do—using television—to educate the public on various issues that might otherwise be hard to communicate; "The Interview," was a training session on how to perform in a media-oriented interview, followed by a video demonstration in which several of the board members actually saw themselves responding in an interview situation on television.



Marie Shook, director of budget and systems, Peoria County, Ill., discusses a county administrator's relationship with the media.



ALABAMA GOV. George C. Wallace, center, is greeted by Clarence Bishop, first vice president of the Association of County Commissioners of Alabama. Association President Tom Gloor is pictured at right.

Ala. Commissioners Form New Affiliate

MOBILE COUNTY, Ala.—Tom Gloor of Jefferson County was elected president of the Association of County Commissioners of Alabama (ACCA) during its 49th Annual Convention held in Mobile. Approximately 450 delegates attended the meeting.

Other officers elected include First Vice President Clarence Bishop of Baldwin County and Second Vice President Charles R. Christopher of Limestone County. O.H. "Buddy" Sharpless serves as the association's executive director.

Program participants included Alabama Gov. George C. Wallace; Alabama Lt. Gov. Jere Beasley; Larry Bennett, deputy commissioner of the Alabama State Board of Corrections; Gil Kendrick, Alabama assistant attorney general; and Tony McCann, rural health specialist for

NACo's Research Foundation.

One of the most important developments at the convention was the formation of the Alabama Council of Intergovernmental Coordinators, the newest ACCA affiliate. The group's purpose is to gain the maximum utilization of available federal funding for county projects.

ACCA affiliates also elected officers. Officers for the Alabama County Clerks Association are: President Roselyn DeWitt of Hale County; Vice President Mary Niven of Shelby County; and Secretary-Treasurer Corrinne Campbell of Lauderdale County.

Officers for the Alabama County Engineers Association are: President M.H. Lee of Pickens County; Vice President J.W. Ruffer of Mobile County; and Secretary-Treasurer Percy C. Nixon of Sumter County.

Maine Associations Host Annual Meeting

MAINE—The Maine County Commissioners Association (MCCA) and the Maine County Office Holders Association held their joint annual convention Sept. 9-11 in Bangor.

Keynote speaker was NACo President William O. Beach, Montgomery County, Tenn. Other guest speakers included Rep. Gladys N. Spellman (D-Md.), NACo past president; Sen. William D. Hathaway (D-Maine); and Rep. William S. Cohen (R-Maine).

State officials led seminars on new legislation and court decisions affecting Maine counties. Participants were: Maine Attorney General Joseph E. Brennan, "New Laws and Court Rulings for Sheriffs"; Maine State Sen. Thomas Mangan, "The Maine Charter Bill," which he sponsored; Maine Secretary of State Markham L. Gortley, "New Maine Legislation Affecting County Government";

Maine Assistant Attorney General Charles Leadbetter, "Recent Supreme Court Cases"; District Two Deputy Attorney Peter Ballou, District Attorney David Cox and Assistant Attorney General Stephen Diamond, "Amendments to the Maine Criminal Code"; and Assistant Attorney General Vernon Arey, "Amendments to Maine Criminal Rules and Rules of Evidence."

Additional workshops were held for various interest groups present at the conference. Speakers on general county administration included: County Records Board by Sylvia J. Sherman of the Maine State Archives; revenue sharing by Laura Garcia, intergovernmental

coordinator of the Federal Revenue Sharing Office; and a clerks' seminar conducted by Marion Kelleher, Androscoggin clerk of courts.

Other subjects discussed were: plot standards by Daniel Harriman of the Maine Department of Transportation; probate workshop conducted by Judge Allen J. Woodcock Jr., Penobscot County judge of probate; "The FBI Today" by FBI special agent Joseph Yablonsky; the organization of the Bureau of Civil Emergency Preparedness (BCEP) in Maine by Maine BCEP Director Nicholas Caraganis; BCEP operations in Androscoggin County by Peter Van Gagnon, Androscoggin BCEP director.

"Welfare Reform/Approaches to Full Employment" by Charles G. Tetro, Penobscot consortium director, and John Dorner, director of research and program development for the Penobscot Consortium; "CETA in Maine Today-Tomorrow" by Stephen Bennett, director of operations for the Balance of State CETA; and Probate Law Review Commission and the Land Information Institute by Professor David A. Tyler of the University of Maine at Orono.

Some 225 persons attended the meeting. Hosts for the convention were the Penobscot County commissioners: John J. Mooney, chairman and NACo board member; Raynor I. Crossman, MCCA president; and William A. Cox Jr. Chairing the events were Mooney, Cox, and MCCA Executive Secretary Roland D. Landry.

—Margaret Taylor
State Association Liaison

MAC SUMMER MEETING

Adopts Platform of Action

MICHIGAN—The Michigan Association of Counties (MAC) 79th annual Summer Conference at Boyne Mountain drew the most delegates in the history of this association event.

Highlights of the meeting were adoption of an ambitious 1977-78 Platform of Action which will direct the association's legislative program and election of officers.

Genesee County Commissioner Richard Hammel is the new president of the association and its Board of Directors.

Other officers elected were First Vice President Thomas F. Cooper, Newaygo County commissioner, and Second Vice President Andrew DeKraker, Kent County commissioner. A. Barry McGuire was re-elected executive director.

Three incumbent members of the MAC Board of Directors were returned to office. Cooper and Hammel were re-elected without opposition to their regional posts. At-large Director Herbert McHenry of McComb County was of seven nominated by regional caucuses for two of the at-large posts open. He won on the third ballot. The other at-large directorship was won by Sig Ouwinga of Osceola County on the third ballot.

Other board members, all continuing in office, are: Stanley Alexander of Sanilac County; Dale Huggler of Alpena County; Herman Ivory of Muskegon County; Benjamin Schrader of Saginaw County; Gertrude Titus of Jackson County; Richard Wilcox of Oakland County; Harold Vanlerberghe of Delta County, the outgoing MAC president;

Harold Hayden of Genesee County; and Charlotte Williams of Genesee County, NACo's second vice president.

The new platform, with changes and amendments written in at two conference meetings of the Resolutions Committee, was adopted without opposition. The 10 platform planks are criminal justice, manpower and energy, substance abuse, taxation, ecology, health, legislative, labor, aging and social services.

The highlight of seven panel sessions was a debate on "The Criminal Justice System in Michigan." Other panel sessions were: Counties and the Courts Administration, Property Taxation, Past and Future, Counties and Liability Insurance, Budgeting and Finance, State and Federal Legislation, Labor Relations.



Hammel



Cooper



DeKraker

Miss. Supervisors Elect Slate

HARRISON COUNTY, Miss.—W.F. "Bill" Bowen of Perry County was elected president of the Mississippi Association of Supervisors during its 48th annual convention held in Biloxi.

Other officers are: First Vice President Clyde R. Donnell of Warren County; Second Vice President Randall Spradling of Itawamba County; Third Vice President Lum R. Cumbest of Jackson County; Secretary-Treasurer Charlie Cain of Lee County; and Sergeant-at-arms Johnnie L. McCraw of Neshoba County. A.J. Foster serves as presidential assistant.

Joe B. Baird of Sunflower County was named chairman of the Executive Committee. W.M. "Pat" Patterson will be vice chairman.

Guest speakers included Sen. James O. Eastland. He was given a plaque expressing the association's appreciation for his years of service to the state. Those attending the convention unanimously adopted a resolution commending the senator and urging him to see re-election.

Other speakers included: Frank Moore, presidential congressional liaison from Washington, D.C.; Len Cohen, health specialist with the National Association of Counties

Research Foundation; E.L. Seabrook, division administrator for the Federal Highway Administration; J. Kemp, president of the Mississippi County Engineers Association; Julius Lotterhos Jr., president of Board Attorneys' Association.

Committee chairman for the association are Legislative Committee, Sterling Seabrook of Tallapoosa County; Nominating Committee, T.A. "Tom" Rives of Rankin County; Legislative Committee, Mize of Newton County; and 1977 Convention Committee, J.S. "Brooks" Harris of Madison County.



LUNCHEON GUEST SPEAKER—Frank Moore, second from right, presidential/congressional liaison, addressing supervisors at their 4th annual convention in Biloxi. Shown with Moore are, from left: A.J. Foster, assistant to president of MAS; Incoming President W.F. (Bill) Bowen; State Rep. James Simpson, Harrison County, who introduced Moore; and President James D. (Jimmy) Green.

What Offers the Greatest Savings? 2 Views

WASHINGTON, D.C.—A study prepared by the Congressional Budget Office (CBO) discloses that bus service probably offers the greatest potential for saving fuel among urban transportation modes. According to the study, vanpools and carpools have important contributions to make while new heavy rail service are surprisingly ineffective. CBO prepared the study, "Urban Transportation and Energy: The Potential Savings of Different Modes," for the Senate Committee on Environment and Public Works, at the request of Sen. Lloyd Bentsen (D-Tex.).

In testimony before Bentsen's subcommittee on transportation, Dr. S. Alice M. Rivlin, CBO director, explained the study and the results. Dr. Rivlin said that findings are based on the assumption that homes, jobs, and businesses do not relocate because of changes in transportation programs being analyzed. Because there is no such thing as

an average city, conclusions about the energy efficiency of transportation modes, or about the conservation potential of transportation programs, must be viewed as rules with numerous exceptions, she said.

Rivlin added that ways people adapt to a new transportation service are as influential in determining energy savings as are the system's inherent technological features.

THE CBO STUDY indicates the following points:

- Bus, commuter rail and heavy rail systems require less than one-third of the energy that single-occupant automobiles require to operate per passenger mile.

- A typical trip on a new heavy rail system requires about twice as much energy per mile as does a typical trip by bus, all things considered.

"This surprising finding appears to conflict with the fact that, in terms of propulsion energy per passenger mile, rail ranks among the

most energy-efficient modes. But when such factors as construction and station energy, the energy used to get to and from stations, and the roundaboutness of rail travel are considered, the energy per passenger mile computed from door-to-door for rail rapid transit is greater than that for any other public mode except dial-a-ride."

- A typical trip on a new heavy rail system actually requires more energy than before, while new trips by bus, carpool and vanpool show substantial energy savings per passenger mile.

- Patronage on new public transport services is more apt to be drawn from existing public transport services and from carpools.

- Of the conventional urban public transportation modes, bus appears to offer the greatest fuel savings. All things considered, bus requires only about half the energy of new rail or trolley systems.

Rivlin concluded her remarks by

saying, "The existing evidence on the energy used in urban transportation shows wide variations from one city to another, and any generalized mode-by-mode analysis, such as this one, must be carefully weighed within the context of each urban area."

SPOKESMEN FOR the American Public Transit Association (APTA), appearing after Dr. Rivlin, urged subcommittee members to be wary of the kind of conclusions made in the CBO report. APTA said its "quarrel with the CBO report is very basic. We do not believe the accuracy of its statistics. We are appalled by the statements in its conclusions, statements which we see as extremely irresponsible."

According to APTA, "the study uses average values for each mode. Averages do not tell us anything about the real world because they do not measure the real world. Instead, we produce individual solutions to individual problems after careful study of the particular circumstances which pertain to each case," said a spokesman.

Following are points made in APTA's testimony:

- "We argue that rail transit systems are technologically efficient. The basic issue is that we misuse

them as a matter of public policy. Even in those areas which have in place rail transit systems, they have suffered from policies which stimulate and abet dispersion and decentralization, diminish the intensity of use of rail rapid transit so that the efficiencies inherent in the technology are increasingly underutilized."

- "No one would seriously propose four or six new 100-mile systems in the United States at this time for the purpose of conserving energy. We could, however, conceive of perhaps several hundred miles of new rail routes over the next two decades judiciously selected along major corridors in major urban areas when, in conjunction with bus services, vanpools, or other feeder services, requisite densities could be generated to make these routes effective."

- "We are convinced that public transportation will help us save energy both in the near future and to an even greater degree in the long run. We are convinced that every urban area needs a mixture of modes to provide the level of mobility Americans require. We know that where rapid transit and light rail facilities are chosen, the resulting urban environment will be significantly more energy efficient."

EPA Plans to Quiet Buses

WASHINGTON, D.C.—"Approximately 93 million Americans are exposed to levels of urban traffic noise which may adversely affect their hearing and which generally makes everyday life unpleasant," said Douglas M. Costle, administrator of the Environmental Protection Agency (EPA). "Buses are an integral component of the urban noise problem."

To address this problem, EPA has proposed regulations to require manufacturers to make substantial reductions in noise in new city transit buses, school buses, and intercity buses.

Noise Regs Proposed for Garbage Trucks

WASHINGTON, D.C.—The U.S. Environmental Protection Agency (EPA) has proposed a noise regulation to require manufacturers to make quieter truck-mounted solid waste compactors, commonly known as garbage or trash trucks. The purpose is to reduce the annoyance these vehicles cause in residential neighborhoods. According to EPA Administrator Douglas M. Costle, the proposed regulation should result in a 50 per cent reduction in the noise energy produced by trash trucks during typical compaction operations.

Although list prices for new trash trucks may increase by as much as 10 per cent, trash-collection firms can expect to save about \$95 a year per vehicle in fuel cost since the new compactors would operate at lower speeds than current models.

State and local governments would be prohibited from setting and enforcing different noise emission levels for newly manufactured trash trucks. They could, however, regulate other aspects of trash truck use such as the times and places of

operation. Under the EPA proposal, allowable noise limits would be established for the bus interiors and exteriors to give relief to passengers as well as people outside.

The proposed limits would go into effect in three steps over the seven year period from 1979 through 1985.

According to Costle, EPA standards for school, urban, and intercity buses would reduce noise pollution from buses, perceived by the public, by nearly half.

Future design changes will be necessary in order to meet the standards proposed in the regulations, and this will cause prices of new buses to increase from an estimated 2 to 9 per cent. Bus noise reduction methods would also decrease fuel economy to a small extent and increase routine maintenance costs. Assuming that commercial bus price increases are

passed on to the public in terms of higher fares, EPA estimates that the maximum fare increase would be less than 2 per cent.

EPA has scheduled public hearings on the proposed bus noise Oct. 25 in Washington, D.C. and on Nov. 1 at 9 a.m. in the St. Francis Hotel, San Francisco.

Written comments concerning the regulation or requests to make a presentation at the public hearings should be sent to: Director, Standards and Regulations Division, Office of Noise Abatement and Control (AW-471), Attn: Bus Noise Regulation Docket No. ONAC 77-6, U.S. Environmental Protection Agency, Washington, D.C. 20460, (703) 557-6667.

If you have questions about the proposed regulation, contact Don Spangler, Noise Control Project, at NACo, (202) 785-9577.

Job Opportunities

Director, Portage Planning Commission, Ohio \$16,000 to \$20,000. Degree in planning, public administration, political science, architecture, engineering, geography, or equivalent. Candidate must possess excellent communication and writing skills. Knowledge of regional planning design, research methods, economics and capital improvement planning; knowledge of the federal, regional and local laws, policies, regulations and objectives pertinent to regional development. Of prime importance is an orientation to and concept of a county planning commission's role in meeting the needs of area residents; management capability; good health. Resume to Portage Planning Commission, 886 West Main, Ravenna, Ohio.

Assistant Program Manager, Solid Waste Management Program, New Brunswick, N.J. Salary negotiable. Undergraduate degree in engineering or planning and experience in solid waste management. Performs analysis, under a federal grant, to implement resource recovery. Resumes to 134 New St., New Brunswick, N.J. 08901.

Accountant/Budget Specialist, Loudoun County, Va. \$10,547 to \$11,628. Bachelors degree with major in accounting, business administration or related field; at least two years municipal accounting, finance and budgetary experience. Middle management position with emphasis on accounting, supervision and budget analysis. Requires thorough knowledge of local government. Resumes to: Office of Personnel, 18 North King St., Leesburg, Va. 22075, (703) 777-0213.

Director of Employment, San Bernardino County, Calif. Salary to \$28,956. Position involves one day clerical hiring, automated record keeping and test analysis, distributed data processing, job related examinations, community outreach, assessment centers, job counseling. Job fair, statewide projects and grants, affirmative action programs. Apply immediately to San Bernardino County Personnel, 157 West 5th St., San Bernardino, Calif. 92415, (714) 383-3596.

County Engineer, Cochise County, Ariz. Open salary, commensurate with job duties and experience. Population 75,000; area 6,258 square miles; administrative budget \$165,000; staff of 10. Responsible to three-member board of supervisors for full range of civil engineering functions. Must have civil engineering degree, qualify for Arizona registration, have previous experience in positions of varied and increasing responsibility. Resume to: Cochise County Board of Supervisors, Personnel Department, P.O. Box 225, Bisbee, Ariz., by Oct. 31, (602) 432-2209.

Human Resources Assistant Director, Alachua County, Fla. \$17,100 to \$22,526. Assists the Human Resources director in all department activities and division operations, including CEFA, crisis center, community development, social services, and foster grandparents programs. Requires masters degree in related field and two years administrative experience in public sector social service programs or bachelors degree and four years such experience. Resume by Nov. 11 to: Ms. C.P. Melchor, Personnel Director, P.O. Drawer C.C., Gainesville, Fla. 32602.

Corrections Director, Alachua County, Fla. Reporting to county administrator. Position is responsible for the administration of the award-winning new Alachua County Adult Detention Center and Work Release Center. Responsible for evaluation and rehabilitation activities for a facility with a capacity of 119 inmates, a staff of 64, and a budget of \$1 million. Requires bachelors degree in criminology or related field and a minimum of four years responsible administrative experience in operating a detention facility. Resume by Nov. 20 to: Ms. C.P. Melchor, Personnel Director, P.O. Drawer C.C., Gainesville, Fla. 32602.

Alcohol Program Director, Alachua County, Fla. \$18,033 to \$23,670. Reports to county administrator and is responsible for developing and implementing alcohol treatment program policies and procedures. Coordinates treatment programs with other agencies and establishes new program components to provide comprehensive alcoholism treatment services in the county. Requires masters degree in counseling, social services, or related field with four years experience in administration of alcohol programs. Resume by Nov. 5 to: C.P. Melchor, Personnel Director, P.O. Drawer C.C., Gainesville, Fla. 32602.

Executive Assistant to Board of County Commissioners, Island County, Wash. (pop. 37,500). Salary negotiable. Working with \$6.5 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, bachelors degree in public or business administration or four years experience in supervisory, administrative or consulting position. Resume to: Island County Board of Commissioners, Box 697, Coupeville, Wash. 98239.

Matter and Measure



The Urban Mass Transportation Administration (UMTA) published its fiscal '78 formula apportionments for capital and operating assistance funds in the Oct. 4, 1977 *Federal Register* (Part V). The *Federal Register* notice provides a formal list of amounts apportioned to urban areas in fiscal '76; the Transition Quarter; fiscal '77 and '78. Fiscal '78 apportionment will be \$775 million. In fiscal '75, \$300 million was made available; in fiscal '76, an additional \$500 million was made available. These apportioned funds remain available for obligation for two fiscal years following the year in which they are apportioned. Therefore, fiscal '75 funds are no longer available.

For urban areas with a population of 200,000 persons or more, the *Federal Register* notice provides the formula factor weight and individual amounts for each apportionment. For urban areas with a population of under 200,000 persons, the notice provides the formula factor weight but aggregates the amounts for each state.

As you know, a program of federal assistance for urban mass transportation through formula grants for capital or operating assistance was enacted in November 1974 under Section 5 of the National Mass Transportation Assistance Act of 1974. An aggregate amount of \$3.975 billion is authorized for this program for fiscal '75-80.

To receive a copy of the Oct. 4 *Federal Register* notice, "Department of Transportation, Urban Mass Transportation Administration, Capital and Operating Assistance Funds—Fiscal '78 Formula Apportionment," contact the UMTA Office of Public Affairs, 400 7th St., S.W., Washington, D.C. 20590, (202) 426-4043.

INTERSTATE HIGHWAY SYSTEM

Figures released by the Department of Transportation on Sept. 13 show that 64.4 per cent of the funds needed to complete the Interstate Highway System had been obligated as of June 30. The total cost of the system is now estimated to be \$104.3 billion. Federal Highway Administration figures show the amount still to be funded as 35.6 per cent of the total cost of the system.

Work is now completed or under way on 99.2 per cent of the mileage to be included. Although 90.7 per cent of this mileage is open to traffic, work is necessary to bring much of this up to current standards—which accounts for a large part of the anticipated costs.

The Interstate System, as currently designated, consists of 33,273 miles of rural and 9,227 miles of urban highways.

ARTBA CONFERENCE

The American Road and Transportation Builders Association (ARTBA) announces its third Airport Design and Construction Conference to be held on Nov. 14-15 at the L'Enfant Plaza Hotel in Washington, D.C.

Registration fee is \$85. Contact Richard M. Lauzier, ARTBA, 525 School St., S.W., Washington, D.C. for more information.

AUTO REPAIR HOTLINE

The Department of Transportation's National Highway Traffic Safety Administration recently made permanent its experimental "Auto Safety Hotline."

The hotline is designed to aid motorists in reporting vehicle safety problems and obtaining recall information. The hotline is toll-free and accepts calls day or night.

In addition to assisting consumers with automotive problems, reports to the hotline have contributed to investigations conducted by the agency and recalls of vehicles for correction of safety-related problems.

Hotline operators are on duty from 8:30 a.m. to 5 p.m. Monday through Friday. Calls made after hours or on weekends are recorded, and operators will return the calls. The toll-free number is (800) 424-9393. Washington, D.C. area residents should call 426-0123.

Washington Briefs

• **Social Security Financing.** House expected to vote this week on controversial provision requiring that federal, state and local employees be covered by Social Security. See page 1.

• **Age Discrimination in Employment.** The Senate passed a bill raising the age ceiling for retirement in state and local governments from age 65 to 70. The House passed a similar bill earlier. Differences between the two bills must be worked out in conference. See page 1.

• **Minimum Wage.** The Senate approved a bill raising the minimum wage in annual steps from the current \$2.30 an hour to \$3.35 an hour in 1981. At press time, the House was expected to approve the bill, worked out in a House-Senate conference committee earlier.

• **Labor Reform Package.** The House passed H.R. 8410 Oct. 6 by a vote of 257-163. The Senate Human Resources subcommittee on labor has scheduled additional hearings on S. 1883 for Oct. 31, Nov. 3-4. It is unlikely the Senate will finish this session. Both House and Senate bills attempt to provide administrative remedies for the National Labor Relations Board and make it easier for unions to organize.

• **Labor-HEW Appropriations.** President Carter signed H.J. Res. 626, the continuing resolution providing funds for Labor-HEW until Oct. 31. This resolution gives Congress two weeks to resolve the issue of federal funding of abortions, which has stalled the \$60 billion bill for three months.

• **Economic Development.** EDA has taken steps to accommodate counties incorrectly designated as "redevelopment areas" under the agency's old 6 per cent unemployment for the past 12 months rather than the 24 month unemployment rate over the past 24 months. Counties participating in the program will be redesignated under the new criteria or designated under a different subsection of the program eligibility requirements. County officials will be contacted shortly regarding necessary steps and procedures.

• **Rural Development.** County officials testified before the Senate rural housing subcommittee in favor of S. 1150, the Rural Housing Act of 1977. Bill contains new program for rural low and moderate income homeownership and proposes increases and changes in the water and waste disposal grant program.

• **Rural Planning.** The Rural Development Service is developing regulations for the \$5 million rural planning grant program. Program will fund local demonstration and planning efforts. Preliminary regulations to be released shortly with target date of Nov. 1 for inclusion in *Federal Register*. Agency will release application forms in November and does not plan to accept applications before December.

• **Rural Development.** U.S.D.A. has released a departmental reorganization proposal which would combine the Farmers Home Administration and the Rural Development Service into a new Farm and Rural Development Administration. The reorganization will probably not be in effect until January. See page 2.

• **Welfare Reform.** NACo testifies Oct. 31 before special Welfare reform subcommittee. Field hearings set for November. See page 2.

• **Health Systems Agencies.** Rep. Paul Rogers (D-Fla.) has added an amendment to a health manpower bill, H.R. 9280, that would extend the period of conditional designation of Health Systems Agencies (HSAs) from 24 to 36 months. This amendment, which has been accepted in principle by key Senate staffers, would give counties more time to effect changes in their HSAs before they reach a fully designated status. Hearings on the full reauthorization of P.L. 93-641 will not occur until after the first of the year.

• **Indochina Refugees.** House approved Senate extension of program.

• **Public Assistance Amendments.** H.R. 7200 may be brought to the Senate floor in connection with the Social Security financing measure. If the financing measure is settled separately, NACo will push for Senate approval of the child welfare and social services provisions of H.R. 7200.

• **Food Stamps.** Final USDA regional hearings on the new food stamp law will be held Oct. 25 in St. Johnsbury, Vt. and Homestead, Fla. Contact those regional offices for information. Data for proposed regulations has been moved up to Dec. 15. Scheduled date for implementation of the new law is July 1. See page 3.

• **Highways and Transit.** NACo testified Oct. 11 before Senate subcommittee on transportation on extension of federal-aid highway act and trust fund and U.S. Department of Transportation "Options Paper." Senate hearings have ended for the year; they are expected to resume in early February. House surface transportation subcommittee ended its hearings Oct. 19. Rep. Jim Howard (D-N.J.) has introduced a comprehensive surface transportation proposal, H.R. 8648. It includes a \$2 billion bridge program; increases for interstate, primary and secondary roads, and increases for all sections of the urban transit program. It adds a new transit program for rural areas at \$150 million annually.

• **Aircraft Noise.** The House Public Works and Transportation Committee is marking up H.R. 8927, a revised aircraft noise bill introduced by Rep. Glenn Anderson (D-Calif.).

House to Vote on SS Coverage

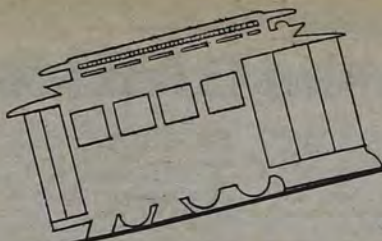
Continued from page 1

"I don't think there is any way an employee could pay 14 per cent. What we would lose is a lot of the benefits of the current system. Social Security has a far lesser pension payment," he explained.

Trying to modify that system, Daines pointed out, would be a "giant undertaking." He noted that the House bill provides money for the federal government to study how it can combine its Civil Service retirement system with Social Security but provides no such funds for state and local governments confronting the same dilemma.

"We are talking about substantial costs because studies like this have to be performed by actuarial firms and those studies don't come cheap," he said.

Daines concluded that the legislation before the House has created a "nightmare" for county governments in just the past two weeks.



CETA staff and elected officials should plan on attending:

THE SIXTH NATIONAL MANPOWER CONFERENCE

Sponsored by the National Association of County Manpower Officials (NACMO)

**FAIRMONT HOTEL
SAN FRANCISCO**

December 11-14, 1977

Workshops (for elected officials, program directors, and CETA staff):

PSE Management
Human Resources Consolidation
Youth Programs
Rural Manpower Programs
Contract Management
Economic Development
Public and Private Sector
Coordination and Linkages
Public Relations
Oversight
OJT Designs
Union Relationships, and more.

Business Session:

Election of officers of the National Association of County Manpower Officials.

Regional Caucuses

General sessions with key congressional representatives, staff and Administration officials speaking on:

CETA Re-Enactment
Welfare Reform
DOL Policy

Conference Registration/Hotel Reservation Form 1977 NACo Manpower Conference

- Delegates to NACo's 6th Annual Manpower Conference can both pre-register for the conference and reserve hotel space by filling out this form.
- Please use one form for each delegate who registers for the conference.
- Conference registration fees must accompany this form and may be personal checks, county voucher or equivalent... make check payable to **National Association of Counties.**
- Housing in conference hotels will be available only to those delegates who pre-register.
- Return to: NACo Conference Registration Center
P.O. Box 17413, Dulles International Airport
Washington, D.C. 20041

Deadlines:

All requests for hotel reservations must be received at the NACo Conference Registration Center by Nov. 16.

All Advance Conference Registrations must be postmarked no later than Dec. 2. After Dec. 2 you must register on-site at the hotel and there will be an additional \$10 charge per registrant.

Refunds of the registration fee will be made if cancellation is necessary, provided that written notice is postmarked no later than Nov. 25, 1977.

Conference Registration Fees: \$65 (Advance) \$75 (On-Site) Spouse: \$45 (Advance—2 meals and 2 receptions) \$55 (On-Site)

Name _____
Title _____
County _____
Address _____
City _____ State _____ Zip _____
Telephone (____) _____

Make payable to NACo.
Enclose check, county voucher or equivalent.
No requests for registration or housing will be accepted by telephone.

**Hotel Reservation Request: Please Complete in Full
Fairmont Hotel**

☐ Single (\$33)
Occupant Name _____
Arrival Date _____ (a.m. or p.m.) Departure Date _____ (a.m. or p.m.)
☐ Double/Twin (\$50)(2 people)
Occupants' Names _____
Arrival Date _____ (a.m. or p.m.) Departure Date _____ (a.m. or p.m.)

Suites available upon request. No room deposit required. Rooms may be guaranteed for after 6 p.m. arrival in writing by your county or by sending one night's deposit to the above address.