

This Week

- NACo testifies on suggested food stamp changes, see page 3.
- Markup delayed on tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds, see page 3.

Vol. 11, No. 43

COUNTY NEWS

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

November 5, 1979

NACo

Washington, D.C.

Child Care, Title XX Clears Senate



NACo-SUPPORTED AMENDMENTS—Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.), left, and Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) offered two key amendments, supported by NACo, to the Senate-passed Child Welfare and Social Services Amendments of 1979. The bill will now go to conference with the version the House passed in August.

Public interest groups, child advocates, and children themselves last week gained a victory in a long-fought battle to pass legislation that will improve the nation's foster care systems and provide additional federal funding for child welfare and social services programs operated by counties.

The Senate passed by unanimous consent H.R. 3434, the Child Welfare and Social Services Amendments of 1979, after approving two NACo-supported amendments and defeating a set of amendments that would have constricted funding for programs in the bill.

In August, the House passed a version of H.R. 3434 that is much like H.R. 7200, a comprehensive child welfare bill that passed the House in 1978 but was never taken up by the full Senate. This year's bill combined the child welfare, foster care, and adoption subsidy provisions of H.R. 7200 with the Title XX social services provisions of H.R. 12973, another House-passed

bill that was not acted on by the Senate in the 95th Congress.

Despite numerous amendments and readjustment of the financing of programs, the child welfare/social services bill enjoyed unprecedented acceptance among members of Congress. After a single amendment to strike an entitlement provision for Title IV-B child welfare funding, the House adopted the bill with only two dissenting votes. The Senate's unanimous consent voice vote followed amendments that restored House-passed child welfare and adoption provisions which had been revised by the Senate Finance Committee.

Two key amendments supported the House bill over the version reported by the Senate Finance Committee. Sen. John Heinz (R-Pa.) offered an amendment to delete the cap on foster care expenditures under Title IV-A of the Social Security Act; Sen. Carl Levin (D-Mich.) acted to remove an income limit set by the Senate Finance Committee for parents

adopting hard to place children under the federal adoption subsidy program created in the bill. NACo supported the House version and the above Senate amendments.

TITLE XX ACTION

The Title XX social services funding ceiling fared less well in Senate action. Set at \$2.9 billion for fiscal '79, the nationwide spending authorization for the program reverted to \$2.5 billion on Oct. 1 when the temporary authorization expired and H.R. 3434 had failed to clear both Houses.

The House bill set a new permanent ceiling of \$3.1 billion effective fiscal '80, while the Senate Finance Committee bill set \$2.1 billion as the 1980 level, but with \$100 million annual increases until a new ceiling of \$3.3 is reached in 1985. Although efforts to secure a floor amendment increasing the Senate level were unsuccessful, Senate and House conferences must resolve the difference. NACo will continue to press for the higher ceiling.

Other differences to be resolved in conference include the child welfare services funding level. Within the statutory limit of \$266 million for Title IV-B, the House bill adds \$84 million new funding, for a total of \$141 million, while the Senate bill leaves the amount of funding up to the appropriations process. Under the fiscal '80 budget target, this would not exceed \$100 million. New requirements under H.R. 3434 which refocus foster care services at the state level toward adoption and family reunification could not be carried out without new funding.

Restoration of federal matching for child support services to non-welfare families is also included in the Senate bill. The House has taken this up separately in H.R. 4904, the Administration welfare reform bill which at presstime was expected to reach the House floor. A description of the services required under the Senate bill is reported in the Oct. 8 issue of *County News*. For more information contact Pat Johnson at NACo.

WAYNE COUNTY'S PROBLEMS EXPLAINED

Fiscal Health of Counties Affirmed

America's counties are financially sound, tightly managed, and geared to meet the challenges of the next decade, Edward F. Hillenbrand, NACo's executive director told a group of county officials visiting Washington, D.C. last week.

According to Hillenbrand, "The question of financial solvency of America's counties recently came under question as a result of a temporary political problem in Wayne County, Mich." Hillenbrand explained that Wayne County has been temporarily denied the right by the state of Michigan to borrow up to \$5 million required for basic operating and salary expenses until the end of the fiscal year.

Hillenbrand noted that it is common practice for governments—be they corporations—to often borrow money for short periods to cover operating costs until other sources of income are collected.

In the case of Wayne County, Hillenbrand, "a political decision by state officials was under-

taken to force the county to adopt an elected county executive form of government. However, opposing parties in Wayne County believe that any decision to restructure the county government should be undertaken by a special Charter Commission—and not a state mandate. So the state withheld funds from the county."

"In reality," said Hillenbrand, "Wayne County has been forced into a difficult financial position for political purposes having absolutely nothing to do with its fiscal viability."

He explained that earlier this year the Michigan State Legislature passed a bill providing Wayne County \$5 million in funds that would have helped carry the county through a short period of low tax revenue income. "The Michigan Governor vetoed that bill," said Hillenbrand. "In addition," he said, "the State of Michigan owes Wayne County nearly \$5 million in funds for care of mental patients at a county operated hospital."

In his statement to visiting county

officials, Hillenbrand likened the Wayne County situation to that of a person who has to borrow \$500 to pay a big income tax bill from the federal government. "A person borrows the money for a brief period, and then pays it back. Since Wayne County was prohibited from similar borrowing, the problem ensued," emphasized Hillenbrand.

According to Hillenbrand, "Wayne County is nowhere near bankruptcy, and, in fact, has millions of dollars in liquid assets which could serve as loan collateral."

He also said that in anticipation of the provoked financial situation, Wayne County officials two weeks ago handed out termination notices to 4,800 county employees. The termination notices become effective Nov. 12. Nevertheless, county em-

ployees have continued to show up for work with no guarantee of payment. However, Hillenbrand said that employee checks due Oct. 25 are expected to be paid this week.

Beside this, said Hillenbrand, "Wayne County has cancelled no public services to date. He said the only county employees not receiving termination notices are those involved in 24-hour-a-day service positions such as certain hospital and public safety positions and those employees tied to the county's four courts. The latter monies for funding the courts come from an impoundment still being appealed by the county."

Hillenbrand also revealed that there is no similarity between the Wayne County problem and the financial problems of other counties.

See WAYNE, page 9

Energy Board Vote

As *County News* went to press, the House of Representatives defeated by a narrow margin, 215-192, the version of the energy mobilization board backed by NACo and other government interest groups. This compromise version was worked out by Reps. Morris Udall (D-Ariz.), Don Clausen (R-Calif.) and Tim Wirth (D-Colo.).

The House went on to approve the energy mobilization board—sponsored by Rep. John Dingell (D-Mich.) and supported by the Commerce Committee—that would allow the board to make decisions for state and local governments which had missed energy project decision deadlines.

The bill now goes to conference with the Senate where differences between the two measures have to be ironed out. More bills will appear in next week's *County News*.

More About Wilderness, Alaska Lands

- Conejos County (Colo.) Commissioner Dale Sowards tells why, for the first time, NACo supports wilderness designations, see page 4.

- The Senate Energy Committee reports the state, local-backed Alaska lands bill, see page 4.

- Special report on the payments-in-lieu of taxes program, and the reason for a shortfall in this year's payments, see pages 5-8.



NACo's Views on Welfare Jobs Bill

Stressing the need for passage of welfare reform in the 96th Congress, Commissioner Paula MacIlwaine of Montgomery County, Ohio urged Congress to support legislation "to make work more profitable than welfare and private or non-subsidized jobs more favorable than federally subsidized jobs."

She suggested that greater federal involvement in funding welfare systems would go far toward relieving the welfare cost burden on many counties and that such involvement should encourage flexibility in administering programs

to aid the needy.

MacIlwaine's statement on behalf of NACo was delivered to the House subcommittee on employment opportunities, who held a hearing on the welfare reform jobs bills Oct. 25. Under consideration before the subcommittee were the Administration's bill, H.R. 4425, known as the Work and Training Opportunities Act of 1979 and the subcommittee's bill, H.R. 4426, the Work and Training Entitlement Act.

Major differences between these bills concern eligibility requirements

and the administration of the job search functions, which include the development of an employment plan for those eligible, through counseling, testing and job referral.

The Administration's bill limits job eligibility to the primary wage earner of a two parent family and charges the governor with the responsibility of administering job search. The subcommittee's bill broadens eligibility and identifies WIN as the administrative authority for job search. The bill allows for an "agency which is best able to carry out the administration of the job search function."

In attacking the issue of state administered job search programs, MacIlwaine told the subcommittee, "While recognizing the important role states play, we would prefer a first right of refusal in the administration of job search function on the part of counties, at least in those 18 states where counties administer welfare."

"This first right of refusal would put counties, through their effective performance of the job search function, in more control of their own fiscal relief," she said.

The commissioner, who is chairman of NACo's Welfare Reform Jobs subcommittee of the Employment Steering Committee, favored the expansion of eligibility as envisioned in H.R. 4426 as providing significant fiscal relief, since those employed could be taken off general assistance rolls.

"This cost-benefit ratio could be tremendous if the CETA average wage were increased or eliminated to attract the former recipients of general assistance to participate in regular CETA public service jobs."

Commissioner MacIlwaine upheld NACo's position on major welfare reform which would better serve the poor and jobless while providing for an equitable distribution of program costs. She also affirmed NACo's support of assisting the welfare mother in breaking the poverty cycle through supplying training and work



JOBS IMPORTANT TO WELFARE REFORM—Paula MacIlwaine, NACo chairman for welfare reform jobs and commissioner, Montgomery County, Ohio, discusses her testimony with Jon Weintraub, NACo's associate director for employment. MacIlwaine asked that any welfare/job bill include a county role in job search efforts.

to those mothers of young children who volunteer to work.

On other points of concern, the commissioner expressed NACo's preferences for:

- Immediate tax credit such as those credits allowed through existing work incentive programs or targeted jobs tax credit programs as ways of expediting placement in the private sector;
- The necessity to balance funding for public service jobs and those jobs designated for welfare clients;
- The need for a "hold harmless" to prevent states and counties from experiencing higher welfare cost resulting from program changes.

Her comments drew response from the subcommittee chairman, Rep. Augustus F. Hawkins (D-Calif.), who asked which bill offered the most fiscal relief for the counties. MacIlwaine said the House bill offered the greater amount of fiscal relief for county governments.

Despite this attempt to initiate congressional action on welfare jobs bills, there is little hope that any actions will be taken until the second session of the 96th Congress. However, H.R. 4904, the case assistance portion of the Administration's welfare reform bill, was scheduled for House floor action late last week.

—Phil Jones, NACo

States Get Bridge Funds; Regs Detailed in Meetings

Federal funds totaling \$878 million for fiscal '80 have been apportioned among the states for bridge repair and replacement. While the Highway Safety Act of 1978 authorized \$1.1 billion for fiscal '80 (Oct. 1, 1979-Sept. 30, 1980), 2 percent of that amount has been deducted for administration and highway research, and \$200 million has been deducted for the discretionary bridge program authorized by law.

Apportionment of Funds Highway Bridge Replacement and Rehabilitation Program

State	Amount
Alabama	12,302,185
Alaska	2,195,000
Arizona	2,195,000
Arkansas	14,596,926
California	23,186,575
Colorado	4,126,161
Connecticut	2,988,098
Delaware	2,195,000
Florida	30,646,414
Georgia	23,091,137
Hawaii	3,215,412
Idaho	5,298,028
Illinois	70,240,000
Indiana	7,925,706
Iowa	20,952,504
Kansas	23,450,502
Kentucky	36,411,011
Louisiana	52,127,914
Maine	6,207,372
Maryland	16,385,763
Massachusetts	18,812,994
Michigan	12,755,057
Minnesota	29,418,444
Mississippi	6,491,317
Missouri	12,263,728
Montana	4,176,997
Nebraska	14,493,234
Nevada	2,195,000
New Hampshire	9,213,732
New Jersey	15,124,779
New Mexico	3,748,797
New York	70,240,000
North Carolina	20,675,583
North Dakota	5,766,880
Ohio	20,071,870
Oklahoma	5,520,952
Oregon	8,643,734
Pennsylvania	50,726,977
Rhode Island	5,328,670
South Carolina	14,122,893
South Dakota	4,002,714
Tennessee	29,347,589
Texas	35,946,900
Utah	2,195,000
Vermont	9,815,074
Virginia	33,727,404
Washington	24,968,476
West Virginia	13,096,599
Wisconsin	20,778,133
Wyoming	2,195,000
District of Columbia	9,549,567
Puerto Rico	2,849,198
Total	878,000,000

The \$878 million has been apportioned among the states based on the ratio of each state's deficient bridges on the federal-aid system to the total number of deficient bridges on the federal-aid system in terms of replacement costs. Each state is assured a minimum of one-fourth of 1 percent of the total apportioned, and no state receives more than 8 percent of the total apportioned.

According to law, not less than 15 percent or more than 35 percent of each state's apportionment must be spent on projects off the federal-aid system. Most county bridges are located off the federal-aid system.

To bring county officials up to date on provisions of the federal highway bridge replacement and rehabilitation program and state and federal implementing regulations, the National Association of Counties Research, Inc. (NACoR) and the National Association of County Engineers (NACE) are conducting a series of regional meetings throughout the country. Future issues of *County News* will contain housing and registration forms. For more information, contact Marlene Glassman, NACoR Transportation Project Director.

WIDE VARIATIONS FOUND

Home Health Care Costs "A Puzzle"

DENVER, Colo.—Researchers at the University of Colorado Medical Center have come up with some puzzling "non-answers" about home health care costs that may undermine those who advocate increasing federal funding for such services.

In a recent investigation into the causes of home health costs, all the expected causes failed to explain more than a minimal amount of the variation in expenses.

Led by Bettina T. Kurowski, a team of researchers from the Medical Center's Center for Health Services Research compared the costs incurred during home health care to initial characteristics of the patient, characteristics of the service provider, and changes in health and functional status of the patient (outcomes).

The surprising result: while each factor had a small effect, even taken together, all of the studied factors still left—statistically speaking—87 percent of the variation in costs unexplained.

As the team's report states, "Most of the observed variation in cost per episode (of illness) is not explainable in terms of typical patient or provider descriptions which serve as the basis for recent estimates of home health care utilization or cost and are used to develop home health care national policy."

THE RESEARCHERS did not include homemaker services, non-professional social services, chore services, laboratory services, or nutrition services in their study.

Instead they investigated only those services reimbursable by Medicare: skilled nursing care, physical, speech, and occupational therapy, medical social services, and home health aide services.

Two kinds of providers were studied: visiting nurse associations in Massachusetts and hospital-based services in Philadelphia, Pa.

Characteristics of the patients that were examined were: age, living arrangement, functional status at admission, type of surgery, referral source, preadmission location, and goal at admission.

Age and living arrangement were the most consistent cost factors. Hospital-based services proved more expensive. Outcomes—rehabilitation or maintenance of health—also had some effect on costs. (Terminally ill patients were the most expensive.)

But all these factors explained very little of the total bills incurred.

In their final report the researchers speculate on the unknown causes of costs. Perhaps some patients were receiving undocumented services from social service agencies. Perhaps an initial diagnosis by a doctor does not determine the utilization of home

health care services as much as later diagnoses. For example, an elderly person may be admitted to a hospital for pneumonia but be placed in home health care because of a later diagnosis of disorientation resulting from the person's arthritis.

THE LACK of specific explanations, nevertheless, has policy implications, according to the research team. "Home health care national projections," they write, "may be inadequate... since patient-level cost (and utilization) does not vary significantly with patient or provider characteristics."

They add that in order to control expenditures "the discretionary judgment of the care giver may need to be restricted through increased efforts at utilization review and development of standards of care" as is now done in hospitals.

The researchers also note that "home health care is not uniformly low in cost" and point out that hospice care for the terminally ill is especially expensive.

Although they warn that hospice care in an institution is not necessarily cheaper than hospice care in the home, they continue that "the patterns of practice in home care for the terminally ill are difficult to explain and, consequently, costs may be difficult to predict and control."

Copies of the reports are available. An executive summary costs \$2. The full report "Applied Research: Home Health Services Volume II: Cost Per Episode" is \$15. See checks and orders (include \$2 handling charge) to: Center for Health Services Research, University of Colorado Health Sciences Center, Attn: Ann Trickler, 4200 East Ninth Ave., C-241, Denver, Colo. 80262.

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Revenue Sharing Policy Reaffirmed

NACo's Taxation and Finance Steering Committee has bolstered existing general revenue sharing policy, reaffirming it as NACo's number-one legislative priority and calling on Congress to make renewal of the program one of its top priorities.

The proposed policy (1) reaffirms the continuation of a state share in the program, (2) seeks funding that would compensate governments in real dollar value due to inflation and (3) supports a countercyclical program as a standby title which would aid local governments during periods of national economic decline or local economic "distress."

During its deliberations at the recent Federal Aid Briefing in Washington, D.C., the steering committee was guided by the premise that the continued ability of local governments to efficiently and effectively address the needs of the nation's citizens depends to a great extent on a degree of unrestricted revenue. "Inasmuch as a steadily increasing proportion of local revenue is required to meet state and federal mandates and since federal categorical programs continue to decrease in dollar size, there is an even greater need for an equitable, progressive general revenue sharing program," stated Lois Parke, steering committee chairman and councilman, New Castle County, Del.

The general revenue sharing program is due to end on Sept. 30, 1980. States now get one-third of the yearly total of \$6.85 billion and the rest is allocated to counties and municipal governments on a formula that includes population, per capita income, local taxing effort and inter-

governmental transfers.

The renewal of revenue sharing and the precise form it will take have been the subject of speculation since the Administration has elected to time its decision on renewal with the fiscal '81 budgetary timetable. Congressional oversight hearings on the program are set for mid-November at which time NACo's Second Vice President Roy Orr, Dallas County, Texas, will testify.

The policy adopted by the committee makes these specific points about a strengthened general revenue sharing program:

- Continuation of the distribution of funds directly to the states and general purpose local governments. This provision recognizes the inseparability and interdependence of the federal fiscal system;

- Distribution of funds through an automatic, annual appropriation to entitlement jurisdictions recognizing current costs of providing basic services and reflecting annual increases to compensate for inflation;

- Continuation and adequate enforcement of the current civil rights, citizen participation, and financial accountability provisions in the current law;

- In tandem with a general revenue sharing program should be a standby countercyclical program to aid local governments during periods of national economic decline or local economic distress.

NACo feels the above provisions, in keeping with adopted policy, will in the long run significantly serve to improve the fiscal conditions and economic stability of county government.

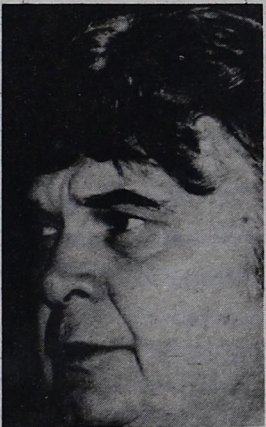
Delay on Mortgage Revenue Bond Vote

The House Ways and Means Committee has voted to delay further markup of Rep. Al Ullman's (D-Ore.) bill on tax-exempt mortgage revenue bonds until at least this week. The 133 vote came as a surprise to chairman Ullman, who had assured House leaders that a majority of the bill was ready to vote in favor of the revised bill Oct. 31.

The bill would prohibit states and local governments from issuing single-family mortgage bonds in the future, but would liberalize transition rules for those jurisdictions that had issued bond issues prior to April 25, 1975. Ullman first introduced legislation. In addition, the bill would permit state and local governments to continue to issue tax-exempt bonds to finance low-income rental housing and homes for veterans.

The bill also includes a proposal by Rep. Henson Moore (R-La.) to exempt from income tax up to \$100 a year of individual savings deposited in banking and other institutions authorized to make home loans. Examples would be allowed an exemption of \$200 in savings). The purpose of this provision is to encourage savings and thereby provide additional money to mortgage lending institutions for financing single-family home purchases.

Ullman was eager to have the committee act favorably on the Oct. 31 because delay may eliminate any possibility of congressional passage of mortgage bond legislation this year. Many of the committee members, however, were annoyed



Ullman

by the short notice and lack of information about the latest bill. They were especially concerned because hearings had not been held on Moore's proposal to exempt savings interest and that the provision might need further study. Despite Ullman's urging, they voted to postpone the tax writing session until this week. Hearings on the value added tax proposal are scheduled for Nov. 7 and 8, however, and it is unlikely committee members will meet on the mortgage bond legislation until next week.

—Martharose Laffey, NACoR



TESTIFYING BEFORE REP. RICHMOND—Louis Heimbach, county executive, Orange County, N.Y., makes a point about food stamps during testimony before the House Agriculture Committee's subcommittee on nutrition. Heimbach said NACo "fully endorses" H.R. 5057, introduced by subcommittee chairman Rep. Frederick Richmond (D-N.Y.), to help the elderly and handicapped. With Heimbach is James Edmunds, left, director of the Welfare Department in Ramsey County, Minn., who criticized a proposed "recoupment" program, and Ron Gibbs, NACo associate director for human resources.

Food Stamp 'Improvements' Could Be Counterproductive

Congress is once again considering methods of improving the food stamp program. However, several proposals may hurt counties and cost more than they improve the program.

Proposals that might prove counterproductive are financial penalties for high error rates and a "recoupment" program that would seek repayment of past food stamp benefits from people who have found a job within a year of receiving stamps.

Last week Louis Heimbach, county executive, Orange County, N.Y., and James Edmunds, director, Department of Welfare, Ramsey County, Minn., testified for NACo on these and other proposals before the subcommittee on nutrition of the House's Committee on Agriculture.

Heimbach had high praise for H.R. 5057, introduced by subcommittee chairman Rep. Frederick Richmond (D-N.Y.). This bill would allow more medical and dental deductions for the elderly and handicapped.

NACo also endorses, Heimbach said, the proposal in H.R. 4318 to lift the funding cap off the food stamp program.

"NACo believes both measures are common-sense solutions to current deficiencies in the program," he said, adding, however, that counties are "far less enthusiastic about other aspects of H.R. 4318."

H.R. 4318 proposes to determine national error rates and penalize those states with consistently higher than average rates. The bill couples this punitive action with a method which is supposed to reduce errors—"retrospective accounting."

RETROSPECTIVE accounting would allow food stamp offices to use records of applicants' past income (rather than anticipated future income) to determine eligibility for stamps.

Advocates of retrospective accounting claim that this method of eligibility determination plus increased access to federal tax and Social Security records would allow food stamp offices to reduce their error rates sufficiently to avoid most of the proposed financial penalties.

Heimbach, on the other hand, noted that "retrospective accounting is not likely to reduce error rates very much."

He pointed out that errors result from many aspects of the program

and that retrospective accounting could probably be used for only about 25 percent of new clients. "In sum," he said, "NACo doesn't oppose retrospective accounting. In some states it might be a useful option. But we do oppose penalties that assume errors would be greatly reduced by this method of determining eligibility."

Heimbach advocated providing cash, instead of stamps, as the major method of reducing both error rates and administrative costs.

In his testimony Edmunds criticized the proposal to recoup benefits from job holders.

"We believe," he said, "that this is a classic case of a program that may appear feasible on paper but will just not work out in fact."

Edmunds said that less than 3 percent of food stamp recipients would be able to repay past benefits so that the administrative costs of revamping computers would probably equal or exceed returns.

RECOUNMENT MIGHT also discourage some recipients from

taking low-paying jobs or increase fraud attempts by financially pressed families seeking to avoid paying back past benefits.

An alternative approach to reducing costs was proposed to the subcommittee by Keith Comrie, director of the Los Angeles County Department of Public Social Services.

"We believe," Comrie wrote, "that if employers were required to report wages paid each month (instead of quarterly) in a standardized format and by Social Security number, we could potentially cut overpayments in half."

Rep. Richmond seemed interested in proposals to require photo identification as a method of reducing fraud, and Deputy Assistant Attorney General Robert Keuch testified that such a program should be encouraged in metropolitan areas.

Markup of a bill for full House consideration may begin this week.

For more information contact Ron Gibbs, NACo's Associate Director for Human Resources.

—Phil Jones, NACoR

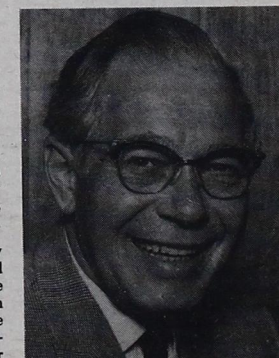
Ex-President Gleason Dies

M. James "Mike" Gleason, former NACo president and commissioner from Multnomah County, Ore., died Oct. 27 of lung cancer. Mr. Gleason's career was marked by his outstanding service to county government.

Elected county commissioner in 1948, Mr. Gleason took particular interest in the well-being of the mentally ill. He originated the Multnomah County mental health program and created the first home for emotionally disturbed children in the United States. He sponsored a bold and constructive approach to youth problems by establishing the County Youth Work Task Force, the first public child guidance clinic in Oregon.

Mr. Gleason was appointed by President Johnson to the National Highway Safety Advisory Committee and was the first county official in the United States appointed by the late President Kennedy to his nine-member Advisory Board on Water Pollution Control.

"Mike Gleason's service in county government was outstanding and he will be missed by those who knew him," said NACo's executive director Bernard F. Hillenbrand.



Gleason

100 MILLION ACRES SET ASIDE

Senate Committee Reports Alaska Lands Bill

After three consecutive weeks of work, the Senate Energy Committee last week approved legislation which would set aside approximately 100 million acres of national parks, preserves, forests, wildlife refuges and wilderness areas in Alaska.

On a 17-1 vote, the committee reported S. 9, which is the state and local government supported bill. As approved, S. 9 would revoke the presidential national monument designations and the Secretary of Interior land withdrawals that are now blocking the state of Alaska from receiving the lands guaranteed by the Alaska Statehood Act 20 years ago.

The bill, which is similar to one passed last year by the Senate, would depart from the House-passed version, H.R. 39, in several key

areas. The Senate committee bill designates about 100 million acres of land in protected categories, compared to 127.5 million acres in the House bill.

In addition, the bill includes the following state and local government supported provisions not included in the House version:

- Private, rather than federal, exploration for oil in the Arctic Wildlife Range. (Congressional approval would still be required for development.)
- Guaranteed access to owners of properties surrounded by park and wilderness lands.
- Sport hunting in park preserve lands.
- Protection of existing mining claims.

One of the most controversial issues in the Alaskan lands legislation is a section guaranteeing transportation access to the Borax molybdenum mine in the Misty Fjords area of the Tongass National Forest in the southeast part of the state. The provision agreed to in S. 9 would leave the Borax mine a national monument, but not wilderness. The bill further requires that economic and feasible transportation access should be provided.

Sen. Ted Stevens (R-Alaska), who led the efforts in the Senate Energy Committee for the state-supported provisions, noted that S. 9 is "not a pro-development bill" as many environmental groups are charging.

Stevens pointed out that the bill would finally free Alaska Statehood lands and native lands, and that it

would "provide a balance between resource development and conservation."

He explained that the bill would triple the size of the U.S. wilderness system, double the national park system, and triple the U.S. wildlife refuge system. "It would also protect the Alaskan life style, the tourist business in Alaska, provide recreation opportunities, and also allow exploration for resource and mineral potential," he said.

Sen. Stevens relinquished his position as ranking minority member of the Senate Commerce Committee in order to become a member of the Energy Committee and be able to influence this legislation.

Whether this bill will be scheduled for a Senate floor vote this year is

still uncertain. The Senate leadership has indicated that no bills will be scheduled without prior time agreements (i.e., no filibuster allowed). Sen. Mike Gravel (Alaska) has not yet consented to a time agreement.

He has indicated his fear that the House-passed bill might be substituted—either as a substitute or amendment—for the Senate Energy Committee bill. Since the House passed bill is unacceptable to the State of Alaska, he is apparently prepared to filibuster to prevent legislation from passing.

In the meantime, Secretary of the Interior Cecil Andrus is threatening to declare more lands as wilderness with administrative authority if the Senate does not pass a bill by the end of the year.

COUNTIES CONSULTED

NACo Supporting Wilderness Status

Citing the consideration given to local economic and social goals, Dale Sowards, NACo co-chairman for wilderness, testified in support of H.R. 5487, a bill to designate approximately 1.2 million acres of national forest lands in Colorado for inclusion in the national wilderness preservation system.

The legislation has resulted from RARE II, the U.S. Forest Service's Roadless Area Review Study. RARE II was designed to establish which areas under administration by the U.S. Forest Service should be presented as wilderness and which roadless forest lands should be placed in nonwilderness, or multiple use, status.

Speaking before the House Interior subcommittee on public lands recently, Sowards, commissioner, Conejos County, Colo., gave credit to Reps. Ray Kogovsek (D-Colo.) and Jim Johnson (R-Colo.) for working closely with the commissioners of the affected counties.

He called the designation of the 1.2 million acres a reasonable compromise between the groups demanding no more wilderness and the 2 million acres of wilderness recommended by the U.S. Forest Service. Wilderness areas were deleted where county governments have expressed objections or where such designation would have created economic problems.

OTHER FEATURES of the bill which gained NACo support, said Sowards, are the recognition of officially adopted state and local road systems in the roadless review area, and the return of prime commercial forest lands to multiple use designation.

Sowards emphasized that the impact wilderness designation has on county governments is lessened by the recent enactment of the payments-in-lieu of taxes (PILT) program which provides payments to counties for the tax immunity of certain

federally owned lands, including wilderness areas, regardless of the economic activity for timber, mineral and grazing purposes.

Sowards' testimony represents the first time NACo has taken a position on wilderness designation. This is a result of an addition to the *American County Platform* adopted last July at the annual conference in Kansas City.

NACo believes counties have an important intergovernmental role to play in the planning and management for uses of the public lands, including wilderness designations. NACo will oppose wilderness designation of an area when such designation is in conflict with the county's officially adopted land use plan, Sowards noted.

The Colorado wilderness bill is the first in a series of bills to be considered by Congress to implement the RARE II study. The study affects the future of 62 million acres of roadless and undeveloped National Forest System lands, out of a total of about 188 million acres. The U.S. Forest Service has recommended that Congress place 15.4 million acres in wilderness, 36 million acres in multiple use, and 10.6 million acres in future planning.

Until Congress decides whether to actually designate any of these areas as wilderness, the Forest Service will manage them in a way that prevents them from being developed contrary to the Wilderness Act.

If Congress does not complete action on all areas during this session, department officials will recommend the remaining areas to the next Congress. If the House and Senate pass different legislation and a subsequent conference committee rejects some of the department's recommendations, department planners will look to the legislative history for guidance on management of areas not included in the legislation.

NACo is concerned that lands not designated for wilderness, if Congress does not act, may be held as "de facto" wilderness by the Forest Service thereby adversely affecting the economy of many public land counties dependent on timber and tourist activities.

Information on other pending wilderness bills can be obtained by contacting the NACo Public Lands team.



WILDERNESS AREAS FOR COLORADO—Dale Sowards, commissioner, Conejos County, Colo. and NACo's chairman for wilderness, offers NACo's first public statement on designation of wilderness areas.

COUNTY OPINION

NACo and the Wilderness: A First

Some county officials may have been surprised to hear that NACo has, for the first time, taken a stand in support of proposed wilderness legislation.

But when such legislation takes into account the plans and goals of the affected counties, NACo certainly has no problem with it. And this was the case with H.R. 5487, as the recent testimony of Dale Sowards, NACo co-chairman for wilderness, makes clear.

The kind of problem wilderness designation can create is typified by the Conejos "Gunsight" area. Its designation as wilderness would have seriously threatened the firewood supply for low-income citizens in Conejos County, since roads and trails are closed and no pickups and chainsaws are allowed in wilderness areas.

By taking such concerns into consideration, the drafters of the legislation—Colorado Reps. Ray Kogovsek (D) and Jim Johnson (R)—have shown their good faith and should be commended for working closely with the affected counties.

The bill, which designated 1.2 million acres, did not include close to 1 million acres which had been the subject of protests in 12 counties. It therefore represents a good compromise between economic and environmental

needs. This is the way it should be.

But good faith would not be enough to gain county support, if payments-in-lieu of taxes did not exist. Without the PILT program, which compensates counties for the tax immunity of federal lands—including wilderness, NACo would probably be opposing all wilderness proposals.

The payments-in-lieu of taxes program, which began as an economic benefit to local governments, is contributing to local government support for the national goal of wilderness preservation.

NACo is also supporting Alaska lands legislation reported last week by the Senate Energy Committee that would triple the size of the wilderness system for the entire nation. That legislation, S. 9, would set aside approximately 100 million acres in Alaska as national parks, refuges, forests and wilderness.

The Colorado and Alaska bills are the first of a series of wilderness proposals to be considered by Congress this session. While NACo believes we are off to a good start, Congress should be aware that we are prepared to oppose any wilderness legislation which ignores the views of county governments.

Correction

Last week *County News* incorrectly identified Toshio Anai as a Councilman from the County of Hawaii. Councilman Anai is from the County of Maui, Hawaii. Our apologies.

SPECIAL REPORT

Counties Receive Payments-in-Lieu

Last month payments-in-lieu of taxes checks were mailed to more than 1,500 counties, in all 50 states, to recognize the fiscal burden of tax-exempt, federally owned lands. The checks totalling approximately \$87.5 million for fiscal '79 were the third annual payment under 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. The first resolution by county officials for a payments-in-lieu of taxes program was adopted on April 13, 1940 at the Fourth Annual NACo Conference in Houston, Texas. And while various legislative proposals were considered by either the Senate or the House in the years to follow, it wasn't until the 94th Congress in 1976 that comprehensive payments-in-lieu legislation was adopted.

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 frequently asked is "Can the county really use these funds for any government purpose?" The answer to this question is an emphatic yes! That is the way the NACo Public Lands Steering Committee drafted the bill and that is the way it passed. 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 property 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 President Gerald Ford on 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 production for the amount of payments received as a share of federal timber, mineral and grazing uses.

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, based 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 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 for more than 50,000 population.

Section 3 of the act authorizes a separate payment of 1 percent of market value to be made for parks and wilderness lands. 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 suffered by counties and affected school districts at the time of federal acquisition. For fiscal '79 Section 3 payments totalled approximately \$4.9 million.

Q. What lands are included as "entitlement" lands?

- A. 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;
 - Fish and wildlife refuges;
 - Inactive army reserve lands.

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.

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

"Whereas, the cost of county government throughout the United States is met chiefly by the ad valorem property tax, and it is essential to the welfare of the people that the full property tax base, present and potential, be available for such purpose: and

"Whereas, it is altogether equitable and just that the federal government should make a reasonable contribution to counties in-lieu-of taxes on all lands held by said government. Now therefore,

"Be It resolved, by the National Association of County Officials in its Fourth National Convention assembled, that it is the sense of this association, composed of county officials in the several states, that the federal government should, by general law provide for contributions to the counties in which said government holds lands, such contributions to be in lieu of taxes which such lands would pay if privately owned and taxable, and be made annually to the counties for general purposes."

Adopted April 13, 1940

Houston, Texas

Q. Is there an application necessary for the funds?

A. No. The Bureau of Land Management, Department of Interior computes and mails payments annually (subject to approval of an annual appropriation). Payments are 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 .3 percent annually.

Q. Are mineral, timber or grazing lease payments reduced or eliminated because of payments-in-lieu?

A. 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.

Q. Why is there a separate payment for acquired parks and wilderness areas?

A. Section 3 of the act provides for a special payment to counties of up to 1 percent 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.

Q. Are payments to be distributed to school districts?

A. Only Section 3 payments in excess of \$100 must be distributed to school districts. Section 1

A. 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, except in two states, are retained at the state level or placed in a school fund.

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.

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

A. 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, hospitals, social services, etc., due to the activity on these lands. The case studies by the Public Land Law Review Commission demonstrated this effect.

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

A. 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.

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.

Q. May the funds be used for tax relief?

A. 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.

Q. Are separate public hearings required?

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

Q. Will a federal audit be required?

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

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

A. 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.

Q. Why did counties receive a "pro-rated" payment for fiscal '79?

A. All county recipients for fiscal '79 received a 12.3 percent pro-rated reduction from their full entitlement payment. This reduction was caused by the adjustment payments made during the past year to implement a ruling of the U.S. comptroller general. The comptroller general, despite protests by both the House Interior Committee and the Senate Energy Committee, ruled that the Bureau of Land Management had incorrectly deducted a portion of timber and mineral lease funds from county PILT payments in fiscal '78. To correct the fiscal '78 payments, approximately \$16.3 million in adjustments were paid to counties in 22 states. These adjustments were made using the fiscal '79 appropriations, thereby causing the reduction in payments this year which were reduced on a pro-rated basis equally to all counties.

Q. Will counties receive full payments in fiscal '80?

A. Yes. Both the House and Senate have approved an appropriation of \$108 million in the Interior appropriation bill, H.R. 4930, which should be sufficient for all counties to receive their full entitlement in fiscal '80. Counties can estimate their fiscal '80 payment, which will be made in Sept. 1980, by using the payment calculation formula. If there has been no significant change this year in a county's population, acreage, or mineral and timber leasing revenues, an estimate of the fiscal '80 payment can be made by multiplying the fiscal '80 payment by 1.123, an estimated 12.3 percent increase.

Q. Will the fiscal '79 underpayments be restored in fiscal '80?

A. This question cannot be answered yet. NACo supported language has been included in H.R. 4930 to allow BLM to use fiscal '80 appropriations funds to restore the fiscal '79 underpayments, if any balance remains after the fiscal '80 payments are made. It is too early to accurately estimate if any balance will be available since population, acreage, and payment data may vary on a county-by-county basis.

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

A. A county may protest the payment computation by 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 within 90 days following receipt of payment. 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 protests, appeals may be directed to the Interior Board of Land Appeals at the same address above.

For NACo assistance with protests, for a copy of the act, or for additional information, contact the NACo Public Lands Team.

ALABAMA
\$124,533

Autauga 1,163
Barbour 5,918
Bibb 5,270
Calhoun 1,692
Chambers 4,318
Chilton 1,861
Choctaw 581
Clarke 717
Clay 5,865
Cleburne 7,315
Colbert 1,727
Covington 4,827
Dallas 345
Elmore 682
Escambia 2,541
Franklin 416
Greene 5,278
Hale 2,676
Henry 3,818
Houston 230
Jackson 204
Lamar 618
Lauderdale 897
Lawrence 19,040
Lowndes 1,239
Macon 1,247
Marengo 1,362
Monroe 1,584
Montgomery 509
Perry 2,826
Pickens 3,311
Russell 1,379
Sumter 5,076
Talladega 3,968
Tallapoosa 1,338
Tuscaloosa 1,006
Washington 425
Wilcox 2,424
Winston 18,850

ALASKA
\$3,632,176

Anchorage 570,728
Barrow-North Slope 202,839
Bristol Bay 58,699
Fairbanks 876,763
Haines 79,084
Juneau 281,421
Kenai Peninsula 518,868
Ketchikan 221,135
Kodiak Island 263,687
Matanuska-Susitna 394,543
Sitka 160,902

ARIZONA
\$6,782,259

Apache 280,354
Cochise 524,415
Coconino 401,475
Gila 589,310
Graham 437,150
Greenlee 236,886
Maricopa 714,701
Mohave 763,952
Navajo 140,130
Pima 822,863
Pinal 394,058
Santa Cruz 242,545
Yavapai 380,063
Yuma 854,357

ARKANSAS
\$1,431,172

Arkansas 4,115
Ashley 13,399
Baxter 66,525
Benton 22,634
Boone 9,176
Bradley 11,145
Carroll 5,425
Chicot 215
Clark 14,289
Cleburne 20,347
Conway 3,945
Crawford 49,046
Desha 1,627
Faulkner 138
Franklin 65,621
Fulton 2,382
Garland 81,980
Hempstead 6,118
Hot Spring 5,926
Howard 9,331
Jefferson 1,773
Johnson 92,228
Lafayette 878
Lee 5,192

Little River 10,937
Logan 58,744
Madison 25,604
Marion 50,576
Mississippi 6,606
Monroe 4,593
Montgomery 97,102
Newton 133,564
Perry 25,126
Phillips 4,201
Pike 11,043
Poinsett 3,440
Polk 45,651
Pope 101,265
Pulaski 1,060
Saline 13,151
Scott 83,089
Searcy 33,985
Sebastian 46,818
Sevier 10,240
Sharp 105
Stone 33,136
Union 16,812
Van Buren 23,187
Washington 15,353
Woodruff 789
Yell 81,540

CALIFORNIA
\$9,765,851

Alameda 1,085
Alpine 35,578
Amador 7,657
Butte 13,185
Calaveras 13,283
Colusa 8,841
Contra Costa 566
Del Norte 115,040
El Dorado 45,574
Fresno 130,524
Glenn 17,936
Humboldt 1,576,681
Imperial 399,354
Inyo 450,514
Kern 577,468
Kings 5,419
Lake 33,077
Lassen 145,417
Los Angeles 397,773
Madera 43,686
Marin 471,197
Mariposa 78,763
Mendocino 28,533
Merced 27,123
Modoc 147,582
Mono 211,741
Monterey 239,824
Napa 39,780
Nevada 16,288
Orange 32,854
Placer 30,721
Plumas 100,019
Riverside 857,383
Sacramento 2,661
San Benito 75,859
San Bernardino 795,538
San Diego 287,673
San Francisco 46,579
San Joaquin 477
San Luis Obispo 233,160
Santa Barbara 418,343
Santa Clara 4,880
Shasta 95,801
Sierra 37,016
Siskiyou 213,672
Solano 2,957
Sonoma 16,188
Stanislaus 3,181
Tehama 38,601
Trinity 131,698
Tulare 573,535
Tuolumne 97,000
Ventura 366,772
Yolo 18,392
Yuba 5,402

CONNECTICUT
\$4,328

Chaplin * 274
Colebrook * 128
Mansfield * 1,072
Middlebury * 134
Plymouth * 330
Thomaston * 678
Thompson * 1,293
Windham * 210

Eagle 290,129
El Paso 65,101
Fremont 288,501
Garfield 255,548
Gilpin 25,092
Grand 147,408
Gunnison 176,361
Hinsdale 21,568
Huerfano 116,694
Jackson 45,670
Jefferson 63,337
Kiowa 719
La Plata 156,539
Lake 117,776
Larimer 451,100
Las Animas 8,029
Lincoln 186
Mesa 709,977
Mineral 36,166
Moffat 142,619
Montezuma 189,729
Montrose 445,526
Morgan 454
Otero 74,407
Ouray 70,874
Park 151,406
Pitkin 265,403
Pueblo 30,579
Rio Blanco 134,066
Rio Grande 190,394
Routt 100,282
Saguache 115,893
San Juan 19,047
San Miguel 41,538
Summit 164,514
Teller 103,869
Weld 62,059
Yuma 672

CONNECTICUT
\$4,328

Chaplin * 274
Colebrook * 128
Mansfield * 1,072
Middlebury * 134
Plymouth * 330
Thomaston * 678
Thompson * 1,293
Windham * 210

DELAWARE
\$4,313

Kent 4,057
New Castle 256

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA
\$4,484**FLORIDA**
\$1,545,983

Baker 6,956
Brevard 16,893
Collier 426,618
Columbia 6,829
Dade 214,253
Escambia 38,462
Franklin 7,712
Glades 166
Gulf 253
Hillsborough 216
Jackson 8,918
Lake 331,235
Lee 357
Leon 36,559
Levy 330
Liberty 92,325
Marion 103,871
Martin 246
Monroe 416,326
Nassau 211
Okaloosa 311
Palm Beach 23,688
Putnam 10,434
Santa Rosa 121
St. John 132
Volusia 43,002
Wakulla 58,603
Walton 122

GEORGIA
\$634,898

Banks 325
Bartow 10,376
Bibb 449
Camden 15,693
Catoosa 2,618
Chatham 413
Chattahoochee 325
Chattooga 8,177
Cherokee 11,661
Clay 9,876
Cobb 4,652

Columbia 12,867
Dade 435
Dawson 5,203
Decatur 13,181
Early 394
Elbert 6,750
Fannin 53,488
Floyd 3,212
Forsyth 12,159
Franklin 1,838
Gilmer 30,724
Glynn 553
Gordon 4,034
Greene 2,126
Gwinnett 1,010
Habersham 19,864
Hall County 21,302
Hart 13,153
Heard 6,229
Jasper 2,285
Jones 1,447
Lanier 4,447
Lincoln 34,844
Lowndes 1,695
Lumpkin 28,794
Macon 456
McDuffie 9,400
Murray 26,900
Oglethorpe 331
Putnam 2,937
Quitman 4,252
Rabun 73,065
Seminole 10,298
Stephens 13,622
Stewart 2,124
Sumter 179
Towns 28,313
Troup 26,045
Union 47,307
Walker 10,513
White 21,098
Whitfield 6,123
Wilkes 5,336

HAWAII
\$21,505

Hawaii 17,753
Kauai 1,254
Maui 2,498

IDAHO
\$5,952,064

Ada 128,179
Adams 48,506
Bannock 138,737
Bear Lake 154,436
Benewah 4,923
Bingham 216,606
Blaine 280,372
Boise 79,267
Bonner 40,145
Bonneville 329,243
Boundary 40,813
Butte 133,279
Camas 36,824
Canyon 8,638
Caribou 198,143
Cassia 447,524
Clark 41,471
Clearwater 74,459
Custer 143,219
Elmore 150,082
Franklin 77,733
Fremont 266,639
Gem 54,678
Gooding 171,782
Idaho 369,265
Jefferson 119,095
Jerome 58,492
Kootenai 21,807
Latah 9,299
Lemhi 232,462
Lewis 4,955
Lincoln 148,539
Madison 33,513
Minidoka 109,738
Nez Perce 14,388
Oneida 134,595
Owyhee 287,578
Payette 41,172
Power 183,372
Shoshone 107,588
Teton 51,552
Twin Falls 420,318
Valley 180,539
Washington 158,099

ILLINOIS
\$279,943

Adams 6,952
Alexander 15,225

Bond 1,031
Calhoun 11,985
Carroll 9,989
Clinton 16,012
Cook 155
Fayette 7,522
Franklin 8,438
Gallatin 6,290
Hardin 13,958
Henderson 1,942
Jackson 24,869
Jefferson 10,503
Jersey 3,617
Jo Daviess 4,739
Johnson 10,300
Massac 1,740
Mercer 2,900
Moultrie 11,782
Pike 2,268
Pope 49,494
Rock Island 4,077
Saline 7,489
Sangamon 15,588
Shelby 10,844
Tazewell 544
Union 20,523
Whiteside 1,977
Williamson 190

INDIANA
\$259,405

Bartholomew 393
Brown 12,349
Crawford 11,831
Dubois 4,343
Franklin 6,133
Grant 1,070
Huntington 10,191
Jackson 11,232
La Porte 3,354
Lake 1,779
Lawrence 5,484
Martin 3,609
Miami 1,055
Monroe 18,510
Orange 20,119
Owen 2,810
Parke 2,419
Perry 26,455
Porter 93,993
Posey 2,214
Putnam 2,228
Spencer 1,582
Switzerland 175
Union 5,039
Wabash 10,066
Warrick 113
Wells 859

IOWA
\$112,314

Allamakee 3,540
Appanoose 16,901
Boone 4,376
Cedar 119
Clayton 2,451
Clinton 4,744
Dallas 2,075
Des Moines 2,362
Dubuque 1,431
Jackson 5,327
Johnson 15,840
Louisa 4,397
Lucas 3,035
Marion 25,877
Monona 176
Muscatine 1,098
Polk 11,655
Scott 1,685
Warrick 2,651
Wayne 2,301
Woodbury 273

KANSAS
\$315,530

Butler 8,719
Chautauqua 922
Clay 11,793
Coffey 16,611
Cowley 2,862
Dickinson 980
Douglas 13,558
Ellsworth 13,952
Geary 16,130
Greenwood 12,388
Jefferson 25,860
Jewell 4,326
Kingman 872
Labette 1,689
Lincoln 570
Lyon 3,468
Marion 8,055
Marshall 4,071
Miami 7,126

Mitchell 16,159
Montgomery 13,299
Morris 3,929
Morton 29,378
Norton 5,076
Osage 21,849
Osborne 2,202
Pawnee 265
Phillips 7,532
Pottawatomie 9,629
Reno 9,708
Riley 8,790
Rooks 4,554
Russell 13,746
Sedgwick 567
Shawnee 1,294
Stevens 464
Trego 9,945
Woodson 3,222

KENTUCKY
\$611,023

Adair 10,683
Allen 4,950
Anderson 1,246
Barren 9,137
Bath 12,379
Bell 7,048
Breckinridge 3,474
Carter 5,645
Clay 36,573
Clinton 7,935
Cumberland 3,064
Edmonson 30,552
Elliott 5,094
Estill 2,031
Floyd 8,178
Gallatin 123
Grayson 6,312
Greenup 123
Harlan 1,379
Hart 5,534
Henderson 554
Jackson 28,639
Jefferson 252
Johnson 4,944
Knott 2,576
Laurel 29,563
Lawrence 8,624
Lee 3,591
Leslie 28,397
Letcher 535
Lewis 1,461
Livingston 1,599
Lyon 17,748
McCreary 79,426
Menifee 24,763
Morgan 11,506
Nelson 134
Owsley 8,133
Perry 2,257
Pike 10,226
Powell 7,443
Pulaski 26,528
Rockcastle 6,329
Rowan 36,928
Russell 22,879
Spencer 5,468
Taylor 10,501
Trigg 16,141
Union 3,257
Wayne 18,723
Whitley 22,978
Wolfe 7,460

MAINE
\$45,888

Alfred * 1,200
Bar Harbor * 7,494
Brooklin * 159
Gilead * 772
Gouldsboro * 266
Isle au Haut * 1,950
Long Island * 423
Lyman * 1,170
Mount Desert * 4,216
North Haven * 120
Oxford 14,574
Piscataquis 174
Sorrento * 487
Southwest Harbor * 2,231
Stoneham * 3,756
Stonington * 139
Stow * 1,262
Swans Island * 668
Tremont * 3,832

MARYLAND
\$122,461

Allegany 6,267
Cecil 1,918
Charles 731
Frederick 11,619
Garrett 1,528
Montgomery 19,167
Prince George's 33,890
Washington 31,558
Worcester 15,620

MASSACHUSETTS
\$134,825

Bourne * 456
Brimfield * 670
Charlton * 307
Chatham * 1,108
Chester * 933
Chesterfield * 114
Concord * 9,936
Eastham * 10,050
Holland * 368
Huntington * 1,583
Lexington * 2,007
Lincoln * 20,441
Medfield * 217
Millis * 183
Monson * 199
Northbridge * 189
Oakham * 152
Orleans * 1,444
Oxford * 573
Provincetown * 736
Royalston * 972
Sandisfield * 115
Sandwich * 270
Sturbridge * 612

On Sept. 25, the Bureau of Land Management, U.S. Department of Interior, mailed payments totalling an estimated \$1 million to more than 1,500 counties under payments-in-lieu of taxes program. These payments are for the fiscal '79 payments and represent approximately 87.6 percent of the full entitlements counties ordinarily would have qualified for under the program. The shortfall, amounting to about \$12.8 million, resulted from implementation this year of

Union 6,281
Vermilion 302
Vernon 7,447
Washington 186
Webster 1,712
West Feliciana 591
Winn 9,674

Templeton *
Truro * 28,282
Uxbridge * 14
Wellfleet * 30
Winchendon

MICHIGAN
\$1,394,964

Alcona 23,161
Alger 97,455
Baraga 20,717
Benzie 59,343
Chippewa 81
Crawford 17
Delta 99,819
Gogebic 13
Houghton 76
Isosco 26,032
Iron 84,038
Keweenaw 66
Lake 41,563
Leelanau 17
Mackinac 22
Manistee 22
Marquette 74
Mason 245
Mecosta 42
Monroe 108
Montcalm 7
Muskegon 7
Newaygo 55
Oceana 153
Ogemaw 53
Ontonagon 51
Oscoda 31
Schoolcraft 461
St. Clair 675
Wexford 29

MINNESOTA
\$1,272,710

Aitkin 818
Beltrami 28
Carlton 132
Cass 138,595
Chisago 118
Cook 90,588
Crow Wing 889
Dakota 498
Goodhue 19
Houston 17
Hubbard 19
Itasca 150
Koochiching 14
Lac Qui Parle 261
Lake 261
Lake of the Isles 25
Otter Tail 11
Pine 5,066
Preston 77
Roseau 77
St. Louis 53
Traverse 30
Wabasha 30
Washington 35
Winona 23

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U.S. comptroller general.
pages is a state-by-state listing of
paying payments. The amounts
actual payments for both
Section 3 as determined by the
ment of Interior.

* indicates towns. In some New
only towns received

Cedar 16,730
Chariton 168
Christian 16,994
Clay 8,084
Clinton 3,824
Cooper 139
Crawford 31,173
Dade 17,885
Dent 24,237
Douglas 13,754
Franklin 399
Greene 778
Henry 38,917
Hickory 13,569
Howard 110
Howell 16,334
Iron 33,258
Jackson 4,751
Laclede 9,272
Lewis 488
Lincoln 2,160
Macon 4,991
Madison 16,074
Marion 1,451
Monroe 24,991
Newton 139
Oregon 32,763
Ozark 25,851
Phelps 18,870
Pike 4,016
Polk 6,931
Pulaski 14,535
Ralls 9,501
Reynolds 41,856
Ripley 31,662
Saline 138
Shannon 54,321
St. Charles 3,635
St. Clair 26,014
St. Francois 301
St. Genevieve 3,330
Stone 30,795
Taney 36,148
Texas 15,176
Washington 29,000
Wayne 56,907
Wright 2,380

MONTANA \$7,107,674

Anaconda-Deer Lodge
105,173
Beaverhead 183,086
Big Horn 21,708
Blaine 228,326
Broadwater 132,230
Butte-Silver Bow
133,416
Carbon 272,838
Carter 70,545
Cascade 134,423
Chouteau 87,647
Custer 207,232
Daniels 125
Dawson 44,144
Fallon 62,906
Fergus 306,174
Flathead 223,272
Gallatin 433,067

Garfield 73,546
Glacier 261,282
Golden Valley 20,211
Granite 62,120
Hill 30,233
Jefferson 219,123
Judith Basin 116,169
Lake 14,291
Lewis and Clark
611,148
Liberty 16,018
Lincoln 156,431
Madison 190,683
McCone 119,984
Meagher 85,014
Mineral 56,393
Missoula 120,364
Musselshell 39,580
Park 346,916
Petroleum 23,582
Phillips 145,961
Pondera 67,784
Powder River 87,197
Powell 62,993
Prairie 37,930
Ravalli 343,319
Richland 30,403
Roosevelt 2,695
Rosebud 206,302
Sanders 79,601
Sheridan 866
Stillwater 117,942
Sweet Grass 126,683
Teton 167,150
Toole 28,641
Treasure 6,971
Valley 279,464
Wheatland 42,739
Wibaux 15,262
Yellowstone 43,381

NEBRASKA \$297,514

Blaine 7,139
Brown 838
Cedar 483
Chase 3,685
Cherry 84,869
Dakota 529
Dawes 37,277
Douglas 1,329
Frontier 9,434
Gage 126
Garden 132
Garfield 1,164
Harlan 19,891
Hitchcock 5,731
Holt 237
Hooker 194
Knox 9,902
Lancaster 4,915
Loup 3,052
Morrill 533
Red Willow 554
Sarpy 779
Scotts Bluff 9,830
Seward 449
Sheridan 153
Sherman 5,155
Sioux 47,249
Thomas 41,520
Thurston 260
York 105

NEVADA \$4,545,294

Churchill 347,198
Clark 875,180
Douglas 153,078
Elko 394,543
Esmeralda 34,808
Eureka 49,055
Humboldt 270,043
Lander 145,017
Lincoln 125,246
Lyon 321,637
Mineral 237,330
Nye 247,521
Pershing 128,007
Storey 8,705
Washoe 874,698
White Pine 299,853

NEW HAMPSHIRE \$232,493

Albany* 3,588
Bartlett* 10,162
Benton* 3,160
Bethlehem* 9,942
Bristol* 151
Campton* 749
Carroll 615
Carroll* 4,713
Center Conway* 125

Chatham* 2,518
Cheshire 238
Coos 65,383
Dublin* 133
Dunbarton* 732
Easton* 1,152
Ellsworth* 833
Franconia* 6,794
Gorham* 434
Grafton 21,299
Harrisville* 138
Harts Location 322
Henniker* 1,170
Hill* 520
Hopkinton* 1,746
Jackson* 10,929
Jefferson* 313
Lancaster* 125
Landaff* 1,469
Lincoln* 23,796
Merrimack 1,956
Milan* 1,441
New Hampton* 338
Peterborough* 460
Randolph* 3,460
Rumney* 3,972
Salisbury* 1,623
Sanbornton* 514
Sandwich* 1,931
Shelburne* 4,701
Stark* 4,135
Sury* 1,114
Thornton* 5,356
Warren* 5,289
Webster* 715
Wentworth* 1,315
Woodstock* 9,564

NEW JERSEY \$125,727

Cape May 369
Gloucester 107
Monmouth 1,127
Morris 4,335
Salem 3,233
Somerset 7,870
Sussex 97,191
Warren 11,495

NEW MEXICO \$8,528,185

Bernalillo 55,205
Catron 110,998
Chaves 758,557
Colfax 7,536
De Baca 24,368
Dona Ana 765,527
Eddy 792,111
Grant 508,697
Guadalupe 33,926
Harding 35,875
Hidalgo 220,790
Lea 263,754
Lincoln 241,831
Los Alamos 19,025
Luna 377,753
McKinley 250,448
Mora 55,771
Otero 747,520
Quay 464
Rio Arriba 375,728
Roosevelt 6,538
San Juan 557,551
San Miguel 195,119
Sandoval 483,943
Santa Fe 170,360
Sierra 263,438
Socorro 261,235
Taos 362,528
Torrance 110,439
Union 29,872
Valencia 441,278

NEW YORK \$31,857

Broome 1,919
Cattaraugus 1,490
Cortland 1,097
Delaware 388
Dutchess 7,435
Erie 130
Greene 146
Livingston 1,631
Oneida 2,203
Saratoga 833
Schuyler 5,305
Seneca 2,094
Suffolk 4,814
Tioga 164
Wyoming 883

NORTH CAROLINA \$827,269

Alleghany 6,049
Ashe 1,157
Avery 15,182
Brunswick 971
Buncombe 19,924
Burke 28,073
Caldwell 28,789
Camden 170
Carteret 26,102
Chatham 27,375
Cherokee 30,817
Clay 24,086
Craven 21,294
Currituck 2,201
Dare 13,674
Davidson 442
Durham 5,283
Graham 41,732
Granville 3,061
Guilford 120
Haywood 79,813
Henderson 10,245
Hyde 1,720
Jackson 12,561
Jones 13,656
Macon 56,768
Madison 27,895
McDowell 39,109
Mitchell 10,508
Montgomery 16,858
New Hanover 131
Orange 181
Pender 308
Randolph 3,855
Surry 583
Swain 149,436
Transylvania 50,844
Vance 14,377
Wake 8,206
Warren 1,177
Watauga 5,984
Wilkes 7,291
Yancey 19,261

OKLAHOMA \$674,263

Alfalfa 20,159
Beaver 188
Blaine 7,109
Bryan 17,867
Caddo 4,879
Canadian 175
Cherokee 24,744
Choctaw 22,576
Cimarron 7,834
Cleveland 6,754
Comanche 35,687
Cotton 3,076
Creek 15,660
Custer 9,297
Dewey 6,351
Ellis 291
Greer 3,341
Harmon 110
Haskell 23,743
Jefferson 6,928
Johnston 17,980
Kay 24,090
Kingfisher 132
Klowna 11,387
Latimer 2,361
Le Flore 21,030
Love 12,015
Major 176
Marshall 40,200
Mayes 13,647
McCurtain 13,506
McIntosh 54,047
Murray 6,954
Muskogee 13,990
Nowata 14,238
Okmulgee 2,769
Osage 42,665
Pawnee 9,729
Pittsburg 40,364
Pushmataha 10,418
Roger Mills 2,703
Rogers 20,515
Sequoyah 19,789
Stephens 4,108
Texas 8,782
Tillman 315
Tulsa 3,374
Wagoner 31,608
Washington 8,891
Woods 319
Woodward 5,392

NORTH DAKOTA \$512,028

Barnes 3,810
Benson 1,755
Billings 27,525
Bowman 21,278
Burke 106
Burleigh 9,899
Cavalier 105
Dickey 202
Divide 1,378
Dunn 48,960
Emmons 21,251
Golden Valley 10,209
Grand Forks 486
Grant 5,446
Griggs 1,097
Kidder 1,510
Logan 569
McHenry 2,152
McIntosh 204
McKenzie 44,888
McLean 106,470
Mercer 36,777
Morton 9,326
Mountrail 39,898
Pierce 2,271
Ransom 14,659
Renville 157
Richland 9,550
Sheridan 16,878
Sioux 17,095
Slope 11,688
Stark 1,512
Stutsman 5,991
Walsh 278
Ward 220
Wells 3,930
Williams 32,498

OHIO \$305,807

Ashland 150
Athens 4,045
Carroll 125
Clark 2,468
Clermont 7,202
Clinton 1,053
Cuyahoga 44,859
Coshocton 211
Delaware 9,710
Fayette 1,662
Franklin 549
Gallia 4,007
Greene 784
Hamilton 1,464
Harrison 189
Highland 4,613

Hocking 7,869
Jackson 255
Knox 797
Lawrence 20,882
Licking 707
Madison 140
Mahoning 1,080
Marion 900
Meigs 164
Monroe 5,778
Morgan 1,249
Morrow 200
Muskingum 4,280
Ottawa 1,293
Perry 7,120
Pickaway 2,948
Portage 6,526
Ross 1,674
Scioto 3,381
Stark 1,444
Summit 125,510
Trumbull 10,757
Tuscarawas 562
Vinton 777
Warren 5,057
Washington 11,366

OKLAHOMA \$674,263

Alfalfa 20,159
Beaver 188
Blaine 7,109
Bryan 17,867
Caddo 4,879
Canadian 175
Cherokee 24,744
Choctaw 22,576
Cimarron 7,834
Cleveland 6,754
Comanche 35,687
Cotton 3,076
Creek 15,660
Custer 9,297
Dewey 6,351
Ellis 291
Greer 3,341
Harmon 110
Haskell 23,743
Jefferson 6,928
Johnston 17,980
Kay 24,090
Kingfisher 132
Klowna 11,387
Latimer 2,361
Le Flore 21,030
Love 12,015
Major 176
Marshall 40,200
Mayes 13,647
McCurtain 13,506
McIntosh 54,047
Murray 6,954
Muskogee 13,990
Nowata 14,238
Okmulgee 2,769
Osage 42,665
Pawnee 9,729
Pittsburg 40,364
Pushmataha 10,418
Roger Mills 2,703
Rogers 20,515
Sequoyah 19,789
Stephens 4,108
Texas 8,782
Tillman 315
Tulsa 3,374
Wagoner 31,608
Washington 8,891
Woods 319
Woodward 5,392

RHODE ISLAND \$1,313

SOUTH CAROLINA \$87,975

Abbeville 3,181
Aiken 529
Anderson 20,224
Berkeley 16,653
Charleston 5,300
Cherokee 3,514
Chester 1,047
Edgefield 2,543
Fairfield 1,085
Greenwood 1,145
Laurens 1,813
McCormick 8,427
Newberry 4,811
Oconee 8,327
Pickens 1,583
Richland 603
Saluda 371
Union 5,156
York 1,663

SOUTH DAKOTA \$1,570,460

Beadle 193
Bon Homme 10,491
Brule 8,007
Buffalo 8,237
Butte 105,930
Campbell 14,466
Charles Mix 18,978
Corson 35,611
Custer 149,006
Day 138
Dewey 74,734
Fall River 141,816
Harrison 18,053
Gregory 10,537
Haakon 2,367
Harding 65,634
Hughes 25,397
Hyde 1,143
Jackson 52,318
Jones 7,195
Lawrence 128,012
Lyman 51,111
McPherson 105
Meade 39,907
Pennington 318,926
Perkins 41,630
Potter 10,852
Roberts 263
Shannon 130,148

Marion 17,931
Morrow 16,580
Multnomah 6,330
Sherman 26,030
Tillamook 9,202
Umatilla 36,819
Union 54,671
Wallowa 102,010
Wasco 17,911
Washington 253
Wheeler 22,341
Yamhill 2,340

PENNSYLVANIA \$322,856

Adams 30,419
Armstrong 2,274
Berks 4,033
Blair 214
Cambria 324
Carbon 2,798
Centre 5,102
Chester 12,251
Clearfield 1,722
Clinton 837
Crawford 1,140
Elk 9,802
Erie 306
Fayette 1,710
Forest 10,612
Huntingdon 18,547
Indiana 4,605
Lackawanna 167
Luzerne 765
McKean 11,842
Mercer 6,252
Monroe 4,617
Montgomery 14,889
Northampton 664
Pike 59,910
Somerset 1,065
Susquehanna 366
Tioga 6,805
Warren 92,849
Wayne 475
Westmoreland 3,720
York 1,093

RHODE ISLAND \$1,313

SOUTH CAROLINA \$87,975

Abbeville 3,181
Aiken 529
Anderson 20,224
Berkeley 16,653
Charleston 5,300
Cherokee 3,514
Chester 1,047
Edgefield 2,543
Fairfield 1,085
Greenwood 1,145
Laurens 1,813
McCormick 8,427
Newberry 4,811
Oconee 8,327
Pickens 1,583
Richland 603
Saluda 371
Union 5,156
York 1,663

SOUTH DAKOTA \$1,570,460

Beadle 193
Bon Homme 10,491
Brule 8,007
Buffalo 8,237
Butte 105,930
Campbell 14,466
Charles Mix 18,978
Corson 35,611
Custer 149,006
Day 138
Dewey 74,734
Fall River 141,816
Harrison 18,053
Gregory 10,537
Haakon 2,367
Harding 65,634
Hughes 25,397
Hyde 1,143
Jackson 52,318
Jones 7,195
Lawrence 128,012
Lyman 51,111
McPherson 105
Meade 39,907
Pennington 318,926
Perkins 41,630
Potter 10,852
Roberts 263
Shannon 130,148

Spink 486
Stanley 62,200
Sully 31,406
Union 1,173
Waltham 10,439
Yankton 2,371
Ziebach 1,717

TENNESSEE \$555,188

Blount 64,272
Carter 28,379
Cheatham 2,884
Claiborne 145
Clay 18,387
Cocke 27,572
Crockett 184
De Kalb 22,689
Dickson 891
Fentress 246
Gibson 633
Greene 12,348
Hamilton 1,245
Hardin 2,557
Hickman 481
Jackson 10,568
Johnson 17,091
Lawrence 436
Lewis 2,061
McMinn 748
Monroe 49,654
Montgomery 323
Nashville-Davidson
11,448
Obion 720
Overton 1,439
Pickett 9,335
Polk 99,208
Putnam 191
Rutherford 10,862
Sevier 81,786
Smith 5,804
Stewart 11,552
Sullivan 12,750
Sumner 7,036
Trousdale 2,020
Unicoi 18,184
Wayne 202
Washington 5,877
Wayne 1,811
Weakley 2,496
White 1,085
Wilson 7,588

TEXAS \$1,097,123

Angelina 28,541
Bell 25,046
Bosque 11,073
Bowie 31,470
Brewster 270,116
Burleson 8,306
Camp 665
Cass 20,355
Chambers 9,757
Coleman 1,989
Collin 24,427
Comal 6,980
Comanche 5,931
Cooke 5,971
Coryell 928
Culberson 39,897
Dallas 1,257
Delta 12,366
Denton 26,798
Ellis 4,913
Fannin 7,132
Fort Bend 1,554
Galveston 1,637
Gillespie 851
Gray 168
Grayson 33,354
Hardin 29,437
Harris 15,744
Hill 21,734
Hopkins 7,896
Houston 8,203
Hudspeth 11,374
Hutchinson 5,702
Jackson 11,157
Jasper 18,806
Jeff Davis 302
Jefferson 1,112
Johnson 296
Kenedy 25,295
Kleberg 15,370
Lamar 12,669
Lee 4,798
Liberty 4,106
Live Oak 8,337
Marion 15,378
McLennan 7,242
McMullen 3,461

Continued next page

Payments-in-Lieu Mailed

Montgomery 4,242
Moore 6,861
Morris 1,020
Nacogdoches 12,226
Navarro 5,978
Newton 139
Polk 19,846
Potter 13,489
Sabine 10,882
San Augustine 26,851
San Jacinto 5,273
Shelby 5,941
Tarrant 8,759
Tom Green 17,314
Trinity 5,954
Tyler 36,556
Upshur 2,001
Val Verde 37,674
Walker 4,808
Washington 6,663
Willacy 3,367
Williamson 12,427
Wise 1,781

UTAH \$7,112,274

Beaver 174,911
Box Elder 654,066
Cache 161,409
Carbon 296,063
Daggett 31,625
Davis 20,458
Duchesne 340,064
Emery 295,170
Garfield 150,316
Grand 269,677
Iron 386,732
Juab 215,220
Kane 151,805
Millard 287,578
Morgan 9,187
Piute 50,637

Rich 72,390
Salt Lake 56,675
San Juan 337,293
Sanpete 340,156
Sevier 344,800
Summit 238,027
Tooele 527,042
Utah 441,005
Utah 426,722
Wasatch 244,113
Washington 470,277
Wayne 81,155
Weber 37,701

VERMONT \$53,564

Bennington* 214
Bristol* 1,292
Chittenden* 3,623
Dorset* 323
Dover* 488
Goshen* 1,019
Granville* 3,094
Hancock* 4,284
Hartford* 153
Hartland* 811
Jamaica* 466
Landgrove* 154
Leicester* 566
Lincoln* 2,044
Londonderry* 235
Manchester* 2,091
Middlebury* 558
Mount Holly* 630
Mount Tabor* 2,185
Peru* 3,753
Pittsfield* 547
Pownal* 171
Readsboro* 470
Ripton* 3,005
Rochester* 2,394
Salisbury* 714

Searsburg* 814
Springfield* 123
Stamford* 112
Stratton* 334
Sunderland* 3,551
Thetford* 786
Townshend* 651
Wallingford* 1,643
Warren* 1,192
Weathersfield* 715
Weston* 2,003
Wilmington* 395
Windham 1,953
Winhall* 1,885
Woodford* 2,123

VIRGINIA \$1,334,131

Accomack 7,100
Albemarle 9,319
Alleghany 82,558
Amherst 25,997
Appomattox 1,255
Arlington 1,192
Augusta 117,734
Bath 100,889
Bedford 15,745
Bland 42,482
Botetourt 48,566
Brunswick 5,522
Caroline 50,744
Carroll 4,804
Charlotte 2,262
Craig 69,946
Dickenson 10,402
Dinwiddie 8,007
Fairfax 2,300
Floyd 2,612
Franklin 4,486
Frederick 2,618
Giles 40,449

Grayson 18,844
Greene 9,908
Halifax 10,688
Henry 990
Highland 31,163
James City 1,816
Lee 12,123
Madison 21,371
Mecklenburg 38,078
Montgomery 11,658
Nelson 9,562
Nottoway 16,107
Orange 1,131
Page 40,153
Patrick 4,988
Prince George 374
Prince William 14,279
Pulaski 11,707
Rappahannock 20,885
Roanoke 3,980
Rockbridge 40,148
Rockingham 105,854
Scott 20,740
Shenandoah 45,036
Smyth 46,591
Spotsylvania 26,755
Stafford 3,952
Surrey 575
Tazewell 4,011
Warren 12,527
Washington 12,867
Westmoreland 453
Wise 21,368
Wythe 34,160
York 10,881

WASHINGTON \$1,307,616

Adams 2,345
Asotin 5,784
Benton 20,876

Chelan 252,240
Clallam 62,245
Clark 350
Columbia 14,441
Cowlitz 1,800
Douglas 24,527
Ferry 45,001
Franklin 18,826
Garfield 8,883
Grant 77,538
Grays Harbor 14,353
Jefferson 63,088
King 29,114
Kittitas 41,030
Klickitat 3,337
Lewis 41,143
Lincoln 11,585
Mason 14,458
Okanogan 136,716
Pacific 2,206
Pend Oreille 43,579
Pierce 29,465
San Juan 5,718
Skagit 51,020
Skamania 70,433
Snohomish 54,843
Stevens 26,570
Walla Walla 12,011
Whatcom 67,738
Whitman 7,915
Yakima 46,438

WEST VIRGINIA \$706,066

Barbour 297
Braxton 17,451
Cabell 531
Grant 10,572
Greenbrier 66,277
Hampshire 1,763
Hardy 31,866

Jefferson 1,147
Lewis 1,157
Marion 143
Mineral 693
Mingo 1,385
Monroe 12,586
Nicholas 21,625
Pendleton 77,935
Pocahontas 188,530
Preston 2,563
Randolph 116,768
Summers 12,944
Taylor 1,475
Tucker 61,842
Wayne 24,100
Webster 42,691
Wood 160
Wyoming 9,565

WISCONSIN \$537,941

Ashland 96,914
Bayfield 98,846
Buffalo 2,661
Burnett 16,069
Clark 35,152
Crawford 784
Door 101
Douglas 1,852
Florence 4,618
Forest 72,082
Grant 5,408
La Crosse 5,830
Langlade 5,424
Monroe 362
Oconto 16,974
Oneida 2,038
Pierce 306
Polk 5,989
Price 50,781
Sawyer 64,528
St. Croix 8,063

Taylor 14,047
Trempealeau 134
Vernon 9,342
Vilas 8,220
Washburn 10,516

WYOMING \$5,184,452

Albany 372,682
Big Horn 260,807
Campbell 34,554
Carbon 310,472
Converse 114,187
Crook 132,062
Fremont 569,400
Goshen 13,375
Hot Springs 84,957
Johnston 123,928
Laramie 4,651
Lincoln 245,318
Natrona 688,531
Niobrara 57,801
Park 291,099
Platte 59,879
Sheridan 225,212
Sublette 192,800
Sweetwater 465,981
Teton 245,066
Uinta 285,584
Washakie 270,904
Weston 135,202

PUERTO RICO \$15,185

VIRGIN ISLANDS \$13,741

GUAM \$486

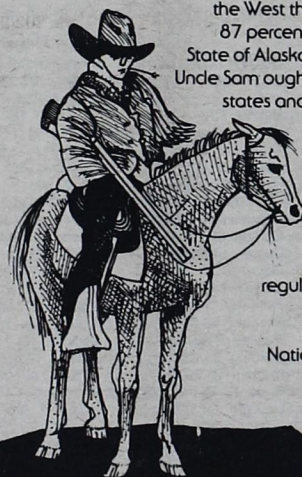
1980 NACo Western Interstate Region Conference

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NACo Western Interstate Region

HOSTED BY ADA COUNTY, IDAHO—RED LION INN
April 22-26, 1980

There is new and growing unrest in the West. People are calling it the "Sagebrush Rebellion."

At the roots of the rebellion is the very large portion of land in the West that is owned by the federal government—over 87 percent of the State of Nevada and 96 percent of the State of Alaska. More and more, westerners are arguing that Uncle Sam ought to release much of this land to the respective states and their citizens who know best how to manage their own resources.



Learn more about the Sagebrush Rebellion and a host of other issues important to counties in the West at the 40th annual NACo Western Interstate Region Conference. Public land issues highlighted will include: wilderness legislation, land management regulations, Alaska lands legislation, Indian/county jurisdiction issues, energy impact program and payments in lieu of taxes. National sessions will feature: the future of General Revenue Sharing ... national jobs programs ... federal energy legislation. Don't miss this important conference. American history may depend on its outcome.

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Leaving Cities: Rural American Growth Pains

By Neal R. Peirce

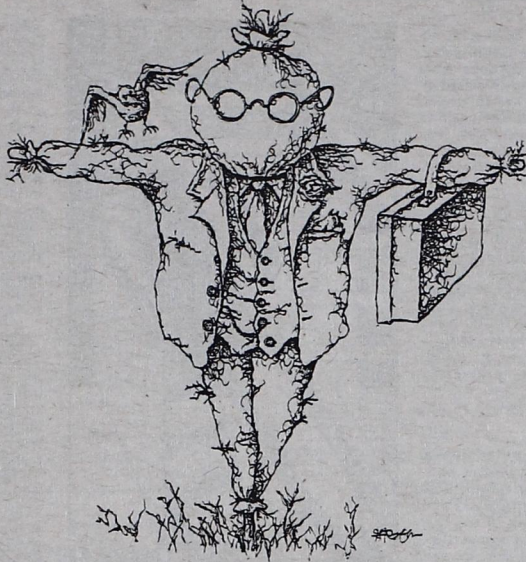
Tired of the hassle of city life, of commutes, of school and crime problems? Thinking of moving from metropolitan America to some small town or country area? So, you're in ample company. Roughly virtually all of U.S. history, the population trend was constant: people left the farms and small towns for jobs and opportunities in the cities. But around 1970 a remarkable shift occurred, as more people in net figures—began the reverse shift, "back to the land," out of the metropolitan areas.

Why this dramatic change? Who are the exurbanites, and where are they headed in rural America? Will their departure harm the big cities and suburbs? Will the rural areas become so glutted with new residents that they lose the very quietness and elbow room that make them so attractive? Will gasoline shortages slow the trend?

Unanimous in failing to predict the new trend, the demographers have a long list of explanations. They show Americans generally preferring country living, and by 1970 more could carry out that dream. Superhighways made long commutes to cities or suburban work feasible. People were retiring earlier and receiving generous pensions permitting a fresh start in a new place.

With affluence, more people sought homes near summer or winter vacation spots. Manufacturing, in search of cheap land and lower labor, was dispersing to the countryside. Recreation and service industries created more and more area jobs.

WHERE IN RURAL America are the people going? Some are actually "far-out" suburbanites, settling in the distant rural orbit of cities as Washington, D.C., Louisville, Nashville, Atlanta and



Minneapolis. But surprisingly, the rural counties with the least commuting, the most distant from metropolitan areas, are now getting the lion's share of in-migration.

There are the sun-seekers in rural Florida and the Southwest. But waves of retirees have headed for country parts of Missouri, Arkansas, Oregon and even chilly upper Michigan and northern New England. Outlying factories draw people to the rural South, Idaho, Wisconsin and parts of Appalachia. "Alternative lifestyles" draw immigrants to rural New Mexico, Colorado and New England. And there are the now-expanding energy boomtowns

of the mountain West, Kentucky and West Virginia.

It's true that hundreds of rural counties—especially in the Great Plains and the old Dixie Cotton Belt—are still losing people. But they are the exceptions. In history, the 1970s will be remembered as the decade of rural return.

Will all this harm the big cities and their suburbs? Probably not. The country's 281 metropolitan areas have an overwhelming 73 percent of the people; even at the present rate of outmigration, they'd still have 70 percent in the year 2000, more than lived there in 1950.

The most serious "victim" of the rural return could be rural America itself. We're not seeing a "return to the land" as much as a dispersal of urban America into the countryside. Joseph Doherty, in a report for the Urban Land Institute, calls it "the Countryfied City"—an extension of small-city conditions and activities on a county or multi-county scale. His example is Montgomery County, N.C., where most people live outside the towns and are "in reality suburban people." They live in split-levels and bungalows on a few acres, in tiny subdivisions, or in mobile homes; they work in offices, factories or service jobs; they send their children to suburban-like consolidated schools; they shop mainly in suburban-type shopping centers.

Most rural communities are ill-equipped to deal with sudden population growth; many are repeating the wasteful, sprawling patterns of metropolitan suburbs. North Carolina, for instance, found the new population was concentrating adjacent to, but outside, the boundaries of small incorporated cities. New subdivisions, shopping centers and plants escape the tax reach of those small cities, creating a rural mirror of the "hole in the donut" problem typical of troubled metropolises.

ALL OF this is horrendously expensive, says North Carolina state official Arnold Zogry: "There's no way you'll have funds available to develop all these into thriving centers" with water and sewer lines, police, fire and other services.

Doherty depicts the growth of "linear suburbs"—houses and mobile homes, soon joined by fast-food pit stops, convenience stores, small subdivisions and shopping centers—stretching between towns and sap-

ping the strength of the rural towns and small cities. Without good zoning and planning, the countryside soon becomes despoiled. Yet the thought of controls, Doherty suggests, often "prompts the countryman to reach for his rifle."

Even with a will, rural local governments are ill-equipped to deal with the onslaught. Counting counties, townships, villages, special districts and Indian reservations, there are tens of thousands of units trying to serve an increasingly diverse and demanding population of

exurbanites who have often chosen an unincorporated place to live.

The great "governor" of rural growth may be energy shortages: Country areas are overwhelmingly dependent on the internal combustion engine. A moderate pinch in gas supplies might be the best news for these areas. It would permit them to grow a bit more slowly, to plan better, and perhaps to preserve the vistas, the uncrowded atmosphere, the very rural quality of life that makes them so desirable in the first instance.

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The Latest Word

County Officials Listed in New "Who's Who in Government"

For the first time in its history, Braddock's *Federal-State-Local Government Directory* has included a list of over 2,000 chief county officials from across the country as part of its 1980 edition.

"Counties are important. They help mold many of the federal government's programs and policies," said Jason L. Stern, president of Braddock Publications, explaining his reason for inserting the special 60-page section.

Volume I of this government "who's who" gives names, titles, telephone numbers and addresses of officials in the White House, executive departments, independent agencies, the Senate, the House of Representatives, the U.S. Supreme Court, as well as the men and women who report on Washington, D.C. for television, newspapers and magazines.

It lists, for example, intergovernmental contacts for 25 different federal departments and agencies ... which congressmen serve on which committees and subcommittees and whom to contact to track legisla-

tion ... where to call (toll-free) to ask about federal programs, activities or agencies ... state contacts for the national Democratic and Republican Committees.

In addition to the special section on county officials, the 314-page Volume II has the names of selected state officials, biographies of governors, mayors of the top 100 cities and a listing of Washington-based state and local government public interest groups, including NACo. Staff contacts are named for NACo's 12 policy-making areas and 18 affiliated organizations, such as county engineers, welfare directors and employment administrators.

"Braddock's prides itself on timeliness," said Stern, pointing to the listing and biographic data on President Carter's newly appointed cabinet secretaries and the Department of Energy's hotline numbers which provide up-to-the-minute information as programs are developed to meet the energy crisis.

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Wayne County Pressed by State to Change Structure

Continued from page 1

failure of cities such as New York and Cleveland. "In those cities," said Hillenbrand, "there were a long series of financial policies which lead to financial difficulties. There is no problem in Wayne County—or other county in America."

accusations that the situation management's failure to match revenues with expenditures smokescreen for the state to force the change in county structure said.

Meanwhile, according to Hillenbrand, action is expected this week by the Michigan State Legislature to approve some funds for Wayne County Government. Hillenbrand said there is a possibility that Mich-

igan will purchase a county mental health facility from Wayne County for around \$12 million, which could permit quicker settlement of the county's temporary financial difficulty. The county is, however, looking into a plan that would call for the election of a charter commission which would have the authority to put a recommendation on the question of changing the county's form to the Wayne voters.

"There is absolutely no question about the economic strength of Wayne County, Michigan," said Hillenbrand. "The only real question is how long it will take state officials to solve the problem which they created at great expense to the taxpayers and county employees of Wayne County."

Letters

Co President Frank Francois:

I wanted to take a minute to let you know how impressed we all were by your presentation to the Arizona Association of Counties. You were a captivating speaker who won our hearts. We appreciate your trip and hope you enjoyed your visit. When you return to Arizona, please drop by our office. The doors are open and we'll leave no stone unturned to make your stay a pleasant

—Rose Mofford, Secretary of State
State House, Arizona

FROM DISTRICT HEATING TO CHIMNEY SWEEPS

Western Nations Explore Energy Conservation

The western industrial nations used the first International Energy Conservation Month in October to remind people around the world that a barrel of oil saved is cheaper than a barrel of oil produced—and does not depend on the pricing whims and politics of distant producers.

As a matter of fact, conservation can be considered as a largely untapped source of energy that could save the United States 30 to 40 percent of what it now consumes, without lowering living standards, according to the Energy Project at the Harvard Business School. The International Energy Agency which launched the conservation month has calculated that its 20 member nations, including the United States, can save as much as 15 percent of their energy consumption by 1985 if fuel efficiency and economy measures continue to be vigorously pursued.

That our local government colleagues to the North and in Europe are committed the year round to the objectives highlighted during the energy conservation month is evidenced by these examples picked at random from current conservation moves in Canada and western Europe.

DISTRICT HEATING COMES TO ONTARIO

The new town of North Pickering, which will have a population of about 20,000, is to enjoy the fuel savings of district heating—the application of which was seen in a local government study tour to Scandinavia last year. Benefits of district heating, first developed, then abandoned in the United States early in the century, are the economy of scale and the ability to burn heavy oil at roughly half the cost of the light oil required for domestic furnaces. District plants also can use alternative fuels such as gas, coal, peat, forest waste and even the heat produced by garbage incineration plants.

The Scandinavian systems studied by the Canadians use primarily hot water as the circulating heat exchange medium, unlike the early district plants in the United States which used steam and were characterized by high heat loss during transmission. Recent innovations have further reduced the capital investment required to get large plants going.

Portable, site-assembled installations have been developed in Finland that are replaced by larger stationary plants as the system grows. Heat-resistant plastic pipes, flexible enough to be rolled into place from drums and new type heat exchangers are part of the low-cost Finnish systems. Larger installations in Denmark and Sweden heat entire cities.

U.K. PIPES HEAT INTO GARDEN APARTMENTS

Britain's Basildon County Council owns and operates some 23,000 public housing units. The latest additions to this vast complex—about 500 garden apartments to be completed next month—will be heated by a grid of ducts connecting three unobtrusively sited boiler houses with over 150 garden apartments each. In recommending district heating (called group heating in the U.K.) an energy study cited lowest annual operating costs and the lowest primary energy consumption of the systems studied.

Coal is being used as fuel because of Britain's large reserves, and because the combination of energy-conscious design and district heating is expected to reduce fuel consumption and fuel bills by as much as 30 percent. Early expectations have been borne out by the first group of houses occupied in the new section. Weekly heating bills per three bedroom unit in the spring of this year average \$9 compared to \$12 in conventionally heated units of the same size.

Hot water supply and return pipes are carried in overhead ducts within covered walkways between the houses. The ducts also hold telephone and cable TV leads as well as street lighting cables for the garden complex.

SOLAR REHAB

Though the sun is not the most reliable companion in Britain's latitude, its sometime energy is also being put to work for water heating by an innovative consortium of local governments. A group of adjoining town houses in South London—14 of them—dating back to the early part of the century, is being retrofitted with roof collectors for solar energy.



This conversion of existing buildings, 70 or more years old, to solar systems by local government groups working under contract to Britain's equivalent of HUD is the first such rehab in the U.K. The demonstration project looks toward wider applications in public housing rehab projects to provide up to half of the residents' annual hot water requirements from solar heat—notwithstanding Britain's iffy climate.

LOCAL ROLE IN SWEDEN'S CONSERVATION PLAN

Sweden has set as a national objective to

reduce energy consumption in existing buildings by 25 percent over the decade that ends in 1988, and local governments have an essential role to play. The projected saving in oil will exceed three million tons a year at the end of the period. No new laws needed to strengthen the hand of local governments in their energy conservation, but resources are being made available to upgrade local advisory and building inspection services. Thousands of home and inspection agencies have already been tested for fuel efficiency. Preventive maintenance to keep buildings operating at peak efficiency is compulsory. Even the nation's 2,100 certified chimney sweeps have a major part in the conservation program. Earlier this year all of them attended energy savings courses.

NEW SUBURB TESTS CONSERVATION

A model residential suburb designed to be the greatest possible amount of energy being built with federal and state subsidies on the outskirts of Erlangen, Bavaria, is a national demonstration model. The 370-acre tract will house about 15,000 people in detached, medium-rise and garden apartments.

The design of the suburb incorporates conservation principles. Houses will face south to give the living room maximum exposure to sunlight, and insulation will be increased to previous standards. Trees will be planted to reduce wind speed in order to reduce fuel consumption.

(Studies here found that a detached house uses 10 percent more energy than one with wind protection.)

To provide optimum fuel efficiency for different building types of the model suburb, small, natural gas-powered district heating stations will be used for the high density garden apartments will be connected to mains and detached houses will have individual systems, designed for future conversion to solar heat energy and heat pump use.

This article was authored by John G. executive director, Council for International Urban Liaison.

Matter and Measure



TWO MEETINGS TO NOTE

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) will conduct Demonstration Project 38 on Air Quality Model Calibration, Nov. 19-20 at the Oklahoma Department of Transportation in Oklahoma City. The course is directed at states in Region 15. Contact Joan Orr at 405/521-2638 for more information.

In another meeting, the National Safety Council will highlight potential hazards at railroad highway crossings, at the Grosvenor Airport Inn, Nov. 15-16 in San Francisco. Known as Operation Lifesaver, the council's national effort is directed at engineering, education and enforcement.

Participants will exchange successful programs and ideas used throughout the country, learn about the latest material available and help with statewide programs and be given the informational tools to mount a campaign aimed at reducing injuries and accidents at railroad crossings.

The states of Alaska, Washington, Oregon, California, Nevada, Utah, Arizona and Hawaii will take part.

For further information contact: The National Safety Council, 444 North Michigan Avenue, Chicago, Ill. 312/527-4800.

SENIOR SHUTTLE BUS SERVICE

Monday through Friday, 9:15 a.m. to 4:10 p.m., a 50-passenger bus will operate a regular hourly run throughout the northwest area of Baltimore. Passengers may board the bus at any of the 18 stops and can ride round-trip for a suggested contribution of 25 cents.

The Northwest Area Senior Shuttle, as it is called, is a joint project of the Baltimore County Department of Aging and the Jewish Community Center (JCC). This new consumer service forms a unique partnership between Baltimore County and the private sector, as well as between a city agency and Baltimore County.

The nine-mile route includes stops at shopping malls, senior centers and apartment complexes. Call Harry Schindler, shuttle bus service coordinator, at 301/653-9013 for more information on the program.

WORKSHOPS ON ASPHALT EMULSIONS

The Federal Highway Administration (FHWA) and the Asphalt Institute (AI) are sponsoring a series of training workshops on the use of asphalt emulsions in highway construction and maintenance.

Workshops will cover successful methods of using emulsified asphalts and are directed toward federal, state and local government personnel. Objectives are to:

- Aid the operating agency in using emulsified asphalts for highway construction, reconstruction and maintenance;
- Assist the designer in selecting appropriate materials;
- Provide the laboratory technologist with guidelines for testing procedures and the evaluation of materials;
- Give the project engineer do's and don'ts on handling, storing and applying asphalt emulsions.

According to FHWA, the use of cutback asphalts wastes energy materials because the diluent—usually a kerosene or naphtha-like material—evaporates. Upon evaporation, these hydrocarbons pollute the air. Emulsified asphalts solve both problems since water is used as the diluent.

Workshops will be scheduled for each state. The following is a schedule of November and December workshops and a contact for information. Schedules of future workshops will appear in this column.

Place	Date	Person to Contact
Trenton, N.J.	Nov. 28-30	Leo Eckman 201/676-3838 Merritt Warrick 609/292-5704 Fred Waller 919/828-5998 James Grady 919/733-3579
Raleigh, N.C.	Nov. 27-29	Ward Bond 317/845-9146 Bob Campbell 406/442-9100
Indianapolis, Ind.	Dec. 11-13	
Bismark, N.D.	Dec. 11-13	

GRS, Finance Data Asked of Counties

In a recent letter to local government officials, the Office of Revenue Sharing announced that the Bureau of the Census will mail to many local governments the 1979 General Revenue Sharing Survey as well as the Survey of Local Government Finances.

The General Revenue Sharing Survey requests adjusted tax and intergovernmental transfer information. The Survey of Local Government Finances (for selected large and medium-sized governments) reports expenditures made from general revenue sharing (GRS), and anti-recession fiscal assistance (ARFA) funds along with the Census Bureau's annual financial data.

Most small local governments will have to complete only one combined revenue/expenditure form. For many medium- and large-sized governments the collection of GRS and ARFA expenditure (actual use) data will be combined with the Census Bureau's annual financial survey (F-21 or F-28). These medium- and large-sized governments will also receive a 1979 General Revenue Sharing Survey. Special instructions have been designed to assist officials in completing their government's particular form.

In 25 states, the majority of local governments will receive survey forms from a state or county government agency which is collecting these data by arrangement with the Bureau of the Census. These governments may not receive the Census Bureau

forms mentioned above. Most governments will be filling out the forms they received last year. However, in Kentucky, Michigan, North Carolina and West Virginia, data will be collected for many units of government through a state agency first time.

Local governments should receive any revenue sharing and financial data forms received directly from the Census Bureau, even if they are in a state with central collection of data. These governments may be involved in the central collection of data for their state or the agency may not have been able to supply their data to the Census Bureau on schedule.

Local government's State Tax Assurances (SOA) for Entitlement Period 11 (Oct. 1, 1979-Sep. 1980) should have been received returned to the Office of Revenue Sharing by now. The due date for return of the SOA-11 form is Sept. 1980. Governments whose forms have been received will be sent a receipt acknowledging that the forms are filed.

Governments that have submitted their SOA-11 forms by the latest cannot be assured of receiving their first quarter payment for EP-11 when other payments are paid early in January. A replacement SOA-11 form is available. Contact the Intergovernmental Relations Division of the Office of Revenue Sharing or call 202/634-4343.

Washington Briefs

Community Development

Housing Authorization Bill. A House-Senate conference committee is still considering H.R. 3875, the Housing and Community Development Amendments of 1979. Conferees have agreed to an authorization of \$1.14 billion for the Section 8 assisted housing program. This amount, also included in the fiscal '80 HUD appropriations bill is estimated to produce 266,000 units of assisted housing, significantly down from the 326,000 provided this year. The conferees have also agreed to provisions broadening eligibility to pockets of poverty in the urban development action grant program, which NACo strongly supports. Conferees have a few remaining differences to resolve which should occur in the next week.

Fiscal '80 HUD Appropriations. The House and Senate have approved H.R. 4394, the fiscal '80 HUD appropriations bill which contains \$3.9 billion for the community development block grant program, \$675 million for the urban development action program, and \$1.14 billion for the Section 8 assisted housing program. The amount provided by the bill for the Section 8 program, however, is higher than the target amount provided in the First Concurrent Budget Resolution and may be subject to reconciliation if the second budget resolution retains the lower amount, a move which NACo opposes. The bill will be sent to the President once the housing authorization bill has been enacted.

Economic Development Reauthorization. The Senate has passed S. 914, a four-year reauthorization of the grant and loan programs administered by the Economic Development Administration. The bill greatly expands these programs, but curtails eligibility for them. In contrast, a bill approved by the House Public Works Committee expands eligibility for these programs which NACo supports. In addition, the House Banking Committee is attempting to secure jurisdiction over the business loan programs of the bill. It is expected that the Public Works Committee bill will be brought to the House floor later this month.

Employment

Labor-HEW Appropriations Act for Fiscal '80. The House rejected, 187-219, the compromise abortion language in the Labor-HEW Appropriations bill (H.R. 4389), which it had previously accepted in the Continuing Resolution (P.L. 96-86). The Senate must now consider the abortion language.

Second Budget Resolution for Fiscal '80. House and Senate Budget conferees are close to agreement. Compromises are expected for defense and social programs.

Environment/Energy

Energy Mobilization Board. Last week the House of Representatives approved its Energy Mobilization Board proposal. See story page 1. The bill now moves to a conference committee where the differences between House and Senate versions will be resolved.

Nuclear Waste Management. Further Senate committee action on the Nuclear Waste Reorganization Act of 1979, S. 742, has been postponed while members consider the Kennedy report on the nuclear accident at Three Mile Island.

Local Energy Management Act. Hearings scheduled for last week on the Local Energy Management Act, the Energy Management Partnership Act and related legislation were

postponed because of a conflict with the Energy Mobilization Board which was on the House floor. The hearings will be rescheduled for late November and a NACo representative will testify.

Energy Impact Assistance. A schedule has not yet been set for full committee action on energy impact assistance proposals offered by Sens. Wendell Ford (D-Ky.) and Gary Hart (D-Colo.) The Senate Committee on Energy and Natural Resources is still contemplating final action before the end of the session.

Integrated Environmental Assistance. The Administration's proposal to combine clean air, water quality, solid waste, noise control and other environmental assistance from the Environmental Protection Agency, S. 1136, is scheduled for a hearing before the Senate Environment and Public Works subcommittee on environmental pollution, Nov. 8.

Environmental Protection Agency Appropriations. While EPA's budget for fiscal '80 has been resolved, final congressional action on the conference committee report has been delayed pending completion of the housing authorization bill. The authorization bill, which will determine funding for the Department of Housing and Urban Development, is also a part of the EPA appropriations bill.

Health

Hospital Cost Containment. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce Committee has reported out H.R. 2626, sponsored by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.). The bill would impose mandatory controls if a voluntary program fails. House Ways and Means Committee has already reported its version of H.R. 2626. In the Senate, Sen. Herman Talmadge's cost containment bill, part of the Medicare/Medicaid Reform Act which contains provisions for cost containment under Medicare/Medicaid only, was ordered reported by Senate Finance, S. 570, the Administration bill, voted out of the Senate Labor and Human Resources Committee in June, is expected to be introduced by Sen. Gaylord Nelson (D-Wis.) as a substitute to the Talmadge cost containment provision on the Senate floor. Vote on rule in House now scheduled for Nov. 7. Floor vote scheduled for Nov. 13.

National Health Insurance. Continued markup in Senate Finance Committee of catastrophic health insurance proposals with some additional coverage for the poor and elderly expected to resume at press time. Current committee consideration does not include NACo-supported provision to federalize Medicaid services under the bill. Hearings still expected in House Commerce health and environment subcommittee on Health Care for All Americans Act, S. 1720/H.R. 5191, sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy (D-Mass.) and Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.). Field Hearing on S. 1720 in Senate Labor and Human Resources will be held in New Jersey Nov. 19.

Child Health Assurance Programs (CHAPs). H.R. 4962, to improve Medicaid services to low-income children and pregnant women, sponsored by Rep. Henry Waxman (D-Calif.) ordered reported by House Interstate and Foreign Commerce. The Senate bill, S. 1204, was ordered reported by Senate Finance but may be included as part of that committee's national health insurance proposal. Both bills contain NACo-supported provision permitting county health departments to provide assessments without directly providing follow-up care.

Mental Health Systems Act. Senate Labor and Human Resources health subcommittee concluded markup of staff draft of S. 1177, the Administration's bill sponsored by Sen. Edward Kennedy to provide more flexibility in delivery of services and support of community-based mental health programs. Additional changes expected prior to full committee markup this month, addressing NACo-supported provisions safeguarding local planning process. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce health and environment markup of H.R. 4156, not yet scheduled.

Medicare Amendments. House Interstate and Foreign Commerce health subcommittee markup of H.R. 3990, 4000, containing miscellaneous provisions, including NACo-supported amendments to extend coverage in home health care under way at press time. House Ways and Means Committee markup expected soon.

Home Rule

Grant Reform. S. 878/H.R. 4504 and S. 904 would streamline the grants-in-aid system and provide a procedure for grant consolidation. Hearings in Senate subcommittee on intergovernmental relations concluded Oct. 3. Expect markup of the measures to be completed soon. No House Action scheduled to date.

Regulatory Reform. S. 262 and S. 755 would require economic analysis of major regulations and the development of an agency management process in promulgating regulations. Hearings held in House and Senate. Expect the Senate to mark up and report a bill this month.

Land Use/

Growth Management

Agricultural Land Protection Act. Legislation is still pending in the House Agriculture Committee and the Senate Agriculture subcommittee No. 1. Markup in the House committee was scheduled for Nov. 2. Voting will take place on the Foley substitute to Title I which would specify that counties should be notified of pending federal actions likely to result in conversion of agricultural land. The Grassley substitute would remove state and local participation in the bill by striking the demonstration program. County officials should contact Agriculture Committee members to oppose the Grassley substitute.

Land and Water Conservation Fund and Urban Parks Appropriations. No action has been taken on the Interior appropriations bills for these programs, pending scheduling of a conference committee.

Public Lands

Payments-in-lieu of Taxes. Both the Senate and House have approved \$108 million for payments-in-lieu of taxes in the fiscal '80 Interior Appropriations bill, H.R. 4930. The bill now must be approved in conference to resolve other differences. The payments-in-lieu of taxes program is not at issue; it appears fiscal '80 full payments are assured.

Alaska Lands. The Senate Energy Committee reported S. 9, Alaska Lands legislation Oct. 31. The measure sets aside 100 million acres as national parks, refuges, forests and wilderness areas. Although a final bill may be forthcoming, Senate floor action is doubtful, since Sen. Mike Gravel (D-Alaska) is threatening a filibuster. (See story page 4.)

Rural Development

Rural Development and Policy Coordination Act. S. 670 establishes a rural development management process, increases authorization for the Section 111 rural planning grant program and authorizes the establishment of rural information centers. Has passed the Senate and awaits action on the Nolan counterpart in the House.

Rural Development and Policy Act. H.R. 3580, sponsored by Rep. Richard Nolan (D-Minn.), has been reported by the House committee and is presently awaiting a rule from the Rules Committee for House floor action. It increases the authorization for the Section 111 program and establishes a working group for rural development.

Taxation and Finance

General Revenue Sharing. The White House has reported that no decisions have been made as to renewal, the state's share, level of funding or local distribution. All decisions are expected in the context of the fiscal '81 budgetary timetable in December. Congressional hearings set for this spring. See story page 3.

Countercyclical Fiscal Assistance. S. 566 has passed the Senate and includes both targeted assistance and countercyclical measures based on an unemployment focus. The House Government Operations subcommittee on intergovernmental relations and human resources has stalled action on a single title bill (countercyclical only) which looks to the decline in real wages and salaries as a trigger. NACo supports the concept of countercyclical assistance but has taken no specific position on the Senate or House version.

Commercial Bank Underwriting of Revenue Bonds. House Banking subcommittee on financial institutions supervision, regulation and insurance will continue hearings on the NACo-supported bill, H.R. 1539. NACo submitted testimony Oct. 9. The bill would permit commercial banks to underwrite municipal revenue bonds, an activity now performed only by investment banks. It is felt that increased competition would allow for lower rates and a larger market for local bonds.

Transportation

Fiscal '80 DOT Appropriations. Full Senate action expected any time. Safer off-system roads program to be funded at \$35 million. Capital (Section 3) funding for the Urban Mass Transportation Administration expected to be set at \$1.35 billion, \$60 million less than House version, but \$70 million more than Carter's fiscal '80 budget request.

Trucking Deregulation. Senate Commerce Committee chairman Howard W. Cannon (D-Nev.), who previously expressed doubts about Congress approving trucking deregulation this session of Congress, has pledged to work to clear legislation for President Carter's signature by June 1. At the same time, Cannon warned the Interstate Commerce Commission (ICC) not to take final actions while Congress is considering deregulation.

Aircraft Noise. Senate Commerce Committee replaced language included in H.R. 2440, discretionary airport funding, for its already-passed aviation noise reduction act, S. 413. This action tacking S. 413 to H.R. 2440 is meant to force a conference with the House on H.R. 3942, the House aircraft noise bill that has been stalled before the House Rules Committee for months. Transportation Secretary Neil Goldschmidt has advised the Congress that he

would have to recommend that President refuse to sign this which rewards some air carriers for delaying actions to meet the existing aircraft noise regulations.

Windfall Profits Tax/Transportation Initiative. Senate Finance Committee has approved \$15 billion, 10 years for public transportation out of its version of the windfall profits tax. The Senate version includes a transit trust fund.

Welfare/Social Services

Welfare Reform. H.R. 4904, Social Welfare Reform Amendments of 1979, was slated for House floor vote at press time. County officials are actively lobbying for final passage of the Administration's assistance reform bill, and countering efforts to substitute on an alternative, H.R. 4460, the grant approach. NACo opposes the block grant because it would force federal welfare costs rather than state and local costs; and because it would not improve nationwide uniformity among programs. The alternative, to be offered by Rep. J. Rousset (R-Calif.), is not expected to pass, but may gain sufficient House votes to influence the Senate action on the welfare reform bill.

Title XX Social Services. Senate and House passed versions of H.R. 3434 set fiscal '80 Title XX spending level at \$2.7 billion and \$3.1 billion respectively. House and Senate conferees expected to resolve differences at higher than \$2.7 billion. See story page 1.

Indochinese Refugees Assistance Program (IRAP). Authority for percent federal reimbursement for health and welfare costs expires Nov. 20. Administration's renewal bill still stalled in House at press time. New effort to attach IRAP extension to Cambodian Relief Act (H.R. 4955, S. 1668) in Senate being attempted.

Food Stamps. The domestic marketing, consumer relations and nutrition subcommittee conducted hearings Oct. 30-31 on H.R. 5057, H.R. 4318, Food Stamp Act Amendments of 1979, and on "Recognition in the Food Stamp Program." week NACo testified on both and recapitulation. H.R. 4318 is scheduled for markup this week. See story page 3.

Low-Income Energy Assistance (Authorizations). Sen. Harrison Williams' bill, H.R. 1724, has been reported out of committee. No date has been set, but floor action is expected this week. Most of the aid in this plan would go directly to utility and fuel oil companies that ply the poor with heat. States would decide the amount of assistance each family. The Committee on Labor and Human Resources hearings last week on S. 1724, Gaylord Nelson's Weatherization and Low-Income Energy Assistance bill. The Nelson proposal would go into effect until next year would limit eligibility for assistance to households with incomes below 85 percent of the living standard.

Low-Income Energy Assistance (Appropriations). The House passed H.J. Resolution 430 to provide \$1.35 billion to help low-income persons with their fuel bills this winter. The Senate has voted to provide \$1.2 billion for low-income energy assistance programs in the first Department of Interior appropriations bill. A conference committee will be formed this week to resolve eligibility and program administration.