

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE

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Vol. I (Governmental Organization)

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This report is the third of several publications making up Volume I, Governmental Organization, of the 1957 Census of Governments.

This census is conducted in accordance with the Act of Congress, approved September 7, 1950, "to provide for the conduct of a periodic census of governments" (Title 13, Section 161, United States Code).

Plans and specifications for this census were developed by the Governments Division of the Bureau of the Census, in consultation with other parts of the Bureau, other Federal Government agencies, and the standing Census Advisory Committee on State and Local Government Statistics. Robert F. Drury, as Assistant Chief of the Governments Division prior to December 1, 1957, played an important part in the preparation of plans for the 1957 Census of Governments and in its conduct up to that date.

Responsibility for the present report has rested primarily with the Governmental Units Branch of the Governments Division, headed by Gertrude A. Whitehouse. Much of the location and analysis of recent State legislation relating to local governments was performed by Muriel D. Miller.

As indicated by the introductory "Statement of Procedure," this publication brings up to date information previously supplied in a report concerning local government structure as of 1952. Several qualified individuals in each State reviewed and commented on the draft materials for that report, and expert advice has similarly been obtained concerning certain portions of the present publication. The assistance thus obtained is gratefully acknowledged.

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III

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INTRODUCTION

For many years the Census Bureau has collected and presented statistics concerning State and local governments in the United States. This activity has required formulation of a definition of governmental units or establishments, and the classification of such establishments by type, to provide a framework for collecting and reporting information.

In 1952, the Census Bureau made an intensive review of its definitions and criteria relating to State and local government establishments, examined all existing State legislation governing the nature and establishment of units of local government, and counted all units of local government then in active existence. The statistical results of that work appeared in tabular form in the Census publication, *Governments in the United States in 1952*. A related product was a report entitled, *Local Government Structure in the United States*, issued in 1954 and relating to conditions as of 1952.

The present publication is a revision of that previous "local government structure" report, taking account of new and amendatory State legislation and other developments affecting the status and numbers of local governments up to the beginning of 1957.

This introduction describes the definitions, criteria, and standards applied by the Census Bureau in classifying and enumerating governmental units for both this report and the companion publication, *Governments in the United States* (1957 Census of Governments, vol. I, No. 1). A summary table provides a State-by-State count of each major type of local governments--counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts. The subsequent textual sections of this report provide for each State, the District of Columbia, Alaska, Hawaii, and Puerto Rico, a summary description of each kind of local governmental unit for which there is legal authorization. Each State section here also repeats the number of governments of each type, as first published in the companion statistical report, and shows the number of special districts of each separately authorized kind.

The information presented here is based on an analysis of legal provisions that control the existence of local governments in the various States. However, this report is not intended as a substitute for direct reference to constitutional provisions, statutes, and court decisions as a basis for determining the precise status and powers of particular governments and public agencies.

In addition to describing kinds of local units that are classified for Census statistics as independent local governments, each State section of this report lists various statutory authorities, districts, and other forms of organization that may have certain characteristics of independent governments but which appear so subject by law to administrative or financial control by the State or by other local governments that they have been classified by the Census Bureau as subordinate agencies of such other governments rather than as independent units. Also listed in the various State sections

of this report are certain geographical subdivisions or areas established by law for administrative purposes, bearing designations which might appear to relate to separate governmental units.

There were 102,328 governmental units in the United States in January 1957. Local school districts, numbering 50,446, make up almost one-half of this total. The remainder includes the Federal Government, the 48 State governments, and 51,833 local governments other than school districts: 17,198 township governments, 17,183 municipalities, 14,405 special districts, and 3,047 counties.

In the 5 years since the 1952 enumeration of governments, the total number of governmental units has declined by 14,415, or 12 percent; there has been a decline of 52,788 (34 percent) since the 1942 enumeration.

TYPES OF LOCAL GOVERNMENT

Five basic types of local government form the basis for the Census Bureau's classification of governmental units--counties, municipalities, townships, school districts, and special districts. The classification of each State's local government structure in this report is divided into sections dealing with each of these types.

Only brief descriptive material is presented for the county, municipal, and township classes, because governments of these types are readily recognized and generally present no serious problem as to classification. However, school districts and special districts consist of a complex pattern of districts, authorities, boards, commissions, and other entities with varying degrees of administrative and fiscal autonomy. Accordingly, these classes are dealt with in more detail.

For each kind of special district, the discussion indicates briefly the method of establishment, function (if not otherwise apparent), nature and manner of selection of governing body, and authorized financing methods. A similar brief description is given for some of the larger of the subordinate agencies of the State and of local governments (see "Subordinate agencies and areas," below).

Counties

Organized county governments exist in all States except Rhode Island. In Louisiana, however, the counties are designated "parishes." County organization and functions follow a basically common pattern from State to State except in New England, where the county governments perform very limited services.

County governments, in general, serve rural areas but usually also provide certain types of services for residents of municipalities as well. As a class, they are primarily responsible for services the State governments require of them, acting as agents of the State in carrying out functions assigned to them. However,

many counties have powers and functions beyond local administration of State-supervised activities.

Municipalities

A municipality, for purposes of Census statistics, is a political subdivision of a State within which a municipal corporation has been established to provide general local government for a specific population concentration in a defined area. A municipality may be legally designated a city, borough, or village, or (except in the New England States, New York, and Wisconsin) a town. In these exceptional States, the term "town" relates to an area subdivision of the county or State which, although it may be legally termed a municipal corporation and usually has a corresponding governmental organization, only incidentally relates to a population concentration.

In addition to towns of the New England type, "charter" counties also are excluded from the Census classification of municipalities, as are incorporated townships of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania types.

Many townships and New England towns serve population concentrations but these are individual members of a class which, if included in the classification of municipalities, would embrace the entire area, rural and urban, of the States concerned.

Townships

Under this general heading are included "towns" in the six New England States and in New York and Wisconsin, "plantations" and "locations" in Maine and New Hampshire, and governments called "townships" in other States. The vast majority of townships are rural local governments serving area subdivisions of the counties.

Townships are distinguished from municipalities in that they exist to serve inhabitants of a defined area without regard to population concentration, whereas municipalities are created to serve specific population concentrations.

Most townships perform a limited range of governmental functions. However, in the New England States, New Jersey, and Pennsylvania, to a lesser extent in New York and Wisconsin, and for urban areas in some other States, towns or townships are permitted to provide a range of services which may approach that of municipalities.

School Districts

School organization varies widely throughout the United States. In 29 States, responsibility for public schools rests with school districts which are independent governmental units. In four States, on the other hand, there are no independent school districts, and public schools are administered by county, city, or town governments. In the remaining 15 States, a "mixed" situation appears, with schools operated in certain areas by independent school districts and elsewhere by some other type of local government, by the States, or (as in the case of Pennsylvania "joint schools") by agencies that act on behalf of groups of school districts.

The description presented herein deals with school organization and financing on the local level and does not generally include any discussion of State-local relations with respect to schools, although a substantial

portion of school financing in all States is from State sources and States generally exercise close supervision over many aspects of local public school systems.

Special Districts

Special district governments are found in every State and in the District of Columbia. There is no consistent pattern from State to State, or even within a State, as to their organization and financing. The criteria used by the Bureau of the Census to determine what types of local districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities should be classified as independent local governments are described in detail below.

The majority of special districts are permitted by their authorizing legislation to perform only a single function, such as fire protection, drainage, or irrigation, but some are permitted to and do perform multiple functions. Similarly, while most special districts are small in area, some serve a large area and may be located in several counties. A few special districts cross State lines.

Numerous State and local governments have established "authorities" to undertake the construction and operation of toll roads or bridges, port and airport facilities, public buildings, and other facilities.

As a class, authorities resemble special districts in that they are created to serve a single function or a limited number of functions. In many instances, however, the functions assigned are in lieu of or to supplement services ordinarily provided by an established government. As to numerous authorities, moreover, a significant degree of administrative control is retained by the creating government. Thus, most authorities are not sufficiently autonomous to be classed as separate governmental units but are, rather, instrumentalities of existing State, municipal, or county governments.

Subordinate Agencies and Areas

Each State section of this report lists various types of subordinate agencies and areas that are not classified for Census purposes as separate governmental units. However, it should be noted that the listings are not intended to be complete in certain respects. Generally, there is no reference to Federal Government agencies and areas or to such local self-government as is accorded to Indian tribes. No attempt has been made to list various kinds of areas established for election purposes or administration of justice, such as election precincts or districts, legislative districts, judicial districts, and the like, which are found by some designation in every State. Generally, agencies that have been authorized by legislation but which have never been activated or have ceased to be active are excluded from the lists.

Also not listed are State universities and colleges, which--although they possess many of the attributes of independent governmental entities and are sometimes difficult to distinguish from private nonprofit institutions--are consistently classified as State government agencies.

Finally, references to interstate compacts--which usually are devices for joint State action with respect to particular problems but involve no mechanism independent of the cooperating State governments--are generally omitted.

CRITERIA FOR CLASSIFYING GOVERNMENTAL UNITS

Governmental services in the United States are provided through a complex structure made up of numerous public bodies and agencies. In addition to the widely recognized pattern of Federal, State, county, municipal, and township governments, there exist many offshoots from the regular structure in the form of single-function and multiple-function districts, authorities, commissions, boards, and other entities that have varying degrees of autonomy. The basic pattern differs widely from State to State. Moreover, various classes of local units within a particular State also differ in their characteristics.

Before attempting to identify and count units of government, therefore, it is necessary to define what is to be counted and to establish standards for classifying the various types of governmental entities that are encountered. The following discussion sets forth the definitions and criteria that have been used by the Bureau of the Census in classifying and counting governmental units for this report.

Essential Characteristics of a Governmental Unit

A government is an organized entity which, in addition to having governmental character, has sufficient discretion in the management of its own affairs to distinguish it as separate from the administrative structure of any other governmental unit. To be defined as a government, any entity must possess all three of the attributes reflected in the foregoing definition: Existence as an organized entity, governmental character, and substantial autonomy. Following are some of the characteristics which are taken as evidence of these attributes.

Existence as an organized entity.--Evidence on this score is provided by the presence of some form of organization and the possession of some corporate powers, such as perpetual succession, the right to sue and be sued, have a name, make contracts, acquire and dispose of property, and the like.

Designation of a class of units in law as "municipal corporations," "public corporations," "bodies corporate and politic," and the like indicates that such units are organized entities. On the other hand, some entities not so specifically stated by law to be corporations do have sufficient powers to be recognized as governmental units.

Obviously, the mere right to exist is not sufficient. Where a former governmental unit has ceased to operate--e.g., receives no revenue, conducts no activities, and has no officers currently--it is not counted as an existing government.

Governmental character.--This characteristic is indicated where officers of the entity are popularly elected or are appointed by public officials. A high degree of responsibility to the public, demonstrated by requirements for public reporting or for accessibility of records to public inspection, is also taken as critical evidence of governmental character.

Governmental character is attributed to any entities having power to levy property taxes, power to issue debt paying interest exempt from Federal taxation, or responsibility for performing a function commonly regarded as governmental in nature. However,

a lack of these attributes or of evidence concerning them does not preclude a class of units being recognized as governmental in character, if it meets the indicated requirements as to officers or public accountability. Thus, some "special districts" exist which have no taxing powers and are empowered only to provide electric power or other public utility services also widely rendered privately, but are counted as local governments because of provisions as to their administration and public accountability.

Substantial autonomy.--This requirement is met where, subject to statutory limitations and any supervision of local governments by the State, an entity has considerable fiscal and administrative independence. Fiscal independence generally derives from power of the entity to determine its budget without review and detailed modification by other local officials or governments, to determine taxes to be levied for its support, to fix and collect charges for its services, or to issue debt without review by another local government. Administrative independence is closely related to the basis for selection of the entity's governing body.

Accordingly, a public agency is classified as an independent unit of government if it has independent fiscal powers and in addition (1) has a popularly elected governing body; (2) has a governing body representing two or more State or local governments; or (3) even in the event its governing body is appointed, performs functions that are essentially different from those of, and are not subject to specification by, its creating government.

Conversely, separate existence is not attributed to entities which lack either fiscal or administrative independence. Some local government agencies having considerable fiscal autonomy are therefore classified as being parts of other "parent" governmental units where integration is evidenced by characteristics (usually more than one) such as the following:

(1) Appointment of agency officers by the chief executive of the parent government, or control of the agency by a board composed wholly or mainly of parent government officials.

(2) Control by the agency over facilities that supplement, serve, or take the place of facilities ordinarily provided by the creating government.

(3) Provision that agency properties and responsibilities shall revert to the creating government after agency debt has been repaid.

(4) Requirements for approval of agency plans by the creating government.

(5) Legislative or executive specification by the parent government as to the location and type of facilities the agency is to construct and maintain.

Other factors.--Although application of the foregoing criteria involves little difficulty in many instances, the infinite variety of provisions regarding local government entities and particularly the shadings of autonomy which they exhibit leave the classification of some types of entities subject to considerable judgment. In such cases, the Census Bureau has taken account of (1) local attitudes as to whether the type of unit involved is independent or not, and (2) the effect of the decision upon collection and presentation of statistics of governmental finances and employment.

Such considerations apply, however, only where other criteria leave room for alternative decisions. As indicated below under "Relation to other classifications and listings," regard for local terminology or traditions as to the nature of particular types of governmental entities has been subordinated, wherever necessary, to the need for uniform classification of entities of similar nature as among various States and areas.

Common Other Characteristics of Governmental Units

The foregoing description of essential characteristics makes no reference to certain other attributes which are possessed by many governments but which are not essential criteria for the identification of governmental units.

Area and population. --Most, but not all, governments exist to serve and operate primarily within an explicit geographic area for which a population can be determined. However, some entities having all essential characteristics of local governments do not possess this attribute but at best can be associated only with an undefined general location or area, rather than an explicitly defined territory. Examples of this are districts providing toll road and bridge facilities.

Even those governmental units which can be directly associated with a defined territory for certain purposes, such as property taxation, often own and operate facilities outside or provide services on one basis or another to residents of adjoining territory.

It should be noted also that, in connection with governmental operations, various types of geographic areas are established or recognized which lack characteristics of independent governments. These constitute, in most instances, devices for the conduct of elections, administration of justice, or performance of particular public services by governments serving the total area of all the particular types of districts concerned. Although these are useful for administration and are significant for the analysis of particular services and operations of governments, such minor geographic areas and "districts" have no place in a count of governmental units.

Taxing power. --Most units of governments are vested with authority to impose taxes. Again, however, this is not an essential or critical attribute, since some types of local entities, which in every other respect can properly be viewed as independent units of government, lack such authority, but derive a considerable degree of fiscal independence through powers to impose assessments for improvements; to charge for services, or to incur indebtedness. Some of the very largest special districts, such as the Port of New York Authority and the Chicago Transit Authority, as well as numerous other special-district governments, are of this nature.

Uniformity of taxation and services. --Even for those units of government which have property taxing powers and serve a precisely determined area, it cannot always be said that a single level of taxation and standard of services applies throughout the area concerned. Differential taxation often occurs legally where annexation or other boundary changes place a burden of debt service on some but not all of the territory; and subordinate "districts" which lack independence from the parent government are sometimes provided for, with regard to particular types of improvements or governmental services, with resulting differences of tax level within the total area served by the government.

Relation to Other Classifications and Listings

Local areas for population statistics. --The designations for certain kinds of local governments--counties, municipalities, townships and towns--are the same as the terms applying to related areas that are used for presentation of statistics on population and other subjects. The present report is concerned with the governmental units so designated, rather than with the geographic areas similarly named.

The numbers given here under such headings refer to operating governments; some of the areas similarly designated in other statistical reports lack an organized local government of the type concerned. Thus, the difference between county areas and county governments reflects the fact that in 58 county "areas" no distinct county government exists. The following tabulation provides a reconciliation of the number of county governments with the number of county "areas":

I. Independently organized county governments.....	3,047
II. County governments not independently organized.....	12
A. County governments having specified types of county offices, but counted only as cities or townships--10:	

Louisiana--parish of East Baton Rouge (counted as city of Baton Rouge) and parish of Orleans (counted as city of New Orleans)

Massachusetts--county of Nantucket (counted as township of Nantucket) and county of Suffolk (counted as city of Boston)

New York--counties of Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond (counted only as city of New York)

Pennsylvania--county of Philadelphia (counted as city of Philadelphia)

B. City-county governments designated as city-county and operating primarily as cities--2:

California--city and county of San Francisco

Colorado--city and county of Denver

III. Areas lacking county government..... 46

A. "Independent" cities located outside of designated counties and administering functions performed by counties elsewhere--34:

Maryland--Baltimore City (distinct from Baltimore County)

Missouri--St. Louis City (distinct from St. Louis County)

Virginia--Alexandria, Bristol, Buena Vista, Charlottesville, Clifton Forge, Colonial Heights, Covington, Danville, Falls Church, Fredericksburg, Galax, Hampton, Harrisonburg, Hopewell, Lynchburg, Martinsville, Newport News, Norfolk, Norton, Petersburg, Portsmouth, Radford, Richmond, Roanoke, South Norfolk, Staunton, Suffolk, Virginia Beach, Warwick, Waynesboro, Williamsburg, and Winchester

B. Unorganized areas bearing county designations--8:

Rhode Island (county areas with no county government)--Bristol, Kent, Newport, Providence, and Washington

South Dakota (county areas attached to other counties for governmental purposes)--Shannon, Todd, and Washabaugh

C. Federal areas--4:

District of Columbia (without county government and operating primarily as a city)

Yellowstone National Park (not organized for local governments)--areas in Idaho, Montana, and Wyoming

Total of all county governments and related areas in continental United States,..... 3,105

Neither Alaska nor Puerto Rico have organized county governments. There are five county areas in Hawaii. Governments for three of these are classified by the Census Bureau as county governments; the City and County of Honolulu is treated as a municipality; the remaining county area, Kalawao, is considered to be an adjunct of the Territorial Government.

The difference with regard to towns and townships is similar to that for counties, but reflects the fact that numerous township areas, rather than only a few, do not have organized and operating township governments.

1942 Census of Governments. --To a considerable degree, differences between numbers of governments here reported for 1952 and 1957 and numbers shown in the Census of Governments for 1942 reflect the actual establishment, dissolution, or consolidation of governmental units. However, more detailed appraisal of statutory provisions which has been possible for the two more recent studies has resulted in different treatment of particular types of entities in some States. The overall effect of such changes in classification is relatively limited, except for the following instances.

In 1942, the count of townships included 1,608 such governments in the State of Iowa. For the 1952 and 1957 figures it has been considered that the extremely limited discretion and activity of these entities does

not justify their classification as independent and operating units of government.

The only major change in Census handling of school district classification that has been made since 1942 pertains to the State of Mississippi. The 1952 and 1957 figures on independent school districts include, for Mississippi, only the municipal and rural separate districts. Other school administrative units in Mississippi are regarded by the Bureau of the Census as dependent agencies of the county governments.

For the 1942 Census of Governments, soil conservation districts created by State governments and lacking powers of property taxation were not counted as independent governmental units, but as dependent agencies of the States. For 1952 and 1957, such entities have been classified as local governments where, as is commonly the case, they have substantial fiscal and administrative autonomy.

For the 1942 Census of Governments, all local housing authorities were classified as independent governments. In connection with the 1952 count, legal provisions for such authorities in each State were examined and their classification as separate governments or as dependent agencies of other local governments were thus determined. Housing authorities in 5 States--Arizona, Kentucky, Michigan, New Mexico, and New York--were thus moved out of the count of independent governments, being regarded instead as dependent agencies of other local governments. Since 1952, Virginia housing authorities have also, on the basis of new legislation, been classified as dependent agencies of the city or county governments.

Minor changes between the 1952 and 1957 figures are, to some extent, attributable to the more intensive verification process used to obtain the 1957 figures. See "Statement of Procedure," below.

Other sources. --The foregoing discussion of "Common other characteristics of governmental units" will suggest why the count of governments here reported may differ materially from the number of "taxing units" or "taxing areas" as reported by official agencies in some States. Similarly, the definitions that have been stated above for school districts and special districts should indicate why the numbers of such units, as shown in this report, will not necessarily coincide with counts of local public entities concerned with related functions, as found in some State sources. Such other sources often include not only independent governmental units but also some agencies which, under the criteria stated above, are classed as dependent agencies of parent governments.

The term "school system," as used here, corresponds generally to the concept of "school-administrative area" that is found in reports of various educational agencies. However, numbers of school systems are shown here as of the beginning of calendar 1957, while other counts of school districts, school systems, or "school-administrative areas" commonly give data as of the beginning or end of a particular school year.

STATEMENT OF PROCEDURE

This report is based primarily on two types of activity: (1) Research leading to the development of a framework for proper classification of governmental units and entities legally authorized in each State; and (2) the identification and counting, in terms of appropriate categories, of all existing local governments in the various States.

Classification

Prior to the 1952 enumeration of governments, a detailed analysis was made of legal provisions governing existence or establishment of local government entities in each State. In the light of this analysis, a listing was prepared for each State showing the types of entities tentatively classified as independent units of government and the types considered to be dependent agencies of other governments, or geographic areas lacking the characteristics of distinct governmental agencies.

Such listings were forwarded to several individuals in each of the States, together with a statement of the criteria applied by the Census Bureau in their preparation. Comments were requested as to the completeness of the listings and the correctness of classification. The comments received were analyzed in detail and the preliminary listings and classifications were adjusted in the light of the additional information thus obtained.

With very few exceptions, the interpretations of the Census Bureau as to classification of types of government entities is in accordance with views expressed by some or all of the advisers thus contacted in each State concerned. In a few instances, however, it was necessary to depart from such views regarding particular types of entities, in order to apply nationally uniform criteria and to achieve consistency of classification among various areas and States.

For the present report, State legislation relating to local governments that took effect during the years 1952 through 1956 has also been analyzed, and comments received on the earlier "local government structure" report have been carefully appraised. The results of this work have been used to supplement and adjust previous descriptions and classifications of various kinds of governmental entities.

The methods used to enumerate numbers of governments, as presented here and in the companion publication, Governments in the United States (1957 Census of Governments, vol. I, No. 1), are described below.

Identification of School Districts

The 1957 figures herein for school districts and other school systems are based upon a complete card listing which includes for each the system name, county of location, and post office address, as well as information on enrollment, type of school service provided, type of area served, and number of schools operated.

To obtain the 1957 data, name-and-address information from the 1952 enumeration was initially brought up to date for most States through the use of published reports of State departments of education. In some instances, correspondence with these agencies or compilations from their records were used to obtain the necessary information. For 12 States, comprising 35,000 districts, central sources were inadequate and the listings of individual districts were obtained, during July 1956, by mail canvass inquiries to county superintendents of schools. Then, during a 3-month period beginning in November 1956, a directory survey covering all local school systems was conducted by mail to verify address information, to eliminate any districts that had gone out of existence during the latter half of calendar 1956, and to obtain information as to school enrollment and other characteristics.

Identification of Nonschool Governments

Figures herein regarding local nonschool governments, as in the case of school districts, are based upon a complete card listing which includes for each government the name, county of location, post office address and, for counties, municipalities, and townships the 1950 population of the unit.

For municipalities and townships, the 1952 enumeration, which was originally based on the 1950 Census of Population, has been brought up to date through a verification of the listings for each county with the county clerk--and other local officers as necessary--by the field staff of the Bureau of the Census. Verification was done by telephone for counties having only a few units, and elsewhere by personal interview.

For special districts, a preliminary revision of the basic 1952 listings was developed from published Federal and State listings of such units wherever available and through correspondence with State officials having data concerning particular types of special districts. These revised listings were then checked with the county clerk--and other local officials as necessary--at the same time the verification of municipalities and townships was made.

The local check conducted by Census field offices in August and September 1956 provided the basis for (1) dropping from the final listing and count some initially recorded units which were no longer in existence or which continued only as geographic areas but without governmental activity; (2) adding some units not covered by the tentative listings--including newly incorporated municipalities; and (3) ascertaining or confirming the official mailing address of each unit whose existence was verified.

After the revision of the listings of nonschool governments from the local verification, a directory survey covering all such units was conducted by mail in January 1957 to verify address information and to eliminate any governments which had gone out of existence or had become inactive since the local verification.

The Bureau of the Census lists were then revised to reflect the number of active governmental units as of January 1, 1957.

Presentation of Findings

Governmental units and school systems that were identified by the foregoing steps were classified and counted by type, size, and location, to develop the statistics reported in Governments in the United States and Local Government in Standard Metropolitan Areas (1957 Census of Governments, vol. I, Nos. 1 and 2).

Further fact finding for the present publication has disclosed a few instances where particular governmental entities were omitted or wrongly classified for those related reports, and has also provided information about recent Mississippi legislation which will modify Census classification of local school systems of that State, effective beginning with July 1957. Facts about these minor adjustments and known subsequent changes in the published count of governmental units appear here in the text sections for the several States concerned.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

ALABAMA

Alabama ranks 31st among the States in number of local governments, with 616 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (67)

There are no areas in Alabama lacking organized county government. The county governing body usually is called either the Court of Commissioners or the Board of Revenue.

MUNICIPALITIES (318)

Municipal governments in Alabama are the cities (municipalities having 2,000 or more inhabitants) and the towns (smaller municipalities). There are no differences in legal powers or status as between city and town governments that would affect their classification for Census statistics. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 100.

TOWNSHIPS

Alabama has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (112)

Alabama law provides for an elected board of education in each county to administer all local schools except those for cities having 2,500 or more inhabitants which choose to maintain a separate district. In any such city, a board of education is appointed by the city governing body. There are currently 67 county school systems and 45 separate city systems--all included in the Census count of independent governmental units. Of the larger cities, Mobile and Montgomery schools remain under the jurisdiction of the county board of education.

Alabama school districts may, with prior approval of the electorate, levy local school taxes. City school districts cannot incur bonded indebtedness directly but, subject to approval by popular vote, may cause city governments to incur general city debt to provide funds for school facilities. Debt for county school systems is issued in the name of the county government but, since such debt is payable specifically from school taxes rather than from county resources in general, it is treated in Census statistics as school-district rather than county debt.

There are also in Alabama certain other local bodies or areas for school administration or finance which are not treated, for Census purposes, as separate units of government. These are the school boards of trustees, which are primarily advisory boards appointed for each school by the county board of education, and the school tax districts and attendance districts, which are geographical areas designated by the county boards of education for the levy of school taxes and administration of attendance regulations, respectively. These districts have no associated governmental structure.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (119)

Alabama statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

County tunnel authorities (0)

This general law is restricted to counties having 400,000 or more population. A tunnel authority may be established by the county governing body on application of three or more property-owning voters. The law provides for administration by a board of directors consisting of one member each from the governing

body of the county, of any municipality in which the tunnel project may be located, and of any municipality within a one-mile radius of the project; the Division Engineer of the State Highway Department in an ex officio capacity; and two additional members, one appointed by the county governing body and one by the governing body of the largest municipality--or, if no municipality qualifies, both by the county. Revenue may be derived from the collection of tolls and charges, and bonded indebtedness is authorized.

County water-conservation and irrigation corporations (0)

General law provides that the county governing body may, by resolution, indicate a need for such a corporation and appoint a board of directors who, in turn, file a certificate of incorporation with the Judge of Probate and the Secretary of State. Subsequent members of the board of directors are also subject to appointment by the county governing body. The board of directors is empowered to fix rates and collect charges for water and power sold, and to issue revenue bonds.

A special act authorizing establishment of the Marion County Water Conservation and Irrigation Authority has corresponding provisions.

Power districts (0)

Alabama laws authorize formation of "municipal power districts" and "district electric corporations," whereby two or more municipalities may participate in establishing an agency for providing and operating electric light and power facilities. Any such district is to be administered by a board of directors appointed by the Governor. The laws permit the issuance of bonds and the fixing and collection of charges for services.

Soil-conservation districts (13)

Soil-conservation districts may be formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners in the area of the proposed district and after a public hearing and local referendum. Districts so formed are governed by boards of supervisors appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee. The districts have no power to incur indebtedness or levy taxes, but may accept aid and contributions from the State or Federal Governments and may also require contributions from landowners for services rendered.

Drainage districts (1)

Of the three types of drainage "districts" authorized by statute, only those established under the general law of 1915 are treated in Census statistics as units of government. The other two types, county drainage districts and drainage subdistricts, are discussed under "Subordinate agencies and areas" below. Drainage districts under the law of 1915 are created by order of the county courts of probate on petition of landowners in specific areas and after public hearing. They are governed by boards appointed by the courts of probate. These districts may incur bonded debt and may finance their operations from benefit assessments.

Gas districts (7)

Districts for acquiring, constructing, and operating gas transmission and distribution systems may be organized by any two or more municipalities, according to a 1951 law. Each participating municipality selects one representative to serve on the district board of directors. The board can issue bonds of the district, establish rates for gas service, and enforce collection of these rates. The participating municipalities share in the distribution of any district profits.

Hospital associations and county hospital boards and corporations (28)

Hospital associations are established by resolution of one or more local governing bodies after public hearing. County hospital corporations are established by resolution of the county governing body on written application of three or more electors and property owners. The laws provide for boards of directors appointed by the local governing bodies to administer the hospitals. These boards are empowered to fix rates for services, accept appropriations, and contract indebtedness. The hospitals may also receive the proceeds of a special county tax for hospital purposes which the county may levy and collect with the approval of the electors.

Housing authorities (69)

Four types of housing authorities are provided for in Alabama. An individual county or municipality can establish a housing authority through resolution of its governing body. Two or more municipalities can jointly establish a consolidated housing authority or two or more contiguous counties can jointly establish a regional housing authority. The mayors of municipalities or the county governing bodies appoint the municipal or county housing authority commissioners, or their respective representatives on the board of commissioners of consolidated or regional housing authorities. The authorities may incur authority indebtedness, may establish and collect charges for use of authority facilities, and may accept grants and contributions from the Federal Government or other sources. Housing authorities in Alabama are authorized to undertake redevelopment projects.

Improvement authorities (1)

Improvement authorities may be established in any city or town or in an unincorporated area having 250 or more electors to supply electricity, gas, water, sewerage, or telephone service. To form an improvement authority, a popular election on the question is held in the affected area after petition to the municipal clerk or, in unincorporated areas, the county probate judge. Authorities are governed by boards of trustees appointed as follows: In municipalities, by the municipal governing body; in unincorporated areas, by the county governing body; and in multi-county areas, by the Governor of the State. Improvement authorities have administrative autonomy, may incur bonded debt, and may fix and collect charges for services rendered. The Improvement Authority of the city of Fort Payne was the only one reported in active operation in January 1957.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Alabama that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Agricultural Center Corporation (State agency).—A special act provides that the Governor, Commissioner of Agriculture and Industries, and the Director of Finance may, upon filing an ap-

plication with the Secretary of State, become a corporation to construct and equip a coliseum building and related facilities. Bond issues payable solely from rentals are authorized.

Alabama Bridge Commission (State agency).—Special legislation provides for a 5-member commission, appointed by the Governor. The Commission may fix and collect tolls, accept grants and loans from the Federal Government, and issue revenue bonds.

Alabama Building Corporation and Alabama Building Authority (State agencies).—The laws authorizing these agencies to construct State office buildings provide that they be administered by the Governor, the Director of Finance, and the Attorney General, acting as a corporation. Revenue is derived from rentals, and the agencies may incur bonded indebtedness.

Alabama Highway Authority (State agency).—The Director of Finance, the Highway Director, Attorney General, State Treasurer, and the executive secretary to the Governor may, after filing with the Secretary of State, form a corporation to construct roads and bridges. The corporation may issue bonds which are payable from the proceeds of the State gasoline tax.

Alabama Turnpike Authority (State agency).—Established by special act, the Authority is governed by three members appointed by the Governor, plus the State Highway Director and the Director of Finance, ex officio. The Authority may fix and collect tolls and issue revenue bonds.

Birmingham Fair Authority (municipal agency).—A general law with special application provides for the establishment of this authority. It is governed by a board of directors elected by the city governing body and is empowered to charge fees, to accept gifts and city appropriations, and to issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

State

Alabama Educational Television Commission
Alabama State School Corporation
Alabama Public Hunting and Fishing Association

County

County boards of health
Colbert County drainage districts for malaria control
County public building authorities
County drainage districts and their subdistricts (See also "Drainage districts" above.)
County tuberculosis hospital authorities (counties with population of 500,000 or more)

Municipal

Industrial development boards
Municipal public building authorities
Municipal utility boards
Recreation corporations (public athletic boards)
Stock law districts (areas for regulation of livestock ordinances)
Water and sewer boards
Waterworks boards

Alabama laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

Ala.

Ariz.

ARIZONA

Arizona ranks 41st among the States in number of local governments, with 366 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (14)

There are no areas in Arizona lacking organized county government. The county governing body is called the Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (52)

Municipal governments in Arizona are locally designated cities and towns. There are no significant differences in population, legal powers, or status between city and town governments that would affect their classification for Census purposes. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 500.

TOWNSHIPS

Arizona has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (250)

Of units locally known as "school districts" in Arizona, the following are included in the Census count of governmental units: Common, county high school, county-union high school, union high school, county junior college, and union junior college. Districts of each of these types are governed by locally elected boards and have powers to incur debt and levy taxes.

"Single high school districts" are treated as agencies of common school districts rather than as separate governmental units, since each is coterminous with a common (elementary) school district and is governed by the same board. Union high school districts, under certain conditions, may establish and maintain junior colleges, which are treated, for Census purposes, as components of the establishing districts. "County accommodation schools," which provide education in sparsely populated areas directly under supervision of the county school superintendent, are financed by county funds and are treated, in Census statistics, as county government agencies. In January 1957, three Arizona counties were operating such schools.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (50)

Arizona statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Agricultural improvement districts (for irrigation and water storage) (0)
Drainage districts (0)
Electrical districts (to obtain power mainly for irrigation water pumping) (6)
Flood control districts (0)
Hospital districts (2)
Irrigation districts (23)
Irrigation water delivery districts (17)
Power districts (for generation and distribution of electric power) (0)
Sanitary districts (to provide and operate sewer systems serving areas of at least 160 acres; similar "districts" for smaller areas are county government agencies, as indicated below) (1)
Special road districts (0)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions as to their formation and financial powers. Thus, each of these types is subject to establishment by county boards of supervisors after petition by taxpayers or resident property owners of the area concerned, a public hearing, and in most instances a local referendum. Districts of each type are to be controlled by locally elected boards and are authorized to incur debt and levy taxes; where appropriate, financing by special benefit assessments or charges for service is also authorized.

The Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District

This district is an Arizona special district established by State law to hold title to the Salt River Project properties operated by the Salt River Valley Water Users' Association, a private corporation established in 1903 to carry out the purposes and provisions of the Federal Reclamation Act. Although the association was established to serve a public function, no laws existed at the time of its organization which would permit the creation of public districts. When such laws came into existence, the association, because of certain provisions in its contract with the United States, could not organize as a public district. Therefore, the Salt River Project Agricultural Improvement and Power District was established with tax levying and bond-issuing powers to hold title to the project. The district contracts with the association for operation of the project.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Arizona that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Arizona Power Authority (State agency).—Created by a special act, the authority is administered by a commission appointed by the Governor. It is financed through the collection of rates, fees, and tolls and is authorized to issue revenue bonds.

Housing authorities (municipal and county agencies).—Arizona municipalities and counties are authorized to establish housing authorities, by resolution of the governing body. The housing commissioners are appointed by the mayor of a city or town, or by the county governing body. Rentals for housing projects are fixed by the government, creating the authority, and bonds for housing authority purposes are issued by the sponsoring government.

Soil conservation districts (State agencies).—These districts may be established on petition of landowners to the State Land Commissioner, followed by public hearing and referendum. District boards of supervisors are elected, but revenue for the districts is limited to voluntary donations, gifts, and contributions. The districts have no debt-incurring powers.

Slum clearance and redevelopment commissions (municipal agencies).—General legislation authorizes cities and towns to establish these agencies. The commissioners are appointed by the mayor with the approval of the governing body. All administrative and fiscal powers are vested in the municipality, the commissioners performing only the specific duties assigned them.

Other examples include:

State

Registration districts (vital statistics)
State Aviation Authority
Water districts

County

Antipoxious weed districts
Fire districts
Improvement districts
"No fence" districts
Sanitary districts (those embracing less than 100 acres)

Municipal

Zoning districts

Other

The grazing districts in Arizona are areas for Federal administration of grazing lands.

Arizona laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE ARKANSAS

Ark.

Arkansas ranks 23rd among the States in number of local governments, with 1,126 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (75)

There are no areas in Arkansas lacking organized county government. The county governing body is the Quorum or Levying Court, and the County Judge, who is also chairman of the Quorum Court, administers most county affairs. Each of 12 Arkansas counties is divided into 2 districts for judicial and various administrative purposes and maintains offices in 2 county seats. However, the 2 districts of each respective county are governed by the same set of county officials.

MUNICIPALITIES (374)

Municipal governments in Arkansas are the cities and incorporated towns, divided by general law into size classes as follows:

- First class cities.—4,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class cities.—1,750 to 4,000 inhabitants
- Towns.—incorporated places with less than 1,750 inhabitants

However, exceptions to the above classes exist. There is no minimum population requirement for incorporation.

TOWNSHIPS

Townships in Arkansas are merely areas rather than units of government, having geographical subdivisions of counties without associated governmental structure.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (423)

A 1947 act of the State Legislature provided for the reorganization of all Arkansas school districts into a single type of school district. All school districts are classified, for Census purposes, as local governmental units. They are governed by elected boards of directors and the school districts may levy taxes and incur bonded indebtedness.

Each county constitutes an intermediate unit for school administration. These units exercise some supervision over those school districts which do not have their own superintendents, but are not, for Census purposes, treated as units of government separate from the county government.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (254)

Arkansas statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

- Bridge improvement districts (0)
- Drainage districts (101)
- Fencing districts (to construct and maintain fences) (5)
- Fire protection districts (0)
- Highway right-of-way districts (0)
- Housing authorities (Four types are authorized: County housing authorities; municipal housing authorities; consolidated housing authorities—two or more cities; and regional housing authorities—two or more counties) (10)
- Improvement districts of rivers and tributaries (0)
- Interstate bridge districts (0)
- Irrigation and drainage districts (included with count for drainage districts)
- Levee districts (24)
- Mosquito abatement districts (0)
- Road improvement districts (7)
- Sanitary agricultural improvement districts (to clear land) (0)

- Soil conservation districts (74)
- Suburban improvement districts (to improve streets, roads, or highways; lay sidewalks; build and operate water works, sewer systems, telephone lines, and gas lines) (10)
- Suburban sewer districts (23)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions regarding their formation and financial powers. Thus, each of these types is subject to establishment by the county court after petition and public hearing, except that: Improvement districts of rivers and tributaries and interstate bridge districts are established by the circuit court; municipal and consolidated housing authorities are established by city governing bodies; and soil conservation districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Committee. Mosquito abatement districts are also subject to local referendum before establishment and some levee and drainage districts have been established by special acts.

In most instances also, the laws provide for the district or authority to be governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the establishing body. However, the boards of municipal and consolidated housing authorities are subject to appointment by mayors of the cities concerned; road improvement districts have self-perpetuating boards, first appointed by the county court unless named in the initiating petition; levee districts have popularly elected boards; and each soil conservation district has two elected members besides the appointed members. In addition, certain levee districts and drainage districts established by special acts have boards appointed by the Governor.

Most special districts in Arkansas are financed through the levy of special assessments and charges for services, as appropriate, but irrigation and drainage districts and mosquito abatement districts have been given the power to levy property taxes. Most of the districts may incur debt.

Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission

This commission was established by interstate compact between Mississippi and Arkansas. The law provides that the governing body of the Commission consist of 18 commissioners; 9 from each State, chosen in a manner fixed by the respective State legislatures. The Commission is authorized to incur bonded indebtedness and fix and collect tolls and charges for the operation of the bridge and ferries.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Arkansas that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Municipal improvement districts (municipal agencies).—General law provides that cities and towns may establish districts for the purpose of making various municipal improvements, by ordinance after petition and public hearing. These are administered by boards of commissioners appointed by the city governing body. These districts are financed through the levy of benefit assessments, and bond issues for such improvements are authorized.

Consolidated municipal water and light improvement districts (municipal agencies).—These have legal provisions similar to those for municipal improvement districts, above, but applicable only to cities and not to towns.

Ark. -- Calif.

INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS

Other examples include:

- County
- County highway districts
- Stock law districts
- Viaduct improvement districts

Municipal
Market authorities
Parking authorities
Port authorities
Arkansas laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

CALIFORNIA

California ranks 13th among the States in number of local governments, with 3,878 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (57)

In addition to the county governments in California, there is one consolidated city-county government—San Francisco. Because San Francisco operates primarily as a city, it is counted, for Census purposes, as a municipality rather than as a county. The governing body in other counties is the board of county supervisors. Counties are legally classified according to population for the purpose of regulating the compensation of officers:

MUNICIPALITIES (331)

Municipal governments in California are designated cities or towns. For the purpose of special legislation they are divided into eleven classes according to population size. However, all municipalities currently function either as charter cities or as fifth- or sixth-class cities.

TOWNSHIPS

California has no organized township governments. However, each of the counties is divided into "township" areas for the election of certain county government officers.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,840)

California law provides for the following types of school districts that are included in the Census count of separate units of government:

- Elementary districts
 - City district—embracing a city other than one of the sixth class, or such a city plus adjacent territory
 - Regular district—single elementary district other than a city district
 - Union district—district formed by union of two or more regular districts
 - Joint district—intercounty
 - Joint union districts—intercounty union district
- High school districts
 - City district—superimposed on city elementary district
 - Union district—superimposed on two or more separate elementary districts
 - Joint union district—intercounty union high school district
 - County district—district whose boundaries coincide with those of a county

Unified school district—a district, usually urban, providing both elementary and high school education and, in some cases, junior college facilities.

Junior college district—when superimposed on two or more high school districts (see below).

California school districts in general are governed by elected boards of education or trustees, although the districts serving charter cities may have appointed boards if the charter so specifies. Only two school districts, however, have appointed boards: The school district serving the city of Sacramento is administered by a board of education appointed by the city council, and the school district serving the city and county of San Francisco is administered by a board of education appointed by the mayor and ratified by the voters. The law also provides that a high school district board may be composed of the same personnel as the

board of the elementary district it overlies. However, the two districts operate as separate entities. The school boards are authorized to determine their own fiscal requirements, and the counties levy and collect taxes found to be required. Bond issues for school district purposes are subject to the approval of the electors.

The following "districts" in California are not classified for Census purposes as independent units of government: Junior college districts that are coterminous with particular high school districts, being governed and maintained by the high school district boards, are treated as components of such high school districts; union high school library districts, which are governed by the union high school boards, are classified as dependent activities of the union high school districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (1,650)¹

California statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

It should be noted, that many of the classes listed below have the same name and functions as classes which are listed under the "Subordinate agencies and areas" list. For these classes, the enabling legislation provides for alternative methods of governing the districts. Where these districts have separate governing bodies, they are included in the count of independent governments; when they are governed by county or municipal officials in an ex officio capacity, they are treated, for Census purposes, as subordinate agencies of the governments they serve.

Airport districts (1)

Airport districts may be created by resolution of the county board of supervisors after public hearing and local referendum. Each such district is to be governed by an elected board of directors authorized to levy taxes, fix charges, and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors. Similar provisions are applicable to the Monterey Peninsula Airport District, which was established by a special act.

Automobile parking districts—2nd law of 1941 (0)

These districts may be established by the municipal or county governing body on petition of landowners after public hearing. The law provides for an elected board of commissioners with authority to issue bonds with the approval of the voters and to levy taxes and fix charges.

Bay Area Air Pollution Control District

This district, established by special act, is administered by a board of directors consisting of one member from and appointed by the board of supervisors of each county in the district area.

¹This number agrees with the figures shown in the Census of Governments report, Governments in the United States. However, the Transit Authority of the city of Sacramento (a dependent city agency) was erroneously counted in arriving at the figure.

plus one member appointed by a "City Selection Committee" which is composed of the mayor or council president of each city in the district area. Revenue is derived from the levy of ad valorem taxes and the district may accept county government loans.

Community service districts (31)

Districts to provide water, sewer, garbage collection, mosquito abatement, street lighting, fire protection, and park and recreational services, or any combinations thereof, are established by the county board of supervisors on petition of residents after hearing and referendum. Each district is governed by an elected board of directors empowered to levy taxes, issue bonds with the approval of the electors, fix rates and charges, and accept contributions.

Drainage districts (25)

California statutes authorize the creation of the following types of drainage districts which are included in the Census count of independent governments: storm water districts, drainage districts—1885 law and 1903 law, and county drainage districts. Each of these types is established by the county board of supervisors on petition of landowners after hearing. A referendum is required for those districts created under the law of 1903. Generally, the districts are governed by an elected board of trustees or directors, but under the county drainage district law the directors may be appointed by the county supervisors and under the law of 1885 may be chosen as stipulated in the by-laws. Drainage districts established under the 1885 law are financed solely through special assessments. The other districts may levy taxes as well as special assessments, and issue bonds on approval of the electors.

Fire districts (334)

Fire protection districts in unincorporated areas are established by the county board of supervisors on petition of taxpayers and after public hearing. The districts are usually governed by elected boards of commissioners, but the board may be appointed by the county governing body if the electors so petition. The districts may levy taxes and incur bonded indebtedness on approval of the voters.

Multicounty fire districts are created by the county boards of supervisors on petition of landowners after hearing and referendum. An elected board of directors, which is authorized to levy taxes, governs each district.

Flood control districts (14)

California general legislation provides that the county boards of supervisors may establish the following types of districts for flood control and other related purposes on petition of landowners and after public hearing:

Flood control and flood water conservation districts which are governed by boards of trustees, appointed by the county supervisors, and empowered to levy special assessments and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the voters.

Levee districts governed by elected boards of trustees, which are authorized to levy taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Protection districts—law of 1880 administered by elected boards of trustees and financed through the levy of special benefit assessments.

Protection districts—law of 1907 governed by elected boards of directors who may levy taxes and, in addition, levy special assessments and issue bonds with the approval of the electors. Establishment of these districts is also subject to referendum.

In addition, the following districts have been established by special acts:

American River Flood Control District.—This district is administered by an elected board of trustees empowered to levy taxes and special assessments and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Fresno Metropolitan Flood Control District.—The formation of this district was subject to local referendum. It is administered by a board of directors—4 appointed by the governing body of the city of Fresno, 1 of whom must be a member of the city governing body; 3 appointed by the Fresno County Board of Supervisors, 1 of whom must be a member of the county board; and 2 other ex officio members, the Fresno City Engineer and the County Commissioner of Public Works. The district is financed through the levy of taxes and may issue bonds with approval of the electors.

Lower San Joaquin Levee District.—The law provides for a 5-member board of directors—1 each from the 3 counties in the district, appointed by the county boards of supervisors, and 2 appointed by the governing body of the Central California Irrigation District. District revenue is to be derived from taxation.

Yolo County Flood Control and Water Conservation District.—This district is administered by a board of directors appointed by the county board of supervisors. The board is authorized to levy taxes and to incur bonded indebtedness.

Harbor districts (8)

Harbor districts may be created by the county board of supervisors on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. Such districts are governed by elected boards of commissioners authorized to levy taxes, fix charges, and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Recreational harbor districts may be created by the county board of supervisors on petition of the electors and after hearing and referendum. Provision is made for a 5-member board of governors, 1 member appointed by the legislative body of each city in the district. If there are fewer than five cities participating, the county supervisors appoint the additional members. These districts have the same fiscal powers as harbor districts, above.

Highway districts (7)

Bridge and highway districts may be created by ordinance of the county board of supervisors or on petition of electors and after local referendum. The districts are governed by a board of directors appointed by the county supervisors and empowered to issue bonds on approval of the electors, and to levy taxes and fix and collect tolls and charges.

Joint highway districts are created by joint resolution of the boards of supervisors of two or more counties. The district is administered by a board of directors consisting of one member appointed by the board of supervisors of each participating county from its membership. The districts may issue bonds with the approval of the electors, levy taxes and special assessments, and accept contributions.

Separation of grade districts are created by ordinance of the county board of supervisors after hearing and referendum. The board of commissioners is appointed by the county board of supervisors and authorized to issue bonds on approval of the electors and to levy taxes.

Hospital districts (50)

Hospital districts are created by the board of county supervisors on petition of the electors and after referendum. The districts are administered by an elected board of directors with authority to establish rates, levy taxes, and upon approval of the electors to levy special assessments and issue bonds.

Housing authorities (56)

Housing authorities may be established by the city or county governing body on its own initiative or on petition of residents. Each authority is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor or county governing body and is authorized to issue bonds, fix rents and charges, and accept loans or grants from the Federal Government.

Irrigation districts (101)

Irrigation districts are created by the county board of supervisors on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of directors empowered to levy taxes and special assessments, issue bonds with the approval of the electors, and fix rates, fees and tolls.

Library districts and library districts in unincorporated towns and villages (7)

Both types of these districts are created by the board of county supervisors on petition of electors and after referendum. Each district is governed by an elected board of trustees and may issue bonds on approval of the electors, levy taxes, and accept donations.

Lighting and maintenance (sewer) districts (23)

In California, lighting and maintenance districts are usually administered by the establishing legislative body acting in an ex officio capacity and are treated, for Census purposes, as subordinate agencies of the county or city government. However, some lighting and maintenance districts reported as having their own separate boards, presumably with authority to determine their fiscal needs, are included here as independent governments.

Local health districts (1)

A local health district may be established by the county board of supervisors on petition of the electors and, if the petition specifies, after referendum. The district is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the city and county governing bodies and may levy taxes.

Memorial districts (17)

These districts to provide and maintain memorial halls, buildings, or meeting places for veterans are created by the board of county supervisors on petition of electors and after referendum. An elected board of directors administers each district and has authority to issue bonds on approval of the electors and to levy taxes.

Municipal tunnel authorities (0)

These authorities may be established by the board of county supervisors on petition of the legislative bodies of two or more cities to be included in the authority or on petition of the electors and after referendum. Provision is made for a board of directors consisting of the mayor or a councilman from each city, one member appointed by the chief executive of each city and, in addition, one selected by a majority vote of the representatives from the cities. The authorities are authorized to issue bonds on approval of the electors, and to fix rates and tolls.

Parks and recreation districts (45)

Park, recreation, and parkway districts—1939 law
Recreation and resort districts
Recreation, park, and parkway districts—1927 law
Regional park districts
Regional shoreline park and recreation districts

Park and recreation districts are established by the county board of supervisors on petition of electors, except that the recreation and resort districts are created by the State Engineer on petition of landowners; and recreation, park, and parkway districts under the 1927 law are established by resolution of the city or county governing body, or by both if they include both incorporated and unincorporated areas. Provision is made for elected boards of directors for each type of district, but as an alternative, the county board of supervisors may appoint the directors for recreation and resort districts, and under the 1927 law the boards for consolidated recreation, park, and parkway districts are appointed by the city and county governing bodies. Recreation and resort districts are financed through the levy of special assessments or tolls and charges. The other districts are authorized to levy taxes. With the exception of the park,

recreation, and parkway districts under both the 1927 and 1939 laws, the districts may incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

In addition, the Mount San Jacinto Winter Park Authority was authorized by a special act. Provision was made for a governing body to consist of 2 members appointed by the county supervisors, 2 appointed by the City Council of Palm Springs, and 3 by the Governor, and to have power to fix rates and tolls, as well as accept contributions. This authority was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Pest control districts (50)

California statutes provide for the following types of districts for pest control: citrus pest-control districts, horticultural protection districts, mosquito abatement districts, and pest abatement districts. All are created by the board of county supervisors on petition of landowners or electors and after hearing. A referendum is also required for horticultural protection districts. Each district is administered by a board of directors or trustees appointed by the board of county supervisors; in the case of mosquito abatement districts, if the district includes a municipality, the municipal governing body also appoints members. Citrus pest control and horticultural protection districts may levy special assessments. Mosquito and pest abatement districts may levy taxes.

Port districts (4)

Port districts are established by the county board of supervisors on petition of electors and after hearing and referendum. The board of port commissioners consists of 5 members, 2 appointed by the county supervisors, 2 by the city council of the city in the district, and 1 appointed jointly. The board is authorized to issue bonds with the approval of the electors, levy a special annual tax, and fix rates and charges.

River port districts are formed by the county board of supervisors on petition of voters after hearing and referendum. The port commission consists of 5 members, 2 each appointed by the governing bodies of the county and municipality having the largest proportion in value of lands in the district and the remaining member being appointed jointly by the supervisors of the other counties in the district. The district may levy a special annual tax, fix rates and charges, and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

Police protection districts (in unincorporated town) (8)

These districts are established by the county board of supervisors on petition, of residents after public hearing. Each district is governed by an elected board of commissioners empowered to levy taxes.

Public cemetery districts (223)

Public cemetery districts are established by the county board of supervisors on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. Each district is governed by a board of trustees, appointed by the county supervisors, which is empowered to levy taxes.

Public utility districts (66)

California statutes provide for three types of utility districts to furnish any or all of the following services: light, water, power, heat, transportation, telephone service, and refuse disposal. In addition, districts created under the 1921 law may provide fire protection and recreational facilities.

Municipal utility districts are created by the county supervisors on petition of public agencies to be included in the district or on petition of the electors.

Public utility districts—1915 law are created by the municipal governing body, or the county governing body if the district includes unincorporated area, on petition of electors.

Public utility districts—1921 law are created in unincorporated areas by the county supervisors on petition of the electors. In

each case, establishment is subject to local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of directors which have power to levy taxes, fix charges, and issue bonds on approval of the electors.

Reclamation districts (107)

Reclamation districts are created by the board of county supervisors on petition of landowners. Each is governed by an elected board of trustees empowered to levy special assessments, fix rates for distribution of water, and issue bonds on approval of the electors. Reclamation districts established by special acts have provisions similar to the general law districts.

Sanitation and sewer districts (134)

Garbage and refuse disposal districts may be established on the initiative of the county governing body. They are administered by boards of directors appointed by the county board of supervisors and empowered to levy ad valorem taxes and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Joint municipal sewerage disposal districts are created by resolution of the municipal or county governing body or by the county supervisors on petition of the electors and after referendum. Each district is administered by a board of directors appointed by the participating governments.

Sanitary districts—1923 law are created by the county supervisors on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum and are administered by elected boards of directors.

County sewerage and water districts (including incorporated area) are created by resolution of the county supervisors and after hearing and referendum. Each district is administered by a board of directors consisting of the presiding officer of the governing body of each city in the district plus directors appointed by the county supervisors from unincorporated areas. Each of these types may levy taxes, fix charges and issue bonds with approval of the electors. In addition, county sewerage and water districts may levy special assessments.

Regional sewerage disposal districts may be established by the county board of supervisors on receipt of resolutions of two or more public agencies whose combined total assessed valuation is not less than \$100 million. Each such district is governed by a board of directors consisting of one member from each public agency in the district. The board is empowered to fix and collect rates and charges for services and facilities, levy taxes, and incur bonded indebtedness after approval by the electors.

The Vallejo Sanitation and Flood Control District, established by special act, and empowered to collect and dispose of sewage and industrial waste and to control and dispose of storm and flood waters, is administered by a board of trustees composed of 2 members of the city council of Vallejo appointed by the mayor and 2 members of the county board of supervisors appointed by the chairman of the board. The board is authorized to levy assessments and to issue bonds after referendum.

In addition to the above, the Los Angeles County sanitation districts are treated for Census statistics as a single independent unit. Each of the districts in Los Angeles County has a board of directors composed of city and county officials in an ex officio capacity and each is empowered to levy taxes and issue bonds. The operations of the individual districts are closely integrated, however, using the same engineering and administrative staff as well as a common sewage treatment plant and outfall lines. The Los Angeles County sanitary districts are counted by the Census Bureau as a single governmental unit. Other county sanitation districts in California are not treated in Census statistics as independent units of government.

Soil conservation districts (122)

Soil conservation districts are established by the board of county supervisors on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum as well as investigation by the State Soil Con-

servation Committee. Each district is governed by an elected board of directors and is empowered to levy taxes.

Solvang Municipal Improvement District

This district was established by special act to provide sewage disposal, water supply, storage, and distribution systems and other municipal improvements. The district is administered by an elected board of five, plus the county treasurer, auditor, and tax collector serving in an ex officio capacity. The district may levy taxes and special assessments, fix charges, and issue bonds on approval of the electors.

Student transportation districts (0)

General law provides that these districts may be established by the county board of supervisors of any county where a junior college is not established or maintained. The law provides for a board of directors, appointed by the county board of supervisors, to govern each district. The board is authorized to determine the fiscal requirements of the district, to be met by tax levies.

Transit districts (2)

Transit districts are authorized by a 1955 general law applying only to Alameda and Contra Costa Counties. It provides that a city and unincorporated area, or two or more cities with or without unincorporated area may establish a transit district by resolution of half or more of the cities to be included, or such a district may be established by petition of voters to the county board of supervisors. In either case, however, approval by referendum is required. The law further provides for an elected board of directors empowered to fix and collect rates, tolls, and charges, levy taxes, accept gifts, grants, and contributions, and issue bonds after approval by the electors.

Los Angeles Metropolitan Transit Authority

A special act of 1951 provides for this authority, which consists of seven members appointed by the Governor. The authority is empowered to issue bonds with the approval of the electors, fix and collect rates, fares, and tolls, and accept gifts and grants.

San Francisco Bay Area Metropolitan Rapid Transit District

This district was authorized by a special act of the 1949 Legislature. The law provides for a council, consisting of at least 1 member from each municipality and 1 from the unincorporated area within each county, appointed by the mayors and municipal or county governing bodies. The district is authorized to levy taxes, fix rates and fees, and issue bonds with the approval of the electors. The district was still in the planning stage as of January 1957.

Water supply and water conservation districts (212)

Conservancy districts
 County water authorities (water supply)
 County water districts (water supply and water conservation)
 County waterworks districts (water supply for domestic use, irrigation, and fire protection)
 Kings River Conservation District (established by special act)
 Metropolitan water districts (water supply)
 Montalvo Municipal Improvement District (established by special act to provide a water supply storage and distribution system)
 Municipal water districts—1911 law (water supply)
 Orange County Water District (established by special act to provide water supply facilities)
 Santa Clara-Alameda-San Benito Water Authority (established by special act for water conservation purposes)
 Water districts (irrigation)
 Water conservation districts—1927, 1929, and 1931 laws
 Water replenishment districts
 Water storage districts
 Water storage and conservation districts

Substantially uniform provisions apply to the formation and operation of each of the above types of districts. Thus, each type is created by the county board of supervisors on petition of electors or landowners after local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of directors authorized to levy taxes and, as appropriate, levy special assessments and fix charges for the sale of water. Bond issues for the districts are subject to the approval of the electors. Exceptions to the above are the county water authorities, which also may be established by resolution of the governing bodies of the participating public agencies and whose boards are appointed by the chief executive officers of these public agencies; or, as in the case of the Santa Clara-Alameda-San Benito Water Authority, the participating public agencies make nominations from which the county board of supervisors selects the members; metropolitan water districts, established by resolution of the municipal governing bodies with boards appointed by the chief executives of the municipalities; and water storage districts created by the State Engineer and not provided with tax-levying powers. With the exception of those created under the 1931 law, water conservation districts do not have bond-issuing powers.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in California that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Many of the classes listed below have the same name and functions as classes which are listed under the "Special district" list above. For these classes, the enabling legislation provides for alternative methods of governing the districts. Where these districts have separate governing bodies, they are classified as independent governments; when they are governed by county or municipal officials in an ex officio capacity, they are treated for Census purposes as subordinate agencies of the governments they serve.

California Toll Bridge Authority (State).—The authority is composed of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Director of Public Works, and Director of Finance, plus one member appointed by the Governor. This board is authorized to fix tolls and charges and to incur bonded indebtedness to finance the facilities it may direct the Department of Public Works to acquire and construct.

Community redevelopment agencies (county or municipal).—These agencies may be created by a resolution of the legislative body declaring a need therefor. Board members of the agencies are appointed by the mayor or chairman of the county board of supervisors with the approval of the legislative body. The establishing governments appropriate money for the redevelopment agencies. Bond issues for redevelopment purposes must be approved by the electors.

County flood control and water conservation districts (county).—Except for those listed under "Special Districts" above, these districts, established by special acts, are administered by the county board of supervisors in an ex officio capacity. Such districts are permitted to levy taxes and issue bonds after referendum.

State Water Project Authority (State).—Established by special act, the authority is composed of the Attorney General, State Controller, State Treasurer, Director of Finance, and Director of Public Works. The Authority is empowered to fix and collect rates and charges and accept State appropriations and contributions. Bonded indebtedness is also authorized.

Transit Authority of the City of Sacramento (municipal).—This authority was established by a city ordinance with the approval of the voters, providing for the acquisition and operation of the transit system that has formerly been privately owned.

Members of the Authority are the City Manager and City Treasurer, ex officio, and five members appointed by the City Council. The Authority has the power to fix and collect fares for the use of facilities.

Other examples include:

State

Brand districts
 California Toll Bridge Authority
 Fire districts (State)
 Fish and game districts
 Forest practice districts
 Game refuge districts
 Infestation districts
 Klamath River Fish and Game District
 Oil and gas districts
 Railroad districts
 Sacramento and San Joaquin Drainage District
 San Luis Rey Water Authority
 State highway districts
 State Redevelopment Agency
 Water master districts
 Water Project Authority
 World trade center authorities

County

Acquisition and improvement districts (county)
 Air pollution control districts
 Boulevard districts
 Community redevelopment agencies (county)
 County drainage districts
 County fire protection districts
 County flood control and water conservancy districts (created by special acts)
 County maintenance districts
 County recreation districts
 County sanitation districts (except Los Angeles County)
 County service areas
 County sewerage and water districts in unincorporated areas
 County waterworks districts with ex officio boards
 Drainage improvement districts
 Garbage disposal districts
 Harbor improvement districts
 Highway lighting districts
 Joint harbor improvement districts
 Joint county road camp districts
 Metropolitan fire protection districts (county)
 Police protection districts in unincorporated areas
 Protection districts—1895 law
 Recreation park and parkway districts (county)
 Regional planning districts
 Road improvement districts
 Sewer districts—1939 law (county)
 Sewer districts in unincorporated territory
 Sewer maintenance districts
 Special assessment districts (road)
 Storm drain maintenance districts
 Unified air pollution control districts
 Vehicle parking districts (county)

Municipal

Acquisition and improvement districts (municipal)
 Automobile parking districts (1st law of 1941)
 Community redevelopment agencies (city)
 Fairfield-Suisun Sewer District
 Metropolitan fire protection districts (municipal)
 Municipal building commissions
 Municipal improvement districts
 Municipal lighting maintenance districts
 Municipal park improvement districts
 Municipal sewer districts
 Municipal water districts

Municipal--Con.

Parking authorities
 Parking districts--1951 law
 Recreation, park and parkway districts (city)
 Sewer districts--1939 law (city)
 Special municipal tax districts
 Street lighting districts
 Vehicle parking districts (city)

COLORADO

Colorado ranks 18th among the States in number of local governments, with 1,665 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (62)

In addition to the county governments in Colorado, there is one consolidated city-county government--the City and County of Denver. Because Denver operates primarily as a city, it is counted as a municipality rather than as a county. The county governing body in other counties is the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (246)

Municipal governments in Colorado are the cities and towns, divided into size classes as follows:

First-class cities.--25,000 inhabitants or more
 Second-class cities.--2,000 to 25,000 inhabitants
 Towns.--Municipalities with less than 2,000 inhabitants

TOWNSHIPS

Colorado has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (936)

All operative units known as school districts in Colorado are classified, for Census Bureau reporting, as independent local governments. Colorado laws classify districts by school population (first class, districts having a school population of 1,000 or more; second class, 350 to 1,000; and third class, under 350) and provide for various specially designated types of districts--consolidated, joint, county high school, union high school, and junior college districts. All are empowered to require the levy of a property tax and to incur bonded debt after approval of the local electorate. All school districts in Colorado are governed by locally elected boards, except that each of the high school districts is under the control of a "committee" elected by and from the boards of the other school districts comprising its area.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (421)

Colorado statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery districts (41)

These districts are established on petition of property owners in each area concerned by the board of county commissioners, which also appoints a board of directors to govern the district. This board is empowered to determine the amount of taxes to be levied for its needs.

Drainage districts (33)

Drainage districts are created by order of the board of county commissioners on petition and after an election in the proposed district, unless an election is unnecessary because the land concerned is unoccupied. The districts are governed by elected boards of directors who may levy benefit assessments and may issue bonds after approval of the electors.

Other

Improvement districts within irrigation, soil conservation, and water conservation districts, and sewage disposal districts within municipal utility districts are classified as adjuncts of those units.

California laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

Grand Junction Drainage District was established by special act. Its elected board of directors is authorized to levy ad valorem taxes and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

Fire protection districts (88)

These districts may be established under either the law of 1941 or the metropolitan district law of 1947. Both laws provide for establishment by the District Court on petition of taxing electors after public hearing and election. (The districts formed under the 1941 law are subject to approval by election only if specifically petitioned for.) The districts may levy ad valorem taxes and may issue bonds. Indebtedness in excess of \$15,000 or 1 1/2 percent of assessed valuation, however, must be approved by the voters.

Housing authorities (2)

Both municipal and county housing authorities are provided for by Colorado statutes. An individual county or a city with over 5,000 inhabitants may establish a housing authority through resolution of its governing body on petition and after a public hearing. The mayor of a city or the county governing body appoints the housing commissioners. Housing authorities are treated, for Census purposes, as independent of the city or county which creates them. The authorities may incur indebtedness and may establish and collect rentals for use of their facilities. County housing authorities are limited to the taking over of Federal labor camps to provide housing for agricultural workers.

Internal improvement districts (0)

Districts to provide irrigation, flood control, or drainage may be established by the District Court on petition of the landowners in the proposed district followed by a public hearing and referendum. The law provides for an elected board of directors that may levy a benefits tax and incur bonded indebtedness after approval of the electors.

Irrigation districts (22)

Irrigation districts established under the 1905, 1921, and 1935 laws to provide irrigation and drainage facilities are treated, in Census statistics, as independent units of local government. Under the 1905 and 1921 laws, irrigation districts are created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners in the proposed district after an election. Under the 1935 law, the petition is filed with the Secretary of State; and the Governor, Attorney General, and State Engineer constitute a Board of Conservation which investigates and establishes the district. Elected boards of directors govern all three types of districts. The districts formed under the 1905 and 1921 laws may incur bonded indebtedness if the electors approve and may levy a special acreage tax, as well as fix and collect charges for their facilities. Districts formed under the 1935 law have borrowing authority but no taxing powers, with current financing available through exaction of charges for their facilities and services.

Metropolitan districts (2)

These districts may be established to provide any two or more of the following services: Domestic water supply, sewage disposal and sanitation, fire protection, police protection, or safety protection. They are formed by order of the District

Court on petition of the taxpaying electors in the area of the proposed district after a public hearing and election. An elected board of directors governs the district. The board may levy an ad valorem tax, fix and collect charges for services, and may issue bonds. (Indebtedness in excess of \$5,000 or one percent of assessed valuation of property of the district must be approved by the electors.)

Metropolitan recreation districts (8)

General law provides for the establishment of these districts by the District Court on petition of taxpaying electors and after public hearing. An election is required only if petitioned for. The districts are administered by elected boards of directors empowered to levy ad valorem taxes and incur bonded debt. However, debt in excess of \$15,000 must be approved by the voters. (Recreation districts established by county governments are listed under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.)

Metropolitan water districts (0)

The governing body of a municipality or other government subdivision may enact a resolution naming municipalities to be included in a proposed district. If more than one-half of the named municipalities enact a similar ordinance by resolution, and certify it to the Secretary of State, the organization is deemed effective after public hearing. (Only those municipalities passing such an ordinance, however, become part of the district.) Such districts are established to provide water for domestic, irrigation, municipal, and industrial uses, and to manufacture and sell electric power. They are to be administered by boards of directors, appointed by the governing bodies of the participating municipalities and the county (if unincorporated area is included) one member for each 25,000 population or fraction thereof. The district board is authorized to levy ad valorem taxes and fix rates for the sale of water and electricity. Long-term indebtedness must be approved by the electors.

Mine drainage districts (0)

Established by the District Court on petition of mine owners and after a hearing, these districts are governed by a board of supervisors elected by the mine owners. The board may levy taxes upon all mining claims in the district, may fix and collect charges for services, and may incur bonded indebtedness.

Moffat Tunnel Improvement District

This district was created by a special law of 1922 to construct and manage a transportation tunnel through the Continental Divide. The governing body, known as the Moffat Tunnel Commission, is locally elected. The commission may issue bonds, collect charges for use of the tunnel, and levy special benefit assessments.

Police protection districts (0)

Such districts may be formed by order of the District Court on petition of taxpaying electors in the proposed district, after a public hearing and referendum. The governing body, an elected board of directors, may levy ad valorem taxes and issue bonds. (Proposals to incur bonded indebtedness in excess of \$5,000 or one percent of assessed valuation must be submitted to the electors for approval.)

Safety protection districts (0)

Authorized by general law to provide for traffic and safety controls and devices on streets, highways, and railroad crossings, such districts are established by the District Court on petition of taxpaying electors after public hearing and referendum. The law provides for an elected board of directors which may levy ad valorem taxes and issue bonds. However, indebtedness in excess of \$5,000 or one percent of assessed valuation of property in the district must be approved by the electors.

Soil conservation districts (95)

These districts are established on order of the State Soil Conservation Board on petition and after a referendum in the area concerned. The governing body is a board of supervisors, 3 elected and 2 appointed by the State Soil Conservation Board. The districts are authorized to levy a tax based on benefits with the prior approval of the voters, and may accept grants and borrow money from the Federal or State Government.

Water conservation districts (16)

Conservancy districts are established to prevent floods, regulate and divert stream channels and the flow of streams, build reservoirs, levees, and dams, and fill in lands. They are formed by order of the District Court on petition either of landowners, a public corporation, or the governing body of a city within the area of the proposed district and after a public hearing. A board of directors appointed by the District Court governs each district. The board is empowered to levy taxes and special benefit assessments and may issue bonds. As to subdistricts, see "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.

Two conservancy districts have been created by special law. The Caddoa Reservoir and Arkansas Basin Conservancy and Improvement District is governed by an elected Board of Directors which may issue bonds and may make charges for benefits received from the reservoir. The Colorado River Conservancy District has a governing body appointed by the board of county commissioners of each county represented in the district. The district board of directors may levy taxes and may issue bonds.

As to subdistricts, see "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.

Water conservation districts are formed on order of the District Court on petition of landowners in the proposed district and after a public hearing. The governing body of the districts, a board of directors, may be appointed by the District Court or elected. These districts may incur bonded debt and may finance their operations by levying taxes based on benefits.

Southwestern Water Conservation District was established by special act and is governed by a board of directors, one member from each county included in the District, selected by the board of county commissioners. The District's operations may be financed by the levy of general or special taxes and it may incur bonded indebtedness.

As to subdistricts, see "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.

Water-supply and sanitation districts (113)

Water and/or sanitation districts to supply water for domestic purposes or to provide sewage disposal systems, or both, are established by the District Court on petition of taxpaying electors followed by a public hearing and referendum. They are governed by elected boards of directors which may levy ad valorem taxes, fix rates and collect charges for services, and issue bonds. (Bonded indebtedness in excess of \$5,000 or one percent of assessed valuation must be approved by the electors.)

Waterworks districts (area outside cities and towns) are formed by the board of county commissioners on petition of resident landowners and after an election. The purpose of the districts is to provide a domestic water supply and waterworks. A board of directors is elected to govern each district. District operations may be financed by a tax levy and by charges collected for services. Bond issues must be approved by the electors.

Public waterworks districts (in cities having 10,000 or more inhabitants) are established by the city council on petition of qualified electors who are landowners in the area of the proposed district, after an election. These districts have elected boards which may levy annual assessments as well as levy

and collect charges for water supplied. District bonds may be issued after approval of the electors. (These districts are to be distinguished from waterworks in cities and towns, listed under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.)

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Colorado that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units.

Examples include:

State
Highway districts
Sheep inspection districts
Water districts

County
County library boards
County road districts

CONNECTICUT

Connecticut ranks 40th among the States in number of local governments, with 383 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (8)

There are no areas in Connecticut lacking county government, but the counties have very limited responsibilities. The county governing body is a board of commissioners. However, the county tax levy and appropriations are made by the delegates in the State legislature who are elected from the cities and the towns in the county.

MUNICIPALITIES (33)

In the Census count of municipalities in Connecticut, only the cities and boroughs are included. Twelve boroughs (all except Naugatuck) and four cities (Danbury, Norwich, Rockville, and Willimantic) are located within town areas where there is an active town government. The other 16 cities and the borough of Naugatuck are also located within town areas, but in each of these instances the town government and the city or borough government have been consolidated. Each of these composite units, having responsibility not only for the usual municipal functions, for services handled in other parts of the State by town governments, has been included in the Census count of local units only once—as a municipal government.

TOWNSHIPS (152)

The designation for township government in Connecticut is "towns." Unlike township governments of the Midwest, which typically provide only limited services to rural areas, many Connecticut town governments serve heavily populated areas and perform functions ordinarily associated elsewhere with municipal governments. To avoid their duplicate coverage, the 17 Connecticut units which perform both municipal and town functions (as described above) are included only once in the Census count—i.e., as municipalities and not as town (or "township") governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3)

Only three school districts in Connecticut are treated as separate governments in Census statistics—the Middletown City School District, the Middletown Town School District, and the West Haven School District. Each of these has an elected governing body which is administratively independent of the city or town government. These districts may determine their own fiscal needs, which the town or city levies a tax to cover, and they may issue school district bonds.

County--Con.

Disposal districts
Public improvement districts (established by the county)
Recreation districts in unincorporated areas

Municipal

Public improvement districts (established by city or town)
Sewer districts
Storm sewer districts
Waterworks in cities and towns
Veteran housing authorities

Other

Subdistricts of the following special districts have no governing bodies separate from those of the parent government and are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of such units:

Conservancy districts
Colorado River Conservancy District
Southwestern Water Conservation District
Water conservation districts

Colorado laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

The other 167 school systems in Connecticut are classified in Census statistics as agencies of particular city or town governments. These city and town school systems have elected governing bodies that administer the schools, but their budgets are subject to review and change by the city or town board.

Connecticut law further provides for establishment of regional school districts. Such schools are organized by joint action of two or more towns, by vote at a town meeting. The boards governing these districts are selected by and from the school boards of the constituent towns. Fiscal needs are met from proportionate town appropriations. Regional school districts are classified for Census reporting as joint activities of the participating towns.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (187)

Connecticut statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Fire, sewer, and similar special purpose districts (69)

A general law in Connecticut provides for the establishment of districts for any or all of the following purposes: fire and police protection; street lighting and sprinkling; establishing building lines; planting and care of trees; constructing and maintaining streets, crosswalks, drains, and sewers; and collection and disposal of garbage. Such a district may be established by vote at a town meeting called by the board of selectmen on petition of voters and taxpayers in the proposed area. Officers for the district are elected and are empowered to levy taxes as well as special benefit assessments.

Fire and sewer districts are also created by special acts of the legislature. These districts are similar in organization to the districts established under general law, and are also classified as independent units of government.

First, Second, Third, and Sixth Taxing Districts of Norwalk (4)

These four taxing districts, located within the area of the city of Norwalk, are established by the Norwalk City charter and may perform the following functions within their defined areas: First Taxing District—water supply; Second Taxing District—electric light and power and water

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Connecticut that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Connecticut Marketing Authority (State).—Established by a special act to develop and operate marketing facilities, this authority consists of 11 members appointed by the Governor. Revenue is derived from the collection of rentals for facilities and the authority may accept Federal grants. Bond issues must be approved by the Governor and the Commissioner of Finance and Control.

Redevelopment agencies (municipal and town).—General law permits cities, boroughs, or towns to establish these agencies. Their boards are appointed by the chief executive officer of the sponsoring municipality with the approval of the governing body or by the town board of selectment. The agencies may receive appropriations from the sponsoring government and may accept State and Federal grants. Bonds for redevelopment purposes are issued by the municipal or town government. Provision is also made for two or more municipalities or towns jointly to establish regional or metropolitan redevelopment agencies.

Other examples include:

State
State Housing Authority

Municipal
Fourth and Fifth Taxing Districts of Norwalk
Parking authorities and commissions
Taxing districts (city—except First, Second, Third, and Sixth Taxing Districts of city of Norwalk)

Town
Taxing districts (town)

Private associations
In Connecticut, cemetery facilities are often provided and maintained by nonprofit cemetery associations. These associations are classified as private rather than governmental agencies for Census purposes. The same is true for agricultural societies.

Connecticut laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

supply; Third Taxing District—electric light and power; Sixth Taxing District—public library, street lighting, and sewers. Each of the above districts has a separately elected governing body. Fiscal requirements for each district are determined by the district officials or electors without review by the city. Each district has the power to levy taxes, which the city collects, and may collect rates and charges for services, as well as incur bonded indebtedness. These four districts are counted as governmental units. The Fourth and Fifth Taxing Districts of Norwalk, which constitute the city of Norwalk proper, and taxing districts in other Connecticut towns and cities, are discussed below under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas."

Hartford County Metropolitan District

This district was established by a special act of 1929 primarily to provide a water-supply and sewer system for the area. It is administered by a board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor, which may levy taxes, collect charges for water, and incur bonded debt.

Housing authorities (41)

Two types of housing authorities are authorized under Connecticut law—municipal housing authorities (single city or town) and regional housing authorities (two or more cities or towns). These authorities are established by resolution of the governing body of the city or town. The chief executive officer of the city or the town board of selectmen appoint city or town housing authority commissioners or their respective representatives on the board of commissioners of a regional housing authority. The authorities may borrow money, accept grants from the Federal Government, and fix and collect rentals. Legislation adopted in 1949 authorizes housing authorities to undertake redevelopment activities at the request of a municipality and to receive funds from the municipality for this purpose. Redevelopment agencies established as separate agencies are discussed below under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas."

Improvement authorities (72)

These authorities are established by special acts of the legislature, but are under substantially uniform provisions as to organization and operation. They are governed by elected officers who may levy taxes, assessments, or charges for services. These authorities may be created to perform one or more of a variety of functions similar to those given above for fire and sewer districts. These authorities are often known locally as "beach associations" or "improvement associations."

Delaware ranks 46th among the States in number of local governments, with 131 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (3)

There are no areas in Delaware lacking county government. The county governing board is the levy court.

MUNICIPALITIES (49)

Municipal governments in Delaware are the cities and towns. Units of both types are established by special acts of the legislature. There are no differences between city and town governments that would affect their classification for Census purposes.

TOWNSHIPS

Delaware has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (15)

Only the "special school districts" in Delaware, created by the State Board of Education, are included in the Census count of

DELAWARE

governmental units. These school districts are governed by elected or appointed boards of education. The minimum school program is financed from the State school fund, as appropriated by the legislature. Special school districts may supplement these funds with a local tax levy if approved by referendum. District bond issues must also be submitted to the local voters for approval.

The Wilmington City School District is treated in Census statistics as an agency of the city of Wilmington. It is governed by a board of education appointed by the resident judge of the Superior Court of the county. Although this district legally may levy taxes with the approval of the electors, the power is not utilized and funds to supplement State contributions are appropriated by the city. Bonded debt for the school system is a direct obligation of the city.

With the exception of the city of Wilmington schools and the "special school districts," local schools in Delaware are treated, for Census purposes, as operated directly by the State Government. The local boards for State Board Unit Schools are considered agencies of the State Board of Education. The budgets of State Board Unit Schools and all expenditures are subject to

the approval of the State Board of Education. All receipts and disbursements of funds for these schools are through the State Treasurer.

High school attendance districts are administrative units only, with no associated governmental structure.

Library districts, which are established by boards of education, with governing bodies appointed by the judge of the Superior Court and which are supported from school district tax levies, are not included in the count of separate governmental units.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (64)

Delaware statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage districts and drainage ditches (63)

Drainage districts may be formed on order of the resident associate judge on petition of landowners in the proposed district and after a public hearing by the court. The governing body of each district, a board of commissioners, is appointed by the Superior Court. These boards may issue bonds and levy benefit assessments.

Drainage ditches in Delaware are formed on petition of landowners to the Superior Court through the county soil conservation district. The drainage plan is then investigated by the county board of drainage commissioners, who hold a public hearing and conduct a referendum. A report is made to the Superior Court, which conducts a final hearing and establishes the drainage ditch. The drainage ditches are governed by elected boards of managers which may levy taxes based on benefits and may borrow money with the approval of the taxpayers.

Delaware River Basin Water Commission

This interstate agency is discussed in detail under "New Jersey--Special Districts."

Housing authorities (1)

Housing authorities may be established by order of the State Board of Housing. Housing authority commissioners are appointed

ed, 2 by the Governor, 2 by the mayor of the most populous city in the area of operation, and 2 by the resident judge of the Superior Court of the county. The authorities may issue authority bonds, establish and collect rentals, and receive aid from the State or Federal Government.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Delaware that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Slum clearance and redevelopment agencies (municipal and county).--A city, town, or county may, by resolution, create such an agency, which is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the county governing body or by the mayor with the consent of the municipal governing body. The agencies receive funds from the sponsoring government and may also accept gifts, grants, and Federal aid. Regional slum clearance and redevelopment agencies, with similar provisions, may be created by resolution of two or more municipal or county governments.

Soil-conservation districts (State).--These districts may be established on petition to the State Soil Conservation Commission and after public hearing and local referendum. Each such district is administered by a board of supervisors composed of four elected members plus the chairman of the levy court and the county agricultural agent as ex officio members. The districts have no revenue-raising powers but are authorized to accept voluntary contributions as well as grants or gifts from the Federal Government through the State Soil Conservation Commission.

Other examples include:

Municipal
Parking authorities
Wilmington Board of Harbor Commissioners

Delaware laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

DISTRICT OF COLUMBIA

The District of Columbia comprises a Federal area in which is located the city of Washington. Classified for Census purposes as a municipality, Washington also performs State- and county-type functions. The District of Columbia is administered by a three-member Board of Commissioners appointed by the President subject to approval of the Senate. One member must be an officer of the United States Army Corps of Engineers, not below the rank of major. The budget for the District, locally prepared, is subject to final determination by the Congress. Revenue is derived primarily from local taxes, although a portion of the District's expenses is met by Federal appropriation. The Commissioners set the tax rate needed to provide the property-tax share of the budget allowed by Congress. The District has no bond-issuing powers.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The District of Columbia school system is classified by the Census Bureau, for statistical purposes, as an agency of the city government rather than as a separate local governmental unit. The Board of Education, appointed by the District Court judges, submits its budget to the commissioners for their review and it is then included in the municipal budget and subject

to the same review and approval as the fiscal requirements for other departments of the city government. The District Teachers College is classified for Census statistics as part of the District school system.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (1)

The National Capital Housing Authority, established by act of Congress, is treated in Census statistics as a separate governmental unit. The governing body of the authority consists of the chairmen, respectively, of the District Board of Commissioners, the Redevelopment Land Agency, and the Parole Board; the director of the District Department of Public Welfare, the president of the District Board of Education, and the director of planning of the National Capital Planning Commission. Revenue is obtained from rentals and the authority is empowered to borrow money from the Federal and District governments and to accept contributions and grants.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

The agencies listed below all established by acts of Congress, have certain of the characteristics of governmental units but are

treated in Census statistics as agencies of the District of Columbia and are excluded from the Census count of local governmental units.

The District of Columbia Redevelopment Land Agency is composed of 2 members appointed by the President and 3 members appointed by the District Commissioners, subject to confirmation by the United States Senate. The agency may receive District and Federal Government appropriations, and may accept grants and loans from the Federal Government and its agencies as well as loans from private sources.

The District of Columbia Zoning Commission, composed of the District Commissioners, the director of the National Park Service, and the architect of the (U.S.) Capitol, is financed through District appropriations.

The Motor Vehicle Parking Agency has a seven-member board that includes a representative of the National Park Serv-

ice, designated by the Secretary of Interior; and a representative of the District of Columbia Department of Vehicles and Traffic, designated by the District Commissioners; and four other members also appointed by the District Commissioners. Fiscal requirements are met from the District highway fund, and revenue derived by the agency from parking fees may be used to repay the highway fund.

The National Capital Planning Commission consists of 5 ex officio members who are heads of Federal or District Government activities concerned with development of the National Capital, the chairmen of the Senate and House Committees on the District of Columbia, and 5 members appointed by the President. Operating expenses for the commission are included in appropriations for the District Government. Funds for land acquisition, appropriated by the Federal Government, are subject to reimbursement by the District Government.

FLORIDA

Florida ranks 27th among the States in number of local governments, with 671 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (67)

There are no areas in Florida lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (310)

Municipal governments in Florida are the cities and towns, established either by special acts of the legislature or by general law. Under general law, a municipality must have at least 150 freeholders and registered voters to incorporate. There is no minimum requirement for incorporation by special law.

TOWNSHIPS

Florida has no-organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (67)

In Florida, each county constitutes a unit for the administration and operation of the public schools. The county school systems, which are governed by elected boards of public instruction authorized to levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors, are included in the Census count of governmental units.

In addition, the counties may be divided into the following "districts" which are not included in the Census count of local governments: County school board member districts, which are areas for the election of the school board and have no associated governmental structure; and special taxing districts, which have elected trustees with some supervisory powers but chiefly constitute areas to facilitate taxation for school-bond purposes and are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the county school systems. The Putnam County Nurses District is governed by the County Board of Public Instruction and is treated as an adjunct of that county school system.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (227)

Florida statutes authorize the creation of the types of special districts listed below, which are classified, for Census statistics, as independent local governments. In addition to general legislation, there is a large volume of special legislation relating to special districts in Florida. These special-act districts, when included in the Census count of separate units of government, are listed by name below under general functional categories, and provisions for their administration and operation are summarized briefly. It should be noted that, in many instances, acceptance by local referendum or some other local action as specified in the law before activation of the district. An asterisk (*) preceding the name of a district indicates that the Census Bureau obtained no evidence that the district had been activated or was currently operating as of January 1957.

Conservation, irrigation, and reclamation districts--special acts (5)

Hollywood Reclamation District
*Lake Mattie Conservation District
Oklawaha Basin Recreation and Water Conservation and Control Authority
South Florida Conservancy District
Tindall Hammock Irrigation and Soil Conservation District
Tsala Apopka Basin Recreation and Water Conservation Control Authority

Provision is made for the Lake Mattie Conservation District to be administered by a board appointed by the county commissioners and for the Oklawaha Basin and Tsala Apopka Basin Recreation and Water Conservation Control Authorities to be administered by boards appointed by the Governor. The other districts are administered by elected boards. All of these districts are empowered to levy taxes and issue bonds.

County hospital boards, districts, and authorities (38)

General law.--Provision is made for the creation of county hospital boards by the county commissioners on petition of resident freeholders and after local referendum. The county hospital boards are appointed by the Governor and are authorized to determine the amount of required tax levies, to fix fees, and to accept loans or grants from the Federal Government, as well as county donations. The hospital board determines the amount of bond issues for which the county issues bonds.

Special acts

Baker County Hospital District
Bradford County Hospital Corporation
Citrus County Hospital Board
Duyal County Beaches Hospital Board
Escambia County Hospital Board
Franklin County Hospital Board
Halifax Hospital District
Hendry County Hospital Authority
Holmes County Hospital Corporation
Jackson County Hospital District
Lake Shore Hospital District
*Leesburg Hospital District
Madison County Hospital District
Nassau County Hospital Board
North Brevard County Hospital District
North Broward Hospital District
Northwestern Palm Beach County Hospital Board
Putnam County Hospital District
Sarasota County Public Hospital Board
Seminole County Hospital Board
*South Brevard County Hospital District
South Broward County Hospital District
Southeastern Palm Beach County Hospital District
Southeast Volusia Hospital District

- Southwestern Palm Beach County Hospital Board
- Sumter County Public Hospital Board
- Suwannee County Hospital Board
- Walton County Hospital Board
- Washington County Hospital Board
- West Lake County Hospital District
- West Orange Memorial Hospital Tax-District
- West Volusia Hospital District

Under the special acts, the provisions for hospital districts are substantially the same as for those established under general law. In most instances, the board is appointed by the Governor, although election of officers is sometimes authorized, and city or county officials in an ex officio capacity sometimes constitute part of the boards. As under the general law, these hospital boards are empowered to levy taxes and fix rates and fees, and most may issue district bonds, usually after approval of the electors.

Drainage districts (40)

Under general law, these districts are created by the circuit court on petition of the State Board of Drainage Commissioners or landowners and after public hearing. They are governed by elected boards of supervisors authorized to levy taxes and benefit assessments and incur bonded indebtedness. Some drainage districts have been established by special acts but usually under the provisions of the general drainage laws.

Erosion-prevention districts (1)

Under general law, these districts may be established on petition of voters after local referendum. The Governor is authorized to appoint for each district, a board of commissioners which may levy taxes and issue bonds.

Fire control districts--special acts (10)

- Baker County Fire Control District
- Anna Maria Island Fire Control District
- Boca Grande Fire Control District
- Captiva Island Fire Control District
- Fort Myers Beach Fire Control District
- Jefferson County Fire Control District
- Immokalee Fire Control District
- Indian River Farms Fire Control District
- Indian Rocks Special Fire Control District
- Levy Fire Control Districts
- Lutz Special Fire Control District
- North Beach Special Fire Control District
- North Fort Myers Fire Control District
- St. Joseph Fire Control District
- Sanibel Fire Control District

Fire control districts are usually to be administered by boards appointed by the Governor although election of the governing bodies is sometimes authorized. The usual method of financing is through benefit assessments, but several of the above districts have authority to levy taxes.

Flood-control districts (3)

General law.--Flood-control districts are established by the circuit court on petition of landowners and the State Board of Conservation and after public hearing. Their boards are appointed by the Governor and they are financed through tax levies and State grants. District bonds may be issued with the approval of the electors.

The Central and Southern Florida Flood Control District which operates in all or parts of 18 counties, was established by special act but has the same general provision as flood-control districts operating under general law. This district, however, has much broader functional responsibilities than the flood districts established by general law.

Gas districts--special acts (2)

- *Bay County Natural Gas District
- *Holmes County Gas District
- Jackson-Holmes-Gadsden-Washington Counties Gas District
- *Okaloosa County Gas District

The special laws authorizing these districts provide that the Bay County Natural Gas District be administered by a board appointed by the Governor and by boards locally appointed by the participating governments for the other districts. All of these districts are authorized to collect rates and charges and to issue bonds.

Housing authorities (29)

Florida general law provides for 3 types of housing authorities--county, municipal, and regional (2 or more contiguous counties). The authorities are established by resolution of the city or county governing bodies. Municipal housing authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor, while the Governor appoints the commissioners administering county and regional authorities. Housing authorities are empowered to issue bonds and fix and collect rentals.

Mosquito-control districts (23)

- General law
- Mosquito-control districts (smaller than county)
- Mosquito-control districts (countywide with separate governing bodies)

Both of these types of districts are created by the county commissioners on petition of landowners after referendum. They are governed by elected boards of commissioners which may levy taxes. The districts serving areas smaller than a county may issue bonds with the approval of the voters.

Special acts

- East Volusia Anti-Mosquito District
- Indian River Mosquito Control District
- Monroe County Anti-Mosquito District
- Pinellas County Anti-Mosquito Control Board

Like the mosquito control districts established under general law, the special-act districts are governed by elected boards which have the power to levy taxes and, in the case of the Indian River District, to issue bonds.

Navigation and port districts and authorities (special acts) (11):

- *Apalachicola Port District and Authority
- Broward County Port District and Authority
- Canaveral Port District and Authority
- *Carrabelle Port District and Authority
- Florida Inland Navigation District
- Halifax River Waterways Improvement District
- Jupiter Inlet District
- *New Smyrna Inlet District
- *Polk County Port Authority
- *Ponce de Leon Inlet and Port District
- Port of Palm Beach District
- Port of St. Joe Authority
- Sebastian Inlet District
- St. Augustine Port, Waterway, and Beach District
- St. Lucie Inlet District and Port Authority
- *Upper St. Johns River Navigation District
- *Venice Harbor and Inland Waterways Improvement District
- West Coast Inland Navigation District

The various navigation and port districts in Florida are created by special acts but with substantially uniform provisions for each. They are administered by boards, either elected or appointed by the Governor, and in a few cases with city or county officials serving in an ex officio capacity. All of these dis-

tricts and authorities, except the Polk County Port Authority and the Port of St. Joe Authority, may levy taxes and all may impose and collect tolls and charges as appropriate. These districts and authorities are also authorized to borrow money and most of them may issue bonds.

Sanitary (sewer, and sewage disposal) and water-supply districts--special acts (4)

- Anastasia Sanitary District
- *Escambia County service districts (police and fire protection and sewage disposal)
- Florida Keys Aqueduct District (water supply)
- *Franklin County service districts (police and fire protection, garbage and sewage disposal, parks and recreation, and docks, channels, and waterways)
- Gulf Beach Service District (health, fire protection, sewage system, and garbage disposal)
- *Homasassa Special Water District
- Long Key Sewer District
- *Monroe County special improvement service districts (police and fire protection, sewers, sewage and garbage disposal, street maintenance and lighting, parks and recreation, docks and wharves, etc.)
- *North Beach Water District
- *Suburban Pensacola Sanitary District
- *Volusia County sanitary districts
- *Volusia County water districts

The above districts are administered by boards appointed by the Governor or elected, except for the Gulf Beach Service District and the Long Key Sewer District, which have locally appointed boards. All of these districts may collect rates and charges for their services and facilities and may incur bonded indebtedness. Several have the power to levy taxes but usually only for servicing bonded debt. In addition, the majority may levy special benefit assessments and accept gifts, grants, and contributions.

Soil-conservation districts (58)

These districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Board on petition of landowners after local referendum. They are administered by elected boards of supervisors which may require contributions from benefited landowners and accept State appropriations.

Miscellaneous special-act districts (3)

*Central Brevard Recreation District.--The law provides for a district board of commissioners appointed by a committee composed of certain local government officials in the area. This board is empowered to issue bonds and impose charges, and to accept grants and contributions.

Daytona Beach Racing and Recreational Facilities District.--This district is administered by a commission of 5 members, 2 appointed by the City Commission of Daytona Beach, 2 by the Board of County Commissioners, and 1 jointly by both bodies or, if they cannot agree, by the Governor. The commission may collect rentals and other charges and issue bonds with the approval of the electors. Taxes may be levied to service bond issues.

*Escambia River Bridge Authority.--The law provides for a governing body to be appointed by the Governor and authorized to collect tolls and charges and issue bonds.

*Fern Crest Improvement District.--The law establishing this district names the original members of the board of directors, which is self-perpetuating. The district is authorized to collect rates and charges, to provide for tax levies, to accept gifts and grants, and to issue bonds.

Sarasota-Manatee Airport Authority.--This authority is governed by a 4-member board consisting of the chairmen of the board of county commissioners of Manatee and Sarasota Counties and the mayors of the cities of Bradenton and Sarasota. It is authorized to collect rates and fees and to issue bonds, as well as to accept grants from the participating governments:

Winter Haven Lake Region Boat Course District.--This district, governed by an elected board, is authorized to levy taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Florida that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Dade County Port Authority (county).--This authority is administered by the board of county commissioners. It is empowered to collect rates and charges for its services and facilities, to levy taxes, and to issue revenue bonds.

Fort Pierce Port Authority (county).--This authority is administered by the board of county commissioners of St. Lucie County. Revenue is derived from tax levies and from rates and charges. The authority is empowered to issue bonds.

Florida State Turnpike Authority (State).--This authority consists of four members appointed by the Governor plus a member of the State Road Department in an ex officio capacity. The authority may collect tolls and charges and issue revenue bonds.

Jacksonville Expressway Authority and Ocean Highway and Port Authority (State).--These agencies, established to provide certain toll facilities, operate under lease-purchase agreements with the State Road Department which also collects the toll charges fixed by the authorities. Bonded indebtedness is paid from toll revenue, earmarked portions of the gasoline tax, and any appropriations received from the State.

Other examples include:

State

- Everglades Fire Control District
- Florida Ship Canal Authority (the Florida Ship Canal Navigation District is considered an adjunct of the authority since it is governed by the authority governing body)
- Inter-Americas Center Authority
- Sea Island cotton-production districts
- St. Petersburg Port District and Authority

County

- Alachua County sanitary districts
- Bay County Improvement Authority
- Bethune-Volusia Beach Zoning District (Volusia County)
- Brevard County water districts
- Broward County special improvement districts
- Cotee River Port District and Authority (Pasco County)
- County special road and bridge districts
- Dade County special improvement service districts
- Duval County Air Base Authority
- Duval County sanitary districts
- East Coast Memorial Hospital District (Palm Beach County)
- East Hillsborough Irrigation and Conservation District
- Escambia Airport Authority (joint agency of Pensacola City and Escambia County)
- Escambia County Bridge and Highway Authority
- Fire-control units (general law and special acts)
- Fire-control districts in Pinellas County
- Fire-control districts in Orange County
- Fort Pierce-St. Lucie County Fire District (joint city-county agency)
- Garbage-disposal districts
- Hendry County Improvement Authority
- Hillsborough County Airport Authority
- Hillsborough County Port District
- Hillsborough County sanitary districts
- Hillsborough County Special Army Air Base District
- Hillsborough County special improvement districts
- Joint Bridge Authority of Pinellas and Manatee Counties
- Lake County School Building Authority
- Lee County special improvement districts

Liberty County Port Authority
 Local health units
 Manatee County Bridges Authority
 Manatee County Industrial Development Authority
 Martin County Road and Bridge Authority
 Merrit Island Peninsula Road and Toll Bridge District (Brevard County)
 Mosquito-control districts (countywide with ex officio governing bodies)
 Okaloosa County Development Authority
 Okaloosa Island Authority
 Old Plantation Water Control District (Broward County)
 Palm Beach County Erosion Prevention District
 Palmetto Golf and Park District
 Pinellas County Park Authority
 Pinellas County Port Authority
 Road districts
 St. Johns County sanitary districts
 St. Joseph Fire Control District (Gulf County)
 St. Lucie County Sanitary District
 Santa Rosa County Development Authority
 Santa Rosa Island Authority (Escambia County)
 Sarasota County Bridge Authority
 Sarasota County garbage districts
 South Palm Beach Park District
 Special road, bridge, and ferry districts
 Special tax road districts

Volusia Beach Erosion District
 Volusia County fire-control districts
 Volusia County School Building Authority
 Volusia County-Daytona Beach Improvement Authority (joint city-county agency)
 Water-conservation districts

Municipal
 Escambia Airport Authority (joint agency of Pensacola City and Escambia County)
 Fort Pierce-St. Lucie County Fire District (joint city-county agency)

Golf utilities
 Palm Beach special-benefit parking districts
 Pensacola Port Authority
 Safety Harbor Port Authority
 Special Park District of Orlando
 Volusia County-Daytona Beach Improvement Authority (joint city-county agency)

Other

The Gulf Beach Erosion Control District, administered by the governing body of the Gulf Beach Service District, is treated, for Census purposes, as an adjunct of that district.

Florida laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

GEORGIA

Georgia ranks 24th among the States in number of local governments, with 1,120 as of January 1957:

COUNTIES (159)

There are no areas in Georgia lacking county government. Most Georgia counties are governed by a body known as the Board of Commissioners of Roads and Revenues (in some counties this "board" comprises only a single commissioner); a few counties are governed by an elected official termed an "Ordinary."

MUNICIPALITIES (508)

Municipal governments in Georgia are the cities and towns. There is no general incorporation law; the cities and towns operate generally under charters granted by the General Assembly in the form of special laws for individual municipalities, although 1951 legislation allows cities and towns to draft their own charters. There are no significant differences between the cities and the towns, with regard to legal status and powers, that would affect their classification for Census purposes.

TOWNSHIPS

Georgia has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (198)

Georgia law provides for a board of education in each county, either appointed by the grand jury or elected, to administer all local schools in the county except the independent (city) school districts. The county boards of education determine the amount of money to be raised by local school taxes and may incur bonded indebtedness. Both the county school districts and the independent school districts discussed below are included in the Census count of units of government.

The independent school districts in Georgia were established by special acts of the legislature and thus the legal provisions under which they operate are not uniform. For a majority of these school districts, the governing body is elected, but some of the independent districts have boards appointed by the governing bodies of the municipalities they serve; and municipal officials serve in an ex officio capacity on certain of the school boards.

Generally, these school districts operate independently of municipal governments, and are empowered to determine their own budgetary needs.

Two other kinds of local agencies concerned with school administration in Georgia are not classified, for Census statistics, as separate units of government: The boards of school trustees, which are primarily advisory boards appointed for each school by the county board of education; and the local schoolhouse districts, which are subdivisions of county school districts, formed for the purpose of issuing debt and administering schools, and which are governed by the county board of education. Another subordinate school agency is the Armstrong Junior College, which is treated by the Census Bureau as an agency of the city of Savannah.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (255)

Georgia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Acworth Lake Authority

This authority was established by special law for the purpose of obtaining and operating parks and recreational facilities. Its governing body is a 5-member board of commissioners. Three of the members are selected by the governing bodies of the city of Acworth and Cobb County; the other two are the mayor of Acworth and the Cobb County Commissioner of Roads and Revenues. The authority may incur debt, fix and collect rents, fees, and tolls for facilities and services, and accept loans and grants from the Federal Government and from the State of Georgia.

Big Creek-Harts Creek Park Authority

Established by a special act, this authority is administered by a board elected in the same manner as members of the General Assembly. It may collect rents, tolls, and other charges for services and facilities, accept loans and grants from the State and Federal Governments, and incur debt.

Brunswick Port Authority

This authority was created by special act to construct and operate terminal facilities. It is governed by a 5-member board appointed by the governing bodies of the city of Brunswick and the county. The authority may incur bonded indebtedness, fix and collect fees and rentals, and accept loans and grants from the Federal Government.

Cherokee County Water Authority

This authority, created by special act, is composed of 3 members, 1 selected by the County Grand Jury, 1 by the Superior Court Judge of the county, and 1 by the other 2 appointees. The authority may fix and collect rates, fees, or charges, accept loans and grants from the Federal Government, and issue revenue bonds.

Coastal Highway District

This district was created by a constitutional amendment for the purpose of constructing a highway and is also authorized to construct a toll bridge across the Savannah River. It is governed by a board of commissioners, appointed by the commissioners of roads and revenues of the six counties composing the district. The district may incur bonded debt, levy special assessments on real and personal property, and collect tolls for the use of its facilities.

Coastal Scenic Highway Authority

This authority was organized by a special act for the purpose of constructing a toll highway in any or all counties included in the Coastal Highway District. The authority is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the governing bodies of the counties of Camden, Glynn, and McIntosh. This board may incur bonded debt, and may finance its operations by the collection of fees and tolls and by accepting contributions or grants from the Federal Government.

Cobb County-Marietta Water Authority

This authority was created by a special act for the purpose of acquiring, constructing, and operating water-supply systems and related facilities. It is governed by a 3-member board composed of the Commissioner of Roads and Revenues of Cobb County and 2 other members--1 selected by the governing body of the city of Marietta, and the other by the first 2 members of the board. This board is authorized to incur bonded debt, to fix and collect fees and tolls, and to accept loans and grants from the Federal Government.

Colquitt County Airport Authority

This authority, created by special act, is governed by a self-perpetuating board, the original members having been named in the act. It is authorized to collect rates and charges and may incur debt.

Drainage districts (2)

Drainage districts may be established by the Superior Court of the county after petition. Each is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Superior Court. These districts may incur bonded debt and levy special benefit assessments.

Douglasville Water and Sewer Authority

This authority was established by special act for the purpose of owning and operating the water and sewer system of Douglasville. Its governing body is appointed by the mayor and council of Douglasville. The authority may incur bonded debt and collect rates and charges for the use of its facilities and services. It is also authorized to accept loans or grants from any private corporation or from the Federal Government.

Hospital authorities (92)

Hospital authorities may be created by resolution of county or municipal governing bodies, which also appoint the boards of

trustees to govern the authorities. These boards may incur debt and collect rates and charges for services. Although the authorities have no power to tax, the governing body of a county or city may levy an annual tax to pay for services or facilities provided by the authorities.

Housing authorities (124)

Housing authorities may be organized in any county or in a city with a population of over 5,000 where the governing body has declared a need for such an authority. The mayor or the county governing body appoints the city or county housing authority commissioners, with the consent of the State Housing Board. The authorities may issue bonds, and may fix and collect rentals. Georgia laws also provide that two or more contiguous counties may establish regional housing authorities with legal powers as above. The governing body of each participating county appoints a member to the board of commissioners.

Savannah District Authority

This authority was established by a constitutional amendment enacted by the legislature and ratified by the voters. It replaces the former Savannah Port Authority. The authority is authorized to acquire, construct, operate, sell, or lease various self-liquidating projects, such as industrial and manufacturing plants, wharves, docks, roads, bridges, terminals, and ferries. This authority is governed by a 10-member board--8 appointed by the mayor of Savannah with the consent of the council, and the remaining 2 by the Chatham County governing body and the chairman of the Savannah District Authority, respectively. The authority is authorized to incur debt, collect rentals and charges for services, and to accept contributions from persons and corporations.

Soil-conservation districts (27)

Soil-conservation districts may be formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of local landowners, after a local referendum. Each district is governed by a board of supervisors, 2 members of which are appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee, and 3 elected. These districts can impose charges on benefited landowners.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Georgia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State building authorities (State).--The State School Building Authority, State School Building Authority for the Deaf and Blind, State Hospital Authority, State Office Building Authority, University System Building Authority, and Vocational Trade School Building Authority were all created by special acts to provide buildings for the purposes indicated. Substantially similar legal provisions apply to each agency. Their governing bodies include State officers in an ex officio capacity, plus, in some instances, additional members appointed by the Governor. Their revenue is derived from rentals and charges for facilities and they are authorized to issue revenue bonds and to accept Federal grants and loans.

Georgia Rural Roads Authority and State Bridge Building Authority (State).--These agencies, created by special acts, are administered by boards consisting of a member of the State Highway Department plus appointees of the Governor. These authorities may issue revenue bonds payable from revenue received from leasing to the State the roads and bridges they construct.

Georgia Ports Authority (State).--Established by special act, the members of the authority are appointed by the Governor. The authority may collect fees, rentals, and charges, accept loans from the Federal Government, and issue revenue bonds.

State Toll Bridge Authority (State).—The special act authorizing this agency provides that the members be appointed by the Governor. The authority may collect tolls and issue revenue bonds.

Urban redevelopment agencies (municipal).—A municipality in lieu of undertaking urban redevelopment itself or conferring the power on a housing authority may, by resolution, establish an urban redevelopment agency. The mayor, with the consent of the governing body, appoints the board of commissioners. The board is authorized to accept municipal appropriations and loans, grants, or other forms of financial assistance from the Federal Government and other public and private sources. These agencies may also issue bonds payable solely from income and revenue.

Other examples include:

State

Agricultural Commodities Authority
Georgia Farmer's Market Authority
Georgia Livestock Development Authority
Jekyll Island State Park Authority
State Park Authority

County

Airport authorities
Bibb County public service districts

IDAHO

Idaho ranks 25th among the States in number of local governments, with 842 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (44)

All of Idaho is served by organized county government except that portion of the State occupied by Yellowstone National Park, which is under jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (199)

The municipal governments in Idaho are called cities and villages. The term "town" is used on occasion in the statutes. The municipalities are divided into the following size classes:

First-class cities.—15,000 inhabitants or more
Second-class cities.—1,000 to 15,000 inhabitants
Villages.—125 to 1,000 inhabitants

Second-class cities may adopt village government if they so desire.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in Idaho.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (168)

Prior to 1947, Idaho school districts were divided among the following classes: independent and joint independent Class A school districts; independent and joint independent school districts; common and joint common school districts; rural and joint rural high school districts. In 1947, the State legislature passed a compulsory reorganization law (which was made voluntary in 1951) providing for three types of school districts to provide elementary and secondary education—Class A (which must have an assessed valuation of \$2 million or more and employ 25 or more teachers); Class B (which must have at least 100 high school pupils in average daily attendance); and Class C (all others). In addition, State law provides for junior college districts. All of the above types of districts now exist in Idaho and are included in the Census count of units of government.

School districts operating under either the old or the new law are governed by elected boards of trustees who may levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness.

Clark County Fire, Sanitation and Sewerage District
Clayton County Water Authority
Cobb County fire-protection districts
Cobb County sewage districts
County boards of health
Fulton County Sanitary and Sewer District
Road districts
Sanitary districts

Municipal

East Point Parking Authority
Savannah Bridge Commission
Savannah-Chatham County Historic Site and Monument Commission
Vidalia Development Authority

Joint county-municipal

Fitzgerald and Ben Hill Airport Commission
Fulton and De Kalb Metropolitan Planning Commission
Joint Board of Health of Bibb County and City of Macon
Macon Hospital Commission
Richmond County Department of Health
Waycross-Wayne County Development Authority

Georgia laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

Idaho statutes also provide for an "unorganized school district" in each county of the State which has territory not included in any organized school district. These are treated, in Census statistics, as county agencies rather than as separate governments. They are governed by boards of county commissioners in an ex officio capacity, and their fiscal requirements are determined and provided for by the county commissioners.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (431)

Idaho statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery maintenance districts (139)
Drainage districts (44)
Fire-protection districts (42)
Flood-control districts (5)
Good-road districts (4)
Highway districts (74)
Hospital districts (3)
Housing authorities (5)
Irrigation districts (68)
Irrigation lateral districts (count included with irrigation districts)
Library districts (2)
Port districts (0)
Soil-conservation districts (40)
Water (supply) and sewer districts (5)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions as to their formation and financial powers. Generally, each of these types is subject to establishment by county boards of commissioners after petition by residents of the area concerned, and in most instances a local referendum. For each of these types locally elected boards are authorized, with power to incur bonded debt and levy taxes or, where appropriate, to finance district costs by special benefit assessments or charges for services.

Exceptions to the general pattern are as follows: Drainage and water and sewer districts are established by the District

Court, which also as to drainage districts, appoints the governing body; flood control districts are established by the State Reclamation Engineer, who appoints the governing body of the district; housing authorities are created by resolution of municipal governing bodies and the authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor of the creating municipality; and soil conservation districts are formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee, which also appoints 3 members of the governing board (the other 2 being elected). Bond-issuing powers are provided for all except cemetery maintenance, drainage, fire protection, and soil conservation districts.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Idaho that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Idaho Turnpike Control (State)—Special law provides for a separate administrative board, appointed by the Governor, for each separate turnpike project. This board is authorized to establish and collect tolls, to receive grants from the Federal and State governments, and to issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

State

Cooperative sustained yield districts
Fish and game districts
Forest protective districts
Lumber districts
Terminal elevator and warehouse districts

County

Fair districts
County hospital boards
County irrigation, drainage, and reclamation projects
Herd districts
Public health districts
Reforestation districts
Stumpage districts

Municipal

Municipalities may create local improvement districts for the purpose of levying special assessments.

Other

Local improvement districts within port districts are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of port districts.

Private associations

Water districts established by the State Department of Reclamation are treated as nongovernmental in character. Their operations resemble those of cooperative associations.

Idaho laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

ILLINOIS

Illinois ranks second among the States in number of local governments, with 6,509 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (102)

There are no areas in Illinois not served by organized county government. The county governing body in counties having township government is called a County Board of Supervisors and consists of the elected supervisor of each township plus elected assistant supervisors from the more populous townships in the county. All other counties, except Cook County, are governed by a board of commissioners elected from the county at large. Special provisions for Cook County provide that 10 of the 15 commissioners shall be elected from the city of Chicago; the remainder from the county area outside the city.

MUNICIPALITIES (1,181)

Municipal governments in Illinois are the cities, villages, and incorporated towns. There are no differences of legal powers or status that would affect their classification for Census purposes. The minimum population requirement for incorporation as a city is 1,000; for a village, 100.

TOWNSHIPS (1,433)

Eighty-five of the 102 counties in Illinois have organized township governments. Although sometimes locally referred to as "towns," townships are not to be confused with incorporated towns. An elected township supervisor is the chief administrative officer. In addition to the assessment of property for taxing purposes, Illinois townships have two main functions—maintenance of local roads and support of indigents. Certain of the township governments also operate libraries and cemeteries.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,993)

The following types of school districts in Illinois are included in the Census count of separate units of government:

Chicago School District
Common districts

Community consolidated districts
Community high school districts
Community unit districts
Consolidated districts
Consolidated high school districts
High school districts (same boundaries as common district)
Nonhigh school districts
Township high school districts
Special charter districts

These districts are governed by elected boards (except the Chicago School District which has directors appointed by the mayor and the special charter districts which may have elected or appointed boards). All have power to levy local taxes and issue bonds.

Illinois law provides for certain local boards and officials to manage school funds and lands and to deal with district boundary changes. For Census reporting, these are regarded as components of county governments rather than as separate governmental units. Such agencies include an elective county board of school trustees; for some townships in counties having fewer than 180,000 inhabitants, elective boards of school township land commissioners; and, in counties having a population of 180,000 or more, elective boards of school township trustees, authorized to appoint a school township treasurer.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (1,800)

Illinois statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Airport authorities (21)

Airport authorities are created by the county judge on petition of electors and after local referendum. The authority governing body is a board of commissioners, the members representing

the municipalities in the area appointed by the presiding officer of the municipal governing body and the members from unincorporated territory and members at large appointed by the county judge. The authority board has power to levy taxes, issue bonds, and fix rates and fees for the leasing of airport facilities.

The B1-State Development District

This district was authorized by a compact between Illinois and Missouri to plan, construct, and operate bridges, tunnels, airports, and terminal facilities, and to plan and establish policies for sewage and drainage facilities and coordination of streets, highways, recreation facilities, etc., in municipalities involved. The governing body is a board of commissioners (five commissioners appointed by the Governor of each State) with authority to issue bonds, fix and collect fees for use of facilities, and receive contributions from any political subdivision or the Federal Government. This district was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Chicago Regional Port District

This district, created by special act, is governed by a 7-member board (4 members appointed by the Governor and 3 appointed by the mayor) which has authority to levy taxes, fix and collect charges for use of facilities, and accept contributions.

Chicago Transit Authority

This authority was created by special act and is governed by the Chicago Transit Board, which consists of 3 members appointed by the Governor and 4 members appointed by the mayor of Chicago. The authority may issue bonds and fix rates and fares.

Clinton Bridge Commission

This commission is discussed under "Iowa--Special Districts."

Drainage districts (783)

Illinois statutes provide for four types of drainage districts, all of which are included in the Census count of independent units of government. General drainage (or levee and drainage) districts, township drainage districts, and special drainage districts may be established by the county court on petition of landowners in the proposed district, followed by a public hearing and, for township drainage districts, a referendum. The county court appoints the boards of commissioners which govern the general drainage districts, but governing boards are elected for the township and special drainage districts. Union drainage districts are established by the clerk of the township having the greatest land area in the district on petition of landowners. The township clerk also appoints the boards of commissioners governing such districts. All of the above types of drainage districts are authorized to levy benefit assessments and to incur bonded indebtedness.

Sanitary districts for drainage and levees (count included with drainage districts, above).--These districts are created by the county judge on petition of voters after a local referendum. The governing bodies of the districts are elected boards of trustees which may issue bonds and levy taxes.

Fire-protection districts (507)

Fire-protection districts are established by the county court on petition of electors, after a local referendum. They are governed by boards of trustees, appointed by the county judge, which may issue bonds and levy property taxes.

Housing authorities (106)

Housing authorities may be established by the governing bodies of municipalities having more than 25,000 inhabitants, by single counties, or by from 2 to 5 contiguous counties acting jointly. Housing authority commissioners are appointed by the presiding officers of the municipalities or counties, subject to approval of the State Housing Board. The authorities may incur bonded indebtedness and fix rents, fees, and charges.

Metropolitan Fair and Exposition Authority

This authority, established by special act, has 14 members, 6 each appointed by the Governor and by the mayor of Chicago, plus these officials in an ex officio capacity. The authority may borrow money, collect charges for its facilities, and accept grants.

Mosquito-abatement districts (16)

These districts are established by the county judge on petition of the voters and after a local referendum. The county judge appoints boards of trustees which govern the districts. These boards may levy property taxes. They fall under the "health" category in the Census classification of special districts by function.

Park districts (144)

Under present Illinois general law, only general park districts may be created. However, provision is made that township park districts and pleasure driveway and park districts, established under earlier laws, may continue in existence. A park district is established by the county judge on petition of resident voters and after local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of trustees or commissioners which may incur bonded indebtedness and levy property taxes. The Chicago Park District was created by a law applying only to cities of over 500,000 population--i.e., Chicago. It is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor with the approval of the city council. Like other park districts, it has powers of taxation and borrowing.

Public library districts (12)

These districts are established by the county judge on petition of the voters and after a local referendum. The library board governing each district consists of the chairman of the county board of supervisors or commissioners having all or the largest area in the district, plus five additional members appointed by the county governing bodies concerned. Library districts may levy property taxes.

River districts (0)

River districts, to prevent flooding by improving the flow of water bodies, are subject to establishment by the county court on petition of landowners and after a public hearing. The boards of commissioners, provided by law to govern such districts, are subject to appointment by the county court, and authorized to levy special benefit assessments. In addition, the county may provide appropriations from the county road fund or general fund.

River conservancy districts (3)

Illinois law provides for the establishment of such districts for the purpose of preventing stream pollution, conservation and protection of water supply, and promotion of public health. They are subject to establishment by the county judge on petition of the voters and after a local referendum, and to be governed by boards of trustees, appointed by the judges of the county courts in the district, with authority to issue bonds and levy taxes.

Sanitary districts for sewage (65)

These districts are established by the county judge on petition of the voters after a local referendum. They are governed by elected boards of trustees. The districts are authorized to levy taxes and may issue bonds if the electors approve. The Sanitary District of Chicago was established by special act but with provisions similar to those created under general law.

Soil-conservation districts (97)

Soil-conservation districts may be established by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of residents of the area and after a local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of commissioners and are financed through the levy of compulsory charges against landowners for work performed.

Street-lighting districts (6)

This type of district, established by the county judge on petition of resident voters after local referendum, is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the county judge and with power to levy taxes and incur bonded indebtedness if the voters approve.

Surface water protection districts (1)

Such districts may be established by the county court on petition of resident voters and after public hearing and referendum. The board of trustees, appointed by the county court, may levy taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Tuberculosis sanitarium districts (30)

An individual county district may be established by the county judge on petition of voters and after local referendum. A board of directors is appointed by the county judge to govern each district. These boards may levy taxes and issue bonds after the approval of the electors. Similar provisions apply for joint county tuberculosis sanitarium districts, except that their governing bodies are elected.

Hospital districts (count included with tuberculosis sanitarium districts above).--Hospital districts are established by the county judge on petition of the voters and after a local referendum. The county judge also appoints the boards of directors which govern the districts. These boards are empowered to issue bonds, levy property taxes, and fix charges for use of facilities and services.

Water supply districts (6)

Water authorities.--These authorities, created by the county court on petition and after referendum, are governed by boards of trustees appointed by the county judge. Revenue is derived from the levy of property taxes and the sale of water. The authorities may incur bonded indebtedness.

Water districts (joint city).--Any two or more adjacent municipalities may, by ordinance, establish a water district. The governing body is a board of trustees, composed of the corporate authorities of each municipality creating the district. These districts may fix water rates and rentals and levy a property tax if the voters approve.

Water-service districts.--The county judge, on petition of voters in any area outside the corporate boundaries of a municipality, and after hearing and referendum, may create a water-service district. The county judge of the county containing the largest land area of the district appoints a board of trustees with authority to issue bonds, levy taxes and impose charges for water service.

Waukegan Port District

Established by special act, this district is to be administered by a board of directors, 3 members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the senate and 2 members appointed by the mayor of Waukegan. The board is authorized to make charges for use of facilities, accept grants, and issue revenue bonds with the consent of the electors. This district was not reported as in operation in January 1957.

Wild life districts (0)

Districts to make regulations concerning wild life, and the extermination of harmful insects and animals may be established by the county judge on petition of landowners after a local refer-

endum, to be governed by elected boards of trustees which may impose fines for violations and levy taxes.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Illinois that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Forest preserve districts (county, municipal, and other).--General law provides that these districts may be established by the circuit judge on petition of resident voters and after public hearing and local referendum. If such a district is coextensive with a county, municipality or sanitary district, the governing body of that government acts as governing body of the forest preserve district; when not coextensive, the district board of commissioners is appointed by the county governing body. The districts are financed through tax levies; bonds may be issued with the approval of the electors.

Illinois State Toll Highway Commission (State).--This commission, established by special act, consists of the Governor and the Director of Public Works and Buildings ex officio, plus three members appointed by the Governor. The commission may collect tolls and issue bonds.

Land-clearance commissions (county and municipal).--The governing body of a county or of a city of 25,000 or more population may establish such a commission by resolution. The presiding officer of the municipality or county appoints a board of commissioners to administer the affairs of the agency. The commission may borrow money and accept contributions, grants, and other financial assistance from the Federal Government. Municipalities within the area of operation may issue bonds for redevelopment purposes and provide for a direct annual tax to pay the indebtedness. Municipalities may also make appropriations and payments to the commissions and must match State payments.

Road districts (county).--Each of the 17 Illinois counties without township organization is required by law to be divided by the county board of commissioners into road districts. The highway commissioner, elected for each road district, certifies annually to the county board for approval the amount to be raised by taxes for road and bridge purposes in the district. Road districts may incur debt, with the approval of the electors.

Other examples include:

State

Chicago Medical Center Commission
Interstate Port District of Illinois and Indiana
Mine inspection districts
Registration districts (vital statistics)
University of Illinois Foundation

County

County health districts

Township

Township health districts

Illinois laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

INDIANA

Indiana ranks 16th among the States in number of local governments, with 2,988 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (92)

There are no areas in Indiana lacking organized county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (544)

Municipal governments in Indiana are composed of cities (all places having 2,000 or more inhabitants) and towns (places having less than 2,000 inhabitants). However, some areas having more than 2,000 population are still classified as towns, since they have not held the elections necessary before becoming a city. Cities are further divided into five size classes as follows:

- First class.—250,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—35,000 to 250,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—20,000 to 35,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants and at least \$45 million assessed value of taxable property
- Fifth class.—all other cities

Provision is also made for towns to become fifth-class cities, regardless of size, on petition of voters and after referendum.

TOWNSHIPS (1,009)

The townships in Indiana serve in a dual capacity as "civil" and "school" townships. Although identical in area and governed by the same elected trustee, individual townships operate in each capacity as a distinct entity. The civil townships are dealt with here and the school townships are discussed under "School Districts" below. The tendency in Indiana has been for the county to absorb civil township functions and the principal function left to these units is administering poor relief.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,030)

Indiana law provides for the following types of school systems, that are included in the Census count of governmental units:

- School townships—governed by elected township trustees.
- School cities and towns—in most instances governed by boards of trustees that are either elected by the governing body of the municipality served or appointed by its mayor; however, the school cities of East Chicago, Hammond, Indianapolis, and Terre Haute have popularly elected school boards.
- County school corporations (consolidations of all school townships in a county)—governed by a county board of education either composed of the township trustees of the county or popularly elected.
- Metropolitan school districts (merger of two or more school townships and/or cities and towns)—governed by elected boards of education.
- Township school corporations (townships of 3,500 or more population that contain a town of 2,000 or more population)—governed by a board of trustees consisting of the township trustee plus 2 members appointed by the board of trustees of the largest town in the township and 2 appointed by the township advisor board.

Provision is also made for joint and consolidated school districts.

All of the school systems in Indiana are authorized to levy local school taxes and to borrow money.

The school-attendance districts in Indiana are geographical areas of the county without associated governmental structure.

Vincennes University, treated for Census statistics as a dependent agency of Knox County, is administered by a self-perpetuating board of trustees which includes the Knox County superintendent of schools, the superintendent of Vincennes School City, and the president of the University as ex officio members.

Various Indiana laws authorize the school townships and school cities and towns to establish and maintain public libraries. Any

libraries operated under such laws are treated in Census statistics as dependent agencies of the parent school districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (313)

Indiana statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

City-county building authorities (0)

These may be established by resolution of the common council of a city constituting a county seat, the county commissioners, and the county council after petition of these governing bodies to the county auditor and public hearing. Each such authority is to be governed by a board of directors appointed by a majority vote of the building authority trustees who, in turn, are subject to appointment by the major and common council, the county commissioners, the county council and the judge of the circuit court. The authority board of directors is authorized to issue revenue bonds and to collect rentals for the lease of properties constructed for use by the sponsoring governmental units.

Conservancy districts (3)

Conservancy districts may be formed for any or all of the following purposes: Flood control, reclamation, irrigation, water supply, sewage disposal, regulating water courses, and providing parks and recreational facilities. These districts may be established by the circuit court on petition of freeholders or of any city or town, after a public hearing. They are governed by boards of directors appointed by the circuit court. These boards are authorized to incur bonded debt and to finance their operations by an annual levy based on special benefits.

Drainage districts (0)

Drainage districts may be organized by the circuit court on petition of residents of the area, after a public hearing. They are to be governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the judge of the circuit court, and empowered to levy special assessments.

Flood-control districts in cities of the second, third, fourth, and fifth classes (12)

Flood-control districts are created by the circuit court on petition of the board of public works of the city adopting a resolution of necessity. Each is governed by a board of commissioners consisting of the board of public works of the petitioning city, the president of the board of trustees, of each incorporated town within the district, and the trustee of each township within the district. These boards may incur bonded debt and levy a special benefits tax.

Housing authorities (12)

Housing authorities may be established by a city, town, or county by resolution of its governing body. The mayors of cities or the governing bodies of towns or counties appoint the housing authority commissioners. The authorities may issue bonds and fix and collect leases and rents. They are also empowered to accept grants or borrow money from the Federal Government.

Library districts (215)

Of library units authorized by the laws in Indiana, only those established under the laws of 1901, 1917, and 1947 are treated in Census statistics as separate units of government. Certain school districts may also operate public libraries, as included above under "School Districts."

The 1901 law provides for the establishment of libraries by a city or town to be governed by a board having 3 members ap-

pointed by the judge of the circuit court, 2 appointed by the municipal governing body, 2 appointed by the boards of school trustees, and the township trustee as an ex officio member if the township levies a tax for library purposes. The 1917 law provides that the county commissioners may establish libraries to be governed by a 9-member board, 3 each appointed by the board of county commissioners, the judge of the circuit court, and the county superintendent of schools. The 1947 law provides for the formation of a library district by resolution of the governing body of any municipal corporation on petition of resident voters, to be governed by a library board having 3 members appointed by the judge of the circuit court, 2 appointed by the town governing body and, where schools in the area are under school boards, 2 appointed by such boards.

Library districts operating under any of the above laws may levy taxes and issue bonds.

Joint park districts (0)

Joint park districts may be created by two or more neighboring cities or towns by ordinance. The park boards of the cities and towns uniting constitute a joint park board. The joint park board determines the amount of money which must be levied by the cities and towns for its operation.

Municipal health and hospital corporations (1)

The Marion County Health and Hospital Corporation was established by a general law applying to counties having a population of more than 500,000. The governing body is a board of trustees, 3 members appointed by the mayor of Indianapolis and 2 by the Board of County Commissioners. The board of trustees has the power to incur bonded debt, and to finance its operations by imposing charges for services and levying ad valorem taxes.

Owensboro Bridge Commission

This is an interstate unit, counted as being in Kentucky, where its principal office is located, and described under "Kentucky—Special Districts."

Sanitary districts (joint city) (0)

Sanitary districts may be established by the county board of commissioners, on petition of the voters, after public hearing and local referendum, to provide sewage disposal facilities for two or more contiguous municipalities. These districts are governed by boards of sanitary trustees, appointed by the circuit court and empowered to incur bonded debt with the approval of the participating municipalities, and to levy taxes.

Soil-conservation districts (69)

Soil-conservation districts may be organized by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of the landowners after a public hearing and local referendum. Each is governed by a board of supervisors, 2 members being appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee and 3 elected. These districts may accept voluntary contributions from any source and they may require contributions from land occupiers for operations benefiting them.

Utilities districts in cities of over 300,000 population (Indianapolis)

The Indianapolis Utilities District was established by general law and operates the gas and coke utility in Indianapolis. The governing body is appointed by the board of trustees of the district, which in turn is appointed by the mayor. The governing

body fixes tax rates to finance district debt service and determines rates for utility charges. It may also incur bonded debt.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Indiana that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Indiana Toll Road Commission (State).—A special act provides that this commission consist of the chairman of the State Highway Commission ex officio, plus four members appointed by the Governor. The commission may charge rates and tolls and issue revenue bonds.

Redevelopment commissions (municipal).—Indiana law permits cities and towns to establish redevelopment commissions by ordinance. The presiding officer of the municipal governing body appoints a board of trustees which, in turn, appoints the commissioners to administer the agency. The commissioners are empowered to levy a special tax for redevelopment purposes. The budget and tax levies of any such commission, however, are subject to review and modification by the officials of the sponsoring municipality. A general law, applying to cities of over 300,000 population only, provides for the Indianapolis Redevelopment Commission, with provisions substantially the same as those for other redevelopment commissions.

Other examples include:

State

- Anthony Wayne Parkway Commission and District
- Indiana State School Building Authority
- Indiana Toll Bridge Commission
- Interstate Port District of Illinois
- State Office Building Commission

County

- County bridge commissions
- County drainage districts
- County war memorials

Municipal

- Airports
- City war memorials
- Flood-control districts in cities of the first class (Indianapolis)
- Improvement and sanitation districts in cities of 115,000 to 150,000 population (Fort Wayne)
- Park districts
- Parking authorities
- Sanitary districts
- Sewer districts in cities having 60,000 to 70,000 population (Terre Haute)
- Water districts
- Waterworks districts in cities of the second class

In addition to entities known as districts, there are numerous boards (health, sanitation, parks, public works, and the like) in Indiana cities that operate under fiscal arrangements similar to those for districts. In all cases, however, authority stems from the city chief executive or city council through the power of appointment of officers or establishment of the board, and finances for the boards apparently are included in the accounts and reports of the cities concerned on the same basis as other city funds. All of these semiautonomous boards are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of municipalities.

Indiana laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

IOWA

Iowa ranks ninth among the States in number of local governments, with 4,905 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (99)

There are no areas in Iowa lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (942)

Municipal governments in Iowa are the cities (having a population of 2,000 or more) and towns (having a population of less than 2,000).

TOWNSHIPS

The civil townships in Iowa have a certain amount of vestigial status as governmental units but their responsibilities and autonomy have been steadily declining. At present they perform extremely limited governmental functions and many no longer elect officers or evidence any form of activity. In most cases county governments handle all township funds, so that for practical purposes the townships are merely administrative subdivisions of the counties. Accordingly, civil townships in Iowa are treated in Census statistics as adjuncts of county governments and are excluded from the Census count of governmental units.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,665)

Iowa law provides for the following types of school districts that are included in the Census count of governmental units: Community districts, consolidated districts, independent school districts, rural independent school districts, and township school districts. All school districts are governed by elected boards of directors, authorized to incur bonded debt after local referendum and to levy local school taxes.

The elected county boards of education in Iowa are treated, for Census purposes, as county government officials. The school township subdistricts are administrative areas of school townships and have no associated governmental structure.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (199)

Iowa statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Benefited water districts and subdistricts (25)

Benefited water districts and subdistricts, organized for the purpose of supplying water for particular areas, may be created by the county board of supervisors on petition of the property owners, after a public hearing and local referendum. They are governed by boards of trustees either elected or appointed by the county board of supervisors. These boards may incur bonded debt, levy an annual tax, and fix and collect charges for water. The county levies special assessments to build the water system.

Clinton Bridge Commission

This commission, extending into Illinois, was established by an act of Congress. The members of the commission consist of 1 member from each State, representing its highway department and designated by the administrator of the department, plus 5 members, originally named in the act. The commission may issue revenue bonds, collect tolls, and accept aid from the Federal, State, and local governments.

County library districts (1)

County library districts, composed of one or more adjacent counties, may be established by the county board of supervisors, on petition and after a local referendum. Any such district is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the county board of supervisors and empowered to levy a property tax.

Levee and drainage districts (68)

Levee and drainage districts may be formed by the county board of supervisors on petition of the landowners after a public hearing. They are governed by elected boards of trustees or supervisors. These districts are authorized to incur bonded debt and levy benefit assessments. (See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" for levee and drainage districts under management of county board of supervisors.)

Sanitary districts (3)

Districts established to construct, maintain, and operate a sewer system, may be formed by the county board of supervisors on petition of voters, after a public hearing and local referendum. They are governed by elected boards of trustees which are empowered to incur bonded debt and to levy property taxes and special assessments.

Soil-conservation districts (101)

Soil-conservation districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition and after hearing. The governing body of each district is an elected board of commissioners which may require contributions from landowners for services rendered and may accept State appropriations and Federal and State donations. Soil-conservation subdistricts are dependent activities of the soil-conservation district creating them.

Soil-conservation and flood-control districts (included in count for soil-conservation districts).—These districts may be established by the county board of supervisors with the approval of the commissioners of any soil-conservation district and of the State Soil Conservation Commission. They are governed by elected boards of trustees which may incur bonded debt and levy special benefit assessments. (See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" for soil-conservation and flood-control districts under management of county board of supervisors.)

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Iowa that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Iowa Toll Road Authority
Road districts (park and institutional)

County

Agricultural extension districts
Benefited districts (street and highway)
County public hospitals
Highway drainage districts
Levee and drainage districts (under management of county boards of supervisors)
Secondary road assessment districts
Soil-conservation and flood-control districts (under management of county boards of supervisors)

Municipal

Benefited districts (street and highway)
Bridge commissions (except Clinton Bridge Commission)
Community-center districts
Joint bridge commissions
River-front commissions
Road districts (cities under special charter)
Street-improvement districts

Private associations

The rural electric cooperatives in Iowa are treated for Census purposes as private cooperatives rather than as governmental entities.

Iowa laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

KANSAS

Kansas ranks fourth among the States in number of local governments, with 6,213 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (105)

There are no areas in Kansas lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (610)

All of the municipal governments in Kansas are locally designated as "cities" and are divided into the following size classes:

First class.—15,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—2,000 to 15,000 inhabitants
Third class.—less than 2,000 inhabitants

The cities do not automatically change from one class to another; city officials must certify population to the Governor, who issues a proclamation. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 100.

TOWNSHIPS (1,550)

The townships in Kansas have extremely limited functions, most of their duties having been absorbed by the county. The principal township official is the township trustee. Township trustees act as deputy county assessors in assessing property for taxation. Many of the counties have adopted the county unit road system, taking away from the townships the traditional function of maintaining local roads. A few townships provide fire protection, parks, libraries, water supply, and cemeteries.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,140)

Kansas law provides for the following types of school districts, all classified, for Census purposes, as independent units of government: First- and second-class city school districts, common school districts, community high school districts, rural high school districts, and municipal universities. All of the school districts are governed by elected "boards of education" or "school boards" except the municipal universities (two in 1957—Topeka and Wichita), each of which is governed by a board of regents, with 4 members appointed by the governing body of the city, and by the board of education of the city school district, and the mayor in an ex officio capacity. The school districts are authorized to levy local school taxes and to incur bonded debt with the approval of the voters.

Benefit districts for fire protection, which cover the same area and have the same governing body as a common or a rural high-school district, are authorized by a 1951 law, but none are known to have been established. These would be classified as adjuncts of the school districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (808)

Kansas statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Boards of public utilities in cities having over 100,000 population (water supply and electric light and power) (1)

Cemetery districts (583)
Cemetery district associations
Cemetery districts (joint city and township)
Cemetery districts (township)
Cemetery districts (abandoned cemeteries)
Drainage districts—1905 and 1911 laws (77)
Fire districts (in certain counties) (0)
Hospital districts (19)
Community hospital districts
Hospital districts of second-class cities and townships
Hospital districts of third-class cities and townships

Improvement districts (in certain counties) (12) (to plan and construct public works and improvements necessary for public health, commerce or welfare)

Irrigation districts—1891 and 1941 laws (2)

Soil-conservation districts (104)

Watershed districts (5)

Water-supply districts (2)

Water districts

Water-supply and distribution districts (Johnson and Wyandotte Counties)

Waterworks boards in cities with an adjacent military reservation

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions as to their formation and financial powers. Thus, each of these types is subject to establishment by the board of county commissioners after petition by residents of the area concerned, a public hearing, and, in a few instances, a local referendum. Exceptions to the above are boards of public utilities in cities with over 100,000 population, established by the legislature; irrigation districts (1941 law), established by the State Water Resources Division; soil-conservation districts, established by the State Soil Conservation Committee; watershed districts, established by the Secretary of State; and waterworks boards in cities adjacent to a military reservation, established by the city clerk.

All of the above districts are controlled by locally elected boards except the joint city and township cemetery districts, where the trustees of the townships in the area and the city mayor make up the board; fire districts, where the county governing body appoints the board; and the soil-conservation districts, where 2 members of each board are appointed by the State Committee, the other 3 being elected.

The boards of public utilities, waterworks boards in cities adjacent to a military reservation, water-distribution and supply districts, and soil-conservation districts, derive their revenue primarily through the collection of rates for services; the remainder of the special districts are authorized to levy taxes and impose special benefit assessments. All of the special districts, except cemetery and soil-conservation districts, may incur bonded indebtedness with the prior approval of the electors.

Greater Kansas City Port District and Authority

The 1951 statutes provide for an interstate compact between Kansas and Missouri for the purpose of construction, operation, and regulation of airports, bridges, tunnels, and public transportation in the Kansas City area. The authority governing body is to be a board of commissioners, five from each State, with the Kansas members to be appointed by the mayor of Kansas City, Kansas. The authority is authorized to incur bonded debt, levy taxes, and collect fees for the use of its facilities. This authority was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Hutchinson and Topeka Library Boards

These two library boards operate under special provisions of the law, not applicable to other library boards. The governing body of each is a board of directors appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council, and empowered to levy an annual tax.

Shawnee Mission Park District

This district was created by resolution of the Johnson County commissioners, after petition of voters and public hearing. It is governed by a park board appointed by the county commissioners and empowered to levy taxes, lease concessions, accept gifts, and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Kansas that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of

the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Kansas Turnpike Authority (State).—Established by special act, the authority consists of four members appointed by the Governor, plus the State Director of Highways and the chairmen of the Senate Committee on Highways and the House Roads and Highways Committee, ex officio. The Authority may collect tolls and charges and issue bonds payable solely from revenue.

State Office Building Commission (State).—This commission, established by special act, consists of seven members of the Legislature appointed by the Governor. It is authorized to charge rentals for its facilities and to issue bonds secured by revenues.

Other examples include:

State

State Parks and Resources Authority

County

Benefit districts for fire protection, street lights, storm and sanitary sewers, and road improvement (county-created)
Benefit road districts
County hospital boards
County library boards
County park boards
Levee districts
Regional library boards

County—Con.

Sewer districts (county)
Zoning districts

Municipal

Benefit districts for sidewalk, street, or alley improvements, sewers, and parking stations (city-created)
City library boards (except Hutchinson and Topeka)
City park boards
Hospital boards in first-class cities
Metropolitan transit authorities
Sewerage or drainage districts
Zoning districts

Township

Benefit districts for fire protection and lighting (township-created)
Cemetery districts (without separate boards)
Hospital boards in townships with third-class cities
Regional library boards
Township library boards
Township park boards
Township sewage districts

Private associations

Rural water-supply districts are voluntary associations of landowners and are classified, for Census purposes, as non-governmental in nature.

Kansas laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

KENTUCKY

Kentucky ranks 26th among the States in number of local governments, with 821 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (120)

There are no county areas in Kentucky lacking county government. The counties are governed by a fiscal court composed of 3 to 8 magistrates; except that in some of the larger counties the governing body is composed of 3 commissioners, an arrangement which separates judicial from quasi-legislative and administrative responsibilities. The county judge is presiding officer of the fiscal court.

MUNICIPALITIES (323)

Municipal governments in Kentucky are the cities and towns. The cities are classified by number of inhabitants as follows:

- First class.—100,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—20,000 to 100,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—8,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—3,000 to 8,000 inhabitants
- Fifth class.—1,000 to 3,000 inhabitants

The towns (or "sixth-class cities") are municipalities with less than 1,000 inhabitants. However, no city can be changed from one class to another except by legislative action. Communities must have 125 inhabitants to incorporate.

TOWNSHIPS

Kentucky has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (221)

There are two types of school districts in Kentucky that are included in the Census count of governmental units—the 101 independent (city) school districts and the 120 county school districts. The independent school districts usually embrace cities of the first five classes while all of the area of a county outside of independent school districts constitutes the county school district. Each school district is governed by an elected board of education which may determine the amount of local

school tax levies and may incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

The University of Louisville is operated under a general law providing for the establishment of municipal universities in first-class cities after local referendum. It is administered by a board of trustees appointed by the mayor and the board of aldermen. The city governing body is authorized to levy a tax for the support of the university and may issue bonds with the approval of the electors. General law also provides for municipal universities in second-class cities with similar legal provisions. A municipal university is considered, for Census purposes, as dependent on the city it serves. In addition, boards of education of cities of the second class and of counties containing a fourth-class city are authorized to acquire junior colleges and levy taxes for their support. These are considered part of the school district operating them.

Subdistricts of county school districts, established to facilitate issuance of bonds for such areas, are not treated, for Census purposes, as separate units of government. Although each such area has a popularly elected trustee, the subdistricts have no independent fiscal powers and are classified in Census statistics as subordinate areas of the county school district.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (157)

Kentucky statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Breaks Interstate Park Commission

This commission (extending into Virginia) consists of three commissioners from each State, appointed by the Governors. It is empowered to collect charges for the use of the park and its facilities, accept appropriations and gifts, and issue revenue bonds.

Drainage districts (2)

Laws of Kentucky provide for the organization of any of the following three types of drainage districts, which are treated, for Census purposes, as governmental units: County boards of drainage commissioners, drainage districts (act of 1918), and separate drainage districts. As of January 1957, there were two such units active, both county boards of drainage commissioners comprising members elected from constituent drainage districts in the county. Such boards are established by the county court on petition and after public hearing and are authorized to levy special benefit assessments and accept county appropriations. Similar powers are legally provided for the other two types of drainage districts authorized to be created. Kentucky laws provide also for drainage corporations, listed below under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas."

Fire-protection districts (5)

This type of unit is established by the county court after petition of voters and governed by an elected board of trustees which may levy taxes.

Flood-control districts (4)

This type of unit is created by the State Commissioner of Conservation after petition of landowners and public hearing. The governing body, a board of directors, is appointed by the county judge of counties in the district and by the mayor of any first-, second-, or third-class city within the district. Such districts may issue bonds and levy an annual tax.

Housing commissions (0)

Three of the four types of housing commissions authorized in Kentucky—county housing commissions, regional housing commissions, and consolidated housing commissions—are classified, for Census statistics, as separate units of government. (Municipal housing commissions are listed below under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas.")

An individual county may establish a county housing commission through resolution of its governing body. Similarly, two or more counties may jointly establish a regional housing commission and two or more municipalities may jointly establish a consolidated housing commission. The county governing bodies or mayors of the municipalities are to appoint the members of a commission's governing body. The commissions may incur bonded indebtedness, establish and collect rentals and charges, and accept grants from the Federal Government.

Levee districts (0)

These districts are established by the county court on petition of landowners in the proposed district. The governing body, a board of commissioners, is appointed by the county court. This board may incur bonded indebtedness; levy taxes, and receive government aid.

Owensborough Bridge Commission

This commission (extending into Indiana) was created by an act of Congress, with the initial members of the commission specified in the act; vacancies are filled by appointment by the U. S. Secretary of Agriculture. The commission may incur bonded indebtedness and fix and collect tolls.

Public road districts (1)

These districts may be established in any county containing a first-class city by the county judge after petition of landowners and public hearing. They are governed by boards of directors, appointed by the county judge, which may incur bonded indebtedness and levy special assessments.

Sanitation districts (3)

Districts to provide for the collection and disposal of sewage may be created in counties containing first-, second-, or third-class cities on petition of landowners approved by the county

board of health. The county judge appoints a board of directors for each district, which may incur bonded indebtedness, fix and collect benefit assessments and charges for services.

Sewer-construction districts (0)

Such districts may be established by the county court of any county having a metropolitan sewer district, upon petition of landowners. The commissioners who administer a district are appointed by the county court and may levy benefit assessments and issue bonds.

Soil-conservation districts (121)

Soil-conservation districts may be formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners in the area of the proposed district after a public hearing and local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors. The districts may accept aid and contributions from the State or Federal Government and require contributions from landowners for services rendered.

Water districts (19)

Districts for acquiring, maintaining, and operating water facilities are established by the county court after petition of landowners and public hearing. The county court appoints a board of directors for each district, with power to issue bonds, levy benefit assessments, fix and collect rates and charges, and accept aid from the county government. Legislation passed in 1952 provides that these districts may also acquire and operate gas distribution systems.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Kentucky that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Louisville-Jefferson County Metropolitan Sewer District (municipal).—This district, established under general law by the governing bodies of Louisville and Jefferson Counties, is governed by a board of 5 members, 3 appointed by the mayor of Louisville and 2 by the Jefferson County judge. The district may fix and collect rates for sewer services and issue bonds subject to the review and approval of the city government.

Municipal housing commissions (municipal).—Each of these commissions is created by the city governing body and consists of the chief executive officer of the city plus members appointed by him with the approval of the city governing body. The sponsoring city government may issue bonds for housing projects payable solely from housing-commission income. The commission may charge rentals for use of facilities, and accept financial and other aid from the Federal and municipal governments and other public agencies. (County, consolidated, and regional housing are discussed under "Special Districts," above.)

Slum clearance and redevelopment agencies (municipal).—These agencies may be created by resolution of the governing body of a municipality. Members of the agency board are appointed by the chief executive officer of the city with the approval of the governing body. Such an agency is financed through appropriations from the sponsoring municipality and by gifts, grants, and revenues from projects. Revenue bonds may be issued.

State Properties and Building Commission (State).—This commission, consisting of the Governor, Lieutenant Governor, Attorney General, and the commissioners of Finance and Revenue in an ex officio capacity, is authorized to accept State appropriations, charge rentals for its facilities, and issue revenue bonds.

Turnpike projects (State).--The State Department of Highways may construct and maintain turnpike projects, issue revenue bonds to finance the projects, and collect tolls for their use.

Other examples include:

- State
 - Kentucky Highway Authority
 - State tuberculosis sanatorium districts
- County
 - Air-pollution control districts
 - County drainage corporations
 - County health boards
 - County health districts
 - County tuberculosis sanatorium districts
- Municipal
 - City bridge commissions
 - City health boards

Municipal--Con.
Municipal housing commissions
Slum-clearance and redevelopment agencies

Joint city-county
City-county health departments
Jefferson County Children's Home
Louisville-Jefferson County Air Board
Louisville-Jefferson County Board of Health
Zoning and planning commissions

Other
Watershed conservation districts are dependent agencies of soil conservation districts.

Kentucky laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

LOUISIANA

Louisiana ranks 32d among the States in number of local governments, with 583 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (62)

In Louisiana the county governments are locally termed "parishes." The parish governing body is called the Police Jury. The parishes of Orleans and East Baton Rouge are substantially consolidated with the cities of New Orleans and Baton Rouge for governmental purposes, and are treated as municipalities in Census statistics on governments. They are excluded from the count of separate parish governments.

MUNICIPALITIES (237)

Municipal governments in Louisiana are the cities (municipalities having 5,000 inhabitants or more), towns (municipalities having 1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants), and villages (municipalities having 150 to 1,000 inhabitants).

TOWNSHIPS

Louisiana has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (67)

Louisiana law provides for an elected school board in each parish to administer all local schools, except for the three city school districts of Lake Charles, Monroe, and Bogalusa, each established by a special act. The city districts are also governed by elected boards. Both the parish and the city school districts are treated, for Census purposes, as independent units of government. They are authorized to levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness.

Louisiana statutes also authorize parish school boards to establish various kinds of subordinate areas or bodies for local school administration--junior college districts, school districts within parishes, school subdistricts, and consolidated school districts. These are regarded as adjuncts of the parish school districts rather than as separate units of government for Census reporting.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (217)

Louisiana statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

- Airport authorities (0)
- Airport districts (joint parish) (0)

- Community center and playground districts (7)
 - Calcasieu Parish community center and playground districts
 - Jefferson Parish community center and playground districts
- Drainage districts (84)
 - Gravity drainage districts
 - Leveed and pumped drainage districts
- Fire-protection districts (13)
- Hospital service districts (13)
- Housing authorities (27)
 - City housing authorities
 - Consolidated housing authorities
 - Parish housing authorities
 - Regional housing authorities
- Irrigation districts (0)
- Jefferson Parish public-improvement districts (0)
- Levee districts (21)
 - Levee districts
 - Levee and drainage districts
- Recreation districts (4)
- Sewerage districts (outside municipalities) (11)
- Waterworks districts (31)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts have a substantially uniform pattern of provisions regarding their formation and financial powers. Thus, each of these types is established by the police jury, usually on its own initiative, except that airport authorities and city and consolidated housing authorities are created by resolution of municipal governing bodies, and the levee, and levee and drainage districts are created by special acts. As political subdivisions of the State, all of the districts (except airport authorities, housing authorities, and sewerage districts whose chief source of revenue is rentals or other charges for services and facilities) are authorized to levy taxes and incur bonded debt with the prior approval of the electors and, where appropriate, financing by benefit assessments and charges for service is also authorized. The special districts are governed by boards appointed by the body establishing the district except that: The levee and levee and drainage districts have boards appointed by the Governor; the boards of the gravity drainage and waterworks districts have members appointed by the Governor as well as the police jury; and the municipal governing body appoints some of the board members of the fire-protection districts.

In addition, two navigation districts are authorized by special acts but neither was reported active as of January 1957.

Bayoux Lafourche Fresh Water District

This water-supply district was established by special act. It is governed by a board which is appointed by the police juries of the three parishes included in the district and is authorized to

fix charges for water and to levy taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Iatt Lake Water Conservation District

This district was established by a special act subject to referendum. The law provides for a board of commissioners to administer the district, two each from Grant and Rapides Parishes to be appointed by the respective police juries and an additional member from Grant Parish to be appointed by the Governor. The district is authorized to collect fees and charges for its services and facilities and to issue revenue bonds. This district was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Port, harbor, and terminal districts (special acts) (5):

- Abbeville Harbor and Terminal District--governed by a board of commissioners, 3 appointed by the mayor and town council of Abbeville, 2 by the police jury of Vermillion Parish
- Lafayette Harbor and Terminal District--governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the police jury of Lafayette Parish
- Lake Charles Harbor and Terminal District--governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor
- Morgan City Harbor and Terminal District--governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor on local recommendation from both public and private organizations
- New Iberia Port District--governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor
- Overton-Red River Waterway and Port District--governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor on local recommendation
- Vinton Harbor and Terminal District--governed by a board of commissioners, 3 members appointed by the mayor and town council of Vinton, 2 by the police jury of Calcasieu Parish

All of these districts are authorized to collect rates and fees for the use of their facilities and to levy ad valorem taxes (the New Iberia Port District may levy taxes only to pay bonded indebtedness). These districts may incur bonded indebtedness but, in most cases, only with the approval of the electors. The Overton-Red River Waterway and Port District and the Vinton Harbor and Terminal were not reported in operation as of January 1957.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Louisiana that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above; regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

East Baton Rouge Parish Recreation and Park Commission (municipal).--This commission consists of 9 members, 3 appointed by the police jury, 3 by the commission council, plus 3 ex officio members--the parish superintendent of schools, the president of the police jury, and the commissioner of streets and parks. Tax levies and bond issues for the commission are subject to the approval of the electors.

Greater Baton Rouge Port Commission (State).--This commission, established as an executive department of the State, consists of nine members appointed by the Governor from names submitted by the cities and parishes in the port area. The commission may collect rates and charges for its services and facilities, may issue bonds, and, in addition, may receive financial assistance from the Federal Government and local governments as well as from State appropriations.

Greater New Orleans Expressway Authority (parish).--This authority was established in Jefferson and St. Tammany Parishes under a general law providing that two or more parishes or municipalities may make joint agreements to undertake certain public improvements and appropriate therefor. The members of

the authority are appointed by the participating governments and may fix and collect tolls. The parishes are authorized jointly to issue revenue bonds for authority purposes.

Louisiana State Building Authority (State).--This authority consists of the Governor or his Executive Counsel, the Lieutenant Governor, the Speaker of the House, the chairmen of the House Appropriations and the Senate Finance Committees, the State Auditor, and the State Treasurer, serving ex officio. Bond issues of the authority are met from a Statewide property tax and from revenues of the authority.

Port Commission of New Orleans (State).--This commission consists of five members appointed by the Governor from nominations made by various organizations. The commission may collect tolls and charges. Bond issues must be approved by the Governor and State Auditor.

Mississippi River Bridge Authority (State).--This authority was established under a general law permitting two or more parishes to establish a bridge and ferry authority. The law provides that such an agency be administered by a board consisting of the presiding officer of each parish governing body plus a member from each parish appointed by the presiding officer, and 3 members appointed by the Governor, 2 of whom shall be members of the State Board of Highways. The authority is authorized to accept Federal and State grants and to collect fares and tolls. Bond issues are payable from revenue of the authority and from earmarked funds from motor-vehicle license fees.

Soil-conservation districts (State).--These districts may be established by the State Soil Conservation Committee after local referendum initiated by the committee. Each such district has a board consisting of 3 elected members and 2 appointed by the State committee. Soil-conservation districts in Louisiana have no revenue-raising powers.

Other examples include:

- State
 - Bayou D'Arbonne Lake Watershed District
 - Greater Krotz Springs Port Commission
 - Greater Ouachita Port Commission
 - Louisiana Expressway Authority
 - Sabine River Authority
- Parish
 - Airport districts (single-parish districts)
 - Fire-protection districts (in unincorporated areas)
 - Garbage districts
 - Gravity drainage districts with ex officio boards
 - Joint authorities for specified public purposes
 - Joint districts
 - Parish library boards
 - Parish sewerage districts
 - Parishwide drainage districts
 - Plaquemines Parish Port Authority
 - Prison districts
 - Road and subroad districts
 - Road lighting districts
- Municipal
 - Joint authorities for specified public purposes
 - Joint districts
 - Municipal health boards
 - Municipal library boards
 - Municipal sewerage districts
 - Public Belt Railroad of New Orleans
 - Sprinkling and sweeping districts

Other

The gravity drainage and leveed and pumped drainage subdistricts are treated by the Census Bureau as adjuncts of the special districts creating them.

Louisiana laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MAINE

Maine ranks 29th among the States in number of local governments, with 644 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (16)

There are no areas in Maine lacking county government. The county governing body is a board of county commissioners. The counties are responsible for only limited functions in Maine—principally the maintenance of the courthouse and county jail, maintenance of roads in unorganized territory, and a few police functions.

MUNICIPALITIES (42)

In Maine, only the cities and villages, both created by special acts, are treated as municipalities in Census statistics on governments. Maine towns, which in populous areas perform the same functions as cities, are included in the Census classification "townships" (see below). The cities are located outside the area of any town; villages, however, are within town areas. Maine cities also perform functions elsewhere associated with county governments. The 21 village corporations in Maine range from limited-function units to those performing a variety of urban services.

TOWNSHIPS (471)

Units in Maine designated as "towns" and "plantations" are treated in Census statistics on governments as townships. The town governing body is known as a board of selectmen, while the plantation governing body is the board of assessors. These units perform many of the duties elsewhere commonly associated with county governments and Maine towns, in populous areas, provide the same services as cities of corresponding size.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (8)

Only the community school districts in Maine are included in the Census count of school district governmental units. They are governed by school committees, with members appointed by the participating towns or plantations. These committees determine district tax requirements, which are certified to the participating towns for collection.

Education in Maine is provided principally through the 21 city and 454 town school systems, which are treated in Census statistics as activities of the city or town served. Although these school systems are governed by elected school committees, their fiscal needs are provided by the city and town governments. Union school systems provide for the maintenance of schools for two or more town areas and are governed by the school committee of the town where the school facilities are located. The schools in unorganized territory are operated and maintained by the State Department of Education. The Maine Marine Academy is also treated as an agency of the State government.

In addition, Maine law provides for "supervisory unions" which are devices for the employment of a superintendent to serve several towns, and for school "districts" to erect and maintain buildings for city and town schools. The former are classified, for Census statistics, as interunit agencies, and each of the latter as part of the government of the city or town concerned.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (107)

Maine statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Bangor Recreation Center and District

This district was created by special act of 1951, subject to local referendum. The law provides that the district be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the City Council. The board

is authorized to incur bonded indebtedness and levy property taxes.

Housing authorities (5)

Housing authorities may be created in a city or town by resolution of the governing body of the city or town. Each is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the city mayor or the town selectmen. These authorities may incur bonded debt and fix and collect rents from housing projects. They may also accept grants from the Federal Government.

Light and power districts (2)

These districts were established by special acts, approved by local referendum. They are governed by elected boards of trustees which are authorized to incur bonded debt and to fix and collect rates for services.

Lincoln-Chester Bridge District

This district was created by special legislation. The affairs of the district are managed by an elected board of trustees, which is authorized to incur bonded debt and levy special assessments.

Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority

This interstate authority is discussed in detail under "New Hampshire—Special Districts."

North Haven Port District and Rockland Port District

These districts were created by special laws subject to local referendum. They are governed by elected boards of trustees which are empowered to issue bonds, fix and collect fees and charges for facilities and services, and levy special assessments. The Rockland Port District was not actively operating as of January 1957.

Passamaquoddy District Authority

This authority was created by special act primarily to acquire, construct, and operate power houses, and to manufacture and sell water and electric power. Its board of directors, appointed by the Governor, is authorized to incur bonded debt and to fix and collect charges. It may also borrow money or accept grants from the Federal Government.

Soil-conservation districts (15)

Soil-conservation districts may be formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of the occupiers of the land within the proposed district, after a public hearing and a local referendum. Each is governed by a board of supervisors of 5 members, 2 of whom are appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee, and 3 elected. The districts may require contributions from landowners for services.

Southport Cemetery District

This district was created by a special act approved by local referendum. It is governed by an elected board of trustees, empowered to sell lots and to accept gifts and donations.

Van Buren Hospital District

Established by special act approved by local referendum, this district is governed by an elected board of trustees. The district board may levy taxes, collect charges, accept loans from the Federal Government, and issue bonds not to exceed \$200,000.

Washington County Recreation Authority

Special legislation for this authority provides for five members appointed by the Governor, with power to fix fees and charges for facilities, to accept loans and contributions from public sources, and to issue bonds.

Water and/or sewer districts (79)

Water and sewer districts are individually established by special acts but all under substantially uniform provisions as to their organization and operation. The districts in most instances are governed by an elected board although a few have locally appointed boards. They are authorized to incur bonded debt and to fix and collect rates for services. Some of the districts are empowered to levy special assessments.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Maine that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Maine Port Authority (State).—This authority consists of 4 members appointed by the Governor and council and 1 by the City Council of Portland. The authority is empowered to collect fees, rates, and rentals for its facilities, issue bonds, and accept State appropriations.

Maine School Building Authority (State).—Established by a special act, the authority is administered by a board comprising the Governor and Commissioner of Education, plus 1 member from the State Board of Education and 3 members at large appointed by the Governor. The authority may accept Federal loans and grants and issue revenue bonds payable from rental of its properties.

Maine Turnpike Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, consists of four members appointed by the Governor plus the chairman of the State Highway Commission, ex officio. It is authorized to collect tolls and charges and to issue revenue bonds.

Portland Slum Clearance and Redevelopment Authority (municipal).—This authority, created by special act, was approved by local referendum. It is administered by five commissioners ap-

pointed by the City Council. The authority may charge rentals, accept funds from the city of Portland as well as advances, loans, and grants from the Federal Government and other public and private sources, and may issue revenue bonds payable solely from income and revenue. The annual budget of the authority is subject to review and approval by the City Council.

Other examples include:

State

Dear Isle-Sedgwick Bridge District
Forest districts
Health districts
Maine Forestry District
Waldo-Hancock Bridge
Westport-Wicasset Bridge

Municipal

City parking districts
Eastport Landing Authority
Kenduskeag Development District (Bangor)
City health boards
Old Town Municipal Building District

Town

Historic districts (Lexington Town)
Port of Northeast Harbor Authority
Town health boards
Town parking districts
Union town poorhouses

Other

The following are geographical areas outside the area of any town or organized plantation, which have no associated governmental structure:

Gores	Surpluses
Islands	Townships
Points	Tracts
Reservations	Unorganized plantations

Maine laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MARYLAND

Maryland ranks 44th among the States in number of local governments, with 327 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (23)

The entire area of the State is encompassed by organized county government with the exception of the area of the city of Baltimore, which is an independent city and included with municipalities. Baltimore County is a county government but excludes the area of Baltimore City. The county governing body is known as the Board of County Commissioners, except for Montgomery County, which is governed by a county council.

MUNICIPALITIES (149)

The municipal governments in Maryland are the cities and towns. There are no significant differences between city and town governments that would affect their classification for Census statistics.

TOWNSHIPS

Maryland has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

In Maryland, the local school systems are not classified, for Census statistics, as independent local governments. Schools are administered in each of the 23 counties by a county board of education, appointed by the Governor, except in Montgomery County, where the school board is elected. County school fiscal requirements are finally determined and provided for by the county governing body. The county school systems are treated, for Census purposes, as county government agencies.

The Baltimore City schools are governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the city government, and their fiscal requirements are subject to review and are provided for by the city of Baltimore.

Maryland law also provides that a county board of education may subdivide the county into school districts and appoint a board of trustees for each such district. Actual control of the local schools, however, remains with the county board of education.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (155)

Maryland statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage districts, associations, and ditches (108)

Drainage or levee districts.—Drainage or levee districts may be established by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners. The law provides for boards of drainage commissioners appointed by the county commissioners, with authority to incur bonded debt and levy special benefit assessments. Up to 1957, no drainage districts appear to have been established under this law.

Public drainage associations.—These associations may be organized by the board of county commissioners on petition of the landowners after a public hearing. They are governed by

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Maryland that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Baltimore Redevelopment Commission (municipal).—A special act authorized the mayor and city council of Baltimore to establish this commission, consisting of five members appointed by the mayor. The commission may accept appropriations from the city, and the mayor and city council are authorized to issue bonds and to accept financial aid from the Federal and State Governments and other public sources for redevelopment purposes.

Market authorities (municipal).—The Lexington Market Authority and the New Marsh Wholesale Market Authority, created by special acts, are each administered by a board appointed by the mayor of Baltimore and the latter agency also has the State Director of Agriculture Extension and the Baltimore City comptroller as ex officio members. The laws authorize the collection of rates and charges for services and facilities and permit the issue of revenue bonds.

Maryland Port Authority (State).—This authority, established by a 1956 special act, consists of 5 members appointed by the Governor, 3 from nominations made by the governing bodies of Anne Arundel and Baltimore Counties and by the mayor of Baltimore, to represent each of these areas, and 2 to represent the Eastern Shore and Western Shore, respectively. The authority may collect rates, fees, and rentals and issue bonds. The law provides for an annual tax to pay principal and interest on general obligation bonds and, in addition, earmarks for the authority a portion of State taxes on income of corporations.

Montgomery County fire areas (county).—These fire areas, each administered by a separate board, must submit their budgets to the county council which finally sets the tax rate to be levied for fire department purposes. Prior to July 1953, each such area determined its own fiscal requirements and was considered, for Census purposes, as an independent unit of government.

Other examples include:

State

- Forest conservancy districts
- Oyster districts
- Registration districts (vital statistics)
- State sanitary districts
- State Tobacco Authority

County

- Baltimore County Revenue Authority
- Baltimore County Metropolitan District
- Bethesda Parking Lot District (Montgomery County)
- Beverly Beach Roads and Taxing District (Anne Arundel County)
- County library boards
- Deep Creek Lake Sanitary Commission (Garrett County)
- Erosion districts
- Montgomery County fire areas
- Montgomery County Suburban District
- Prince Georges County special improvement districts
- Silver Spring Business District (Montgomery County)
- Takoma Park Fire Area (Montgomery County)
- Wicomico Water and Sewer Commission

Municipal

- Baltimore Civic Center Authority
- Drainage districts in Takoma Park
- War Memorial Commission (Baltimore)
- Water and/or sewer authorities
- Zoning districts

Maryland laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MASSACHUSETTS

Massachusetts ranks 33d among the States in number of local governments, with 572 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (12)

Of the 14 county areas in Massachusetts, 2—Nantucket and Suffolk—lack a distinctively organized county government. The area and governing body of Nantucket County are identical with that of the town of Nantucket, and the composite government is counted as a town rather than a county. Suffolk County encompasses an area larger than the city of Boston, but is substantially consolidated with that city for governmental purposes and the combined city and county government is classified as a municipality. The administrative body of the other counties is a board of county commissioners. In Massachusetts, county governments fulfill only limited functions, chiefly providing jails and other correctional institutions and tuberculosis hospitals. The counties may also maintain agricultural schools (See "School Districts," below.)

MUNICIPALITIES (39)

The term "municipality" as defined for Census purposes, applies only to the cities in Massachusetts. Massachusetts cities are established by special acts of the legislature. (The minimum population requirement for incorporation as a city is 12,000.) These cities exist outside the area of any town and, in addition to usual municipal functions, they have responsibility for services handled in other parts of the State by town governments.

TOWNSHIPS (312)

Township governments in Massachusetts are designated "towns." Unlike township governments of the Middle West, which typically provide only limited services to rural areas, many Massachusetts town governments serve heavily populated areas and perform functions ordinarily associated elsewhere with municipal governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (4)

Massachusetts law provides that 2 or more towns may establish regional school districts. These are treated in Census statistics as independent units of government, and 4 such units were in existence as of January 1957. The law provides that the type of governing body for any such district be determined at the election creating it, and that such districts may issue bonds and may determine their fiscal needs, to be provided by the participating towns.

Other school systems in Massachusetts are not treated, for Census purposes, as independent units of government, but as agencies of particular city, town, and county governments.

In January 1957, there were 37 city systems and 307 town systems. Each of these has an elected school committee to administer the schools, but their fiscal requirements are determined and provided for by the respective city and town governments. The following are classified, for Census purposes, as joint activities of participating towns: Superintendency or union school districts (for the joint employment of superintendents); vocational school districts (for the joint administration of vocational education programs); and school districts for employment of guidance and placement directors.

The county agricultural schools (3 in January 1957) are governed by boards of trustees consisting in each instance of the board of county commissioners in an ex officio capacity plus other members appointed by the Governor. They are financed through county appropriations, and are classified, for Census purposes, as county government agencies.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (205)

Massachusetts statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census

count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Boston Metropolitan District

This district to plan and finance rapid transit improvements in the Boston metropolitan area was created by a special act. Its governing body is a board of trustees, with 4 members appointed by the Governor and 1 by the mayor of Boston. The district may issue bonds and determine its fiscal needs which are met by the constituent cities and towns and from principal and interest payments on bonds of the Metropolitan Transit Authority (see below) which it holds.

Bristol County Tuberculosis Hospital

This agency was established by an amendment to the general act authorizing tuberculosis hospitals. The governing body is a board of trustees, appointed by the Governor, which may issue bonds, assess each town a fixed amount per patient, and apportion remaining expenses of the district among the participating towns.

Fire and/or water districts (87)

Districts thus named have been individually established by special acts, subject to local referendum, which provide substantially uniform provisions as to their operation and financing. They are governed by elected boards of commissioners which may fix rates for the use of facilities and levy taxes with the approval of the electors. Also counted under this heading are fire districts set up under general law authorizing the creation of fire districts in towns of less than 2,000 population by the board of selectmen on petition and after referendum. The governing body of each fire district is an elected prudential committee. The district determines its own fiscal needs, for which the town must levy taxes.

Housing authorities (94)

A general law in Massachusetts provides for the creation of housing authorities in cities and towns. The authority governing body is appointed by the mayor or elected by the town meeting, and has one member appointed by the State Housing Board. The authorities may fix rates and charges for use of facilities, issue bonds, and receive loans, grants or appropriations from the Federal Government or other sources. Massachusetts housing authorities may undertake redevelopment projects.

Improvement districts (3)

Improvement districts to provide street lighting, libraries, sidewalks, and police protection may be established by vote of the town meeting. The governing body is an elected prudential committee with authority to levy taxes.

Lanesborough-Garden Circle Sewer District

This district, created by special act of 1951 subject to acceptance by local referendum, is governed by an elected board of commissioners. The district may collect charges for services, levy taxes, and incur bonded indebtedness.

Metropolitan Transit Authority

This authority was established by special act to purchase and operate the Boston Elevated Railway Company. The Boston Metropolitan District (see above) is the financing agent of the authority, issuing district bonds to purchase bonds of the authority. The Metropolitan Transit Authority is governed by a 5-member board of trustees, which may fix and collect rates and fares. The board is appointed by the Governor with the advice and consent of the council.

40
elected boards of managers which may levy special benefit taxes and issue bonds.

Tax ditches (drainage).—The 1941 legislation providing for public drainage associations (above) repealed the former tax ditch legislation but permitted those in operation to continue. The tax ditch law provided for the establishment of drainage ditches by the boards of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after public hearing. They are governed by elected boards of managers which are empowered to levy special benefit taxes.

Housing authorities (5)

Housing authorities may be established in counties or in cities of 1,000 population and over, upon resolution of the governing body. They are governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the county governing body or the mayor. The boards are authorized to incur bonded debt, to collect rentals, and to borrow money or accept grants from the Federal Government.

Sanitary and sewerage (or "metropolitan") commissions (4)

A separate special act provides for each of these units. Commissions appointed by the county commissioners administer the LaVale (Allegany County) and Anne Arundel Sanitary Commissions and the Howard County Metropolitan Commission, while commissioners of the Washington Suburban Sanitary District are appointed by the Governor. Each of these agencies is empowered to incur bonded indebtedness, levy taxes, and impose charges for services. The Harford County and Cecil County Metropolitan Commissions, also authorized by State law, were not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Soil-conservation districts (23)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of the land occupiers, after a public hearing and local referendum. A district so formed is governed by a board of supervisors, 2 members appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee, and 3 elected. The districts may accept gifts or contributions from the State or Federal Government and require contributions from landowners for services performed.

Special tax districts (14)

In some counties, there have been established special local taxing units that are variously designated. Listed below are the special tax areas that are treated, for Census purposes, as local governmental units. A statement of the function of the district is also included where not indicated by the title. Each of these units has a separately constituted governing body which may determine district fiscal requirements and may certify property tax or special assessment rates to the county for collection.

In Allegany County:

- Bowling Green Special Tax Area (fire hydrants and street lighting)
- Cresaptown Special Taxing District (water supply and street lighting)
- Mt. Savage Special Tax Area (street lighting)
- Potomac Park Addition (street lighting and water for fire fighting)

In Montgomery County:

- Battery Park Special Tax District (community house)
- "Villages" (to provide for any or all of the following functions: Maintenance of streets, sidewalks, and similar improvements; street lighting, parking, drainage, and sanitation facilities; and police protection)

The Maryland-National Capital Park and Planning Commission

This commission was created by special act which provides for a governing body appointed by the Governor. It is authorized to borrow money and to levy taxes. The commission also acts as governing body for the Maryland-Washington Metropolitan District and the Maryland-Washington Regional District which are classified, for Census statistics, as adjuncts of the commission.

Reclamation districts (0)

These districts may be established by the State Reclamation Board on petition of landowners and after local referendum. Any such district is to be governed by an elected prudential committee which may levy assessments and issue bonds with approval of the electors.

Soil-conservation districts (15)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners. The districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors which may require contributions from benefited landowners and accept contributions from any government.

South Essex Sewerage District

This district was created by a special act of the legislature and is governed by a board of 7 members consisting of the engineers of Salem, Peabody, Essex County, and the State Department of Health, the Commissioner of Public Works of Beverly, 1 member appointed by the town of Danvers, and 1 member appointed by the Governor. The board may issue bonds. Its costs are apportioned to the participating municipal corporations.

Transportation areas (1)

A single city or town, or two or more cities or towns, after local referendum, may establish transportation areas for operation of freight and/or passenger service on street railways. Any such area is to be governed by a board of trustees appointed by the city councils and town selectmen, and may fix and collect tolls, rates, and fees. Participating cities and towns may be assessed for any deficit.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Massachusetts that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Building associations (State).—The Lowell Textile Institute Building Association and the University of Massachusetts Building Association are authorized by special laws to organize as corporations to construct certain buildings. These associations may issue revenue bonds to be financed from rental income from properties constructed and leased.

Massachusetts Port Authority (State).—This authority, established by 1956 special legislation, consists of seven members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the council. The authority may charge tolls, rates, fees, and rentals, re-

ceive grants, and issue revenue bonds. The law provides that this authority acquire and administer the properties of the Mystic River Bridge Authority and the Port of Boston Commission (both previously classified for Census purposes as dependent State agencies), the Sumner Tunnel (city of Boston), and the State-owned airports.

Massachusetts Turnpike Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, is composed of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the council. It is financed through the issuance of revenue bonds payable from the collection of tolls and charges.

Redevelopment authorities (municipal and town).—Any town or city (except Boston) may establish such an authority by declaring a need therefor. The local housing authority, if any, must consent. A redevelopment authority is administered a 5-member board, 4 either appointed by the mayor and confirmed by the city council or elected at town meeting, plus 1 member appointed by the State Housing Board. Such authorities may issue bonds, collect rentals, and receive grants and loans.

Other examples include:

State

Boston Arena Authority
Health districts
Metropolitan District Commission
Mosquito-control projects
Mt. Greylock Tramway Authority
New Bedford, Woods Hole, Martha's Vineyard, and Nantucket Steamship Authority

County

County tuberculosis hospitals (except Bristol County, see "Special Districts," above)

Municipal

Brighton-Watertown Incinerator Authority (Boston)
City airport commissions
City fire-prevention districts
City parking commissions
Public beach districts (joint city or joint city-town)
Regional health districts (joint city or joint city-town)
Veterans' service districts (joint city-town)

Town

Public beach district (joint town or joint city-town)
Public welfare districts
Regional health districts (joint town or joint city-town)
Town airport commissions
Town fire-prevention districts
Town health districts
Town historic districts
Town parking commissions
Veterans' service districts (joint town or joint city-town)

Massachusetts laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MICHIGAN

Michigan ranks seventh among the States in number of local governments, with 5,159 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (83)

There are no areas in Michigan lacking organized county government. The county governing body is called the Board of Supervisors, except in Wayne County where the Board of Auditors is the administrative body and the Board of Supervisors is the fiscal body.

MUNICIPALITIES (498)

Municipal governments in Michigan are the cities and towns. Cities are organized as "home rule," "special charter," or "fourth class" (general law cities); villages are either "home

rule" or "general law" villages. When a city is incorporated, its area is withdrawn from that of organized townships, whereas villages continue as parts of township areas.

TOWNSHIPS (1,262)

With the transfer to counties (between 1931 and 1936) of responsibility for maintaining local roads, most Michigan townships were left with only very minor governmental duties in addition to the assessment of property. Exceptions involve township provision, in some instances, of cemeteries, street lights, volunteer fire departments, and water-supply services. A 1947 law provided that townships of 5,000 or more inhabitants, or those of 2,000 or more and bordering on a city of over 25,000, may organize as "charter" townships and exercise considerably broader powers than other township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,214)

Michigan statutes provide for the creation of a number of types of school districts, namely: First, second, and third class (which, with the exception of a few third-class districts, serve city areas), fourth class, primary, and special. The district governing body is an elected board of education, which may levy local school taxes and may issue bonds with the approval of the electors. All these are treated in Census statistics as separate local governments. So also are the community college districts, each administered by a board of trustees consisting of 1 member from each county in the district, appointed by the county board of education, 1 member selected by all fourth-class district boards, 4 members selected by all first, second, and third-class district boards, and 3 members selected by the above appointees. Community college districts are authorized to levy taxes, accept gifts, grants, and contributions; and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

County normal-training schools are operated by, and treated for Census purposes as activities of, the sponsoring school districts. The so-called "county school districts" (areas within which elected county boards of education supervise the activities of the individual school districts) are treated for Census purposes as adjuncts of the county government.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (102)

Michigan statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Huron-Clinton Metropolitan Authority

A special act of the Michigan Legislature created this authority for acquiring and developing parks. The authority is governed by a board of commissioners, consisting of 5 members appointed by the participating counties and 2 appointed by the Governor, which is authorized to levy taxes and collect fees, tolls, and charges.

Joint hospital authorities (8)

Joint hospital authorities are created by resolution of the legislative bodies of two or more cities, villages, or townships. The authorities are governed by hospital boards with 1 member appointed for each 20,000 inhabitants by the creating legislative bodies and 7 members selected by these appointees. The authorities determine their fiscal needs, which must be provided by the participating cities, villages, and townships.

Port districts (not coterminous with county or counties) (2)

A port district of this type may be created by the county clerk on petition and after referendum. It is governed by a port commission appointed by the Governor, with authority to collect rates and fees, levy an annual tax, and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

Soil-conservation districts (73)

The State Soil Conservation Committee creates these districts on petition and after hearing and referendum. The governing board consists of 3 directors popularly elected and 2 directors appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landholders.

Water and sanitation districts and authorities (18)

Metropolitan districts.—Michigan statutes provide that any two or more cities, villages, or townships or combinations thereof, may incorporate for acquiring and maintaining water and sewage disposal systems, as well as parks and transportation facilities. The charters provide for election or appointment of governing bodies. Each district has authority to levy taxes and collect

rates, tolls, and excises. In lieu of levying taxes, it may prorate expenses to be provided by participating governments.

Rubbish and garbage disposal authorities.—Any two or more cities, villages, or townships may incorporate as a municipal authority to provide for collection of rubbish and garbage. The method of choosing the governing body is determined in the articles of incorporation. Any such authority determines its fiscal requirements, which are provided by the participating governments.

Water authorities.—General law provides that any two or more cities, villages, or townships, or combinations thereof, may incorporate as a water authority, the articles of incorporation providing for the method of selecting the governing body as well as setting forth the amount to be paid by each participating municipality to the authority for services. A water authority may issue revenue bonds.

Water and sewage disposal districts.—These districts may be created by the State Water Resources Commission on petition of two or more municipalities after local referendum. They are administered by elected boards of directors empowered to collect rates and charges, to levy special benefit assessments, and to issue revenue bonds.

Water management districts (0)

General law provides for the establishment of these districts by the Director of Agriculture on petition of three or more public corporations. The district governing body is a water management board appointed by a water management commission consisting of representatives of public corporations in the district area, plus the Director of Agriculture. Costs of projects are assessed against each public corporation in the district and against the State and counties for drainage and flood control. The districts may issue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Michigan that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Municipal housing commissions (municipal).—A housing commission is established by municipal ordinance; local referendum is required if voters petition therefor. A commission consists of five members appointed by the chief administrative officer of the municipality. A housing commission may collect rentals and issue revenue bonds. However, all leases, contracts, and purchases, must be approved by the municipal governing body.

Mackinac Bridge Authority.—This authority consists of 7 members, 6 appointed by the Governor plus the State Highway Commissioner in an ex officio capacity. The authority may issue revenue bonds, collect tolls, and receive State appropriations.

Other examples include:

State

Fire districts
International Bridge Authority
Michigan Turnpike Authority
State Bridge Commission
State hospital districts

County

County health districts
County library boards
Drainage districts
Intercounty drainage districts
Joint building authorities (county part)
Joint county medical care facilities
Joint water and sewage-disposal systems
Port districts (coterminous with a county or counties)
Regional libraries
Zoning districts (county)

Municipal
 City market authorities
 Library boards in cities having less than 10,000 population and in villages
 Joint building authorities (city part)
 Joint municipal authorities
 Joint water and sewage-disposal systems
 Joint water supply systems

Township
 Joint water and sewage-disposal systems
 Road or highway districts
 Township library boards
 Township water-supply districts
 Zoning districts (township)

Michigan laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MINNESOTA

Minnesota ranks third among the States in number of local governments, with 6,297 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (87)

There are no areas in Minnesota lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (826)

Municipal governments in Minnesota are the cities, villages, and boroughs. Cities are divided into four classes according to population size, as follows:

- First class.—50,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—20,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—less than 10,000 inhabitants

The minimum population requirement for incorporation as a village is 100. Villages in Minnesota are further designated as "unseparated" or "separated." If "unseparated," the village is a part of the township for assessment and election purposes; if "separated," it is not subject to township taxes nor may its residents vote in township elections. Prior to 1949 such separation was subject to referendum, but villages incorporated since April 1949 are all "separate" villages. Although cities are usually located outside the area of any township, a few cities continue as part of the township areas because of special legislation or charter provisions. The one existing borough, Belle Plaine, was created by a special act of the legislature, but has the status and powers of a village.

TOWNSHIPS (1,828)

Townships, in recent years, have declined in number and importance. Their governing bodies are township boards of supervisors. The most important activity left with township governments is the maintenance of roads, but even this is frequently assumed by the county. Some townships administer poor relief, a few provide fire protection, and the urban townships have many of the same powers as villages. The terms "town" and "township" are used interchangeably in Minnesota with reference to township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,464)

Minnesota law provides for the following primary types of school districts: Common, county, independent, and special. Further provision is made for associated, consolidated, joint, and 10-or-more township school districts. All the above types of school districts are included in the Census count of units of government. All are administered by elected boards which are authorized to levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness. The governing body of the St. Paul City School District is popularly elected, but fiscal control of the district is vested in the city government and this school district is accordingly treated in Census statistics as a subordinate agency of the city of St. Paul.

Schools in unorganized territory are governed by the county superintendent of schools, the county treasurer, and the chairman of the county board of commissioners in an ex officio capacity. This governing body determines and provides the fiscal require-

ments of the schools. These schools are treated, for Census purposes, as activities of the county governments.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (92)

Minnesota statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage districts (8)

Drainage and conservancy districts.—These districts are established by the district court on petition of landowners. They are administered by boards of commissioners appointed by the county court. The districts may levy property taxes, benefit assessments, and rates for services, and may incur bonded indebtedness.

Drainage and flood-control districts.—The district court is authorized to create these districts on petition of landowners after a public hearing. The district governing body is a board of directors appointed by the district court. The boards may issue bonds and levy taxes and special benefit assessments.

Housing and redevelopment authorities (10)

Minnesota statutes provide for the creation of these authorities on resolution of the governing bodies of municipalities. Each has a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor, with authority to fix rentals, issue bonds, and accept contributions, gifts, and grants. Special taxes may be levied with the approval of the municipality.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Metropolitan Airport Commission

This commission was established under a general law of 1943 providing for the establishment of such a commission in any two contiguous first-class cities. It is governed by a board of commissioners comprising certain officials of both cities acting in an ex officio capacity, or members appointed in lieu of the city officials, plus a member appointed by the Governor from outside the metropolitan area. The commission has authority to accept contributions from the Federal and State Governments, fix charges, and prepare an annual budget, certifying the amount required to the council of each city. The commission may issue bonds, or the cities may issue bonds for the commission.

Minneapolis-St. Paul Sanitary District

This district was established under a Minnesota statute authorizing the creation of a sanitary district in any two contiguous first-class cities by the State Board of Health after investigation and hearing. The governing body is a board of trustees composed of 1 member from each city council and a member appointed by each council, the mayor of each city or a city official designated by him, and 1 appointee of the Governor from outside the metropolitan area. The trustees may fix charges for use of the facilities and prepare and submit the annual budget to the city governing bodies. Each city must meet its apportioned share. The district may issue bonds or cities may issue bonds for it.

Park districts (0)

There are two general laws authorizing park districts in Minnesota. One permits cities of the fourth class to establish such districts by ordinance. The second permits the county commissioners of certain counties to establish park districts on petition of electors or on receiving resolutions from the majority of municipalities in the county; local referendum is required if petitioned for or if the county commissioners so desire. Both types are governed by elected boards authorized to levy taxes, assessments, and charges and to issue bonds.

Soil-conservation districts (71)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners after referendum. Each district is governed by an elected board of supervisors which may require contributions from benefited landholders and accept State or Federal aid.

Watershed districts (1)

General law authorized the State Water Resources Board to establish these districts on petition of landowners and after public hearing. The governing body is a board of managers, one from each county in the district, appointed by the county boards of supervisors. The district board is empowered to levy special benefits assessments and issue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Minnesota that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agen-

cies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Port authorities (municipal).—General law provides for the establishment of these authorities in cities of the first class and provides for a port commission of three members appointed by the city council. (A port authority by unanimous resolution, however, may increase its number to seven.) Contiguous first-class cities may establish joint port commissions. The commission submits its annual budget to the city council which, at its discretion, levies a tax for port authority needs. County governments may appropriate money to a port authority. The port commission may borrow money secured by mortgages on its properties.

Other examples include:

County

County and judicial drainage systems
 Hospital districts (in certain counties)
 Road districts (in unorganized territory)

Municipal

Metropolitan Sports Area Commission (Minneapolis-Bloomington)
 Sewer districts
 Sprinkling districts

Township

Fire-protection districts
 Road districts (in areas having organized township government)

Minnesota laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MISSISSIPPI

Mississippi ranks 28th among the States in number of local governments, with 671 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (82)

There are no areas in Mississippi not served by organized county government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (262)

Municipal governments in Mississippi are the cities (municipalities having 2,000 or more inhabitants), towns (municipalities having 300 to 2,000 inhabitants), and villages (municipalities having 100 to 300 inhabitants). Since July 1, 1950, however, only cities and towns may be created. Villages established prior to that date may continue to exist as such.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in Mississippi.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (79)

The Census Bureau count of governmental units and school systems for January 1957, as reported in Governments in the United States (vol. I, No. 1 of the 1957 Census of Governments), showed 79 independent school districts and 82 "dependent" county school systems for Mississippi. For that enumeration, the independent units comprised the municipal separate and rural separate districts, while other authorized kinds of Mississippi "districts"—common, consolidated, special consolidated, agricultural and joint agricultural high school, and county high school districts (including "line intercounty districts")—were all regarded as subordinate agencies of the county governments and thereby comprising portions of the dependent county school systems.

Recent Mississippi enactments provide for an elective county board of education with extensive powers, and make certain other changes in school-system arrangements. Following are descriptions of the several major kinds of local school districts now authorized in Mississippi, all subject to classification as independent units of government for Bureau of the Census statistics, beginning with July 1957:

Municipal separate districts.—Each of these includes area of a municipality and may include added territory; governed by a board of trustees appointed by the governing authorities of the municipality, except if "added territory" includes 15 percent of pupils enrolled in district, 1 member of the board is elected from that area, and if 30 percent or more, 2 trustees are elected from the area outside the municipality. Further provision is made for an elected board of trustees for any municipal separate district in a county of less than 15,000 inhabitants, which, with its "added" territory, embraces the entire county.

Special municipal separate districts.—Each of these is a municipal separate district having "added territory" that contains 25 percent or more of the total number of educable children of the district; governed by an elected board of trustees.

Countywide school districts.—Each of these comprises all of the territory of a county, exclusive of the territory included in a municipal separate district; governed by the elected county board of education.

Consolidated school districts.—These districts are subdivisions of that territory of a county not included in a municipal separate school district or in a countywide district; governed by an elected board of trustees. Provision is also made for "line" (intercounty) districts within the above framework.

The county boards of education and the boards of trustees of the municipal separate and consolidated school districts determine

the amount of local taxes to be levied for school purposes which is certified to the municipal or county governing bodies for collection. Bonds for school purposes are also issued by the county or municipal government at the request of the school boards, but usually in the name of the school district.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (248)

Mississippi statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Arkansas-Mississippi Bridge Commission

This commission is described under "Arkansas-Special Districts."

Drainage districts (144)

Drainage districts with local commissioners are created on petition to the chancery court and after public hearing. Consolidated drainage districts (combinations of three or more drainage districts) are also created by the chancery court on petition of the drainage districts involved and after public hearing. Governing bodies of both of these types of districts are appointed by the chancery court and are authorized to levy taxes and special assessments and to issue bonds. Similar provisions are made for drainage districts with county commissioners, except that their governing bodies are appointed by the county board of supervisors. Legislation for swampland districts has been repealed, with the provision that any in existence may continue to operate.

Flood-control districts (4)

The chancery court, on petition of a county board of supervisors and after a public hearing, may establish flood-control districts. The governing bodies are appointed by the chancery court and are authorized to levy ad valorem taxes and issue bonds.

Two flood-control districts—the Mississippi River Levee District and the Yazoo-Mississippi Delta Levee District—were given permanent existence by the Mississippi Constitution. Their governing bodies are elected boards of levee commissioners with power to tax and borrow money.

Housing authorities (21)

Four types of housing authorities are provided for in Mississippi. An individual county or municipality can establish a housing authority through resolution of its governing body. Two or more municipalities can jointly establish a consolidated housing authority and two or more contiguous counties can jointly establish a regional housing authority. The mayors of municipalities or the county governing bodies appoint the housing-authority commissioners. The authorities may incur bonded indebtedness, establish and collect charges for use of authority facilities, and accept grants or contributions from the Federal Government.

Port commissions (3)

A Mississippi statute authorizes the creation of a port com-

¹The correct number of special districts in Mississippi as of January 1957 is 245. The Port Commissions of Greenville and Vicksburg and the Jackson County Port Authority were counted by error. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

mission in any city having a seaport or harbor designated as a port of entry by the Federal Government. The governing body is a board of commissioners composed of 1 member appointed by the Governor, 1 by the county board of supervisors, and 3 by the municipal governing body. The commissioners are empowered to levy privilege taxes and fees and charges and to receive municipal and county aid. The port commissions of Biloxi, Gulfport and Pascagoula have been established under these provisions. Port commissions with ex officio boards and county port authorities are discussed under "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

Power districts (0)

Power districts may be created by resolution of a municipal or county governing body or on petition to the clerks of the county boards of supervisors, and after election. The governing body is appointed by the chief executive officer of each participating government. The districts may fix and collect rates and charges for services and may incur bonded indebtedness.

Soil-conservation districts (73)

The State Soil Conservation Committee is authorized to create these districts on petition and after local referendum. Each district is governed by a board of commissioners, 2 members appointed by the State Committee and 3 elected. The commissioners may require contributions for benefits and may accept contributions from Federal, State, or private agencies.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Mississippi that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Port commissions and authorities (municipal and county).—In the cities of Greenville, Natchez, and Vicksburg, the municipal governing body serves ex officio as the port commission and the port commissions of these cities are considered municipal activities for Census reporting. County port authorities are composed of 7 members, 2 appointed by the Governor and 5 by the county board of supervisors. Fiscal needs of a county port authority are finally determined by the county board of supervisors and, for Census statistics, it is considered as a dependent activity of the sponsoring county government.

Other examples include:

County

- Sanitary districts in Harrison County
- Separate road districts
- Tombigbee Valley Authority (joint county)

Municipal

- Consolidated fire districts
- Fire districts
- Natural gas districts

Other

Subdistricts of drainage districts are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the districts they serve.

Mississippi laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MISSOURI

Missouri ranks sixth among the States in number of local governments, with 5,306 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (114)

The entire area of the State is encompassed by organized county government with the exception of the city of St. Louis which is an independent city and is counted only as a municipality. St. Louis County is a county government but excludes the area of the city of St. Louis. The county governing body is called the County Court except in St. Louis County, where the charter adopted in 1950 provides for an elected county supervisor and county council. Counties are divided into four classes on the basis of their total assessed valuation, as follows:

- Class 1.—\$300 million and over
- Class 2.—\$50 million to \$300 million
- Class 3.—\$10 million to \$50 million
- Class 4.—less than \$10 million

MUNICIPALITIES (803)

Municipal governments in Missouri are the cities, towns, and villages. Provision is made for cities having over 10,000 inhabitants to adopt charters for their own government and become "constitutional charter" cities. Five cities—Columbia, Kansas City, St. Louis, Springfield, and University City—have done so. The other cities and towns of Missouri are divided into the following classes:

- First class.—100,000 inhabitants or more (and, by election, any of 75,000 to 100,000)
- Second class.—30,000 to 100,000 inhabitants (and, by election, any of 27,500 to 30,000)
- Third class.—3,000 to 30,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—500 to 3,000 inhabitants. (Towns and villages created by special law and having less than 500 inhabitants and villages having over 200 inhabitants may become cities of the fourth class.)

TOWNSHIPS (328)

Organized township governments exist in 23 Missouri counties, but the powers of these units are limited. Their most significant function is the building and maintenance of local roads and bridges. The governing body is an elected board of directors.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,234)

The following classes of school districts are provided for in Missouri, all included in the Census count of independent governmental units: City or town, common, consolidated, and enlarged. Each type is governed by an elected board of directors. The districts determine their own fiscal requirements and may levy taxes and issue bonds.

School districts having fully accredited high schools may provide 2-year junior college courses as an extension of their services.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (827)

Missouri statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Bi-State Development District

This district is discussed in detail under "Illinois-Special Districts."

Road districts (542)

Benefit assessment special road districts.—There are 2 laws in Missouri (1 applicable to counties with township organization, the other to counties not having township organization) authoriz-

ing this type of road district. Both laws provide for establishment of these districts by the county court on petition. Each district is governed by an elected board of commissioners which may levy special benefit assessments and issue bonds with the approval of the electors. Districts located in counties without organized township governments receive a portion of the county road and bridge tax.

Special road districts.—These districts may be established by the county court after referendum. Counties having organized township governments and counties of over 50,000 population adjoining a city of over 300,000 population are excluded from the provisions of the law. The district must have a city, town, or village of less than 100,000 population within its area. Members of the boards of commissioners which govern the districts are appointed jointly by the mayor and city council and the county court. The county and municipalities within the districts are required to give the districts a specified portion of fees collected for certain business licenses as well as a portion of the county road and bridge tax.

County library districts (36)

Library districts are established by the county court on petition of taxpayers after local referendum. Each library board consists of four members appointed by the county court, and the county superintendent of schools in an ex officio capacity. The amount of taxes to be levied for the districts is determined by the electors.

Drainage districts (162)

Drainage districts.—Drainage districts are created by the circuit court on petition. Each is governed by an elected board of supervisors which may levy taxes based on benefits, and issue bonds.

Mine drainage districts.—The circuit court, on petition, may create districts to drain lands for mining. The districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors which may impose special taxes based on mineral deposits and the processing of ores.

Sanitary drainage districts.—The provisions of this law are applicable to cities having 300,000 inhabitants or more and to counties adjoining such cities. The districts are established by the circuit court on petition of the mayor and legislative body of the city and/or the county court. Such a district is governed by a board of trustees—the county court, circuit court, and mayor each appointing one member. The district board fixes the amount of special drainage taxes to be collected.

Fire-protection districts (22)

Fire-protection districts may be established by the circuit court on petition and after local referendum. Each is governed by an elected director or board of directors and is authorized to levy taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the voters.

Housing authorities (3)

Housing authorities may be created by resolution of municipal or county governing bodies. The boards of commissioners governing the authorities are appointed by the mayor or the county court. The authorities have power to issue bonds and collect rentals for the use of their facilities.

Levee districts (45)

Missouri statutes provide two alternative methods of establishing levee districts. The circuit court on petition may establish levee districts which are governed by elected boards of supervisors or the county court may divide the county into levee districts and appoint their governing bodies. In either case, the districts may issue bonds and levy taxes and benefit assessment.

Metropolitan St. Louis Sewer District

The Missouri Constitution authorizes the establishment of metropolitan districts in St. Louis City and St. Louis County to pro-

vide services common to the area after approval of the electorate. A metropolitan district to provide sewer services received approval at a special election in 1954. The district is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 3 members appointed by the mayor and 3 by the county supervisor with the approval of a majority of the judges of the circuit courts of the city and the county, respectively. Revenue for the district is derived from property taxes, special benefit assessments and rates, and charges for services. Bond issues must be approved by the electors.

Public reservation districts (0)

Districts to plan and adopt a system of public parks and reservations are authorized to be created by the county court on petition of voters and after local referendum, with a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor and power to issue bonds and levy taxes.

Street light maintenance districts (0)

These districts may be created in Class 1 counties by the county court on petition of taxpayers and after local referendum. The law provides for an elected board of directors with authority to levy ad valorem taxes.

Water-supply districts (9)

Metropolitan water-supply districts or public water-supply districts are created by the circuit court on petition after hearing and, in the case of metropolitan districts, a local referendum. The governing body, an elected board of directors, may issue bonds, fix rates and charges for services, and determine the rate of taxes to be levied.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Missouri that have certain characteristics of governmental units

but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below.

Land clearance for redevelopment authorities (municipal and county).—These authorities are established by resolution of the municipal or county governing body and are administered by commissioners appointed by the mayor or the county governing body. An authority may accept advances, loans, grants, and other financial assistance from any public source and may issue revenue bonds. Regional authorities may be created by two or more municipal and/or county governments.

Soil-conservation districts (State).—These districts are established by the State Soil Districts Commission on petition of landowners and after public hearing and local referendum. Each is administered by five elected members plus the county agricultural extension agent, ex officio. Revenue is derived through appropriations and gifts, grants, and contributions.

Other examples include:

State

Forest cropland districts
Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission (in Missouri)

County

Common road districts (county)
Sewer districts in counties having 500,000 to 700,000 population (Jackson County)

Township

Common road districts (township)

Missouri laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

MONTANA

Montana ranks 21st among the States in number of local governments, with 1,502 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (56)

The entire area of Montana is served by organized county government except that portion of the State occupied by Yellowstone National Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (123)

Municipal governments in Montana are the cities and towns. They are divided into the following classes according to population size:

First class.—10,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants
Third class.—1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants
Towns.—300 to 1,000 inhabitants

TOWNSHIPS

Montana has no organized township governments, although the term "township" is applied to certain geographic subdivisions for election of some county government officers.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,149)

Montana statutes provide for the creation of the following school districts which are treated in Census statistics as independent units of government:

First class.—8,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—1,000 to 8,000 inhabitants
Third class.—less than 1,000 inhabitants
High school districts
County high school districts

In addition, joint districts (intercounty) and consolidated districts may be established.

The districts may issue bonds and determine their own fiscal requirements. The governing bodies are elected boards of trustees, except that each county high school district has a board of six trustees appointed by the county board of commissioners plus the county superintendent of schools in an ex officio capacity.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (174)

Montana statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage districts (22)

Drainage districts are created by the district court on petition of landowners and after hearing. The governing body is an elected board of commissioners empowered to issue bonds and levy assessments.

Irrigation districts (49)

Irrigation districts are established by the district court on petition of landowners and after hearing. The governing body, an elected board of commissioners, has authority to levy taxes and issue bonds.

Housing authorities (4)

Montana statutes provide that city or county governing bodies may establish housing authorities by resolution on petition of residents and after a public hearing. Housing authorities are

governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the mayor or the county court. The authorities are empowered to issue bonds, fix rents and charges, and accept grants from other governments.

Metropolitan sanitary districts (0)

The district court is authorized to establish districts to construct and operate drainage facilities and sewage treatment plants on petition of voters after hearing and referendum. The governing body, a board of commissioners, is subject to appointment by the district court and is authorized to determine amount of tax levy, accept grants from the Federal Government, and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Public cemetery districts (37)

Public cemetery districts may be created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners after hearing and referendum. The district governing body, a board of trustees, is appointed by the board of county commissioners and is empowered to determine the district's fiscal requirements, which are met by tax levies.

Public hospital districts (4)

These districts are established by the board of county commissioners on petition of property owners, after public hearing and referendum. They are governed by an elected board of trustees empowered to collect rates for services and to determine the amount of revenue to be raised from property taxes.

Soil-conservation districts (58)

These districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Commission, after petition of residents and local referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors which may require contributions from landowners benefited

by district activities and accept contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Montana that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units.

State

Forest-protection districts
Montana Armory Board
Montana Toll Bridge Authority

County

County health units
District health units
Fair districts
Fire districts
Herd districts
Horse herd districts
Local improvement districts
Mosquito control districts
Road districts
Rural improvement districts
Weed-control and weed-extermination districts

Municipal

City parking commissions
Special improvement districts

Private associations

The agricultural cooperative districts and Montana State grazing districts are treated, for Census purposes, as non-governmental in nature.

Montana laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NEBRASKA

Nebraska ranks first among the States in number of local governments, having 6,657 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (93)

There are no areas in Nebraska lacking organized county government. The county governing body is called the Board of Commissioners except in counties having organized township government, where it is called the Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (534)

Municipalities in Nebraska are the cities and villages. Cities are divided into the following four classes according to population size:

Metropolitan.—150,000 inhabitants or more (Omaha)
Primary.—40,000 to 150,000 inhabitants (Lincoln)
First class.—5,000 to 40,000 inhabitants
Second class.—1,000 to 5,000 inhabitants

Villages are municipalities with 100 to 1,000 inhabitants. Second-class cities may elect to return to the village class. The minimum population required for incorporation is 100.

TOWNSHIPS (478)

Organized township governments are found in 27 Nebraska counties. The major township function is local road maintenance. Three elected officials—assessor, treasurer, and justice of the peace—comprise the township board.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (4,942)

Nebraska statutes provide for the creation of six classes of

school districts, all of which are included in the Census count of units of government. These districts are classified on the basis of school facilities offered—Class I districts providing only elementary schools and Class VI districts only high schools—and by population. The school districts offering both elementary and secondary education are classified by population size as follows: Class II—less than 1,000, Class III—1,000 to 50,000, Class IV—50,000 to 150,000, and Class V—over 150,000. All of these school districts are governed by elected boards which are empowered to levy local school taxes and borrow money.

Municipal universities which may be established in metropolitan cities are also treated, for Census purposes, as separate units of government. Any such university is to be governed by a board of regents, appointed by the city board of education, and with authority to levy taxes and issue bonds. The Municipal University of Omaha is the only school established under this law.

Nebraska junior college "districts" are treated, for Census purposes, as extensions of service of the school districts they serve, rather than as governmental units. Each is governed by the board of education of the school district where the junior college is located.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (610)

Nebraska statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage districts (57)

There are two alternative methods of creating drainage districts in Nebraska—by the district court, on petition and after hearing; or by the county clerk, on petition and after referendum. The governing bodies are elected boards of supervisors empowered to issue bonds and levy special benefit assessments.

Sanitary drainage districts (count included with drainage districts).—Districts for drainage of lands in municipalities are created by the county court on petition of resident landowners after referendum. The governing body is an elected board of trustees empowered to levy an annual tax, issue bonds, and make special benefit assessments.

Health districts (1)

Health districts may be created in counties having over 200,000 inhabitants by the county board of supervisors on petition of voters and after referendum. Each district is to be governed by an elected board having authority to levy taxes and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Housing authorities (3)

Nebraska law provides for the establishment of housing authorities by resolution of the governing body of a city, county, or village. Housing authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor or by the village or county governing body. The authorities may issue bonds and establish rents and charges. Nebraska housing authorities are also authorized to undertake slum clearance and redevelopment projects. Legislation in 1953 provided that the chief administrative officer and governing body of a first- or second-class city or village having a military installation within its boundaries or within three miles thereof, may constitute the authority board. In these cases, housing authorities would be treated, for Census purposes, as subordinate municipal agencies (see below).

Irrigation districts (36)

The county board, on petition of landowners, may create irrigation districts. The governing bodies are elected boards of directors with authority to levy property taxes and special benefit assessments, issue bonds, and fix rates and charges for water. Irrigation districts are also authorized under the public power and irrigation district law discussed below.

Noxious-weed eradication districts (82)

These districts are created by the county board on petition of landowners after public hearing. An elected board of supervisors governs each district and has authority to levy taxes based on benefits. The districts may accept county, city, or village assistance.

Omaha Metropolitan Utilities District

This district was established under 2 general laws—1 providing for metropolitan water districts in cities of the metropolitan class; the second for the formation of a metropolitan utilities district from such a water district when control and operation of another public utility had been assumed. The district is governed by an elected board of directors which has authority to levy taxes, fix rates, and issue bonds.

Public power districts (35)

Public power and irrigation districts.—Districts to provide public power, irrigation, or both are established by the State Department of Roads and Irrigation on petition of electors and after investigation. These districts are governed by elected boards of directors and derive their revenue from the sale of power and/or water. They are authorized to incur bonded indebtedness. Districts created under this act, but to provide only irrigation facilities, are included in the count for irrigation districts, above.

Rural power districts.—Nebraska law provides that any electric cooperative corporation may petition the State Department of Roads and Irrigation to become a public power district. When

established, they operate under the same provisions as public power and irrigation districts, above.

Reclamation districts (3)

Reclamation districts may be created by the State Department of Roads and Irrigation on petition of landowners. The law provides for an elected board of directors to govern each district, authorized to levy benefit assessments and ad valorem taxes, and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Rural cemetery districts (16)

Rural cemetery districts may be established by the county clerk on petition of landowners and after hearing. The law provides for these districts to be governed by elected boards of trustees authorized to determine the districts' fiscal needs to be met by tax levies.

Rural fire-protection districts (262)

These districts are established by the county clerk on petition of landowners after majority approval at a public meeting. The governing body of each district is an elected board of directors which is empowered to incur debt and levy taxes.

Sanitary and improvement districts (25)

Districts to provide sewerage or water systems and street and highway facilities are created by the county board on petition of voters and after referendum. Such districts are governed by elected boards of trustees which have authority to issue bonds, levy taxes and special assessments, and fix rates for services.

Soil-conservation districts (88)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after hearing and local referendum. Each district is governed by a board of supervisors—4 members elected and 1 appointed by the State committee—with authority to require contributions from benefited landowners. The districts may accept donations or contributions from the Federal or State Governments.

Watershed districts (1)

These districts may be established on petition of landowners to the county clerk and after local referendum. Each is governed by an elected board of directors which may levy assessments and taxes and incur bonded indebtedness.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Nebraska that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Pest-eradication districts

County

City-county buildings (county portion)
County hospital boards
Interstate county bridge commissions
Interstate conservation or recreational improvement districts (county)
Road districts
Road dragging districts
Road improvement districts

Municipal

City-county buildings (city portion)
Fire districts
Housing authorities governed by municipal governing body
Interstate city bridge commissions
Interstate conservation or recreational improvement districts (city)
Omaha Parking Authority

Municipal—Con.

Public utility districts (city)
Sewerage and drainage districts
Street improvement districts
Street sprinkling districts
Water and sewer districts
Zoning districts

Other

Public utility districts created by the Omaha Metropolitan Utilities district are classified in Census statistics as adjuncts of that unit.

Nebraska laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NEVADA

Nevada ranks 47th among the States in number of local governments, with 109 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (17)

There are no areas in Nevada lacking organized county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (17)

Municipal governments in Nevada are the cities and incorporated towns. The law provides for three classes of cities:

First class.—20,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—5,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
Third class.—less than 5,000 inhabitants

There are no first-class cities, however, since both Las Vegas and Reno are incorporated under special laws. Minimum population for incorporation is 250.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in Nevada.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (17)

Each of the 17 counties in Nevada constitutes a school district, which is administered by an elected board of trustees with power to levy local school taxes and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors. Provision is also made in the law for the establishment of joint school districts, comprising two or more contiguous counties.

Educational supervision "districts" in Nevada are areas for State supervision of local schools.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (58)

Nevada statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

County fire-protection districts (1937 law) (7)

A 1937 law provides for the creation of county fire-protection districts by the county board of commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of directors empowered to levy taxes and issue bonds. These are to be distinguished from the fire protection districts authorized in 1945 and treated in Census statistics as agencies of the State.

Drainage districts (0)

Drainage districts may be established by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body, a board of supervisors appointed by the county commissioners, has authority to issue bonds and levy taxes.

Drainage irrigation and water-storage districts (0)

These districts are established by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after local referendum. The districts have elected boards of directors empowered to levy taxes and special assessments and to issue bonds after approval of the electors.

Housing authorities (6)

Housing authorities are established by resolution of the governing bodies of cities, towns, or counties. The boards of commissioners which govern the authorities are appointed by the municipal or county governing body. These boards may issue bonds, fix rentals, and accept grants or borrow money from the Federal Government.

Irrigation districts (2)

The county commissioners, on petition of landowners and after referendum, may establish irrigation districts which are also authorized to generate and sell electricity. These districts may also be designated water-conservation, water-conservancy, or water-improvement districts. The district governing body is an elected board of directors with authority to issue bonds with the approval of the electors, levy taxes and special assessments, and fix tolls and charges.

Las Vegas Sewage District

A special legislative act of 1947 provided for the creation of this district by city ordinance, but as of January 1957 it had not begun operation. The law provides for a board of directors appointed by the city governing body. The district is authorized to issue bonds, levy and collect taxes and special assessments, receive contributions, and fix and collect rates, rentals, and other charges.

Las Vegas Valley Water District

A special law authorized the county board of commissioners, on petition of landowners and after referendum, to establish this district and provided for an elected board of directors. The district may issue bonds with the approval of the voters, levy taxes, and fix rates and charges.

Local improvement districts (0)

Local improvement districts to construct and operate electric power, sewerage, or water-supply systems may be established by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The law provides for an elected board of directors which is empowered to issue bonds, levy taxes and benefit assessments, and fix tolls and charges for facilities.

Mosquito-abatement districts (1)

Nevada statutes authorize the establishment of mosquito-abatement districts by the county board of commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing (or, in lieu of a petition, by resolution of the county board of commissioners). Their governing bodies are subject to appointment by the county boards of commissioners and, if a municipality is included in the district, by the municipal governing body. The districts are empowered to borrow money and levy taxes.

Power districts (5)

Power districts are established by the Nevada Public Service Commission at its own discretion or on petition of electors or of a municipal governing body. The governing body is a board of directors appointed by the county commissioners; however, a majority of the electors may require that they be popularly elected. The districts may issue bonds and fix and collect rates and charges.

Soil-conservation districts (30)

These districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition and after hearing and referendum. The governing board of supervisors consists of 5 members—2 appointed by the State Committee and 3 elected. The districts may require contributions from landowners for services rendered and accept donations from the State or Federal Government.

Water-conservancy districts (3)

These districts are established by the district court on petition of landowners after public hearing. The districts are divided into divisions in the initiating petition, a division being an irrigation or other special district, a city or town, or other political subdivision or combination thereof. Each board of directors is appointed by and from these divisions and also includes a member appointed by and from each subcontracting agency of the district, if any. District boards may charge rates for water and electric power, levy property taxes and special benefit assessments, and contract indebtedness with the approval of the electors.

Water and sanitation districts (3)

Districts to provide domestic water supply, sewage disposal facilities, or both, may be established by the district court on

petition of taxpayers after public hearing and local referendum. Each district is governed by an elected board of directors which may levy ad valorem taxes, collect charges for facilities and services, and issue bonds. Indebtedness in excess of \$5,000 must be approved by the electors.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Nevada that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Agricultural districts
Fire-protection districts (1945 law)
Fish and game districts
Water districts

County

Cemetery districts
Health districts
Library boards
Planning and zoning districts (county)
Regional planning districts
Road districts
Sanitary districts (also called water districts or sewage disposal districts)
Watershed-protection and flood-prevention districts

Municipal

Planning and zoning districts (city)

Nevada laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NEW HAMPSHIRE

New Hampshire ranks 35th among the States in number of local governments, with 644 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (10)

There are no areas in New Hampshire lacking organized county government. The county in New Hampshire has relatively few responsibilities, most of the functions of local governments being performed by the towns and cities. The county governing body is a board of commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (12)

Municipalities in New Hampshire are called cities. They are established by special acts of the legislature and, in addition to usual municipal functions, they have responsibility for services handled in other parts of the State by town governments. Cities exist outside the area of any town.

TOWNSHIPS (222)

The Census count of township governments in New Hampshire includes those units locally designated as "towns" and, in two instances, governmentally organized "locations." Unlike township governments in the Midwest, which typically provide only limited services to rural areas, many New Hampshire town governments serve heavily populated areas and perform functions ordinarily associated elsewhere with municipal governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (220)

All of the school districts in New Hampshire are included in the Census count of units of government except area vocational high schools, which are maintained and operated by the school districts in which the facilities are located, and the school systems serving the nine cities of Berlin, Dover, Franklin,

Laconia, Manchester, Nashua, Portsmouth, Rochester, and Somersworth. Although the school "districts" serving these cities have separate boards, either appointed by the city council or elected, they are subject to municipal fiscal control and accordingly are treated, in Census statistics, as components of the city governments.

The independent school districts in New Hampshire, locally designated as regular, special, or cooperative school districts, are all authorized to incur debt and determine their own fiscal requirements. The regular and special school districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors and the cooperative school districts by boards of education whose members are elected by the governing bodies of the participating governments.

"Supervisory unions" are devices for the supervision of school affairs in two or more school districts and are classified, for Census purposes, as joint activities of these districts. Expenses are met by the participating districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (80)

New Hampshire statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Housing authorities (5)

Housing authorities may be established in any city or town after local referendum. The housing authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor or the town selectmen. Authorities may issue bonds, collect rentals for facilities, and accept appropriations.

Maine-New Hampshire Interstate Bridge Authority

This authority was created by a special act of 1936. The governing body consists of three members from each State. In New Hampshire, the members are appointed by the Governor and include the State Highway Commissioner. The authority may issue bonds, fix rates and tolls, and accept grants.

Village districts or precincts (74)

These districts or precincts, created by the town selectmen on petition and after local referendum, provide one or more of the following functions: Fire or police protection, park or recreation facilities, street lighting or sprinkling, water supply and electricity, and construction and maintenance of sidewalks, sewers, and drains. The governing body is elected and is authorized, after vote at district meeting, to issue bonds and levy taxes. These units may also charge rates for services.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in New Hampshire that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are

excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Fire districts (forest)
Forest districts
New Hampshire Water Resources Board
Soil-conservation districts

Municipal

Dover, Somersworth, and Rochester Airport Authority
Health districts (city)
Zoning districts (city)

Township

Health districts (town)
Highway districts
Public library districts
Zoning districts (town)

Other

Gores, grants, locations, purchases, and unorganized townships are geographic areas outside the area of any town which generally have no associated governmental structure.

New Hampshire laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NEW JERSEY

New Jersey ranks 22d among the States in number of local governments, with 1,216 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (21)

There are no areas in New Jersey lacking county government. The counties are divided into the following six classes:

First class.—600,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—200,000 to 600,000 inhabitants
Third class.—50,000 to 200,000 inhabitants
Fourth class.—less than 50,000 inhabitants
Fifth class.—counties bordering the Atlantic Ocean and having over 100,000 inhabitants
Sixth class.—counties bordering the Atlantic Ocean and having less than 100,000 inhabitants

The county governing body is called the Board of Chosen Freeholders.

MUNICIPALITIES (333)

The term "municipality," as defined for Census statistics on governments, applies only to the cities, towns, boroughs, and villages in New Jersey. Townships, to which the term "municipalities" is applied by New Jersey statutes, are treated for Census purposes as township rather than municipal governments (see below). Cities are divided according to population size and location as follows:

First class.—150,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—12,000 to 150,000 inhabitants
Third class.—less than 12,000 inhabitants, excluding seaside resorts bordering on the Atlantic Ocean
Fourth class.—resort cities bordering on the Atlantic Ocean

There is no standing classification for other municipalities. All municipalities exist outside the area of any governmentally active township.

TOWNSHIPS (233)

Townships, although not differing in legally authorized powers from the types of municipal governments described above, are treated for Census purposes as a separate type of local government. As a class, they are area-type units rather than units to

serve population concentrations, even though numerous New Jersey townships serve urban population centers and provide municipal-type services for their inhabitants.

Most of the townships in New Jersey are governed by a township committee. However, several townships have a commission form of government and at least one operates under a council-manager government.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (489)

There are two laws in New Jersey (chapter VI and chapter VII of the School Code) providing for the operation of public schools. Only those school districts operating under the provisions of chapter VII are treated, in Census statistics, as separate governmental units. Chapter VII is applicable primarily to township, incorporated town, and borough school districts although it may be accepted by city school districts. This law provides that the school districts be governed by elected boards of education which are authorized to determine the amount of local school tax levies and incur bonded indebtedness with the approval of the electors. Consolidated and regional school districts are special types of chapter VII school districts.

School "districts" operating under chapter VI are usually city school systems although other types of school systems may also adopt its provisions. Currently, there are 62 city school systems and 5 township school systems operating under these provisions. Each of these school systems is governed by a board of education appointed by the mayor or other chief executive officer of the municipality it serves and its fiscal requirements are subject to review and final determination by the municipal (or township) government. Chapter VI school systems are treated, for Census purposes, as components of the related municipal (or township) government.

New Jersey law also provides for county vocational school "districts," each governed by a board of education consisting of the county superintendent of schools plus four members appointed by the county supervisor in first-class counties or by the director of the board of chosen freeholders in other counties. Their fiscal needs are determined and provided for by the county governments. County vocational schools are treated as adjuncts of the county governments.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (140)¹

New Jersey statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

County bridge commissions (3)

County bridge commissions may be established by the county board of chosen freeholders. The governing body, a board of commissioners, is appointed by the county board and is authorized to fix tolls and issue bonds. In like manner, joint county bridge commissions may be created and maintained, with each participating county appointing three commissioners to the governing board.

Camp meeting associations (1)

These associations are authorized to be established locally to exercise certain powers such as preserving order and protecting public health, issuing vehicle and business licenses, and establishing and maintaining streets, parks, and sewers. The governing body is provided for in the charter. Such associations may set and collect license fees and levy assessments for local improvements.

Delaware River Basin Water Commission

An interstate compact provides for this commission, which consists of 3 members from each State (Delaware, New Jersey, New York, and Pennsylvania) appointed by the Governor, and may also include 3 members representing the Federal Government. It is financed through the collection of fees, rentals, and other charges for facilities and may accept gifts, grants, and loans from the Federal and State Governments, and issue revenue bonds. The commission was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Authority

This authority is discussed in detail under "Pennsylvania-Special Districts."

Delaware River Port Authority

This authority was established by special acts of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania legislatures and is authorized to operate and maintain bridges, tunnels, railroads, and rapid transit systems, and to improve and develop ports. It is administered by a board of commissioners consisting of 16 members—8 appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, 6 by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Auditor General and Secretary of State of Pennsylvania in an ex officio capacity. The authority is empowered to issue bonds and to fix and collect tolls and other charges for the use of its facilities.

Fire districts (21)¹

Fire districts in camp meeting associations are created by general law, and township fire districts are created by the township committee on petition. Both types are governed by boards of elected commissioners which may issue bonds and levy taxes on approval of the electorate.

Garbage districts (boroughs) (0)

Garbage districts may be established by borough governing bodies. The law provides that such districts be governed by elected boards of commissioners and that their fiscal requirements be met by tax levies as determined at the annual district meeting.

¹Information received after the basic local verification of New Jersey units, but not yet verified in detail, indicates the existence of a considerably larger number of township fire districts than were originally enumerated and included in the figures reported here.

Gloucester County Tunnel Commission

A special law provides for the creation of this tunnel commission by resolution of the Gloucester Board of Chosen Freeholders, to be governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor, and with authority to issue revenue bonds and fix tolls and charges for use of the tunnel. As of January 1957 this commission was not in active operation.

Housing authorities (41)

Three types of housing authorities are authorized in New Jersey. An individual county or municipality may establish a housing authority through resolution of its governing body or two or more contiguous counties may jointly establish a regional housing authority. Each governing body (a board of commissioners) consists of 5 members appointed by the county or municipal governing bodies and 1 member appointed by the Director of the State Housing Authority. The authorities may incur bonded indebtedness, establish and collect charges for use of authority facilities, and accept grants or contributions from the Federal Government and other sources. In New Jersey, housing authorities have also been authorized to undertake redevelopment programs.

Joint water commissions (2)

New Jersey statutes provide that the governing bodies of two or more municipalities whose water supply is provided by privately owned waterworks may apply to a justice of the Supreme Court to appoint a commission to acquire such waterworks by condemnation or purchase. After acquisition, the participating municipalities may enter into an agreement prescribing a method of electing or appointing a commission to succeed the one originally appointed. The commissions are authorized to fix rates and charges for water and may accept municipal appropriations. Bond issues for these commissions are made jointly or separately by the participating municipalities and are obligations of the municipalities.

Lighting districts (53)

The general laws of New Jersey provide for two kinds of street lighting districts—lighting districts (boroughs) and street lighting districts (townships). These districts are established by the borough or township governing body and are governed by elected commissioners who are authorized to levy taxes in the amount determined by the voters at an annual meeting.

Port of New York Authority

This interstate authority is discussed in detail under "New York-Special Districts."

Public road boards (in townships) (0)

Any township committee, upon approval of the electorate, is authorized to divide the township into road districts. The law provides that voters of each district elect a commissioner and that these commissioners together constitute a public road board. The boards are empowered to determine the amount of taxes to be levied for their expenses, and the annual meeting of the individual districts determines the amount of taxes to be levied for use in each district. Any public road board so established would be counted as a separate unit of government and individual districts would be treated as administrative units of the board.

Road districts (law of 1947) (0)

A general law of 1947 provides for the creation of road districts by resolution of the township committee. The law provides that the districts be governed by elected commissioners who certify to the township their fiscal requirements as determined by the voters at an annual meeting.

Sewerage districts (5)

New Jersey statutes provide for a variety of districts and authorities to provide sewage facilities. Many of these are not included in the Census count of independent units of government

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in New Jersey that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

New Jersey Highway Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, consists of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The authority may issue revenue bonds and collect tolls and charges, and may accept Federal grants with the approval of the Governor.

New Jersey Turnpike Authority (State).—Established by special act, this authority consists of three members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. It may collect tolls and receive grants with the approval of the Governor and may issue revenue bonds.

Redevelopment agencies (municipal and township).—These agencies, created by municipal or township governments, are administered by commissioners appointed by the governing body of the sponsoring government which also reviews the annual budget of the agency. The agencies may issue bonds and may accept contributions from the Federal and State Governments. Regional redevelopment agencies may be established by two or more municipal or township governments. Each sponsoring government appoints 2 commissioners and the State Commission of Conservation and Economic Development, with the approval of the State Housing Council, appoints 1 commissioner to each such regional redevelopment agency.

Other examples include:

State

New Jersey State Building Authority
North Jersey Water Supply Commission
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
Sandy Hook Reservation Authority
South Jersey Water Supply Commission
State health districts.

County

Cape May County Ferry Commission
County local health districts
County mosquito extermination commissions
County park commissions
Parking authorities (county)
Sanitary sewer district authorities
Sewerage authorities (county)
Shade-tree commissions

Municipal

Beach commissions
Consolidated local health districts
Incinerator authorities
Joint meetings for construction of sewers and drains
Joint municipal flood commissions
Joint park commissions
Parking authorities (municipal)
Port authorities (municipal)
Sewerage authorities (municipal)
Sewerage districts
Water districts (municipal)

Township

Garbage-collection districts
Township service areas
Township water districts with ex officio boards

New Jersey laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

because they are not organized separately from, or are subject to a high degree of administrative or fiscal control by, the government establishing them. See the section below on "Subordinate Agencies and Areas." Only the following are treated, in Census statistics, as units of government:

Sewerage districts (two or more municipalities).—These districts are established by the State Department of Health on petition of the municipalities and after public hearing. The districts are governed by elected boards which are authorized to issue bonds and to apportion the annual expenses of the district among the participating municipalities. These districts are to be distinguished from joint meetings for construction of sewers and drains, county and municipal sewerage authorities, and sanitary sewer district authorities, all of which are classified, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the governments they serve.

Sewerage districts (township).—The township committee, by resolution, may establish sewerage districts which are governed by elected commissioners and authorized to incur bonded indebtedness. The voters determine the amount of district general taxes or special assessments. Provision is also made for townships to govern these districts directly if they assume the districts' debt. In such instances, the districts would be treated as adjuncts of the township governments.

Passaic Valley Sewerage District.—Created by a special act, the Passaic Valley Sewerage District is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor. The district may incur bonded indebtedness and determine its own fiscal needs which are met by the municipalities comprising the district.

Soil-conservation districts (12)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after local referendum. The districts are governed by boards of supervisors appointed by the State committee. These boards may require contributions from benefited landowners and may accept contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

South Jersey Port District

A special law of 1926 provides for the establishment of this district. It is governed by the South Jersey Port Commission, the members of which are appointed by the State Legislature. Additional members may be appointed by the Governor from each county or municipality whose residents vote to levy taxes to meet the cost of assessments made by the district for improvements in the county or municipal area. The district is empowered to issue bonds and charge tolls and rentals for the use of its facilities.

Township water districts (with elected boards) (0)

Townships may establish these districts to provide water systems by ordinance and provide for the election of boards of commissioners to administer them. Fiscal needs for the districts are voted at the annual meeting. For township water districts with ex officio boards, see "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.

Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor

This commission is discussed in detail under "New York-Special Districts."

Water-supply districts (townships) (0)

Under a general law of 1907 any township committee may divide the township into water-supply districts for fire-protection purposes. The law provides that such districts be governed by elected boards of commissioners and that their fiscal requirements be determined by the voters at an annual meeting.

New Mexico ranks 45th among the States in number of local governments, with 316 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (32)

There are no areas in New Mexico lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Commissioners. In 1949, a new county, Los Alamos, was organized from parts of Santa Fe and Sandoval Counties. There are six classes of counties, classified on the basis of assessed valuation as determined biennially by the State Auditor.

MUNICIPALITIES (77)

Municipal governments in New Mexico are the cities (municipalities having over 3,000 inhabitants); towns (municipalities having between 1,500 and 3,000 inhabitants); and villages (municipalities having between 150 and 1,500 inhabitants). The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 150.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in New Mexico.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (95)

The following types of school districts in New Mexico are included in the Census count of governmental units: County, independent rural, municipal independent, and union high school districts. The county school districts are governed by a county board of education consisting of four members appointed by the district judge plus the county superintendent of schools. The independent rural and municipal independent school districts have elected boards of directors. The union high school district governing board is composed of representatives of the governing bodies of the participating districts. Each type has authority to determine the amount of local school taxes to be levied and to issue bonds.

Rural school "districts" are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the county school districts. These school systems have elected governing bodies, but are subject to administrative and fiscal supervision by the county board of education.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (112)

New Mexico statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Community land grants (29)

These consist of grants of land originally made by the Spanish or Mexican Governments for common use. The laws of New Mexico provide that the management and control of these grants be vested in elected boards of trustees which may establish charges for the use of the land and levy assessments.

Drainage districts (5)

The district court, on petition of landowners and after hearing, may establish drainage districts. The governing body is an elected board of drainage commissioners. The districts are authorized to levy special benefit assessments and to issue bonds.

Drainage districts within Federal reclamation projects (count included in drainage districts above).—These districts are created by the county board of commissioners on petition and after local referendum. They have elected boards of directors

with power to levy taxes and special benefit assessments and to issue bonds with approval of the electors.

Irrigation districts (16)

The following types of irrigation districts may be established by the county boards of commissioners on petition and after referendum: Electrical irrigation districts, irrigation districts (known also as water or conservancy districts), and irrigation districts cooperating with the United States under reclamation laws. Districts of each type are governed by an elected board of directors empowered to levy property taxes and special assessments, fix charges, and issue bonds with approval of the electors.

Artesian conservancy districts (count included under irrigation districts above).—These districts are created by the district court on petition of landowners and after public hearing. Each is governed by an elected board of directors empowered to levy property taxes and borrow money.

Conservancy districts (count included under irrigation districts above).—Conservancy districts are established by the district court on petition of landowners. The governing body, an elected board of directors, has authority to impose special benefit assessments and charges for water sales, and to issue debt and levy property taxes for debt service.

Soil-conservation districts (61)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body, a board of supervisors, consists of 3 elected members and 2 members appointed by the State committee. The districts may levy assessments and require contributions from landowners benefited by district activities, and may accept Federal aid.

Water and sanitation districts (1)

A general law of 1943 provides for the creation of these districts by the county clerk on petition of electors and after referendum. Such a district is governed by an elected board of directors, authorized to levy and collect taxes, tolls, and charges, and to issue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in New Mexico that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of The Federal Government, the State, or of other local governments or as private rather than governmental activities and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Federal

Indian pueblos in New Mexico have many of the powers of local self-government but are not so classified for Census reporting. See general text concerning Indian tribal organizations and Federal reservations.

State

Fruit marketing districts
Health districts (State portion)
Herd law districts
Sheep sanitary districts
Water districts (State portion)

County

Emergency flood districts
Health districts (county portion)
Road districts
Water districts (county portion)
Wind-erosion districts

Municipal
Housing authorities
Parking authorities
Sewer districts

Other

Improvement districts formed within irrigation districts are

treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the irrigation districts creating them.

Private associations

Community-ditches or acequias and water users associations are classified, for Census statistics, as private cooperatives.

New Mexico laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NEW YORK

New York ranks 11th among the States in number of local governments, with 4,188 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (57)

The entire area of New York State is encompassed by organized county governments with the exception of New York City. The five county areas comprising New York City (Bronx, Kings, New York, Queens, and Richmond) are substantially consolidated with the city for governmental purposes and are not counted as operating counties.

The county governing body is called the Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (611)

In New York the municipal governments are the cities and villages. There is no longer any size classification of cities, but villages are divided into four classes, as follows: First class—5,000 or more inhabitants; second class—3,000 to 5,000; third class—1,000 to 3,000; and fourth class—less than 1,000. The minimum population requirement for incorporation of villages is 500.

TOWNSHIPS (932)

The township governments in New York are designated "towns." They are generally divided into two classes according to population size but there are numerous exceptions. First-class towns have a population of 10,000 or more while second-class towns have fewer than 10,000 inhabitants. An elected town supervisor is the chief administrative officer. In addition to local road maintenance, New York town governments handle a variety of functions, and in some instances provide urban-type services.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,664)

Except for the six cities having more than 125,000 inhabitants—Albany, Buffalo, New York, Rochester, Syracuse, and Yonkers—where the local school system is part of the municipal government, the entire area of New York State is served by independent local school districts. Numerous different kinds are legally authorized, including common school, central school, central high school, city school, union free school, consolidated and joint districts. All have authority to levy taxes and to issue bonds and are governed by elected boards, subject to the following exceptions: In 12 city school districts the board is appointed by the mayor; central high school districts have board members chosen by and from the boards of education or trustees of constituent underlying districts; and the component districts levy and collect taxes to meet the amounts requested by the central high school districts.

School systems of the six largest cities are treated in Census statistics as components of the respective municipal governments, since their fiscal requirements are finally determined by the city governments even though the schools are administered by district boards. Such boards are elected in Rochester and Syracuse and appointed by the mayor in each of the other four cities.

There are also other local educational agencies and areas in New York which are not treated, for Census purposes, as separate governmental units.

The law authorizes intermediate school districts which are primarily supervisory units but are also permitted to provide for adult education, industrial education, or the education of handicapped children. Their governing bodies are appointed by the board members of the sponsoring districts and their fiscal requirements are met by these constituent districts. Intermediate school districts are treated, in Census statistics, as joint activities of the participating school districts rather than as separate units.

Community colleges may be established and operated, individually or jointly, by counties, cities, or intermediate school districts and are treated as agencies of the sponsoring governments. They are governed by boards of trustees including 4 members appointed by the Governor and 5 by the sponsoring local governments, which also provide local financial support by appropriation.

Boards of cooperative educational services to provide specialized educational services are appointed by board members of the participating districts which also provide for their fiscal needs. These boards are treated as joint activities of the participating districts.

Vocational education and extension boards established to provide instruction in agriculture, home economics, and other special subjects, are appointed by the county governing body. Their fiscal requirements are met by county appropriations and they are treated as activities of the county governments.

School supervisory districts are areas outside of cities and certain villages, into which the State is divided for supervision of local educational activities. Although these districts have elected officials, they have no revenue-raising powers and are dependent on State appropriations for support.

School hygiene districts to promote physical welfare and health education of pupils are financed by the county governing bodies and are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the county government.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (924)

New York statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Albany Light, Heat and Power Authority

The district was created by a special act of the legislature but has apparently never become operative. The law provides for a 5-member governing board appointed by the county board of supervisors, with the mayor of Albany designating 3 members. The district is authorized to issue bonds on approval of the electorate and to fix rates and charges.

Albany Port District

The Albany Port District was created by a special act. The district's governing body, a commission appointed by the Governor, consists of 4 members nominated by the mayor of Albany and 1 member by the mayor of Rensselaer. The com-

mission is authorized to issue bonds and determine tax levies and assessments which are collected by the participating cities.

Delaware River Basin Water Commission

This commission is discussed in detail under "New Jersey--Special Districts."

Consolidated health districts (128)

These health districts are established by the State Commissioner of Health on request of the governing bodies of two or more cities, towns, or villages. The districts are administered by boards of health consisting of the mayor, town supervisor, and the village mayor or president of the village board of trustees of the participating governments. The districts determine the amount of taxes to be levied for their use. These districts are to be distinguished from county and local health districts which are treated, in Census statistics, as adjuncts of the counties or other local governments they serve.

Fire districts (788)

Two types of fire districts qualify as separate units of government for Census reporting. Joint fire districts may be created by concurrent action of the town board of a second-class town and the trustees of a third- or fourth-class village, on petition of landowners and after hearing. The governing board of commissioners is appointed jointly by the town and village boards. Such districts may determine the amount of taxes to be levied for their needs and may issue bonds. Town fire districts may be created by the town board on petition of taxpayers and with permission of the State Comptroller. They are governed by elected fire commissioners authorized to determine the districts' fiscal requirements and issue bonds. These two types are to be distinguished from town fire-alarm and fire-protection districts, which are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the town governments.

Lake Champlain Bridge Commission

This commission was created by an interstate compact between New York and Vermont. The governing body is a board of commissioners consisting of three members appointed by each State in a manner determined by the respective State legislatures. The commission may issue bonds and fix tolls and charges.

Regional market authorities (3)

Market authorities, to provide facilities for marketing of agricultural produce, are authorized by special acts of the legislature but with substantially uniform provisions for each authority. The laws provide for governing bodies consisting of the State Commissioner of Agriculture and Marketing, or his representative, plus appointees of the county boards of supervisors, empowered to issue bonds and fix and collect rents, fees, and other charges.

Niagara Falls Bridge Commission

This commission was created by an act of Congress as an instrumentality of international commerce. The commission is administered by 4 members appointed by the Governor of New York and 4 appointed by Canadian authorities. The commission may fix rates and tolls and issue bonds.

Police districts (1)

Police districts may be established on petition by the county board of supervisors of a county adjoining a first-class city. The governing body, a board of police commissioners, determines the district's fiscal requirements which town governments must levy taxes to meet.

Port of New York Authority

This authority was created by an interstate compact between New York and New Jersey and is authorized to construct, own, and operate terminal and transportation facilities. The governing body is a board of commissioners appointed by the Govern-

ors of the two States. The authority may issue revenue bonds, fix tolls and charges, and accept financial aid from both States and from the Federal Government.

Waterfront Commission of New York Harbor

This interstate commission was established by New York and New Jersey to reduce criminal and corrupt practices in the handling of waterborne freight within the port of New York. The commission consists of 2 members, 1 chosen by the Governor of each State with the consent of the Senate. Revenue for the commission is derived from a two-percent tax on the gross payroll payments made by employers of persons registered under this compact--pier superintendents and hiring agents, stevedores, longshoremen, and port watchmen.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in New York that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Buffalo Sewer Authority (municipal).--This authority, created by special act, consists of five members appointed by the mayor of Buffalo with the consent of the council. It is financed through revenue bond issues and the collection of rates, fees, and tolls for its services.

Buffalo and Fort Erie Public Bridge Authority (State).--The special act creating this authority provides that 6 of its members be appointed by the Governor of New York and the other 3 by the Canadian Government. The authority may collect tolls and may issue revenue bonds.

Jones Beach State Parkway Authority (State).--Established by special act, this authority is administered by the Long Island State Park Commission which is appointed by the Governor. The authority is empowered to collect rates, fees, and tolls and to issue revenue bonds.

Municipal housing authorities (municipal and town).--A general law regulates the government and financing of these authorities which are individually established by special law. Each is administered by a board appointed by the mayor or the town governing body. An authority may collect rentals for its projects but administrative costs are met by municipal or town appropriations.

Nassau County Bridge Authority (county).--This authority, created by special act, is governed by a 3-member board appointed by the county executive with the approval of the county board of supervisors. It may collect tolls, charges, and fees and may issue revenue bonds.

New York City Transit Authority (municipal).--This authority, created by special act, is administered by 3 members, 1 appointed by the Governor, 1 by the mayor of New York City, and 1 selected by the other 2 appointees. The authority, in 1953, entered into a 10-year lease agreement with the city of New York to take over and operate the publicly owned transit system. The authority may fix and collect fares and may issue temporary certificates to borrow money. Capital costs, however, are financed through city bond issues.

New York State Bridge Authority (State).--Established by special act, this authority consists of five members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate and is empowered to collect tolls and to issue revenue bonds.

New York State Thruway Authority (State).--This authority, established by special act, is administered by a 3-member board appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The authority may collect fees, rentals, and charges. Bond issues of the authority are guaranteed by the State.

Power Authority of the State of New York (State).--The five members of this authority, created by special act, are appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The authority may issue revenue bonds and may collect rates and charges for services.

Thousand Islands Bridge Authority (county).--This authority, established by special act, is administered by a 5-member board appointed by the chairman of the county board of supervisors of Jefferson County with the consent of that board. It is financed through the issuance of revenue bonds and the collection of rates and tolls.

Triborough Bridge and Tunnel Authority (municipal).--This authority, created by special act, consists of three members appointed by the mayor of New York City. It is empowered to issue revenue bonds and to collect rates, tolls, and fees.

Other examples include:

State

Bethpage Park Authority
Dormitory Authority
Drainage-improvement districts
Forest-fire districts
Fruiting currant districts
Industrial Exhibit Authority
Joint river regulating, river-improvement, and drainage-improvement districts
Niagara Frontier Port Authority
Northwestern New York Water Authority
Ogdensburg Bridge Authority
Palisades Interstate Park Commission
River-improvement districts
River-regulating districts
Rockland-Westchester Hudson River Crossing Authority
Sanitary districts (State)
Saratoga Springs Authority
State park commissions
Union water districts
Whiteface Mountain Authority
World Trade Corporation

County

County drainage districts
County health districts
County mosquito-extermination commissions
County park commissions
County sewer districts

North Carolina ranks 30th among the States in number of governmental units, with 623 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (100)

There are no areas in North Carolina lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (412)

Municipal governments in North Carolina are the cities, towns, and incorporated villages, as among which there appear to be no significant differences in legal powers or status that would affect their classification for Census purposes.

TOWNSHIPS

North Carolina has no organized township governments. Areas known as townships are geographic subdivisions of counties for assessing purposes and for election of certain officials.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

School administrative units in North Carolina are not treated in Census statistics as independent local governments. School facilities are provided jointly by the State, city, and county governments and are classified, for Census purposes, as joint activities of such governments.

The 73 city administrative units have elected or appointed boards of trustees or commissioners. Their fiscal requirements are met by direct State payments, which may be sup-

County--Con.

County tuberculosis hospitals
County water authorities (including those created by special acts)
County water districts
Forest districts
Local health districts
Nassau County Police District
Oswego Port Authority
Public welfare districts (county)
Sanitary districts for joint disposal of sewage
Soil-conservation districts
Westchester County Parkway Authority

Municipal

American Museum of Natural History Planetarium Authority
Brooklyn Sport Center Authority
Elmira Water Board
Joint garbage and refuse districts
Joint water districts
Joint water works systems
Niagara Frontier Port Commission
Parking authorities
Public welfare districts (municipal)

Town

Joint water districts
Park districts
Public improvement districts and special improvement districts (for beach erosion, drainage, lighting, parks, parking, docks, garbage removal, sewers, sidewalks, snow removal, street improvement, and water supply)
Public welfare districts (town)
Town fire-alarm and town fire-protection districts

Private associations

Drainage section associations are classified, for Census purposes, as nongovernmental in character. They are operated as private associations.

New York laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NORTH CAROLINA

plemented with city tax levies by action of city officials and the electorate. The county governments may render financial support to city schools for capital improvements.

The 100 county administrative units have boards of education appointed by the General Assembly. Their minimum fiscal requirements are met directly by the State and may be supplemented with local tax levies by approval of county officials and the electorate.

Educational "districts" are State areas for administration of education activities and are not classified, for Census purposes, as separate governmental units. North Carolina statutes also provide for local and special tax districts and "nonlocal" tax districts, for school-taxing purposes, which are treated in Census statistics as subdivisions of the city or county.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (111)

North Carolina statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Agricultural development districts (0)

These districts may be created by the clerk of the superior court on petition of the landowners in the proposed district. The governing body is a board of commissioners. (The court ap-

points two members and they in turn appoint a third member.) The districts may levy benefit assessments and issue bonds.

Catawba Valley Natural Gas Authority

A special law provides for this authority, to be administered by a board of 9 members, 1 chosen by each of the governing bodies of the participating municipalities, and to be empowered to accept contributions and advances from the municipalities, collect charges, and issue revenue bonds. This authority was not reported in operation as of January 1957.

Drainage districts (32)

A general law provides for the creation of drainage districts by the superior court on petition of landowners. The district governing body is a board of commissioners, appointed by the county court and empowered to levy benefit assessments and issue bonds.

Greensboro-High Point Airport Authority

This authority was created by special act. The governing board consists of 2 members appointed by the county commissioners and 2 appointed by the councils of Greensboro and High Point. The authority may fix rates and charges and issue bonds. The county and cities are also authorized to issue airport bonds for the authority.

Hospital authorities (3)

Hospital authorities may be created by the council of any city having 75,000 or more inhabitants (by special act provisions made applicable to certain other cities). The law provides for boards of commissioners, appointed by the mayor, to govern such districts. The authorities are empowered to issue bonds, fix rates and fees, and accept city and county appropriations.

Housing authorities (19)

Three types of housing authorities are provided for in North Carolina. An individual county or municipality may establish a housing authority through resolution of its governing body on petition of residents, or two or more contiguous counties may jointly establish a regional housing authority. The housing authority commissioners are appointed by the mayor or county governing body or bodies. The authorities may incur bonded indebtedness, establish and collect charges for use of facilities and accept grants and contributions from the Federal Government.

Mideast Carolina Airport Authority

This authority was established by special act. The members of the authority are appointed by the governing bodies of the participating governments and are empowered to determine its fiscal needs, to be met by appropriations of the participating governments. Revenue is also derived from charges for airport facilities. The participating governments may issue bonds for airport purposes with the approval of the electors.

Neuse River Watershed Authority

Established by special act, the authority consists of 2 members from each county in the area, appointed by the county boards of commissioners; 2 nonvoting members may also be appointed jointly by the county commissioners and the mayors of the towns in the area. The authority is empowered to make agreements with the governing bodies of the counties and towns for payment to it of sums reasonably commensurate with any project. The authority may rent, lease, or sell its property.

Sanitary districts (16)

Sanitary districts to provide water and sewage systems are created by the State Board of Health on petition of landowners to the county commissioners and after hearing. The districts are governed by elected boards empowered to issue bonds on approval of the electorate, levy taxes, and fix and collect service charges.

Soil-conservation districts (37)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on local petition and after referendum. Each governing body consists of representatives from popularly elected county soil-conservation committees of each county in the district and an additional member appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from landowners benefited by district activities.

Water and sewer authorities (1)

Two or more governments may, by resolution, establish such an authority. Its governing body shall consist of members appointed by the participating governments plus one member appointed by the Governor. An authority may charge rates and fees for its facilities and may accept gifts and issue revenue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in North Carolina that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

North Carolina State Ports Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, consists of seven members appointed by the Governor. The authority may fix and collect fees, accept State appropriations, and accept funds from counties and cities wherein ports are located. The authority is further authorized to issue revenue bonds.

Urban redevelopment commissions (municipal).—Each of these commissions, created by municipal ordinance, is governed by a 5-member board appointed by the mayor and municipal governing body. The commission is empowered to collect income from projects, to accept grants from the Federal and State Governments, to issue bonds, and to receive municipal appropriations. Municipalities may levy taxes and sell bonds to obtain funds for redevelopment purposes.

Other examples include:

State

Carolina-Virginia Turnpike Authority
Forest-fire control districts
John H. Kerr Reservoir Commission
North Carolina Turnpike Authority
Registration districts (vital statistics)
Rural Electrification Authority

County

Airport Commission of Forsyth County
Buncombe County Airport Authority
Chapel Hill-Carrboro Recreational District of Orange County
County hospital authorities
County hospital boards
Gastonia Township Airport Commission (Gaston County)
Hospital districts
Richmond County Airport Commission
Rural fire-protection districts
Special-tax sanitary districts

Municipal

Joint airport boards
Red Springs Airport Commission
Municipal hospital boards
Parking authorities

Joint county and municipal

Aeronautics Authority of Henderson, Oxford (cities), Granville, and Vance (counties)
Brevard Airport Commission
Morganton-Lenoir Airport Authority
Raleigh-Durham Airport Commission
Randolph Airport Commission

North Carolina laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

NORTH DAKOTA

North Dakota ranks 12th among the States in number of local governments, with 3,967 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (53)

There are no areas in North Dakota lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (356)

Municipal governments in North Dakota are the cities, villages, and one town (Forman), which was created by special act. The minimum population requirement for incorporation as a city is 200; as a village, 100.

TOWNSHIPS (1,392)

All North Dakota counties, except Mercer and Oliver have organized township governments, but some portions of other counties are also unorganized. The primary function of townships is to build and maintain local roads and bridges. The governing body is an elected township board.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,998)

North Dakota statutes provide for the following types of school districts, included in the Census count of governmental units: Common, independent, joint high school, and special school districts, and the Fargo School District which was created by special act. Each type is governed by an elected board of education or directors, empowered to issue bonds and levy local school taxes.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (168)

North Dakota statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Housing authorities (0)

Housing authorities may be established on resolution of municipal or county governing bodies. The law provides that the housing authority commissioners be appointed by the mayor or the county board of commissioners, with power to fix rates, fees, and rents, and to issue bonds.

Irrigation districts (7)

Irrigation districts are created by the State Engineer on petition of the electors and after referendum. Each district is governed by an elected board of directors which may issue bonds, levy special benefit assessments, and collect water rentals. These districts are to be distinguished from irrigation projects and districts administered by flood irrigation boards.

Flood irrigation boards (count included in irrigation districts).—The county commissioners on their own initiative or on petition may appoint flood irrigation boards. These boards have authority to create flood irrigation projects and districts (on petition of freeholders) and to incur bonded indebtedness and levy benefit assessments. These projects or districts are classified as activities of the boards.

Garrison Diversion Conservancy District

This district, established by special act, is governed by a

board of directors with one member appointed from each county in the district by the boards of county commissioners. The district board is authorized to levy taxes and to accept money and other assistance.

Park districts (67)

Park districts are formed by resolution of the municipal governing body. The districts are governed by elected boards of commissioners empowered to issue bonds with the approval of the electors, and to levy taxes and special benefit assessments.

Reclamation districts (0)

Such districts are established by the State Engineer on petition of landowners and after local referendum. Each such district has an elected board of directors authorized to levy assessments and to issue bonds.

Soil-conservation districts (78)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of residents and after referendum. The governing body is an elected board of supervisors. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners.

Water-conservation and flood-control districts (15)

These districts are established by the State Water Conservation Committee on petition of a county, municipal, or township governing body, a grazing association, or landowners. The districts are governed by boards of commissioners, appointed by the county commissioners, which may levy taxes or special benefit assessments.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in North Dakota that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments or as private rather than governmental activities and are excluded from the count of governmental units.

State

Agricultural districts
State Water Conservation Commission

County

Drainage projects or districts
Health districts

Municipal

Improvement districts
Library boards

Township

Township drainage projects

Private associations

Grazing associations are treated, for Census purposes, as nongovernmental in character. Rather, they are classified as private cooperatives.

Other

Irrigation projects or districts created by flood irrigation boards are treated as activities of the establishing board.

North Dakota laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

OHIO

Ohio ranks 14th among the States in number of local governments, with 3,666 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (88)

There are no areas in Ohio lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (915)

Municipal governments in Ohio are the cities (incorporated places having 5,000 or more inhabitants) and villages (incorporated places with less than 5,000 inhabitants).

TOWNSHIPS (1,335)

All Ohio counties have organized township governments, which are governed by boards of trustees. The principal function of Ohio townships is maintenance of local roads. In addition, some township governments provide cemeteries, parks, libraries, hospitals, fire protection, street lighting, garbage collection, and land-use zoning.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,168)

In Ohio, the city school districts, local school districts, and exempted village school districts all are included in the Census count of governmental units. Each of such districts is administered by an elected board of education which is authorized to levy local school taxes and issue bonds.

Other types of local agencies concerned with school administration in Ohio are not treated in Census statistics as separate units of government.

The municipal universities of Akron, Cincinnati, and Toledo are classed as agencies of these city governments. Each such university is governed by a board of directors appointed by the mayor, and the sponsoring city government may levy an annual tax for maintenance and for service of bonded indebtedness.

Each county comprises a "school district" for supervision of local schools. Each of these "districts" is treated as a component of the county government.

"Joint high school districts" and "joint vocational school districts" are established for joint support of high school or vocational schools by two or more regular school districts. Each is governed by representatives from the boards of the participating districts, with its fiscal requirements met by these districts. However, the board of education of the school district where the joint facility is located administers the finances of these joint schools. They are treated, for Census statistics, as activities of the school districts which administer their finances.

Prior to September 1947, school districts were permitted to establish, by resolution, free public libraries and provision is made in the law for the continuance of those in existence at that time. Such a library, considered for Census purposes as a dependent agency of the establishing school district, is administered by a board of trustees appointed by the school-district board of education. The sponsoring school district may levy a property tax for library purposes.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (160)

Ohio statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Conservancy districts (8)

Districts to provide for flood control, reclamation, irrigation, water conservation, water supply, and sewage disposal may be

established by the court of common pleas of a single county, or by joint action of the courts of two or more counties, on petition of landowners or governing bodies of public corporations and after hearing. The district governing body is appointed by the court of common pleas and is authorized to issue bonds, levy taxes or special benefit assessments, and fix rates for the sale of water,

Library districts (32)

Two types of library districts in Ohio are treated, for Census purposes, as independent units of government. County library districts may be created by the county commissioners on approval of the electorate, or by the boards of trustees of libraries serving school districts on approval of the taxing authorities of the subdivisions having jurisdiction over the libraries. Each county library district is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 3 members appointed by the judge of common pleas and 4 appointed by the county commissioners. Regional library districts are created by joint resolution of the commissioners of two or more counties and the library trustees are appointed jointly by the boards of county commissioners. Both county and regional library districts may accept contributions and determine the amount of taxes to be levied for their needs. The library districts above are to be distinguished from public libraries administered by county, municipal, township, and school-district governments.

Metropolitan housing authorities (18)

These authorities are established by resolution of the State Housing Board. The probate court, court of common pleas, and board of county commissioners each appoint a member to the governing body of the authority and the mayor of the most populous city appoints two members. The authorities may issue bonds, fix rates and fees, and accept grants or contributions.

Park districts (10)

Park districts are created by the county probate judge on petition of the electors or of any municipal or township governing body and after public hearing. Each district is governed by a board of park commissioners appointed by the probate judge. The district may issue bonds, and levy taxes and benefit assessments.

Township park districts (count included under "Park districts" above).--These districts may be created by the court of common pleas on petition of the electors to the township trustees and after referendum. They are governed by boards of park commissioners appointed by the court of common pleas and are authorized to levy property taxes and issue bonds.

Port authorities (1)

A port authority may be established by a municipality, a county, or by any combination thereof by ordinance or resolution. The governing body of the authority is appointed by the mayor with the consent of the council or by the county commissioners. An authority may collect rents and charges and issue bonds and may levy taxes with the approval of the electors.

Regional water and sewer districts (1)

These districts may be created by the court of common pleas on petition of one or more municipalities or counties and after hearing. The law provides that the districts be governed by a board of trustees selected in a manner determined by each district. The districts are authorized to levy taxes or special assessments, fix and collect rates and charges, and incur bonded indebtedness.

Sanitary districts (2)

Sanitary districts to provide sewerage, garbage disposal, and water-supply facilities, to take pest-abatement measures, or to prevent stream pollution, may be established by the court of common pleas, on petition of landowners or of any governmental

corporation and after public hearing. Each district is governed by a board of directors appointed by the establishing body, and may issue bonds, levy property taxes and benefit assessments, and impose charges for services.

Soil-conservation districts (85)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts have an elected board of supervisors and district revenue is derived from donations, gifts, and contributions.

Tuberculosis hospital districts (3)

Tuberculosis hospital districts are established by the county commissioners of any two or more contiguous counties on approval of the State Board of Health and after referendum. Each is governed by a board of directors appointed by the county commissioners. The board is empowered to determine the district's financial requirements to be met by the participating counties, and to accept gifts and donations.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Ohio that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for the largest of these, the Ohio Turnpike Commission, are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Ohio Turnpike Commission (State).--This commission, estab-

Oklahoma ranks 17th among the States in number of local governments, with 2,331 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (77)

There are no areas in Oklahoma lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (506)

Municipal governments in Oklahoma are the cities (incorporated places with more than 2,000 inhabitants) and towns (incorporated places with less than 2,000 inhabitants). This classification is not automatic; a referendum is required for a municipality to change class. Unincorporated communities are called villages and are not classified, for Census statistics, as units of government.

TOWNSHIPS

A law of 1933 transferred all former township powers and duties to the county government. Oklahoma townships are treated, for Census purposes, as areas without associated governmental structure.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,643)

In Oklahoma the two basic types of school districts—"independent" and "dependent"—are included in the Census count of governmental units. Both types are governed by elected boards of education empowered to levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness. The term "dependent" relates to schools not meeting certain standards of the State Board of Education and concerns the degree of supervision exercised by the county superintendent of education. The term has no relation to the classification of these districts for Census purposes.

lished by special act, consists of four members appointed by the Governor plus the State Director of Highways, ex officio. It is empowered to issue revenue bonds and to collect tolls.

Other examples include:

State

Mining districts
Ohio State Bridge Commission
Trapping and fishing districts

County

Garbage and waste disposal districts
County health districts
Joint sewer districts (county)
Local relief areas (county)
Sewer districts (county)
Soldiers' relief commissions

Municipal

City health districts
Joint sewer districts (municipal)
Joint municipal-improvement districts
Local relief areas (city)
Rapid-transit commissions
Sewer districts (municipal)
Union cemetery boards (municipal)

Township

Road districts
Union cemetery boards (township)

Ohio laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

OKLAHOMA

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (105)

Oklahoma statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery districts (0)

Cemetery districts may be created by the board of county commissioners on petition of the electors. Such districts have elected boards of directors, with authority to levy taxes.

Conservancy districts (4)

Three types of conservancy districts are authorized in Oklahoma, subject to classification as independent units by the Census Bureau. They are conservancy districts, master conservancy districts, and water conservancy districts. The first two types may be established by the supreme court on petition of landowners and after public hearing; the latter type by the district court on petition of landowners and after public hearing. Each type is administered by an elected board of directors authorized to levy benefit assessments, to collect rates and charges, and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors. These districts are to be distinguished from conservancy districts administered by the State.

Fire-protection districts (0)

These districts may be established by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The law provides for elected boards of directors which are authorized to issue bonds on approval of the electorate and to levy annual assessments.

Irrigation districts (3)

Oklahoma law provides for establishment of irrigation districts by the board of county commissioners on petition of the landowners and after referendum. Elected boards of directors govern such districts. The districts are empowered to levy both annual ad valorem taxes and special assessments and may fix tolls and charges. These districts are to be distinguished from irrigation activities of conservancy districts administered by the State.

Pryor Creek Watershed Association

This association, established by special act, is governed by a board of directors elected by the landowners in the area. It may charge for the sale of water and accept gifts.

Sewer-improvement districts (2)

These districts are created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The governing body is a board of directors appointed by the county commissioners. The districts may issue bonds on approval of the electors, levy special assessments, and fix tolls and charges for services.

Soil-conservation districts (86)

Soil-conservation districts are formed by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body is a board of supervisors consisting of 3 elected supervisors and 2 appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners.

Water-distribution districts (9)

Districts to provide domestic water are created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body is an elected board of commissioners. The districts may issue bonds on approval of the electors, levy property taxes and fix rates and charges for water.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Oklahoma that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

OREGON

Oregon ranks 20th among the States in number of local governments, with 1,525 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (36)

There are no areas in Oregon lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Court except in Multnomah and Lane Counties, where it is known as the Board of Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (213)

Municipal governments in Oregon are the cities and towns. There are no differences in their legal powers or status that would affect their classification for Census purposes. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 150.

TOWNSHIPS

Oregon has no organized township governments.

Grand River Dam Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, consists of a 7-member board of directors, appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. It may collect charges for the sale of water and electricity and may issue revenue bonds.

Oklahoma Turnpike Authority (State). This authority, established by special act, is administered by a board consisting of one member from each congressional district in the State, appointed by the Governor, plus the Governor as an ex officio member. It may issue revenue bonds, collect tolls, and may accept Federal grants and contributions from any source.

Other examples include:

State

Capital Improvement and Zoning District
Conservancy districts (administered by the State)
Fairfax-Kaw City Authority
Medical Center Improvement and Zoning District
Mining districts
Oklahoma Educational Television Authority
Oklahoma Veterans' Loan Authority
Tuberculosis sanatorium districts
Water districts (State)

County

Bridge districts
County water-improvement districts
Drainage districts
Health districts
Limited grazing districts
Regional airport commissions and districts
Stock districts

Municipal

Boulevard districts
City and town water districts
Separate road districts
Sewer districts
Zoning districts

Other

Subdistricts of a conservancy district are considered, for Census purposes, as dependent agencies of the conservancy district.

Oklahoma laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (726)

The following types of school districts in Oregon are treated in Census statistics as independent units of government: First class—1,000 or more enrollment; second class—200 to 1,000 enrollment; third class—less than 200 enrollment; county unit (countywide with the exception of first-class cities unless they elect to become a part thereof); county high; union high; and non-high (composed of the area within a county having no high school facility). Each type of school district has an elected board of education or directors except that when a union high school district represents a consolidation of only 2 districts, it is governed by a board comprising the directors of the 2 districts. All of the school districts may levy local school taxes and, with the exception of nonhigh school districts, issue bonds.

Other Oregon agencies concerned with local school administration are not included in the Census Bureau's count of governmental units. District high schools are created, administered, and financed by regular school districts and are treated, for Census purposes, as agencies of the districts creating them.

Rural school "districts," established by general law in each county not having the county unit school system, are countywide areas (subject to certain exceptions) within which an elected rural school board exercises budgetary and fiscal controls to equalize school funds for the various school districts in the county. First-class districts not in a nonhigh district and, for high school purposes, union high school districts meeting the standards of first-class districts, are outside the jurisdiction of the rural school "district" board. Rural school board members are treated in Census statistics as county government officers, and the rural school "districts" are not counted as distinct governmental entities.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (550)

Oregon statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery maintenance districts (18)
Chemical controls districts (1)
Cooperative telephone districts (2)
Drainage districts (51)
Flood-control-island school districts (0)
Grasshopper-control districts (0)
Highway lighting districts (14)
Hospital districts (9)
Housing authorities—municipal and county (9)
Irrigation districts (52)
Park and recreation districts (6)
Peoples' utility districts (electric light and power) (6)
Ports (20)
Road-assessment districts (2)
Rural fire-protection districts (169)
Sanitary authorities (17)
Sanitary districts (count included with sanitary authorities above)
Soil-conservation districts (51)
Water-conservation districts (0)
Water-control districts (drainage, irrigation, and flood and surface water control) (12)
Water-supply communities (authorized to provide street lighting and fire protection as well as water supply) (110)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions regarding their formation and financial powers. Thus, each of these types is subject to establishment by the county governing body after petition, public hearing, and usually local referendum, except chemical-controls districts (established by the Department of Agriculture), municipal housing authorities (established by city governing bodies), peoples' utility districts (established by the State Hydroelectric Commission), soil-conservation districts (established by the State Soil Conservation Committee), and water-conservation districts (established by the State Irrigation Board). Each district or authority is governed by an elected board, except for county housing authorities and highway lighting districts, whose boards are appointed by the county courts; municipal housing authorities, whose boards are appointed by the mayors of the cities concerned; and soil-conservation dis-

tricts and chemical-controls districts whose boards have two members appointed by the State Committee and the Department of Agriculture, respectively, in addition to the elected members. The special districts in Oregon, except housing authorities and soil-conservation districts, derive all or part of their revenue from property tax levies or benefit assessments, sometimes both, and, in addition, are empowered to levy charges for services when appropriate. These districts commonly have been given the power to incur bonded indebtedness but in most instances prior approval of the electors is necessary.

Port of Portland

The Port of Portland is distinguished from ports in general by having been established by special act and by having a governing body appointed by the Governor rather than elected. Its fiscal powers are the same as for ports established under general law—it may levy taxes, issue bonds, and impose charges.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Oregon that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Air Pollution Authority
Fire patrol districts, Zone 1
Forest patrol districts
Tunnel Commission

County

Assessment road districts
County fair districts
County livestock districts
County road districts
County zoning districts
Diking districts
Dog control districts
Fire patrol districts, Zone 2
Grazing districts
Island bridge districts
Island road districts
Joint county road-building districts
Mosquito control districts
Public libraries (county)
Road-improvement areas
Special road districts
Special rodent-control districts
Tuberculosis hospital districts
Water artesian wells districts
Weed-control districts
Wind-erosion districts

Municipal

Public libraries (city)
Sanitary districts comprising cities of more than 100,000 and adjoining areas

Oregon laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

PENNSYLVANIA

Pennsylvania ranks 8th among the States in number of local governments, with 5,072 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (66)

Of the 67 county areas in Pennsylvania, one—Philadelphia—lacks distinctive county government. Philadelphia County is substantially consolidated with the city of Philadelphia for governmental purposes. Because the area functions primarily as a city, it is counted as a municipality rather than a county.

The governing body of each operating county is a Board of County Commissioners. The counties are divided into the following eight classes according to population size:

- First class—1,800,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class—800,000 to 1,800,000 inhabitants
- Third class—250,000 to 800,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class—150,000 to 250,000 inhabitants
- Fifth class—95,000 to 150,000 inhabitants
- Sixth class—45,000 to 95,000 inhabitants
- Seventh class—20,000 to 45,000 inhabitants
- Eighth class—less than 20,000 inhabitants

MUNICIPALITIES (991)

Municipal governments in Pennsylvania are the cities, boroughs, and one incorporated town (Bloomsburg). To become a city, a minimum population of 10,000 is required but a change from borough to city status is subject to referendum. The following classes, based on population size, apply to cities:

- First class—1,000,000 inhabitants or more (Philadelphia)
- Second class—500,000 to 1,000,000 inhabitants (Pittsburgh)
- Second class A—135,000 to 500,000 inhabitants (Scranton)
- Third class—less than 135,000 inhabitants

TOWNSHIPS (1,564)

Township governments in Pennsylvania are divided into two classes. Townships of the first class are those having a population density of 300 or more per square mile; all others are townships of the second class. However, change from second to first class is subject to referendum. First-class townships are urban in nature and frequently perform functions similar to those of cities and boroughs. They are governed by elected boards of commissioners. Townships of the second class serve rural areas and have elected boards of supervisors.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (2,417)

There are a number of types of school districts in Pennsylvania that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These include school districts classified by population size as follows:

- First class—1,500,000 inhabitants or more (Philadelphia)
- First class A—500,000 to 1,500,000 inhabitants (Pittsburgh)
- Second class—30,000 to 500,000 inhabitants
- Third class—5,000 to 30,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class—less than 5,000 inhabitants

Independent, union, and merged school districts are organized within the framework of second-, third-, or fourth-class districts. Each of the above types has an elected board of school directors to administer school affairs, except that the Philadelphia and Pittsburgh districts are each administered by a board of public education appointed by the county court of common pleas. County vocational districts, also classified for Census statistics as separate school units, exist outside the basic pattern. Each is governed by a county board of school directors. These districts provide, within each county, vocational education services for all fourth-class school districts and for third-class districts that do not have their own superintendents. All school districts discussed above may issue bonds and levy local school taxes.

Each school district not included in a county vocational school district (see above), constitutes a "vocational school district," administered by the board of directors of the sponsoring district,

which also provides for its fiscal requirements. Vocational school districts in Pennsylvania, except county vocational school districts, are treated in Census statistics as components of the school districts they serve rather than as separate units.

The 441 "joint schools" are joint activities of two or more school districts and are not included in the Census count of governmental units. Each is controlled by the board of the participating districts or by a joint school committee, the members of which are chosen by and from the boards of the constituent districts. Their fiscal requirements are met by participating districts.

Pennsylvania law also provides for the establishment of "municipal authorities," singly or jointly by school districts, to build schools. These are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the school districts establishing them. See also "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (34)

Pennsylvania statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Delaware River Port Authority

This authority is described in detail under "New Jersey—Special Districts."

Delaware River Joint Toll Bridge Commission

This interstate commission was created by special acts of the New Jersey and Pennsylvania legislatures. It is governed by a board of commissioners consisting of 5 members appointed by the Governor of New Jersey, 2 appointed by the Governor of Pennsylvania, and the Treasurer, Auditor General, and Secretary of Highways of Pennsylvania in an ex officio capacity. The commission is authorized to incur bonded indebtedness and to fix and collect tolls.

Drainage corporations (0)

Drainage corporations may be created by the court of quarter sessions on petition of landowners. The law provides that the corporation, which consists of the landowner's and township supervisors in the area, may levy and collect special assessments, the amount of which is determined by three commissioners appointed by the court.

Housing authorities (31)

County or city housing authorities may be established by resolution of the county or city governing body or by the Governor on petition of taxpayers. County housing authority governing bodies are appointed by the county commissioners except that in third-class counties the Governor appoints 3 of the 5 members. City housing authority governing bodies are appointed by the mayor, except that in Philadelphia, the mayor appoints 2, the controller appoints 2, and these 4 in turn appoint an additional member; and in third-class cities the mayor appoints 2 and the Governor appoints 3. The authorities may issue bonds and fix rentals and charges. Similar provisions are made under a law of 1947 for the establishment of veterans' housing authorities by city or county governing bodies to provide temporary emergency housing. Governing bodies of these authorities are appointed by the mayors or county governing bodies.

Water supply districts (2)

Districts to provide domestic water are created by the court of common pleas on petition of landowners. Each district is governed by a board of directors appointed by the court. The directors may levy taxes, issue bonds, and fix charges for services.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Pennsylvania that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Municipal authorities (county, municipal, township, and school district).—Pennsylvania law permits the governing body of a county, municipality, township, or school district, either singly or jointly, to establish such an authority by resolution. Each is governed by a board appointed by the establishing government or governments, and may be authorized to provide any of various types of governmental facilities, most commonly for water supply, sewage, or school buildings, but also including airport, flood control, recreation, hospital, highway, traffic control, parking, transportation, and marketing facilities. An authority is empowered to collect rentals or other charges, and to issue revenue bonds. Provision is made for authority property to revert to the establishing government(s) after indebtedness is paid. Similar provisions are made for public auditorium authorities in second-class counties and second-class cities. As a class, municipal authorities are treated for Census purposes, as subordinate agencies of the governments that create them. According to the Pennsylvania Department of Internal Affairs, approximately 1,200 authorities had been locally created up to early 1957.

State authorities (State).—On the State level a number of authorities have been created by special acts. The larger of these include the General State Authority, the Pennsylvania Turnpike Commission, the State Highway and Bridge Authority, and the State Public School Building Authority. Each of their governing bodies consists of members appointed by the Governor plus State officials in an ex officio capacity. The State authorities derive their revenue principally from rentals, tolls, or charges, and are authorized to issue revenue bonds.

Redevelopment authorities (county and municipal).—A city of any class and any county except one of the second class may establish a redevelopment authority by resolution or ordinance. Such an authority is administered by a 5-member board appointed

by the mayor or the county governing body. It is financed through income from its projects, from State and Federal grants, and from loans and donations made by the sponsoring government. An authority may issue revenue bonds and the sponsoring government may issue general obligation bonds to raise money for redevelopment purposes.

Soil-conservation districts (county).—These districts are established by the board of county commissioners. They are administered by a board of directors consisting of 4 members appointed by the county board plus 1 member of the county board ex officio. A district derives its revenue from State and county appropriations and from contributions for benefits provided.

Other examples include:

State

- Delaware River Bridge and Tunnel Commission
- Delaware River Joint Bridge Commission of Pennsylvania and New York
- Delaware Tunnel Board
- Flood-control districts
- Forest districts
- Game districts
- Health districts
- Highway districts
- Pennsylvania Parkway Commission
- Pennsylvania Tunnel Commission

County

- Institution districts (county)
- Port authorities (second-class counties)
- Sewer districts (county)

Municipal

- Institution districts (city)
- Sewer districts (city)
- Zoning districts

Township

- Fire and water districts
- Sewer districts (township)
- Water districts

Pennsylvania laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

RHODE ISLAND

Rhode Island ranks 48th among the States in number of local governments, with only 90 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES

In Rhode Island, counties are geographic subdivisions for the judicial administration of the State, and have no associated governmental structure.

MUNICIPALITIES (7)

In Rhode Island, only the cities, which are created by special acts, are treated in Census statistics on governments as municipalities. The cities are located outside the area of any town and, in addition to the usual municipal functions, also provide services commonly assigned in other States to county governments.

TOWNSHIPS (32)

Areas corresponding to townships in Rhode Island are locally designated "towns," with governing bodies known as town councils, but with the taxing power vested in the town meetings. These units perform various duties elsewhere commonly associated with county and municipal governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The 39 school systems in Rhode Island are treated in Census

statistics as dependent activities of the city and town governments, rather than as separate units of government. They are administered by elected boards, but their fiscal requirements are finally determined and met by the sponsoring cities or towns. School "districts" within Providence are geographical subdivisions of the city for electing members of the Providence School Committee.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (51)

Rhode Island statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Fire districts (40)

Fire districts, to furnish fire protection and to supply water for fire fighting and domestic use, are established by special acts of the legislature after local referendum, but with substantially uniform provisions for each district. Officers to administer the districts are elected at annual meetings of the electors. The districts may issue bonds, fix charges for the sale of water, and levy taxes with the approval of the voters.

Johnston Sanitary District

Established by special act, this district is governed by an elected sanitary board which is authorized to collect service charges, to accept loans and grants from the Federal Government, and to levy a special tax on real estate to pay bonded indebtedness. Bond issues must have the approval of the electors.

Housing authorities (4)

Housing authorities are created by the city or town council on petition of residents and after hearing. Each authority is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor or town council, and may issue bonds, accept Federal grants, and fix rents and charges.

Kent County Water Authority

This authority was created by a special act. The governing body consists of one member each from the towns of East Greenwich, West Warwick, and Coventry, and the city of Warwick, appointed by the town or city council, and an additional member appointed by the town or city having the greatest number of water users. The authority may issue bonds and establish charges for the sale of water.

Lighting districts (2)

Districts to provide fire protection and street lighting are established by special act after local referendum, but with substantially uniform provisions for each district. Officers to administer district affairs are elected by the voters at the annual meeting. The districts may levy taxes in the amount authorized by the electors.

Soil conservation districts (3)

These districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of land occupiers. They are governed by boards appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners and may accept donations from the State and Federal Governments and other sources.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Rhode

Island that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

James town Bridge Commission (town).—This commission, established by special act, consists of the town committee of James town. It is authorized to issue revenue bonds and to collect tolls.

Mount Hope Bridge Authority (State).—Established by a special act, this authority consists of four members appointed by the Governor with the Director of Public Works as an ex officio member. The authority may collect tolls and issue revenue bonds.

Redevelopment agencies (city and town).—These agencies are created by the legislative body of a city or town. They are administered by a board appointed by the mayor or the president of the town council. A redevelopment agency receives appropriations from the sponsoring city or town, may charge rentals, and may accept financial assistance from the Federal or State Governments. The sponsoring government may issue bonds for redevelopment purposes and the agency itself may issue bonds.

Other examples include:

State

Blackstone Valley Sewer District
James town Ferry Authority
Local public health districts
Narragansett Bay Bridge Authority
Rhode Island Turnpike and Bridge Authority

Municipal

Water authorities (city)

Town

Bristol Harbor Development Commission
Drainage districts
Forest and park commissions
Highway districts
Water authorities (town)

Rhode Island laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

SOUTH CAROLINA

South Carolina ranks 36th among the States in number of local governments, with 502 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (46)

There are no areas in South Carolina lacking county government. Nearly every county has its own organizational pattern because of local legislation, but in the majority of the counties the governing body is known as the Board of Commissioners. Except for Charleston County, however, the county legislative delegation, rather than the county board, controls county affairs through its power to fix the county budget, appoint county officials, and regulate most county affairs through local legislation.

MUNICIPALITIES (235)

Municipal governments in South Carolina are the cities and towns. There are no differences in their legal powers or status that would affect their classification for Census purposes.

TOWNSHIPS (2)

In South Carolina there are only two townships, Folly Island and Sullivan's Island in Charleston County, which are treated for Census purposes as separate units of government. The governing body is a township commission which in Folly Island Township consists of 5 elected members and in Sullivan's Island Township consists of 3 elected members plus 2 members appointed

by the Governor on the recommendation of the Legislative Delegation of the County.

Other townships in South Carolina are areas into which certain of the counties are divided for administration of local property taxation and in some instances for election of the county governing body, but without associated governmental structure.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (107)

Each of 107 individually organized school districts in South Carolina is considered for Census purposes as an independent unit of government. Of these, 24 are countywide, with the other 22 counties in the State being divided into from 2 to 8 independent school districts.

General law in South Carolina provides that each county have a county board of education consisting of seven members appointed by the Governor except that in counties where he is elected, the superintendent of education is a member of the board. However, by special local legislation, there are numerous exceptions to this pattern. In a few counties, a county board of trustees serves in lieu of the county board of education.

Where there is a countywide school district, the county board of education is the governing body, and has responsibility for final determination of the county school district budget except in those counties for which local legislation directs a review of the budget by the county delegation to the legislature.

In the counties divided into two or more school districts, general law provides that the county board of education appoint a board of trustees to administer each school district. Local legislation, however, permits their election in some cases. The districts serving the cities of Columbia and Sumter have boards of commissioners; members of the Sumter board are elected, while in Columbia 4 members are elected, 2 appointed by the Governor, and 1 designated by the mayor from the city council. The trustees administering the school district that serves Charleston are appointed by the Governor upon the recommendation of the county delegation to the legislature. The local boards of all of these school districts have broad powers as to administration and operation of the schools in their districts. Final budgetary approval, however, differs from county to county because of special local legislation. In some counties fiscal needs are finally determined by the local boards; in others tax rates have been established by law or the county board of education has some jurisdiction over the final budget.

A countywide school district may be divided into "areas" by the county board of education, which also appoints boards of trustees for each such area. These are considered, for Census purposes, as administrative areas of the county school district rather than as separate governments.

The College of Charleston is classified for Census statistics as a dependent agency of the city of Charleston. It is administered by a board of trustees, 8 members of which are self-perpetuating, the other 8 members being appointed by the alumni. It receives financial aid from the city of Charleston.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (112)¹

South Carolina statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Bushy Park Authority

This authority was established by special act to construct reservoirs and distribute water for domestic and industrial use. The authority is composed of 4 members appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the Senators from Berkeley and Charleston Counties plus 4 ex officio members, the mayor and 1 member of the Public Works Commission of Charleston, the Supervisor of Berkeley County, and the Chairman of the Berkeley County Waterworks Commission. The authority may issue revenue bonds and collect water rates.

Drainage districts (4)

Drainage districts are created by the court of common pleas on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts are governed by elected boards of supervisors empowered to levy benefit taxes and issue bonds.

Levee or drainage districts (count included with drainage districts above).—Levee or drainage districts may be created by the clerk of the court of common pleas on petition of landowners. The law provides for an elected board of drainage commissioners to govern such districts. The districts are empowered to issue bonds and levy benefit assessments.

Electric lighting districts, fire districts, sewer districts, and water districts (32)

A general law provides for the creation of districts to provide any or all of the functions indicated by this heading. Each district is governed by an elected board of commissioners which may issue bonds after referendum, fix and collect charges for

services and, if the income of the district is insufficient to meet expenses, levy taxes with approval of the county supervisor. Districts with similar provisions as to financing are also created by special acts of the legislature (and counted here), but these districts usually have governing bodies appointed by the Governor on local recommendation.

Fort Hill Natural Gas Authority

Established by special law, this authority is governed by a board of six members appointed by the Governor on local recommendation. This board may issue revenue bonds and collect charges for gas sold.

Greenville Memorial Auditorium District

This district, created by a special act, is governed by a board of trustees appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the Greenville County Legislative Delegation and has authority to issue bonds and levy taxes.

Greenwood Recreation District

This district was established by a special act which provides for a 5-member commission to govern the district, 4 members of which are appointed by the Governor on local recommendation, the other member being the City Manager of Greenwood in an ex officio capacity. The district's fiscal needs are met by a property tax levy, the rate specified by legislation.

Hartsville Community Center Building Commission

This commission was created by a special act and is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Governor as recommended by the county delegation. The commission may fix and collect charges for use of its facilities. Bonds for the commission are issued by the county with the approval of the electorate.

Hospital districts (7)

Hospital districts are established by special acts but with substantially uniform provisions for each district. Their governing bodies are appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the county delegation. The districts may issue bonds on approval of the voters, fix and collect rates, and determine the amount of tax to be collected by the county to pay principal and interest on bonds.

Housing authorities (13)

Four types of housing authorities are provided for in South Carolina. An individual county or municipality may establish a housing authority on resolution of the city council or the county legislative delegation or on petition of residents. Similarly, 2 or more contiguous counties may establish a regional housing authority and 2 or more municipalities may form a consolidated housing authority. The mayors of the municipalities or the county senators appoint the housing authority commissioners. The authorities may incur debt, establish charges for use of facilities, and accept grants and contributions from the Federal Government.

Megget-Hollywood Irrigation District

This district, created by special law, is governed by a commission of three members appointed by the Governor on the recommendation of the county delegation of Charleston County. The district derives its revenue from gifts and from charges for its facilities and may incur bonded indebtedness.

Public service districts (6)

These districts are created by special acts but with substantially uniform provisions in most instances. They are governed by boards of commissioners, usually appointed by the Governor on recommendation of the county delegation to the legislature, and authorized to levy taxes, fix charges, and issue bonds after referendum. The districts may perform a variety of functions

¹Total number of special districts should be 111. The Hilton Head Toll Bridge Authority, inadvertently included, has been reclassified as a state agency on the basis of 1955 legislation. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.

including fire protection, sewage and garbage disposal, street lighting, water supply and recreation.

Soil-conservation districts (43)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners after local referendum. Each district is governed by a 5-member board of supervisors, 2 appointed by the State Committee and 3 elected. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in South Carolina that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State Agricultural Marketing Commission (State).—This commission, established by special act, consists of five members appointed by the Governor plus the State Secretary of Agriculture and the president of Clemson College in an ex officio capacity. The commission is authorized to collect charges for facilities and services and to issue revenue bonds.

State Ports Authority.—This authority, established by special act, consists of five members appointed by the Governor. It is authorized to collect charges and fees, to accept State appropriations, and to issue revenue bonds.

South Carolina Public Service Authority.—This authority, established by special act, consists of 7 directors, appointed by the Governor, 1 from each congressional district, and 1 at large. The authority may issue revenue bonds and collect tolls and charges for use of its facilities and services.

Other examples include:

State

Clark's Hill Authority
Health boards in unincorporated areas
Hilton Head Toll Bridge Authority
Lyles-Ford Tri-County Power Authority
Registration districts (vital statistics)
Rural Electrification Authority
Savannah Bridge District
State highway commissioner districts
State library districts

County

Beaufort County Building Commission
Bridge districts
Catawba-Ebenezer Airport Commission (York County)
County health boards
County highway districts
Erosion districts
Greater Columbia sewer subdistricts (Richland County)
Public libraries (regional, county, township, and school district)
Public libraries created by special acts
Recreation commissions (special acts)
Sanitary and drainage commissions
Special police districts for unincorporated communities
Tax districts
York County Public Building Commission

Municipal

Clinton-Newberry Natural Gas Authority
Health and drainage districts
Municipal health boards
Municipal public works commissions
Northwest Section Paving District (Charleston)

South Carolina laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

SOUTH DAKOTA

South Dakota ranks 10th among the States in number of local governments, with 4,807 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (64)

Of the 67 county areas in South Dakota, three—Shannon, Todd, and Washabaugh—lack organized county government, being attached to adjacent counties for administration of county functions. The county governing body is called the Board of Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (306)

Municipal governments in South Dakota are the cities and towns. Cities fall into two classes according to population size:

First class.—5,000 inhabitants or more
Second class.—500 to 5,000 inhabitants

Towns are municipalities with less than 500 inhabitants.

TOWNSHIPS (1,080)

Organized township governments exist in 58 South Dakota counties. The township governing body is a board of supervisors. The major function of South Dakota townships is the building and maintenance of local roads.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,288)

A 1955 reorganization law in South Dakota provides for the following types of school districts, all classified as independent units of government for Census statistics:

Independent district—operating a 12-year program or an accredited high school

Common district—operating less than a 12-year program and not operating an accredited high school
County independent district—only district in county and operating a 12-year program
County common district—only district in county and operating less than a 12-year program

The independent and common school districts are governed by elected school boards. Each county independent or county common school district is governed by an elected county board of education. These school district boards are empowered to levy local school taxes and to borrow money.

Community center "districts" located entirely in one school district are administered by the school district board and are treated for Census statistics as activities of the administering district.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (69)

South Dakota statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Community center districts (0)

Districts to provide a community hall may be established by the chairman of the township or school district board on petition of the electors and after referendum. Each district is to be governed by a board elected by and from the membership of the

school district boards within the area. A community center district is authorized to determine its fiscal requirements, to be apportioned among the participating townships and school districts. Any community center district lying entirely within one school district would be treated for Census purposes as an adjunct of that district.

Consumers power districts (0)

These districts may be created by the circuit court on petition of electors and after referendum. Provision is made for such districts to be governed by an elected board of directors empowered to issue bonds and fix charges for services or facilities.

Housing and redevelopment commissions (0)

A general law provides for the creation of these commissions by resolution of the municipal governing body. The law provides that the commissions' affairs be administered by a board of commissioners—appointed by the mayor—which is authorized to issue bonds, fix rents and charges, and borrow from either public or private sources.

Irrigation districts (2)

Irrigation districts are created by the county commissioners on petition of electors and after referendum. These districts are governed by elected boards of directors which have power to levy special benefit assessments and issue bonds in amounts determined by the voters.

Sanitary districts outside corporate limits (0)

Districts for sewage disposal may be created by the county commissioners on petition of voters and after referendum. The law provides for an elected board of trustees in each district, empowered to issue bonds and levy special assessments.

Soil-conservation districts (66)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The district governing body is an elected board of supervisors. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners.

Water-conservancy districts (1)

Districts for the conservation, distribution, storage, and utilization of water may be created by the State Engineer on petition of landowners. Each such district is administered by an elected board of directors with authority to issue bonds and fix rates and charges.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in South Dakota that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments (or as private rather than governmental activities) and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

Agriculture demonstration farm districts
Black Hills Forest Fire Protection District
South Dakota Electric Corporation

County

County toll bridge commissions
Highway boards in unorganized counties
Interstate drainage districts
Intrastate drainage districts

Municipal

City toll bridge commissions
Park districts
Sewer districts
Zoning districts

Private associations

Cooperative grazing districts and water users' associations are treated, for Census purposes, as private cooperatives.

South Dakota laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

TENNESSEE

Tennessee ranks 34th among the States in number of local governments, with 559 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (95)

There are no areas in Tennessee lacking county government. In most counties the county governing body is the county court of quarterly sessions, but a few counties are governed by county commissions, and two by county councils.

MUNICIPALITIES (255)

Municipal governments in Tennessee are the cities and incorporated towns, and usually operate under special charter. There are no differences in legal powers or status that would affect their classification for Census purposes.

TOWNSHIPS

Tennessee has no organized township governments.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (14)

Only the "special" school districts in Tennessee are included in the Census count of units of government. These districts are established by separate acts but with substantially uniform provisions for each district. The method of selection of the school board and the maximum rate of taxation for each district is set by the legislation creating the district.

Education in Tennessee is provided principally through 42 city and 95 county school systems which are treated, in Census sta-

tistics, as components of the city or county governments they serve. The general laws provide for a board of education appointed by the county governing body to administer each of the county school systems. However, special legislation permits the election of board members in nearly half of the counties. The city school systems are provided for in the city charters. The typical city school system is administered by a board of education appointed by the city governing body, but boards which are appointed by the mayor, are popularly elected, or comprise city officials serving in an ex officio capacity are also found. Fiscal requirements of the county and city school system are reviewed and provided for by the county or city governing bodies.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (195)

Tennessee statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Chattanooga Terminal Authority

This authority was created by a special act. The governing body is appointed by the mayor and is empowered to incur bonded indebtedness, levy taxes, fix rentals, tolls, and charges, and accept grants and loans from the Federal Government.

Fountain City Sanitary District

This district was established by special law to provide a sewerage and garbage disposal and fire protection system. An elected board of commissioners governs the district and is authorized to fix and collect charges and tolls and to incur bonded indebtedness.

Housing authorities (32)

Four types of housing authorities are provided for in Tennessee. An individual county or municipality may establish a housing authority on petition of residents to the county court or city council. Similarly, 2 or more municipalities may establish a consolidated housing authority, or 2 or more contiguous counties may establish a regional housing authority. The mayors of the municipalities or the county governing bodies appoint the housing authority commissioners. The authorities may incur debt and establish and collect rentals for use of authority facilities. The housing authorities in Tennessee have also been authorized to carry out redevelopment projects.

Municipal power districts (0)

These districts may be created by the State Rural Electrification Authority on its own initiative or on petition of a municipal governing body or electors. The law provides that any such districts be governed by boards of directors, appointed by the Governor, which are authorized to fix rates and charges for services and to issue bonds.

Sanitary districts (0)

Districts to regulate sanitary conditions may be formed by the county sheriff on petition of the electors and after referendum. The law provides for popular vote on district taxes and bond issuance.

Soil conservation districts (83)

Soil conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The governing body of each district consists of 3 elected supervisors and 2 appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners and may accept donations or contributions from the Federal and State Governments.

Utility districts (71)

Districts to operate water, sewer, garbage collection and disposal, street lighting, and park and recreational systems or combinations thereof, are established by the quarterly county

court on petition of landowners. The county judge appoints the original board of commissioners which becomes self-perpetuating. The districts may fix rates, fees, and charges, and incur bonded indebtedness.

Watershed districts (7)

These districts are established by the Secretary of State on petition of landowners and after local referendum. They are governed by elected boards of directors. Revenue for watershed districts is derived from grants, gifts, and appropriations from any source and from special assessments. A watershed district may issue revenue bonds. Tax levies, however, may be made only with the authorization of the State Legislature by special law.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Tennessee that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State

State Rural Electrification Authority
Tennessee-Missouri Bridge Commission (interstate)

County

County electric distribution agencies
Drainage districts
Hamilton County Park Commission
Health districts
Hospital districts
Memphis and Shelby County Harbor and Port Commission (county portion)
Memphis-Shelby County Auditorium and Market Commission (county portion)
Road districts
Road-improvement districts

Municipal

Knoxville Parking Authority
Memphis and Shelby County Harbor and Port Commission (city portion)
Memphis-Shelby County Auditorium and Market Commission (city portion)
Municipal electric distribution agencies

Tennessee laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

TEXAS

TOWNSHIPS

There are no township governments in Texas.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (1,792)

The common, independent (self-governing) and rural high school districts in Texas are all classified for Census statistics, as independent units of government. Common and independent districts may be countywide, countyline (intercounty), or consolidated. Each of these types is governed by an elected board of trustees which is authorized to levy local school taxes and to issue bonds.

In addition, the county and joint-county junior college, union junior college, independent junior college, and regional college districts are also classified as governmental units. Included with these are Midwestern University, Pan American College, and the University of Houston, all of which offer four years of

college training but which are organized under the junior college laws to receive State aid for junior college purposes. The regional college districts also provide senior college education. Each of the above types of college districts is administered by an elected board of trustees or regents except for the University of Houston where the board of regents is appointed by the Houston Independent School District Board. These boards are authorized to levy taxes and to issue bonds.

In addition to the self-governing independent school districts as listed above, Texas law provides for city-operated "independent districts" which are treated, for Census purposes, as components of the city governments they serve. There are currently seven such "districts." They are administered by boards which are either elected or appointed by the city governing body or comprise city officials. Fiscal requirements of these city-operated school systems are met by tax levies determined and collected by the city government.

Junior colleges administered directly by an "independent" school district are treated as an extension of its services.

Also excluded from the Census count of independent units of government are the "common elementary districts" within rural high school districts. These have no boards or fiscal powers separate from the rural high school districts and are treated as adjuncts of such districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (645)

Texas statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.) It should be noted that the distribution of numbers of special districts between "Conservation and reclamation" and "Water control and improvement" is somewhat arbitrary, since some districts created under the former law are also given power to operate under the provisions of the water control and improvement district law.

Comal County Water Recreation District

This district was created by special act to protect and preserve the purity and sanitary conditions of the Comal River. The district is governed by an elected board of directors having authority to levy taxes and special assessments. It has no borrowing power except for restoration of facilities in case of emergencies.

Conservation and reclamation districts (63)

Conservation and reclamation districts may be established under either general or special laws. Under general law, such districts are created by the county commissioners (or by the State Board of Water Engineers if for two or more counties) on petition of landowners after hearing and in some instances local referendum. The boards of directors governing these districts are elected and empowered to issue bonds and levy taxes. Conservation and reclamation districts established by special laws with substantially uniform provisions are known as both "districts" and "authorities." They are created for a variety of purposes including irrigation, flood control, water storage for both domestic use and irrigation, generation of power, and soil conservation. Their boards of directors are usually appointed by the Governor or some State agency although local appointment or election is sometimes authorized. Revenue for such districts is mainly from rates and fees imposed for services, since generally they are not authorized to levy taxes or assessments. However, these districts may incur bonded indebtedness and accept loans and gifts from the Federal Government. The Harris County Flood Control District, organized as a conservation and reclamation district under special legislation, is treated, for Census purposes, as an adjunct of Harris County. (See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas," below.)

Drainage districts (50)

Drainage districts are established by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The districts are administered by boards of commissioners appointed by the county board or, if a majority of real property taxpayers petition the county board, the voters may elect the commissioners. The districts may issue bonds and levy taxes.

Fresh water supply districts (22)

Districts to supply water for domestic use may be created by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The governing body is an elected board of supervisors authorized to issue bonds and levy property taxes on approval of the electorate.

Hospital districts (3)

General law provides that these districts may be established in counties having a population of 190,000 or more and in Galveston County. They are established by the commissioners court on its own motion or on petition of property owners and after local referendum. A hospital district is administered by a board of managers appointed by the commissioners court. The board is authorized to collect charges and accept gifts. Tax levies for hospital purposes are voted on in the election establishing a district and bond issues must also have the approval of the electors.

Housing authorities (119)

Three types of housing authorities are provided for in Texas. The governing body of a county or city may on its own initiative establish a county or city housing authority. Similarly, two or more counties may establish a regional housing authority. The mayor appoints the municipal housing authority commissioners and the county boards appoint the county or regional housing commissioners. The authorities may issue bonds and fix rents and charges.

Levee improvement districts (26)

These districts are established by the county commissioners on petition of the landowners and after hearing. The districts are governed by boards of supervisors appointed by the county board. The districts may issue bonds after referendum and may levy taxes.

Navigation districts (17)

Navigation districts are created by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The districts are governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the county board except that if a city of more than 100,000 inhabitants is included in the area, the board consists of 2 commissioners appointed by the county board, 2 by the city council, and 1 appointed jointly. One district, Trinity River Canal and Conservation District, has an elected board. The districts may determine the amount of taxes to be levied and issue bonds after referendum.

Noxious-weed control districts (0)

These districts may be created by the commissioners court on petition of landowners and after public hearing and local referendum. The law provides for an elected board of directors to administer each such district and also provides that this board may levy an acreage tax to finance the district.

Soil-conservation districts (168)

Soil-conservation districts are established by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body, a board of supervisors, consists of 3 elected members and 2 appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners and may accept grants from the Federal and State Governments.

COUNTIES (254)

There are no areas in Texas lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Commissioners Court.

MUNICIPALITIES (793)

Municipal governments in Texas are the cities, villages, and towns. The municipalities are legislated for as "cities and towns" and "towns and villages"; the powers of the latter class being considerably more restricted than those of the former. In addition, State law provides that cities of over 5,000 population may, with the consent of the voters, adopt their own charters, but that such charters must not be inconsistent with the constitution or the general laws of the State. The minimum population for incorporation is 200.

Underground water-conservation districts (5)

These districts are established by the commissioners court on petition of landowners and after referendum. Each district is administered by an elected board of directors empowered to levy taxes and to issue bonds.

Water-control and improvement districts (171)

Water-control and improvement districts (to provide irrigation, flood control, drainage, reclamation, water resource preservation, development of forests, power, navigation, and sewerage), water-control and preservation districts (to preserve the purity of water in lakes, canals, rivers, etc.), and water improvement districts (to provide irrigation and water supply facilities) are established by the county commissioners on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts are administered by elected boards of directors except that the county commissioners appoint the directors for water control and preservation districts. The districts may issue bonds and levy taxes and may collect charges as appropriate.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Texas that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the

larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Harris County Flood Control District (county).--This district, which was organized under the conservation and reclamation district law (see "Special Districts" above), is classified for Census purposes as a subordinate agency of Harris County rather than as an independent unit, since it is governed by the county commissioners of Harris County.

Texas Turnpike Authority (State).--This authority, established by a special act, is administered by a board of directors consisting of the members of the State Highway Commission in an ex officio capacity, plus six members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate. The authority is empowered to collect tolls and to issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

County

City-county health units (county portion)
City-county hospitals (county portion)
Mosquito-control districts
Road districts
Wind erosion conservation districts

Municipal

City-county health units (city portion)
City-county hospitals (city portion)

Texas laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

Improvement districts (5)

Districts to provide for sewage disposal and water supply may be created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners. The district is governed by an elected board of trustees, except that in districts including 2 or more incorporated areas, 1 trustee is appointed by the chief executive officer of each city and town in the area and if unincorporated area is also included, 1 appointed by the county commissioners. The districts may levy taxes, fix rates and charges for services, and issue bonds on approval of the electors.

Irrigation districts and water-conservation districts (6)

A general law provides for the creation of these districts by the board of county commissioners of the county having the largest acreage in the district on petition signed by the Governor or landowners and after hearing and referendum. The districts have elected boards of directors, which may issue bonds on approval of the electors, levy special assessments, and fix tolls and charges for the sale of water.

Metropolitan water districts (6)

Districts to provide for the distribution of water for municipal, domestic, mining, and irrigation purposes are created by ordinance of one or more municipal legislative bodies, after referendum. The governing body is a board of directors--appointed by the establishing municipalities--which is empowered to levy taxes, fix water rates, and issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Mosquito-abatement districts (8)

These districts are established by the board of county commissioners on petition of voters and after public hearing. Each district is governed by a board of trustees consisting of 1 member appointed by the board of county commissioners and 1 appointed by the governing body of each municipality in the district. The districts determine the amount of taxes to be levied for their needs.

Soil-conservation districts (48)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee, on petition of landowners and after referendum. Each district is administered by a board of supervisors

consisting of 3 elected members, and 2 appointed by the State Committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners.

Water-conservancy districts and subdistricts (5)

These districts are created by the district court on petition of landowners. The districts are governed by boards of directors--appointed by the court--which are empowered to issue bonds on approval of the electors, levy taxes and special benefit assessments, and fix rates for sale of water.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Utah that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments or as private rather than governmental activities, and are excluded from the count of governmental units.

State

Fire districts (for range fires)
Registration districts (vital statistics)

County

Fire-protection districts under county commissioners
Flood-control and special improvement districts
Health districts
Noxious-weed control districts
Road districts
Sanitary districts
Sewer districts
Water-supply districts
Zoning districts (county)

Municipal

Zoning districts (city)

Private associations

Water-users associations in Utah are treated for Census purposes as private cooperatives.

Utah laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

UTAH

Utah ranks 39th in number of local governments, with 397 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (29)

There are no areas in Utah lacking county government. Counties are divided into the following classes based on their assessed valuations:

First class--\$150 million or over
Second class--\$35 million to \$150 million
Third class--\$20 million to \$35 million
Fourth class--\$10 million to \$20 million
Fifth class--\$5 million to \$10 million
Sixth class--less than \$5 million

The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners.

MUNICIPALITIES (210)

Municipal governments in Utah are the cities and towns. The following classes, based on population size, apply to cities:

First class--90,000 inhabitants or more
Second class--15,000 to 90,000 inhabitants
Third class--800 to 15,000 inhabitants

After reaching a population of 800, a town may become a third-class city. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 100.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no township governments in Utah.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (40)

Utah statutes provide for an elected board of education in each county and in each first- and second-class city, to administer local schools. Some populous counties have more than one "coun-

ty" school district. Both the city and county school districts are authorized to issue bonds and levy local school taxes.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (118)

Utah statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery-maintenance districts (19)

These districts are created by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts are administered by elected boards of commissioners, empowered to levy annual taxes.

Drainage districts (19)

Drainage districts may be created by the county commissioners (or by the city or town governing body if located wholly within an incorporated area) on petition of landowners. The districts are governed by boards of supervisors appointed by the establishing body and are authorized to levy benefit taxes and issue bonds with the approval of the voters.

Fire-protection districts with separate boards (2)

Fire-protection districts may be established by the county board of commissioners on petition of landowners and after hearing and referendum. The law provides that such districts be governed by elected boards of commissioners authorized to levy taxes. Countywide fire-protection districts are administered by the boards of county commissioners and are treated, for Census purposes, as county government activities.

Vermont ranks 38th among the States in number of local governments, with 408 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (14)

There are no areas in Vermont lacking county government. However, the county governments perform very limited functions--chiefly maintaining the courthouse and county jail. The principal administrative officers of the county are two assistant or "side" judges.

MUNICIPALITIES (68)

Municipal governments in Vermont are the cities and incorporated villages. The cities exist outside the area of any town and operate under charters granted by the legislature. The incorporated villages, authorized by general law, are located within town areas.

TOWNSHIPS (238)

The local governments counted as townships in Vermont are locally designated "towns," with governing bodies known as boards of selectmen. These units perform many of the duties elsewhere commonly associated with county and municipal governments. Unorganized towns and "gores" in Vermont are geographic areas without associated governmental structure.

VERMONT**SCHOOL DISTRICTS (16)**

Only the "incorporated" school districts in Vermont are included in the Census count of independent units of government. These districts are created by special acts of the legislature but with substantially uniform provisions. Officers of each district are elected at the annual district meeting, which also decides the amount of taxes to be levied.

Education in Vermont is provided principally through the 8 city and 234 town school systems, which are treated in Census statistics as activities of the cities and towns they serve. Although these school systems are administered by elected boards, their fiscal needs are determined and provided for by the city and town governments. Joint school boards and union high school "districts" are devices for providing school facilities for two or more towns and are treated as joint activities of the town governments. They are administered by boards selected by the participating towns which also provide for their fiscal needs. Schools in unorganized towns and gores are operated by officers representing the State Government and are treated as State activities. "Supervisory unions" are devices for the supervision of school affairs in two or more towns or incorporated school districts and are treated as joint activities of the towns and school districts. Expenses are met by the participating units.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (72)

Vermont statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Fire districts (57)

"Fire districts" to provide fire protection, sewers, sidewalks and street lighting, sprinkling or oiling, are established by the town selectmen on petition of landowners. District affairs are administered by an elected prudential committee empowered to levy taxes voted by the district and to issue bonds. These districts are to be distinguished from "town fire districts" which are treated, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the town governments.

Housing authorities (0)

Housing authorities may be established by resolution of the municipal governing body on its own initiative or on petition of residents. Such an authority is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor and authorized to issue bonds and fix rates and rentals.

Lake Champlain Bridge Commission

This commission is discussed in detail under "New York-Special Districts."

Lighting districts (2)

Districts to provide lights for streets and public buildings are

created by special acts subject to local referendum but with substantially uniform provisions for each. Officers of the districts are elected and are authorized to levy taxes.

Soil-conservation districts (13)

These districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The governing body consists of 3 elected supervisors and 2 appointed by the State committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners and accept support from the Federal and State Governments.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Vermont that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

State
Highway districts

Municipal
Zoning districts

Town
Fire districts
Poorhouse associations
Zoning districts

Vermont laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

VIRGINIA

Virginia ranks 42d among the States in number of local governments, with 366 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (98)

All counties in Virginia have organized county government. However, they do not encompass the entire area of the State. The "independent" cities, which exist outside the area of any county, are classified as municipalities and excluded from the count of county governments. The county governing body is called the Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (228)

The municipal governments in Virginia are the cities and towns, classified by population size as follows:

First-class cities.—10,000 inhabitants or more
Second-class cities.—5,000 to 10,000 inhabitants
Towns.—less than 5,000 inhabitants

Action by a town is required, however, to change to the city class. Minimum population requirement for incorporation as a town is 300. The 32 "independent" cities differ from other municipalities in that they do not lie within the boundaries of any county and accordingly perform county-type as well as municipal functions.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no township governments in Virginia.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

Each county and "independent" city in Virginia constitutes a "school unit" for the operation of public schools. The 32 city school systems are administered by boards of trustees appointed by the city council. The 98 county school boards are appointed

by the school trustee electoral board which, in turn, is appointed by the circuit court; except that in counties having the county manager or executive form of government, the board is appointed by the county board of supervisors, or may be elected if the voters so approve. Since 1947 the Arlington County School Board has been elected. If there is a special town school district within the county (see below), one of its board members is designated to serve on the county school board. Fiscal requirements of the city and county school systems are provided for by the city and county governments. The city and county school systems in Virginia are treated, in Census statistics, as components of the city and county governments rather than as separate governmental units.

Virginia law also authorizes the establishment of special "town school districts" either for representation on the county board or for the operation of schools. The Census Bureau treats these as municipal government activities rather than separate local school districts.

In addition, each county and some city school units are divided into "school districts" from which members of the respective school boards are appointed. These areas have no associated governmental structure.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (40)

Virginia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Breaks Interstate Park Commission

This commission is discussed in detail under "Kentucky-Special Districts."

Chesapeake Bay Ferry District

This district, established by special act, is governed by a 7-member commission, 1 member from each city and county in the area, appointed by the judges of the circuit court or corporation court. The district may collect tolls and fees and issue revenue bonds.

County boards of drainage commissioners (0)

These boards, appointed by the circuit court, may be established in any county to administer drainage districts within the county. These boards are authorized to issue bonds, levy taxes or special benefit assessments, and accept county appropriations. There is no provision for the drainage "districts" subject to the county board of drainage commissioners to have governing bodies or fiscal powers separate from those of the county board.

Elizabeth River Tunnel Commission

This commission, created by special act, consists of five members appointed by the Governor. The commission is authorized to fix and collect tolls, accept loans and grants, and incur bonded indebtedness.

Health center or hospital commissions (2)

These commissions, created by resolution of one or more county or municipal governing bodies, are appointed by the participating governments. The commissions may issue bonds, fix rates and fees, accept gifts and grants from public or private sources, and accept appropriations from the creating governments.

Hospital authorities (3)

A hospital authority may be established by a city council on its own initiative or on petition of landowners. The authority is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor and empowered to issue bonds, fix rates and fees, and accept contributions from the Federal Government and appropriations from the city.

Produce marketing authorities (2)

These authorities, to provide facilities for the marketing of agricultural produce, are created by the Governor on petition of the governing body of any city or county having over 30,000 inhabitants. The authorities are governed by boards of directors, appointed by the Governor, and empowered to issue bonds, fix rents, fees, and charges, and accept loans, grants, and contributions from public or private sources.

Sanitation districts (3)

Sanitation districts in areas containing tidal waters.—These districts, to prevent pollution of tidal waters by operation of sewerage-treatment plants, may be created by the circuit court on petition of the electors and after referendum. The law provides that these districts be administered by a board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor, with authority to issue bonds after referendum and to fix rents, fees, and charges. Similar provisions were made for the Hampton Roads Sanitation District, which was created by a special act.

Sanitation districts in areas with nontidal waters.—These districts, to prevent pollution of nontidal waters by operation of sewerage treatment plants, may be established by the circuit court on petition of voters and after referendum. Such districts are administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the State Health Commissioner and empowered to issue bonds after referendum and to fix rates and charges. Similar provisions were made for the Weber City Sanitation District, which was created by a special act.

These districts are to be distinguished from sanitary districts classified, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the county government. See "Subordinate Agencies and Areas" below.

Soil-conservation districts (28)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referen-

dum. Each district is governed by a board consisting of 3 elected supervisors and 2 appointed by the State committee. The districts may accept donations from the Federal or State Government and may require contributions from benefited landowners.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Virginia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Norfolk Port Authority (municipal).—This authority, established by special act, consists of five commissioners appointed by the City Council of Norfolk. The authority is authorized to collect tolls, fees, and other charges; to accept loans, grants, and other financial assistance from the Federal Government as well as other sources; and to issue revenue bonds. The City Council of Norfolk may make appropriations to the port authority.

Redevelopment and housing authorities (county and municipal).—These authorities may be established after local referendum either called by resolution of the county or city governing body or petitioned for by landowners. An authority is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor or county governing body. The authority board may collect rentals and issue bonds as well as accept funds from governments within the area of operation. The governing body of the sponsoring government must approve all contracts and projects. Two or more counties may establish regional authorities.

Richmond-Petersburg Turnpike Authority (State).—This Authority, established by special act, is administered by a board of directors appointed by the Governor. It is authorized to issue revenue bonds, to collect tolls, and to accept Federal grants as well as aid or contributions from other sources.

Virginia State Ports Authority (State).—This authority, created by special act, is governed by a board of commissioners, appointed by the Governor and confirmed by the General Assembly. The authority is empowered to issue revenue bonds, to make charges for its facilities, to accept Federal grants, and to accept funds from the counties, cities, and towns as well as State appropriations.

Other examples include:

State

Agricultural districts
Coastal Turnpike Authority
Development authorities
Highway construction districts
Inspection districts (fishing)
Old Dominion Turnpike Authority
Road districts

County

Fire districts
Health districts
Mosquito-control districts (county)
Park authorities (county)
Public-facilities districts
Sanitary districts and authorities
Water and sewer authorities (county)
Zoning districts (county)

Municipal

Bridge Authority of the City of St. Petersburg
Mosquito-control districts (municipal)
Newport News Port and Industrial Authority
Park authorities (municipal)
Portsmouth Port Commission
South Norfolk Bridge Commission, Inc.
Water and sewer authorities (municipal)
Zoning districts (municipal)

Virginia laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

WASHINGTON

Washington ranks 19th among the States in number of local governments with 1,576 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (39)

There are no areas in Washington lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of County Commissioners. Counties are divided into the following classes according to population size:

- "AA" class.—500,000 inhabitants or more
- "A" class.—210,000 to 500,000 inhabitants
- First class.—125,000 to 210,000 inhabitants
- Second class.—70,000 to 125,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—40,000 to 70,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—18,000 to 40,000 inhabitants
- Fifth class.—12,000 to 18,000 inhabitants
- Sixth class.—8,000 to 12,000 inhabitants
- Seventh class.—5,000 to 8,000 inhabitants
- Eighth class.—3,300 to 5,000 inhabitants
- Ninth class.—less than 3,300 inhabitants

MUNICIPALITIES (252)

Municipal governments in Washington are the cities and towns. Municipalities are divided into classes according to population size as follows:

- First class.—20,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—10,000 to 20,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—1,500 to 10,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class (towns).—300 to 1,500 inhabitants

However, change from one class to another is subject to local referendum. The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 300.

TOWNSHIPS (69)

Organized township governments exist in only two Washington counties—Spokane and Whatcom. The township governing body is a board of supervisors. The principal function of townships concerns the construction and repair of local roads.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (471)

The three basic classes of school districts in Washington included in the Census count of governmental units are the following: First class—those having a population in excess of 10,000; second class—those maintaining an accredited high school, or containing a city of the third class, or a town, or having an area of one square mile with a population of at least 300; and third class—all others. Provision is also made for joint (intercounty) school districts and union high school districts (superimposed on two or more contiguous school districts to provide high school facilities) which are organized within the basic classification framework and as first-, second-, or third-class districts. Each type of school district has an elected board of directors to administer school affairs, except that the boards of the union high school districts are made up of the boards of the constituent districts, or the chairmen of the several boards, if the constituent districts number three or more. The school districts may issue bonds and levy local school taxes.

In addition, each county is designated a "school district" for the supervision of schools and some school districts are divided into "director's districts" for the election of board members. Neither of these types of "districts" is included in the count of units of government. They are treated, for Census purposes, as subordinate areas of the counties and school districts, respectively.

Public libraries established by school districts have elected boards of trustees but their fiscal requirements are met by school district appropriations or tax levies. School district public libraries are treated in Census statistics as activities of the establishing school districts.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (745)

Washington statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

- Cemetery districts (26)
- Commercial waterway districts (1)
- County airport districts (with elected boards) (1)
- Diking and drainage districts (130)
 - Diking districts.
 - Diking and drainage districts
 - Drainage districts
- Ferry districts (0)
- Fire-protection districts (241)
- Flood-control districts—1937 Act (6)
- Housing authorities—city, town, or county (24)
- Irrigation districts (83)
- Library districts (15)
 - Rural library districts
 - Intercounty rural library districts
- Metropolitan park districts (2)
- Port districts (41)
- Public hospital districts (23)
- Public utility districts (26)
 - (Water supply and electric light and power)
- Reclamation districts (9)
- Sewer districts (24)
- Water districts (93)
 - (Water supply and street lighting)

The various laws providing for the foregoing types of districts apply a substantially uniform pattern of provisions regarding their formation and financial powers. Each type is subject to establishment by the board of county commissioners on petition of voters or landowners after local referendum, except for the following: Flood-control districts (established by the Director of Conservation and Development); intercounty rural library districts (which may also be established by identical resolutions adopted by the boards of commissioners of two or more counties or by majority vote of the county boards at a joint session); metropolitan park districts (established by the city council of first-class cities); and housing authorities (activated by resolution of the city, town, or county governing body and not requiring referendum). Action to establish port, public hospital, and public utility districts may be initiated by resolution of the county board of commissioners and by the city council for metropolitan park districts as well as by petition.

All of the special districts in Washington are governed by an elected board of commissioners or directors except the housing authorities, whose commissioners are appointed by the mayor, or the town or county governing body; and rural and intercounty rural library districts, whose boards of trustees are appointed by the county commissioners.

The diking and drainage districts, commercial waterway districts, flood control districts, and irrigation districts are authorized to levy special benefit assessments to obtain revenue and, where appropriate, make charges for services. Housing authority revenue is derived from rentals. The remaining districts are empowered to levy taxes and, in addition, to levy special assessments and charges as appropriate. All districts and authorities may contract indebtedness and most may issue bonds.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Washington that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded

from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Soil conservation districts (State).—These districts are established on petition of landowners to the State Soil Conservation Committee after public hearing and local referendum. Each such district is administered by a board of commissioners, 3 elected and 2 appointed by the State Soil Conservation Committee. A soil-conservation district has no independent fiscal powers but it may accept contributions.

Washington Toll Bridge Authority (State).—This authority, established by special act, consists of the Governor, the State Auditor, the chairmen of the Public Service Commission and State Highway Commission, and the director of General Administration. The Director of Highways is also designated an ex officio member but has no vote. The authority may collect tolls and charges and issue revenue bonds.

Other examples include:

- State
 - Apple industry districts
 - Soil-conservation districts
 - State Power Commission
 - Washington Apple Advertising Commission

WEST VIRGINIA

West Virginia ranks 43d among the States in number of local governments, with 361 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (55)

There are no areas in West Virginia lacking county government. The county governing body is called the County Court.

MUNICIPALITIES (219)

Municipal governments in West Virginia are the cities, towns, and villages. Cities are divided according to population size into the following classes:

- First class.—50,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—10,000 to 50,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—2,000 to 10,000 inhabitants

The minimum population requirement for incorporation is 100.

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in West Virginia.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (55)

Each county in West Virginia constitutes a school district, which is administered by an elected board of education authorized to levy taxes and issue bonds. The county school districts in West Virginia are treated, in Census statistics, as separate units of government.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (32)

West Virginia statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Drainage, levee, and reclamation districts (1)

These districts may be created by the circuit court on petition

County

- Bridge, tunnel, and ferry districts (county)
- County airport districts with ex officio boards
- County public libraries
- County road improvement districts
- Flood-control districts—1935 Act (county)
- Health districts
- Improvement districts for drainage, diking, or sewerage (county)
- Pest districts
- Public waterway districts
- Road districts
- Sanitary districts
- Weed districts

Municipal

- City or town public libraries
- Bridge, tunnel, and ferry districts (municipal)
- Flood-control districts—1935 Act (municipal)
- Improvement districts for drainage, diking, or sewerage (municipal)

Other

Local improvement districts established by and within the area of special districts are treated as adjuncts of such districts. Industrial development districts established by and within port districts are treated as adjuncts of the port districts.

Washington laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

of landowners after hearing. The law provides that the districts have elected boards of supervisors authorized to issue bonds and levy special benefit taxes.

Housing authorities (6)

A general law provides for the creation of housing authorities by the city or county governing body on its own initiative or on petition of residents. The governing body is a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor or the county governing body. The authorities may issue bonds, fix rents and charges, and accept loans or donations from the city or county. Housing authorities may undertake redevelopment activities.

Huntington Park District

This district was created by a special act. The governing body is an elected board of park commissioners which has the power to levy property taxes.

Public-service districts (8)

Districts to provide water-supply and sewerage service may be established by the county court on petition of voters and property owners after public hearing and local referendum. The board governing the district has not less than three members appointed by the governing bodies of the cities, towns, and other municipal corporations in the district having populations in excess of 3,000; the number of members from each government represented depends upon its population. The county court appoints the board if there is no participating government with a population of over 3,000. A district is empowered to collect charges and to issue revenue bonds.

Sanitary districts (1)

Sanitary districts to provide sewerage facilities may be established in areas which contain one or more cities, towns, or villages, by the county court on petition of electors and after hearing and referendum. The law provides that such districts be governed by boards of trustees appointed by the county court with approval of the council of the largest municipality therein. The districts are authorized to establish rates and charges and issue bonds after referendum.

Soil-conservation districts (14)

Soil-conservation districts are created by the State Soil Conservation Committee on petition of landowners and after referendum. The districts are administered by a board of supervisors consisting of 3 elected members and 2 appointed by the State Committee. The districts may require contributions from benefited landowners and accept contributions or grants from public or private sources.

Tri-State Airport Authority

This authority was created by a special act. The governing body, appointed by the participating cities and counties, is empowered to issue bonds. Fiscal requirements of the authority are provided for by the participating cities and counties.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in West Virginia that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below.

Slum clearance and redevelopment authorities (municipal and county).—These authorities may be activated by the governing body of a municipality or a county. They are administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor with the consent of the municipal governing body or by the county governing body. Such an authority may accept loans and grants from public sources including the Federal Government. Municipal or county governments within the area of operation of an authority may levy taxes or issue bonds to obtain funds for redevelopment purposes. The

authority board may collect rentals and issue revenue bonds. Regional authorities may be created by two or more municipalities or counties.

State Office Building Commission (State).—This commission, created by special act, consists of the Governor, Attorney General, and Director of the Budget in an ex officio capacity. The commission may collect rentals for the use of its buildings and may issue revenue bonds.

West Virginia Turnpike Commission (State).—This commission, established by special act, consists of four members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate plus the State Road Commissioner, ex officio. It may collect tolls and issue revenue bonds as well as accept grants or aid from the Federal Government and other sources.

Other examples include:

County

- County library boards
- Hospital boards (county)
- Public health units (county)

Municipal

- Ceredo-Kenova Flood Wall Board
- City library boards
- Hospital boards (municipal)
- Park boards (except Huntington Park Board)
- Public health units (city)
- Sanitary boards
- Water boards

West Virginia laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

WISCONSIN

Wisconsin ranks fifth among the States in number of local governments, with 5,730 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (71)

There are no areas in Wisconsin lacking county government. The county governing body is called the Board of Supervisors.

MUNICIPALITIES (547)

Municipal governments in Wisconsin are the cities and villages. Cities are divided according to population size into the following classes:

- First class.—150,000 inhabitants or more
- Second class.—39,000 to 150,000 inhabitants
- Third class.—10,000 to 39,000 inhabitants
- Fourth class.—less than 10,000 inhabitants

Villages must have a population of 1,000 before obtaining city status and any area containing 1,500 inhabitants and including an incorporated or unincorporated village may become a city. The minimum population requirement for incorporation as a village is 150.

TOWNSHIPS (1,276)

The township governments in Wisconsin are designated "towns" and are found throughout the State except in areas served by city and village governments or Indian reservations. Their governing bodies are town boards of supervisors. In addition to local road maintenance, Wisconsin town governments provide a variety of functions and, in some instances, undertake urban-type services.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (3,758)

The following classes of school districts in Wisconsin are included in the Census count of independent units of government:

Common school districts, union high school districts, and the Milwaukee City School District, legislated for under general law with special application. The above types of school districts are all administered by elected school boards which may issue bonds and levy local taxes. The amount of taxes to be levied for common and union high school districts is determined at the annual district meeting. Provision is also made for county high school districts, in counties of not more than 12,000 population, which are administered by boards appointed by the county board of supervisors and given the same rights and privileges as union high school districts. In addition, the joint county agricultural and joint county normal schools are treated for Census purposes as separate governmental units. Such a joint school system is governed by a board that includes, for each county participating, the county superintendent of schools and two members appointed by the county board of supervisors. Fiscal requirements of these joint schools are determined by the school board and are apportioned among the participating counties.

City school districts in Wisconsin are treated, for Census purposes, as agencies of the city governments they serve. A "district" operating under the "city school plan" may be administered by an elected board or by a board appointed by the city council. Its fiscal requirements are finally determined and provided for by the city government. The "city school plan" is mandatory for second- and third-class cities and permissive for fourth-class cities, but 1949 legislation set up a procedure whereby city school districts may reorganize as common school districts under certain circumstances. In January 1957 there were 67 city school systems classified as city agencies for Census purposes.

Other educational agencies and areas in Wisconsin which are not treated, in Census statistics, as independent governments include the 23 single-county agricultural or normal schools (treated as county government agencies) which are governed by 3-member boards consisting of the county superintendent of schools and

2 members appointed by the county board of supervisors, with their fiscal needs provided for by the county; and local boards of vocational and adult education, which are appointed by the sponsoring school districts and include an ex officio member from such school boards. Their fiscal requirements are determined and provided for by the parent districts and they are treated as dependent activities of the sponsoring school districts. "Superintendent districts" are administrative areas established by the county boards of education and having no separate governmental structure.

School district building corporations which erect school buildings and lease them to the school district are classified, for Census purposes, as adjuncts of the school district they serve.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (78)

Wisconsin statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Community center districts (1)

Districts to provide recreational facilities may be created by the chief executive of a municipality or town on petition of residents and after referendum. Such a district is administered by an elected board and may levy taxes and incur debt.

Drainage districts (27)

Drainage districts are created by the circuit court after petition of landowners to the county supervisors. The districts are governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the circuit court and authorized to levy special assessments and issue bonds. Since 1925, no new districts of this type may be established, but those already in existence continue to operate under these provisions. These are to be distinguished from drainage projects, which are treated, for Census purposes, as activities of farm drainage boards as discussed below.

Farm-drainage boards (34)

Farm-drainage boards are appointed by the county court on petition of landowners or of the county or town governing body. This board administers the drainage projects within the county and has authority to levy special assessments and issue bonds. The individual drainage projects are treated as activities of the boards.

Housing authorities (13)

Wisconsin statutes provide for the creation of municipal housing authorities by resolution of the municipal governing body, and of veterans' housing authorities by resolution of the board of county supervisors or on petition of resident veterans. The authorities are governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the mayor or village board or by the county supervisors. The authorities may issue bonds, fix rents and charges, accept donations and, in the case of veterans' housing authorities, grants from the State Veterans' Fund.

Metropolitan sewerage districts (2)

These districts are created by the county court on petition of the voters of two or more cities, villages, or towns. The districts are governed by boards of commissioners appointed by the county court and authorized to issue bonds on the approval of the electors, levy direct annual taxes which the participating governments collect, levy special benefit assessments, and fix charges for services.

Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District

This district consists of two commissions, both established by general law with special application. The Milwaukee City Sewerage Commission is composed of five members appointed by the

mayor and has jurisdiction over the sewage disposal plant and that part of the sewer system lying within the limits of the city of Milwaukee. The Metropolitan Sewerage Commission, composed of three members appointed by the Governor, has jurisdiction over the sewers and other appurtenances of the system lying outside the limits of the city of Milwaukee. Revenue for the district is derived from the sale of fertilizer and from direct annual taxes, levied and collected by the cities, villages, and towns in the district, the amount of which is determined by the Milwaukee City Sewerage Commission on the basis of sewage contributed. Milwaukee County is required to issue bonds for construction and expansion at the request of either commission and to levy ad valorem taxes to pay principal and interest. The operations of these 2 commissions are so closely integrated that the 2 entities are treated together as the operations of the Milwaukee Metropolitan Sewerage District and the combined entity is treated in Census statistics as a single independent unit of government.

Metropolitan (Milwaukee) Transit Authority

A 1949 law provides that, subject to local referendum, such an authority may be established in any county having a population of 500,000 or more (Milwaukee). Provision is made for a Metropolitan Transit Board, 3 members appointed by and from the city of Milwaukee, 3 by the Governor from other municipalities or towns in the area, and 1 nominated by the board and appointed by the Governor. The law provides authority for the board to issue bonds, fix rates and fares, and accept grants or loans from the Federal or municipal governments. The authority was not in existence as of January 1957.

Milwaukee Marketing Authority

A general law of 1947 applicable to first-class cities (Milwaukee) provides for the establishment of this authority by the Governor, to facilitate marketing of farm commodities, on petition to the director of the State Department of Agriculture. The law provides for a board of directors of nine members appointed by the Governor, plus the chief executive officer of the city or his appointee and the director of the State Department of Agriculture. The authority is empowered to issue bonds, fix and collect rents and charges, and accept appropriations from political subdivisions of the State. The authority was not operating as of January 1957.

Municipal power districts and municipal water districts (0)

These districts may be created by two or more cities, towns, or villages by their filing resolutions with the clerk of the county court, followed by a referendum. Provision is made for the administration of such a district by a board of directors, appointed by the chief executives of the municipalities and towns within the district. The districts are authorized to issue bonds, fix and collect rates and charges, and levy taxes to be collected by the participating governments.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Wisconsin that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. Legal provisions for some of the larger of these are discussed below. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Soil conservation districts (county).—These districts are established by resolution of the county governing body. Each district is administered by a special committee on agriculture which consists of the chairman and 1 other member of the county board of supervisors, the county superintendent of schools, and 2 appointees of the county governing body. District revenue is derived from contributions from landowners for benefits received.

State public building corporations (State).—The University of Wisconsin Building Corporation, the Wisconsin State Colleges Building Corporation, and the Wisconsin State Public Building Corporation were established under a Wisconsin law which pro-

vides that nonprofit-sharing corporations may be established to construct public buildings and lease them back to State agencies. These corporations, under the direction of State officials, may charge rentals and borrow money.

Other examples include:

State

Flood-control boards
Forest-fire protection districts
Sanitary districts (State)
Wisconsin Turnpike Commission

County

County park commissions
Reclamation boards
Zoning districts (county)

Municipal

Boards of public land commissioners
City park boards
City sewerage districts
City storm water sewer districts
Harbor improvement boards
Utility districts (municipal)
Zoning districts (municipal)

Town

Town sanitary districts
Utility districts (town)
Zoning districts (town)

Wisconsin laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

WYOMING

Wyoming ranks 37th among the States in number of local governments, with 488 as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (23)

The entire area of Wyoming is served by organized county government except that portion of the State occupied by Yellowstone National Park, which is under the jurisdiction of the Federal Government. The county governing body is called the County Board of Commissioners. Counties are divided into three classes according to assessed valuation as follows:

First class.—\$20 million or over
Second class.—\$10 million to \$20 million
Third class.—less than \$10 million

MUNICIPALITIES (86)

Municipal governments in Wyoming are the cities (incorporations with over 4,000 inhabitants) and towns (incorporations with 150 to 4,000 inhabitants).

TOWNSHIPS

There are no organized township governments in Wyoming.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (246)

Public education in Wyoming is provided through the following types of school districts, all of which are included in the Census count of independent units of government: First-class school districts (districts, except high school districts, having a school population of 1,400 or more); high school districts; and all other school districts. Provision is also made for community college districts. Each of these types is governed by an elected board of trustees which is empowered to levy local school taxes and incur bonded indebtedness.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (133)

Wyoming statutes authorize the creation of a variety of special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units. These are discussed in detail below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957. (A zero entry appears for any authorized class of which no units appeared operative.)

Cemetery districts (4)

These districts are established by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners and after local referendum. A district is governed by an elected board of trustees which has authority to levy taxes and special assessments and to sell lots. Bond issues are subject to the approval of the electors.

Drainage districts (17)

Drainage districts are created by the district court on petition of landowners and after hearing. The districts are governed by boards of commissioners, appointed by the district court or locally elected if the landowners so demand, and empowered to issue bonds and levy special benefit assessments.

Fire-protection districts (14)

These districts may be established in unincorporated areas by the board of county commissioners on petition of voters and after public hearing and local referendum. Each is governed by an elected board of directors which is empowered to levy taxes and to issue bonds with the approval of the electors.

Hospital districts (3)

Hospital districts may be established by the board of county commissioners on petition of landowners after local referendum. The governing body of the district is an elected board of trustees. District revenue is derived from tax levies, special assessments, and charges. Bond issues must be approved by the electors.

Irrigation districts (32)

Irrigation districts are established by the district court on petition of landowners and after hearing. The governing body is an elected board of commissioners authorized to levy special benefit assessments, fix and collect charges, and issue bonds.

Power districts (0)

Power districts may be created by the district court on petition of landowners and after hearing. Any such district is to be governed by an elected board of commissioners empowered to levy benefit assessments, fix rates for services, and issue bonds.

Predatory animal districts (4)

Under a general law each county is designated a district for the eradication of animals that prey upon and destroy livestock. Such districts are organized at a meeting called by the county assessor. Each such district is governed by an elected board of directors authorized to levy a special tax and accept donations and appropriations.

Public irrigation and power districts (3)

These districts, to furnish irrigation, water conservation, water supply or power facilities, are created by the State Engineer on petition of landowners. Such a district is administered by an elected board of directors with power to issue bonds and establish rates and charges.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Wyoming that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the State or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units.

State

Aeronautical districts
Agricultural districts
Highway districts
Sheep inspection districts

County

Dog control districts
Pest inspection and control districts (1925 and 1937 laws)
Road districts
Rodent and magpie control districts
Water districts

Municipal

Boards of public utilities (cities over 10,000)
Local improvement districts
Street lighting districts

Other

Grazing districts are areas for the administration of the Taylor Grazing Act, and have no associated governmental structure.

Wyoming laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

ALASKA

The Territory of Alaska had 41 local governments in January 1957. These local governments include municipalities, special districts, and school districts. Alaska has no organized county or township governments.

MUNICIPALITIES (31)

The municipal governments in Alaska are the cities and towns, which are classified by population size as follows: First class—those having over 400 inhabitants, and second class—those having from 50 to 400 inhabitants.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS (8)

In Alaska, the independent school districts (city and contiguous area), rural or village school districts, and special school districts are all classified by the Census Bureau as separate units of local government. Districts of these types are governed by elected boards which determine their fiscal needs and levy local school taxes.

The 20 city school districts in Alaska, except where served by an independent school district, are considered for Census purposes to be dependent agencies of the city governments. Although these "districts" are administered by elected boards, their fiscal requirements are finally determined and provided for by the city government. The rural schools, located in unorganized territory and operated by the Department of Education, are considered for Census purposes to be dependent activities of the Territorial Government.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (2)

Alaska statutes authorize the creation of the following special districts, that are included in the Census count of governmental units.

Alaska housing authority

This authority was established by a special law of 1945, and is governed by a board of commissioners appointed by the Territorial Governor. The authority is authorized to issue bonds, fix

and collect rentals, accept aid from the Federal Government and donations or loans from any public body. It has also been given power to undertake slum clearance and redevelopment projects.

Public utility districts (1)

These districts may be established outside the limits of any incorporated town having a population of 200 or more, for any of the following purposes: To construct, maintain, and operate dams, reservoirs, powerhouses, transmission lines, waterworks, telephone systems, light plants, hospitals, wharves, docks, warehouses, and canneries. They may be created by the judge of the district court on petition of resident United States citizens and after referendum. District revenue is derived from rates and charges from services, and property tax levies. District bonds may be issued with the approval of the electorate.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various government designations in Alaska that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the Territory or of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (see "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Territory

Grazing districts
Health units and districts
Land districts
Recording districts
Soil Conservation District of Alaska and soil conservation sub-districts

Municipal

Improvement districts in first-class cities
Public utility boards

Alaska laws also provide for various types of local areas for election purposes and administration of justice.

84
**LOCAL GOVERNMENT STRUCTURE
TERRITORY OF HAWAII**

In Hawaii, there were 21 local governments as of January 1957.

COUNTIES (3)

Three counties in Hawaii are classified by the Census Bureau as having county government—Hawaii, Kauai, and Maui. Kalawao County, whose boundaries are coterminous with the Hansen's Disease Settlement under the jurisdiction of the Territorial Board of Health, has only a county sheriff and a district court judge, and is considered, for Census purposes, to be an adjunct of the Territorial Government. Oahu County, subsequent to its creation along with the other counties, was granted additional powers and a modified governmental structure, and became known as the City and County of Honolulu. Honolulu is classified as a municipality rather than a county for Census statistics on governments.

MUNICIPALITIES (1)

The Territory has no organized "cities." Honolulu, which has a combined city and county government, is the only Hawaiian local government classifiable, for Census purposes, as a municipality.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The public schools in Hawaii are administered by the Territorial Department of Public Instruction. The counties provide school buildings and some school supplies as requested by the Territorial Department. School funds are obtained from Territorial and county budgets, but the counties (including Honolulu) have no independent powers of taxation for school purposes. The public school system is considered, for Census purposes, to be a joint activity of the Territorial and county or municipal (Honolulu) governments.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (17)

Hawaii statutes authorize the creation of various special districts or authorities that are included in the Census count of governmental units, as discussed below. The figure shown after the name of each kind of special district indicates the number of such units found to be in existence as of January 1957.

Hawaii Housing Authority

This authority was established by a special law. It is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the Territorial Governor with the consent of the Senate. Revenue for the authority is derived from rentals. It may accept grants from the

Federal Government and loans from the Territory, and may issue bonds with the consent of the Governor.

Soil-conservation districts (15)

These districts are created by the Territorial Soil Conservation Committee on petition of land occupiers and after public hearing and referendum. They are governed by elected boards of directors which may require contributions from benefited land-owners and accept donations.

Urban redevelopment agency (1)

In the City and County of Honolulu, an urban redevelopment agency, administered by a board consisting of 2 members appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate, 1 by the presiding judge of the Land Court, and 2 by the mayor with the consent of the supervisors, undertakes urban redevelopment projects. In addition to donations or advances from the city and county treasury, the agency receives revenues from the sale of cleared land and may require that in addition to the city and county real property tax rate be made to provide funds for the agency's support. It may also float revenue bonds and may accept grants from the Federal Government.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

Shown below are various governmental designations in Hawaii that have certain characteristics of governmental units but which are treated in Census statistics as subordinate agencies of the Territory of other local governments and are excluded from the count of governmental units. (See "School Districts," above, regarding educational agencies of this nature.)

Territory

Flood and drainage districts
Hawaiian Aeronautics Commission
Hawaiian Homes Commission
The Territorial Harbor Board

County and city-county (Honolulu)

Improvement districts
Water-supply boards

Hawaii law also divides the Territory into districts to be used for election, taxation, education, judicial, and other purposes.

85
**INDIVIDUAL STATE DESCRIPTIONS
PUERTO RICO**

There were 96 local governments in Puerto Rico as of January 1957.

MUNICIPALITIES (75)

The area of Puerto Rico and the nearby small islands under its jurisdiction are divided into municipalities which, with the exception of the Island of Culebra, are classified, for Census purposes, as independent local governments. The municipalities resemble New England towns in that they are composed of, and perform services for, both urban and rural areas. Except for San Juan, they are governed by elected municipal assemblies and an elected mayor (alcalde) is the chief executive officer. San Juan, however, has a 13-member Board of Commissioners, 7 of whom are elected and 6 appointed by the Governor. A city manager, appointed by the board, is the chief executive officer.

In Puerto Rico, the Commonwealth Government or its public authorities provide fire, police, water, sewer, park, education, and most hospital and health services for the municipalities. The major municipal functions are paving and maintenance of streets and plazas, garbage collection, cemeteries, markets, slaughterhouses, and municipal jails.

The municipal district comprising the Island of Culebra is treated, for Census purposes, as a subordinate agency of the Commonwealth Government. It is administered by an elected mayor but the Council of Secretaries of the Commonwealth acts as its Municipal Assembly. Fiscal requirements of the Island are met from appropriations from the general fund of the Puerto Rico Commonwealth. "Cities," "towns," and "villages" which in continental United States usually constitute separate units of local government are, in Puerto Rico, subdivisions of the municipalities without local self-government. Also in this class are the "barrios" usually representing areas of common neighborhood or community interests and used principally for mapping purposes.

SCHOOL DISTRICTS

The public school system of Puerto Rico is considered, for Census purposes, as a dependent activity of the Commonwealth Government. Since 1946, all educational activities have been supported exclusively by appropriations from the central government to the Department of Education and ownership of all public school buildings and property is vested in the Commonwealth.

Puerto Rico is divided into "school districts" which are administrative areas of the Commonwealth Department of Education. Each municipality constitutes a district, except for the capital (San Juan), which has 2 districts—San Juan and Rio Piedras—and 1 of the smaller municipalities and the Island of Culebra, which are parts of the districts of neighboring municipalities. Each of these "school districts" has a school director appointed by the mayor and a superintendent of schools appointed by the Department of Education. However, the capital has 1 school director and 2 superintendents of schools.

SPECIAL DISTRICTS (21)

Puerto Rico statutes authorize the creation of the following types

of special districts which are treated, for Census purposes, as independent local governments.

Municipal housing authorities (3)

Housing authorities are established by resolution of the municipal governing body with the approval of the Council of Secretaries of Puerto Rico. Each is administered by a board of commissioners appointed by the mayor, authorized to fix and collect rentals, issue bonds, and accept appropriations from the Commonwealth of Puerto Rico and receive assistance from the Federal Government.

Puerto Rico Housing Authority

This authority was established by special act to undertake slum clearance and develop low-cost housing in areas not served by municipal housing authorities. It is governed by a board of commissioners—appointed by the Governor with the consent of the Senate—which may fix and collect rentals and issue bonds. This authority may also accept appropriations from the central government and receive Federal assistance.

Soil conservation districts (17)

These districts are established by the Puerto Rico Soil Conservation Committee on petition of land occupiers and after public hearing and referendum. They are governed by boards of supervisors consisting of 3 elected members and 2 members appointed by the Soil Conservation Committee. The districts may require contributions for benefits and may accept contributions from any source.

SUBORDINATE AGENCIES AND AREAS

In Puerto Rico there are a number of public agencies which derive substantial amounts of revenue from the operation of their facilities. These agencies, however, are either organized as parts of established departments of the Commonwealth, or have boards consisting of officials of the Commonwealth in an ex officio capacity or of members appointed by the Governor. They are considered, for Census purposes, to be subordinate agencies of the central government rather than independent local governments. These agencies are listed below. (As to educational agencies of this nature, see "School Districts" above.)

Puerto Rico Aqueduct and Sewer Authority
Puerto Rico Banks for Cooperatives
Puerto Rico Communications Authority
Puerto Rico Industrial Development Company
Puerto Rico Ports Authority
Puerto Rico Transportation Authority
Puerto Rico Water Resources Authority
Irrigation District, South Coast (Guayama)
The Southwestern Puerto Rico Irrigation District
Isabela Irrigation Service
The Government Development Bank of Puerto Rico
The Land Authority of Puerto Rico

Puerto Rico law also provides for senatorial and house of representative districts for election purposes.